

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1920

The Evening Times and Star

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LET IT BE DONE RIGHT.

There should be no overhanging bridge at the end of Douglas Avenue. It has not been shown that such a bridge is at all necessary. No survey has been made to tell the grade of a subway, although a subway would save the city a very large amount of money. It has not been demonstrated that the railway bridge cannot be raised to the height of the highway bridge, and it would be very wrong to have a lower level if it can be at all avoided. The cut printed in the Times recently showed that the extension of the grade of the railway would serve the purpose without making the grade any higher than that which now leads up from the station toward the bridge. The citizens are not responsible for the original bridge plans. When the effect of the lower bridge level was discovered a protest was made, but it has not received as much sympathy from those in authority as it should receive. There is still ample time to provide a remedy if the subway proposition is feasible, and this is stoutly asserted by men whose judgment is usually sound. Why is not a survey made to settle the question? Does the city want to spend more money than necessary and at the same time spoil the architectural effect of the new highway bridge? This is a matter the business organizations of the city might fairly consider in the interests of a better St. John.

CONTINUATION CLASSES.

Continuation schools, for boys and girls who have left school and gone to work, have a strong advocate in Mr. John H. Finley, who is commissioner for education in the State of New York. In that state all children between fourteen and eighteen years of age are required to attend continuation schools, and Mr. Finley says:

"It was with a clear recognition of the need and right of working children for adequate educational opportunities which would better fit them for their duties as citizens that the legislature in 1919 passed and Governor Alfred E. Smith signed the Part-Time School Law, which, it seems to me, might well be called the 'Children's Charter,' because of the guarantee which it makes on the part of the state to all children who live in this commonwealth. I regard boys and girls who early in life enter upon vocational pursuits as peculiarly of concern to the state, and I hold as a solemn obligation this great opportunity which has come to us to conserve their interests, for certainly, as never before, may it be truly said that our national future depends upon the ideals of our youth, upon their faith in democracy and their fitness for it. The fourteen, fifteen, sixteen and seventeen-year-old children who every year leave the schools constitute such a large portion of our citizenship that they become without doubt the very foundation of society. Every state will doubtless have some such law in the immediate future."

One of the most important features of this law is that it is compulsory. There are many young people who when they leave school have no clear conception of the importance of further study, and are disposed to skip it. The law overcomes that difficulty, and the system is such that each boy or girl gets the kind of training in the continuation school that is best suited to his or her needs as a worker.

It is greatly to be deplored that in new Brunswick there is not a compulsory law applying even to children up to fourteen years. Such a law should not be optional, but should be universal, and supplemented by continuation classes for those leaving school at fourteen to sixteen years of age.

Of the banking situation in Canada the Canadian Bank of Commerce circular says: "The October bank statement showed a decrease of \$23,000,000 in loans and one of \$3,800,000 in deposits. Current loans in Canada amounted to \$1,408,000,000, or \$300,000,000 more than in October a year ago. Deposits in Canada increased by \$11,000,000 to \$1,038,000,000, but those abroad fell off by \$15,990,000 to \$339,935,000. A decline of current loans in Canada in October is unusual, and is due to adjustment of credits to sharply declining commodity prices."

Premier Drury of Ontario declared last night that the farmers' party must broaden out and become a people's party. He suggests the People's Progressive party as a proper name, so that all sympathizers with the general aims of the farmers may come in. "Before long," he says, "we must have to develop into a real people's party." Premier Drury is broadening out. He has been learning a good deal since he assumed the burden of office.

WIRELESS AND SHIPS.

Of the benefits of wireless telegraphy in navigation an American paper says: "According to Admiral Bullard, the time is near at hand when ships will be without chronometers and will be in constant wireless touch with New York until they reach the British channel. By means of the radio compass, a ship can get her bearings when she calls for them anywhere along the coast of the United States. That instrument, it appears, has already saved ships which were headed straight for the shore. Shallow water can be avoided and even the proximity of icebergs detected by means of the hydrophone, an instrument which, working on the reflection from the ocean bottom of the sound of the ship's propeller, enables the navigator accurately to determine the depth of the water under the ship. Ships are enabled to communicate with each other by underwater waves sent out by oscillators. Hurricanes may now be detected by sensitive radio telephones, and data as to the direction of storms can be sent broadcast by coastal stations, and by the time given for certain longitudes ships can tell their location. Among other information given out are weather warnings and the location of wrecks, derelicts and icebergs. It is plain that by such delicate contrivances science is making the paths of those who go down to the sea in ships very much more safe than ever before."

