

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1922

# The Evening Times and Star

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## THE VOTE AT OTTAWA.

The votes taken in the House of Commons at Ottawa at an early hour this morning demonstrated two things. The first was that the Progressives have no intention of playing the game of the Conservatives, and the second [that] that tariff revision downward has not gone far enough to satisfy the Progressives. They want a further reduction, but will bide their time rather than join forces with the Conservatives to defeat the Liberal government. We shall probably hear no more during the present session about another general election. The debate which closed this morning had aroused very keen interest. The Fielding budget has now been endorsed and the house will no doubt speed up the work of the remainder of the session. The members will not be eager to spend the hot months at the capital, and there are no contentious matters of great importance to be considered. This close vote on the budget will no doubt have the effect of causing the government during recess to go more thoroughly into the whole tariff question with a view to meeting the wishes of the country as represented by Liberal and Progressive members, who are not so far apart regarding that issue.

## THE NEED IS PROVEN.

St. John is without enough high school accommodation for all the students who will seek admission. If we had a vocational high school it would do two things: In the first place it would relieve the pressure on the classical high school. In the second it would ensure the continued attendance at high school of very many boys and girls who drop out of school after the eighth grade because the kind of high school training they need is not available. Many who take the eighth grade, or even the second grade in high school do not go any further, because they are not going on into the professions. What ninety per cent. of pupils need is a certain amount of pre-vocational training, and they are getting it. Our whole educational system favors the youth who wants a complete classical course, and the percentage of such is so utterly small as to make it a cause for amazement that we go on neglecting the vast majority who need something else and are doing it. The vocational survey now being made should be followed by such action as will at least place St. John on a par with an Ontario town of ten thousand people. We have trifled with this matter year after year. There is now a vocational committee for the city, and both federal and provincial grants are available. The present year should witness a real forward movement in the interests of education in St. John.

## THE WAR MEMORIAL.

The Times regrets to have conveyed a wrong impression yesterday in regard to the war memorial committee and the city council. At the first general meeting, with Com. Bullock in the chair, a committee was appointed to form a larger general committee. It appointed among others the mayor and commissioners. At the last meeting a smaller working committee was struck, and of this Commissioner Bullock is a member. The hope is that all the money needed may be raised by popular subscription, and the city council will be asked to cooperate in securing the desired site for the monument in King Square, while it will also be fully represented on the general committee. This is as it should be, since the most hearty combined effort is necessary to ensure a monument that will be a lasting and worthy tribute to those who gave their lives for Canada. Whatever form the monument takes every citizen will want to feel that he or she had some part in its execution since all have suffered and all will hold in life-long remembrance the courage and devotion of those who sleep in Flanders Fields.

Halifax Chronicle—Senator Simmons of North Carolina, terms the emergency tariff an awful example of protectionism run mad. Senator Underwood wants the freest possible trade with Canada, stating: "Canadians are our brothers in kin. Only recently they have been our brothers in arms. No country on this globe made greater sacrifice for the cause of the Allies than did Canadian soldiers." They are not all devotees of high protectionism across the boundary.

The United States government is still letting the coal strike run its course. Apparently there is still enough coal in sight to allay popular fear of a grave shortage next winter, provided the strike does not last till fall. The prospects of an early settlement, however, do not appear to be very bright.

Montreal Gazette.—It may be said of David Lloyd George what Shakespeare makes the Archbishop of Canterbury say to King Henry V.: "Turn him to any cause of policy, The Gordian knot of it he will unloose, Familiar as his garb."

## THE LABOR BUREAU.

One of the advantages to be derived from a branch of the Dominion employment service in St. John is that it would link the city up with all other centres where such labor bureaus exist, and enable St. John men to take advantage of openings for work elsewhere. This is clearly shown in the following extract from the last issue of Employment, the bulletin of the Employment Service of Canada, and it shows also how unfounded were some of the objections made when an attempt was made last winter to get a branch of the service here:—"Of the 21,778 placements in regular employment by the offices of the Employment Service during the month of April, 1922, 12,711 involved the transportation of labor to points outside the immediate locality of the offices at which the applicants were registered. The Employment Service reduced transportation rate was granted to 9,044 of these latter, 1,815 of whom were traveling to points within the same province as the despatching office, and 1,729 to stations in other provinces. Of the 9,044 workers to whom the Employment Service reduced rate was granted, 1,892 were transported by the Canadian National, Grand Trunk Railways and 1,688 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, one by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and twenty-six by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway."

