

The Evening Times and Star
ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 2, 1921.

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RAISING THE BRIDGE.

The plea that the new railroad bridge at the falls cannot be raised with safety to the height of the highway bridge below it does not impress Mr. Monsarrat, consulting engineer of the public works department at Ottawa. He writes to a St. John shipping man—

"For your information I would say that I have made no report to the Hon. Mr. Carvell nor have I said that it would be unsafe to raise the piers of the new C. P. R. bridge at St. John, but on the contrary have reported that there are no engineering reasons why the bridge could not be raised if necessary."

It is admitted that the grade offers no obstacle to raising the bridge, and Mr. Monsarrat agrees with Mr. R. H. Gushington that there are no engineering reasons why the bridge should not be raised. That should settle the matter. It is only necessary now to convince the minister of public works that the interests of navigation at St. John demand the raising of the bridge. That such a question should be raised at all would almost seem incredible, as the basin and river above the falls will be of increasing industrial importance from year to year, affording traffic for vessels which it has been clearly shown are now built so that they require ninety or more feet space to carry their masts under the bridges. One such vessel is now having lumber scowled to her because she cannot go under the present railroad bridge to load at a wharf above the falls. The cost of scowling should be unnecessary.

It has taken much effort on the part of a few persons and a long time to get the facts in regard to this matter brought out clearly. Now that it is made clear that the bridge can be raised with safety and without increasing the grade, the citizens should press the matter at Ottawa. The City Council, Board of Trade, Commercial Club and Retail Merchants' Association should unite their efforts and do it at once.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS.

President Stanley, of the Alberta Educational Association, declares that there is need of decentralization of our educational institutions for the benefit of the great majority of students who cannot take a university course. He contends that we must spread out our high schools, and put them within the reach of all. The system must be suited to the needs, instead of subordinating the needs to a system.

In the United States the junior high school is accepted as a means of doing much that President Stanley of Alberta would have done. It provides a school between the elementary school and senior high school and replaces the eight-grade elementary and four grade high school system with one that gives six years for elementary, three years for junior and three for senior high school. The subject is discussed in a very interesting way by the New York Evening Post, which says:

"Progress of the junior high school movement in the United States is one of the miracles of recent educational development. Advocated in principle more than thirty years ago by President Eliot of Harvard as part of his programme of educational reform, and urged by many educators after him, the idea was at first slow in taking hold in actual practice. It was not until about 1910 that city school systems in any number actually began to reconstruct their educational organization on the basis of what Commissioner Claxton and others called the 'six-six' plan—six years of elementary school and six years of secondary school—or, as it was also called, in indication of its most usual form, the 'six-three-three' plan, the secondary period involving a junior and senior high school, each of three years. In 1914 Prof. Thomas H. Briggs of Teachers' College, Columbia University, found 107 cities that claimed to have junior high schools, but he accepted only fifty-seven as qualifying under his definition, that a junior high school was 'an organization of grades seven and eight or seven and nine, to provide by various means for individual differences, especially by an introduction of pre-vocational work and subjects usually taught in the high school.' In 1917 Prof. Briggs reported 377 junior high schools, and recent estimates put the number at over a thousand with enrolments totalling several hundred thousand."

This is a remarkable record of growth. It was argued in support of the new system that it meant economy of time, but later, "more fundamental arguments were developed, based on careful study of the illogical distribution of grades and the relation of education to the needs of all the people." The Post goes on:—"The amazing pupil mortality revealed by the investigations of Thorndike, Ayres, and others came to be regarded as an indictment of the eight-four system and the rigid programme of studies that seemed to go with it. Numerous inquiries into the problem of school leaving and employment between 1910 and 1916 showed that much of the loss of pupils at the sixth grade was due not to economic pressure, as is usually assumed, but to dissatisfaction with the offerings of the traditional eight-grade school. It was felt that the eleven-year system actu-

ally encouraged early school leaving. Not only was the break between the old elementary school and the high school unnecessarily abrupt, as it came at the wrong time. The junior high school, by taking boys and girls two years earlier, would, it was believed, largely do away with this break; it would make it possible to provide different types of courses to suit the varying needs of adolescent youth; it would tend to tide boys and girls over the fourteen-year compulsory age, and increase the chances of carrying them forward into more advanced high school work. This Berkeley, Cal., where one of the first junior high school organizations was effected, was able to show that after the new type of school was established, 94.73 per cent. of the pupils completing the eighth grade went on to the ninth and 95.29 per cent. of those completing the ninth grade continued on into the tenth, whereas under the old organization the city had eighth-grade classes in which as few as forty-one per cent. entered high school."

It is asserted that American educational opinion has decided definitely against the eight-four organization and in favor of the six-six plan. The new plan has been made part of the official programme of the United States Bureau of Education and most of the state departments. Indeed the Evening Post says that there is "some danger that the movement may be too rapid; that the mere form of the junior high school may be adopted without the fundamental modification of methods and subject matter that alone can make the new organization permanently worth while."

It is worth while for Canadian educational authorities to look into this matter, and consider the merits of the new system, with a view to its possible application to conditions in this country.

Mr. Peck of Albert was able to say in the legislature this week that there seemed less of the fighting spirit and a greater friendliness among the members than prevailed in the former house. The joint action of the members in paying a tribute to the veteran Mr. Pinder on his birthday confirmed the statement of Mr. Peck. The brief discourse of Mr. Peck on the address and the brevity also of the budget debate, both concluded without acrimony, are further evidence that the house desires to expedite business. Mr. Baxter's leadership of the opposition in this respect has had a good effect. There is every prospect that the business of the session will be concluded without waste of time in the sort of discussion that adds nothing to the dignity or the usefulness of the house.

The Commercial Club desires to create a deeper interest in civic affairs. To that end it will have at its next meeting a discussion on the question whether the commission form of government as applied to St. John has been a success. Some citizens say it has, and some are of the contrary opinion. An open discussion should have the effect of awakening a more general interest in the whole subject.

A crisis has been reached in the matter of the Grand Trunk Railway, and it is announced that interesting developments may be expected in the next few weeks. The Grand Trunk Company and the Maritime government have come to a point where the latter must take a definite stand, and the premier is said to be strongly opposed to any further concessions to the company.

Ireland has a new lord-lieutenant. Attention is centred chiefly upon the question of the coming Irish parliament, under the home rule act. The record of casualties shows that a practical state of war exists in some sections of the country.

It is declared in official circles in Washington that the United States agrees with her allies that Germany must pay her obligations to the full extent of her ability. This will be sad news for Berlin.

The rule of the road should be changed in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, to correspond with that in Maine and Quebec. It would involve no great hardship on anyone.

Former Emperor Charles goes back to Switzerland. Europe wants no more of the Hapsburgs on the throne in any country.

Today's cables express the view that the British miners' strike may be of short duration, but the situation is very grave.

OPTION LAPSES.

Winnipeg, April 2.—Word reached this city last night from Toronto that a New York syndicate, headed by Col. W. B. Thompson, holding an option on the Flin Flin mining property in the Pas district of Manitoba, had allowed it to lapse. The low price of copper and the financial situation generally were given as the reason.

B. C. LIQUOR ACT.

Victoria, B. C., April 2.—The new provincial liquor act will come into effect May 1, so it is expected by government officials. A. M. Johnson, deputy attorney-general, and J. H. Falconer of Vancouver are spoken of as probable commissioners. It is said the third will be a returned soldier.

THE AIM OF LIFE.

(By Archibald Lampman.)
There is a beauty at the goal of life,
A beauty growing since the world began,
Through every age and race, through
space and strife,
Till the great human soul complete
her span.
Beneath the waves of storm that lash
and burn,
The currents of blind passion that
appal,
To listen and keep watch till we discern
The tide of sovereign truth that guides
it all;
So to address our spirits to the height
And so attune them to the valiant
whole,
That the great light be clearer for our
light,
And the great soul the stronger for our
soul;
To have done this is to have lived
through fame
Remember us with no familiar name.

LIGHTER VEIN.

A Minor Role.
It is certainly unusual to find an actor as modest as the one who inserted the following advertisement in one of the London papers:
"Engagement Wanted—Small part, such as dead body or outside shouts."—Windsor Magazine, London.

Nearly Caught.

(London Tit-Bits.)
A negro brought before a justice of the peace. He was suspected of stealing. There were no witnesses, but appearances were against him. The following dialogue took place:
"You've stolen no chickens?"
"No, sah."
"Have you stolen any geese?"
"No, sah."
"Any turkeys?"
"No, sah."
The man was discharged. As he stepped out of the dock he stopped before the justice and said, with a broad grin, "Squire, if you'd said ducks 'd 'a' had me!"

In Dispute.