## TOURISTS WANT HOTELS.

The Boston Herald tells the people of New Brunswick they must provide better hotel accommodation if they expect tourists to come more than once and tell their friends to come. The Herald, in a section devoted to summer resorts, prints pictures of the bridges at St. John and a river scene on the Miramichi, and with them a long article on the charms of New Brunswick. We quote one paragraph:—"New Brunswick takes first rank among the eastern provinces of Canada for the beauty of its scenery, the healthfulness of its climate, the wealth of its forests, the abundance of its game and for the many rare opportunities it opens up to the seeker after health and pleasure. Nature has richly dowered this beautiful province, making it a charming summer playground—an ideal land for recreation."

The rest of the article is not less flattering, and it goes into particulars as to the most desirable resorts; but then goes on to say:—"The only suggestion that we have to make in regard to New Brunswick is that there should be a much larger number of first-class hotels. It is true that there is a number of excellent hotels, but there should be a great many more to accommodate the hosts of tourists that now visit the province annually. The people of the United States have been brought up to appreciate the value of good hotels and if they once visit a place and find that they cannot receive the same accommodations as they can at home, they are not likely to visit a second time. New Brunswick has the beauty and the charm of an ideal recreation land, but until her hotel men wake up and build more hotels and improve many of their old ones they can never hope to attract tourists such as are now flocking to other sections of Canada."

Here is a pointed suggestion for the Tourist Association and Boards of Trade, the hotel men and all who are interested in getting a larger tourist traffic. We are frankly told where we fall short, and what must be done to ensure a large and increasing volume of tourist travel. The subject has been discussed over and over again without any practical result. Why not provide one or two such hotels as are required, with other essentials, and go after business in a business-like way? Where is there a finer location for a tourist hotel than on the St. John river?

Premier Lloyd George has turned on other corner. He is the constant object of virulent attacks by his political opponents, but he weathers each storm with unvarying success. The United Kingdom, the Empire and Europe at large still need the services of this remarkable man, with his marvelous gift of leadership.

The campaign in behalf of Mr. McKenna in Kings county is being carried on with a vigor that ought to ensure victory. The government has a good candidate and a good record, and the opposition cannot get away from its unsavory past.

HIDDEN. Like some flower in woodland covert, growing. Breathing unsought its faint perfume. To heaven alone its veiled petals showing. Through fallen leaves that masks its bloom;

Go in my heart there dwells a love unspoken. A trust unsought, a wish unsaid; Hidden from all save heaven alone, the token Of love that lives where hope is dead. —Walter Larned.

## LAKELAND.

Lo, now before my ravished eyes, Unfolds the island paradise, Clothed with the shadows and the gleams, And glances of the poet's dreams.

A lovely chain without a break, Lake softly winding into lake, Above whose waters calmly broods The spirit of their guardian woods.

The placid, deep, unaltered blue, Of heaven's own ethereal hue, Permeates the mirror of their breast, And not a ripple mars their rest.

O tell me, where do mortal eyes, Look on a fairer paradise, Or where has beauty built a shrine More lovely to her Lord divine? —J. C. M. Duncan.

## LIGHTER VEIN.

"Ah," sighed the serious-faced passenger, "how little we know of the future and what it has in store for us."

"That's true," his seat-mate responded. "Little did I think when some thirty years ago I carved my initials on the desk in the old country school that I would some day grow up and fall to become famous." —Boston Transcript.

Honest. "Well, I'll say he's honest."

"Why?"

"Asked me to go home to dinner with him, called up his wife and told her he was bringing me along, and then admitted that she was more about it." —Detroit Free Press.

Adam Heard It. The teacher was exasperated at the inattention of her class. The lesson had been on machines, and the children's inventions had been mentioned.

"Now, then," asked the teacher, impatiently, "from what was the first talking machine made?"

"After a lengthy silence a voice from the back exclaimed: 'Please, miss, a rib!'"

LLOYD GEORGE GREATEST. "Where could we find a man to replace him?" queried the Marquis of Northampton when asked his opinion of Premier Lloyd George. The marquis who is the sixth of his line arrived in Vancouver on Monday afternoon from the Orient on the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Asia." With his bride he will make a leisurely journey across Canada, en route to England, stopping at Lake Louise, Banff, and other points of interest.

Agriculture in England is rapidly developing into a highly specialized industry, he said, and the wealth of the land and the most modern technical appliances. The day of the landlord and tenant and of the small farmer is passing. Lord Northampton and his wife are returning after an extended honeymoon which has taken them over half the world, including South Sea Islands and the Far East. That he is by no means content to enjoy in luxurious ease the wealth he inherited from his father, but realizes his obligations to the state, is evident from the study he has made of needs of modern agriculture and his methods of handling his own affairs.