(London Tit-Bits.)
"Who discovered America?" asked the teacher.
Jack looked panic stricken and made no reply.
"Please ask me something else, miss," he said after a while.
"Why should I do that?" asked the teacher.
"Well," said Jack, "the fellows were talking about it yesterday. Pat said an Irishman discovered it. David said it was a Welshman, and Andrew said it was a Scotchman. And if you'd seen what happened to them you wouldn't ask a little fellow like me."

Good Target.

(London Tit-Bits.)
A minister spoke very strongly against betting. One of the wealthiest members of the congregation, a great gambler, and some one told the preacher about this.
After the service he went up to the gambler, and said: "I'm afraid I must have offended you today, but—"
"Oh, don't mention it," was the reply, "it's a mighty poor sermon that doesn't hit me somewhere."

Old Enough.

A quiet, patient man had been pushed about and trodden on by the other passengers in a crowded tramway car.
For a long time he suffered in silence. At last, however, in a meek voice, he addressed an awkward youth standing next to him.
"Young man," he said, "I hope you will not think me rude, but may I ask your age?"
The youth stared at him for a moment and then replied:
"I'm eighteen, sir."
"Eighteen?" replied the little man, softly. "Dear, dear! Well, really, young man, don't you think that you are old enough to stand upon your own feet?"

FIGURE 8 WAS
"SLEUTH'S CLUE"

Girl of Eighteen, a Stenographer Out of Work, Arrested in Halifax on Charge of "Working" Worthless Checks.

(Halifax Chronicle.)
For the last week or two there have been reports of worthless checks being "worked" on city retail stores, being accepted in payment for articles bought of lesser value than the face of the check and the balance handed over in cash. For instance, for wearing apparel to the value of \$10 a check for double the amount would be accepted and the \$40 in cash handed to the buyer. Checks bore the signatures of Ungar's Laundry, Globe Laundry and other concerns and a remarkable feature of them was the fact that the figure 8 appeared in the amount of each check. The amounts of different checks reported were \$30, \$15, \$5, \$20 and \$8.

In fact it was that figure that helped Detective Reyno to land on Tuesday night a girl of eighteen, suspected of the whole business. He had warned storekeepers against checks for amounts in which the figure 8 appeared, and the result was that last night when a check bearing the fatal 8 was tendered at Myers' store, Gillingham street, the detective soon received word and then followed the arrest of the young woman, whose home, a very respectable one, is in another part of the province. She was a stenographer out of work and lack of funds drove her to the forged check game.
The girl was arraigned before Deputy Stipendiary Magistrate O'Brien and remanded for a week. She is a girl who has borne a perfect reputation morally and this check business was a big surprise to her friends. The girl practically admitted guilt as to the checks on which she was charged.

Mystery surrounds the burning of a small hotel owned by John McKay at Clyde River, N. S., recently. No trace has been found of Leonard McKay, son of the proprietor, and Eva Crowell, a domestic employed there. So far as is known neither were seen after the fire broke out. The bodies have not been found but two or three small bones were picked up in the vicinity of where Leonard McKay's room was.

The train schooner Asquith, Captain A. Shelgrove, arrived at North Sydney, N. S., yesterday afternoon from Barbados, with 150 casks of molasses.

LEAVES CARD
GAME; PUTS
END TO LIFE

Former M. P. P. of Ontario
Shoots Himself Through
Brain.

Oshawa, Ont., April 2.—Charles Franklin Farwell, of Harmony, Ont., a former member of the Ontario legislature, shot himself through the brain here on Wednesday. Corner Holing decided that an inquest was not necessary. Mr. Farwell had been playing cards with friends at a club a little while before committing the deed.
He represented East Algoma in the legislature for eight years and retired about twenty years ago. He was registrar of deeds at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., for some time. He returned to the family homestead at Harmony three years ago. He practised law with Lorne Drew as a partner, under the firm name of Farwell and Drew.

SHIPPING

ALMANAC FOR ST. JOHN, APR. 2.
High Tide.... 7.10 Low Tide.... 1.27
Sun Rises.... 6.00 Sun Sets.... 6.53

BRITISH PORTS.

Plymouth, March 31—Arr. str. Ryndam, New York for Rotterdam.

FOREIGN PORTS.

New York, April 1—Arr. str. Rotterdam, Rotterdam; Megalli Hellas, Piræus.
Copenhagen, March 30—Arr. str. Helvig Olav, New York.

THE RED CROSS
ADOPTS PLAN
OF R. B. BENNETT

Geneva, April 2.—The Red Cross Assembly, which held its closing session here yesterday, adopted a proposal by R. B. Bennett of Canada to nominate a commission to gather complaints of national Red Cross Associations during the next six months against the belligerents during the war.
The commission, which will be composed of six of the prominent delegates of the assembly and representatives of Holland, Switzerland, Spain, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, all natural during the war, will get explanations from the various governments and publish its conclusions.