## NEW FORM OF PITCH.

At the Imperial College of Science, London, a demonstration was given by Mr. F. C. Dyche-Teague, B.Sc., F. I. C., of a new form of pitch which has been patented by a British firm under the name of "collocite." It was shown that ordinary hard pitch could, by a special process, be converted at small cost into a product which, with an equal part of water, was highly fluid. The treated pitch was shown to have very great penetrating and covering power and was, in fact, in ideal condition for use with either asbestos or cellulose fibre prior to the felling of the latter on a box-board or similar paper-making machine. The material has been produced on a commercial scale and samples cut from two feet by three feet sheets were passed round at the meeting. It is tough and hard and strongly resembles vulcanite. When struck with a hammer it gives a clear ringing sound and it can be punched, hammered and sawn without any tendency to crack. It is said that corrugated sheets can be produced at a price competitive with corrugated iron and that the material will not warp or sag when exposed to the hottest sun. A test showed that a 3-16th in. sheet could support 600 lbs. in the centre of a three-foot span.

## THE HAPPY VILLAGE.

Here is a vignette of English village life by Maurice Hewlett in The London Times:—"Not far from me there lives a man with wife and child in a tenement not much better than the one in which I live. It is built into a ledge cut out of the southern slope of the valley, consequently never looks the sun in the face. I know that the rain falls through into the bedroom."

"If one dared one would have the place condemned, if to do that would not condemn to the workhouse those who shelter there. Yet I have known those poor things enjoy. At a certain hour of the afternoon the wife comes to her open door, the child in her arms. After five minutes' watching, she sets the little creature down to tattle up the road, down which comes a man, homing from his work. He, too, is on the lookout, and stands to admire. Then, when they meet, he picks up the baby, sets it on his shoulder, and back they go together to mother at the door. I have known that pair envied, I say, by the children, by the unhappy mated, and by those whose days for children are over and done."

It looks as though there would be some trouble in disposing of all the high school pupils in the available accommodation next year, as 484 will write the High School entrance examinations which begin on June 19. Last year the number of pupils who wrote their names for wishing to write the examinations was 899. The jump this year is a remarkable one, since only one-fourth of the previous total number. In 1920 the number of pupils who entered their names as candidates to write the high school entrance examinations was 368.

The Salvation Army is planning on bringing to Canada over 17,000 women, youths and children from the British Isles. It is planned on bringing approximately 10,000 women for domestic work, 2,500 widows with families and the remaining number boys and girls from fifteen years of age. The work will be extended over five or six years.

## CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

(Montreal Gazette.)

A large part of the prosperity of Czecho-Slovakia is due to the far-sighted policy of President Masaryk and his colleagues. Czecho-Slovakia is an "island" country, and therefore to a great extent she is dependent upon her neighbors for the security and maintenance of her relationships for her prosperity in the future. Czecho-Slovakia is doing wonderful things, but she is like the man who moves into the new house. Everything is not settled down into shape and there are still much of the scaffolding and building materials lying about, but this condition is merely transitional. She, it can be said, has made more development than any of her sister republics. Mr. Masaryk has shown wonderful vision and resource, and he has realized the great importance all the way through that economic and political salvation lies not in revision, nor peacekeeping, but in hard work and solid co-operation. Czecho-Slovakia has measured swords with the Bolsheviks. She has known what adversity is. She has, however, by her people keeping national ideals before them and working together for the common good of the country, been able to weather all storms and get the ship of state safely steered to smooth waters.

In many ways has Czecho-Slovakia set a high example. Particularly in the matter of education she has developed, and where other nations have thought well to economize Czecho-Slovakia has blossomed out and made education one of the first charges on national resources. The daughter of the peasantry is taking a very sensible and prominent part in this departure, and the new women societies she has been able to found in Czecho-Slovakia are all a tribute to progress and development. National schools have sprung up like mushrooms all over the country, and by this course the president and government have shown perspicacity of a high order. Czecho-Slovakia has had many difficulties to contend with, but the light is beginning to appear at the end of the tunnel. Certainly she is offering a shining example of how successful rehabilitation work may be carried to a satisfactory result.