MAINE SCHOONER
AFIRE AT SEA AND
IS ABANDONED

New York, April 2.—The schooner Lewis H. Howard, which left Gulfport, Miss., on March 24 for Buenos Aires, took fire and was abandoned yesterday, fourteen miles south of Hatteras Shoals, near Sand Key, Fla., according to a wireless message. The crew was rescued by the British steamer Dirigo, from Port Arthur, Texas, which was on its way for Norfolk.
The Howard registered 1,191 gross tons, and was built in Bath, Maine, her home port, in 1895.

ORGANIST OF NOTRE
DAME, MONTREAL,
DIES OF PNEUMONIA

Montreal, April 2.—Prof. J. D. Dussault, for nearly twenty-five years organist of the Notre Dame Catholic church here, died yesterday, after a few days' illness of pneumonia. He was born on January 6, 1864, at Charlbourg, Que.

DIVISION IN THE
N. S. LEGISLATURE

Halifax, N. S., April 2.—H. W. Corning, Conservative member for Yarmouth, took a resolution in the house of assembly yesterday to the effect that the government should pass an advanced supply bill to provide money for the municipalities to proceed with the road work, and to seek co-operation with the municipalities for that purpose. The house divided with a straight party vote of eleven for and nineteen against. Mr. Richardson (Labor member for Cape Breton) voted with the government.
The chief criticism of the resolution on the part of the government members was its unconstitutionality and its irregular form. Both Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Wickwire said they would gladly urge the acceptance of a resolution embodying the principle if the member would withdraw the present one and have it properly worded, but Mr. Corning declined to do so.

EQUAL RIGHTS
GIVEN LAYMEN

Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., April 2.—Laymen of the Methodist Episcopal church yesterday were granted equal rights with ministers in determining policies and transacting other business.
The New York conference of the church, at its annual meeting here, in taking this action, endorsed the move of the general Methodist assembly in favoring lay participation in church management.

BOY GIVES CUTICLE
TO SAVE HIS SISTER

Gary, Ind., April 2.—Leonard Conliffe, fifteen years of age, woke at the Mercy Hospital in Gary and smiled across the hallway at his eleven-year-old sister, Mary Katherine, who also lay weak but smiling in the cot she has occupied for the past six weeks. It was only twenty-four hours before that Leonard gave two hundred dollars of his skin to be grafted on his sister, who has been suffering from burns received when she skipped too near a bonfire in the rear of the Conliffe home.
Mary Katherine greeted the doctor with a "good-morning," the first word she has spoken since she was seriously burned.

MEIGHEN AGREES TO
RAIL INVESTIGATION

Ottawa, April 1.—Premier Meighen announced at a government caucus today that a special parliamentary committee asked for by Hon. A. K. MacLean of Halifax, would be appointed to inquire into all railway and transportation matters. Just how extensive the powers will be was not indicated.

Beginning April 1 and until further notice, stores open on Saturday till 10 p. m.

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BARGAINS AT ARNOLD'S Removal Sale

Grey cotton, 12c, 16c, 20c yard. New prints, 17c, 18c, 22c yd. White shaker flannel, 15c, 20c, 25c yd. Gingham, 24c yd. 38 in. curtain scrim, 20c and 25c yd. Plaid suiting, 28c and 35c yd. Ladies' summer vests, 25c, 30c, 40c. Ladies' white handkerchiefs, 5c; men's, 10c. Ribbed cotton hose, all sizes, 20c and 25c pr. Colored shaker, 20c yd. Shaker blankets, special, \$1.75 and \$1.95 pair. Men's dress shirts special, \$1.49 each. Children's cotton dresses, 20c, 25c, 30c. Men's leather mitts and gloves, 45c pair. Glass tumblers, 8c each. Toilet paper, 5c, 8c, 10c roll. Cups and saucers, 25c. Plates, 20c each. Infants' Delight soap, 8c. Wall paper bargains: remnant lots, 10c and 12c roll; other papers, 13c, 14c, 15c, 20c, 25c roll. New lot glassware, lamps, water sets, brass sets, table sets, tumblers, jugs, vases, etc. Curtain rods, 10c and 15c. May 1st we move to our new store, 157 and 159 Brussels St.

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J. M. Logan, Haymarket Sq.
Quinn and Co., 415 Main Street.
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