## LILLIAN RUSSELL.

(New York Evening Post.) Forty-three years ago, almost to a day, an eighteen-year-old girl from Iowa, Helen Louise Leonard, made her first appearance on any stage in one of the many companies producing the pioneer of Gilbert and Sullivan operas in this country, "Pinafore." The show lasted but a brief period, and she married and left the stage. One day the fall of great Tony Pastor heard her sing, engaged her for his vaudeville show down on the Bowery, changed her name to Lillian Russell, and within a week New York was flocking to Pastor's to hear the beautiful girl with golden voice sing that rare old song, "Twicknam Ferry." That was the beginning of the career of Lillian Russell, for from that time on two score years as queen of the musical comedy stage.

Due Lillian Russell's career opera prima donna came and went, but she was never displaced in the affections of the public. For years she was the brightest star of the Weber-Feld burlesques; later she starred in operetta, and finally in opera. She could be more satisfying than her singing of "The Silver Line" and "Evening Star"—the new generation rose to the latter a month ago, when she sang it at a benefit, as did their fathers in the days of their youth. Her voice was melodious beauty, clear, sweet, and true, and she couldn't by any possibility sing a false note. Her successor is yet to come.

## DON'T BE A KILL-JOY.

Appropos of the wholesale destruction of forest areas already this year by careless campers and other users of the woods, the Canadian Forestry Association puts this query to every Canadian lover of outdoors: "Horrors! couldn't drag you to a hunting trip in a treeless wilderness; a fishing trip by a treeless stream; or camping trip in a treeless valley?"

Isn't it about true that the call of the Outdoors is the call of Trees? The hospitality of Nature means little to any man except when associated with living trees. Last summer hundreds of parties of campers struck an unfair blow at the rights and privileges of fellow-campers, fellow-sportsmen and nature-lovers, by starting at least 2,500 damaging forest fires.

Camp fires that were not put out, smouldered and smouldered, thoughtlessly thrown on the inflammable "floor" of the woods—these personal acts killed the camping, fishing and hunting many thousands of square miles of Canadian forest.

Don't be a kill-joy. The forest is made for the fellow who follows after you. Enjoy the woods! There's nothing to fear except fire. And mighty few fires except those you start.

Remember, all big fires start as little ones. A minute's care may save a century of waiting.

## EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION.

(Toronto Globe.) The Saskatchewan Daily Star declares to be "absolutely without foundation" the charge of Bishop Harding, head of the Anglican Diocese of Qu'Appelle, that prohibition is responsible for increasing crime and delinquency. It recently published figures for Saskatchewan showing that the number of infractions of the liquor law has been steadily decreasing. As to the claim that the drug traffic increases under prohibition The Star says: "In the past year, over the whole of Canada, there were 838 convictions on charges initiated by the federal authorities under the Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act. British Columbia reported 315. Quebec reported 297, of which all the twenty-one were in the city of Montreal, which is the 'wettest' point in Canada. Ontario, a province larger than the province of Quebec, and with much greater urban population, reported only sixty-six all told. Of the 838 for the whole Dominion, 562 were reported from the two western provinces, and only 288 from all the rest of Canada."

As to the effect of prohibition in Toronto, Mrs. P. C. Ward gave some instructive figures at the annual meeting of the Toronto District W. C. T. U. In 1914 there were registered 14,247 cases of drunkenness, and in 1921 there were 4,727. In 1914, 2,794 cases of disorderly conduct were recorded, and in 1921, 1,084. The vagrancy cases in 1914 numbered 18,998, and in 1921 there were 6,864.

"Not even the Moderation League will pretend," said Mrs. Ward, "that the reduction of 64 per cent. in the number of cases of drunkenness, disorderliness and vagrancy, as against an increase of 11 per cent. in the population, is not directly related to the operation of the Ontario Temperance Act."

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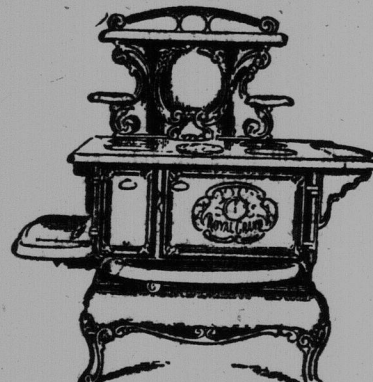
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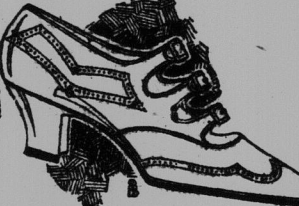
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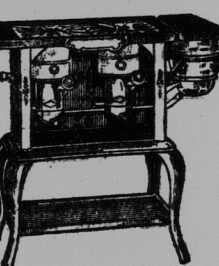
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