One reads this record with a growing wonder at the triumphs of science and man's growing mastery of the forces of nature. Compared with the voyages of the early navigators, in the period when the charts warned them of dangers by showing the hand of Satan stretching up out of the Sea of Darkness, now the constantly traversed Atlantic Ocean, the modern sailor has an easy task. The air route is also coming into favor for journeys of increasing length, and distance is annihilated.

Speaking of Chief Inspector Hawthorne the Standard says: "He will go after the bootleggers and the blind-peddles and other illicit vendors as they should be gone after, but he will not interfere with the decent citizen who happens to be abroad with a small flask of brandy in his grip which he needs for medicinal purposes." The only omission here appears to be the name of the citizen whose delicate state of health calls for a flask.

The United States objected to Article X of the League of Nations. Hon. Charles J. Doherty of Canada has moved that it be eliminated. It has been intimated that no other power regarded Article X quite as seriously as had the Canadian leaders in the United States. It is announced that Mr. Doherty's motion will probably be referred to the committee on amendments.

The best time to do Christmas shopping is before the rush begins. There is a wider choice and a quicker service. It is in the interests of the customers as well as the shops to make purchases during the next week. The shops are well supplied, and people who do not quite know what they want will have plenty of time to look about and make their selections. Shop early.

Of the output of coal in the United States, Bradstreet's says: "The anthracite coal output for the calendar year to date is 73,296,000 tons, against 74,921,000 tons a year ago. The combined bituminous and anthracite coal output for the calendar year is 145,501,000 tons, as against 143,389,000 tons last year, a gain of 2,112,000 tons, or 1.5 per cent."

The Labor Party failed to elect its majority candidate in Winnipeg. There was a division in the ranks of labor and the party also failed to get a majority in the city council. Winnipeg elects by proportional representation.

The Trades and Labor Council has again declared against a juvenile court. Would it not be well for the Council to give a hearing to advocates of the court, as has been requested?

Canada has 50,000,000 bushels of wheat and nearly 16,000,000 bushels of oats in her elevators. If it is moved there will be plenty of grain for the steamers out of the winter ports.

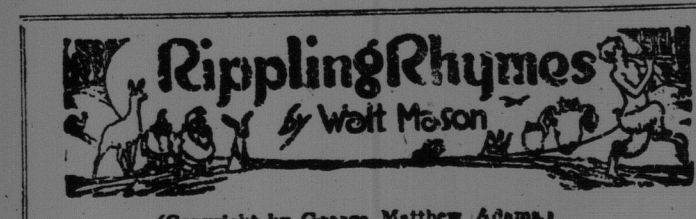
The Allied powers have protested against the return of Constantinople to Greece, and the publication of their note has caused a sensation and apparently some revulsion of feeling in Athens.

The by-elections in Queens and Sunbury will be held on Dec. 27. There is as yet no intimation that the ministers will be opposed.

The Standard and Hon. Mr. Baxter do not see eye to eye. This is a sad state of affairs.

POPULATION OF RUSSIA NOW MUCH SMALLER

Stockholm, Dec. 4.—Preliminary returns of the Russian census show decreases in the population of more than ten per cent. compared with 1914, due to epidemics and war losses. Moscow's population has dropped 45 per cent. and that of Petrograd 45 per cent.



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DEMORALIZED.

I used to find my evening clearing, a time for reading and repose; but since I have been profiting I've lost all taste for things like those. I'd come home tired from honest labor, and when the evening meal was done, there would blow in a bunch of neighbors, and we'd indulge in harmless fun. Alas, I do not see them steering in my direction any more; since I got busy profiting they all insist that I'm a bore. Each day I'm bringing home the bacon, I put another wad in brine; but I am lonely and forsaken, and how I miss those friends of mine! In other words the evening found me gay as a monarch on his throne, with hearts were glad and smiles were sunny, and laughter made the windows shake; but now my thoughts are all of money, and extra cash I can make, to busy marts my thoughts are speeding, on useless schemes of profit bent. Old ways, old dreams are trampled under by this last of the year, the man whose mind is fixed on plunder gets out of touch with all that's fine.

CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Joinville: Hearings of Other Days

NOVA SCOTIA COAL.

Outside of a small deposit of Rhode Island anthracite, Canada's maritime coal deposits stand alone on the entire length of the Atlantic seaboard of this continent. These deposits in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are considered to be the southern border of a great basin occupying the greater portion of the basin of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The supply at the present rate of output is estimated to be sufficient to last 700 years yet. The quality of the coal is bituminous and it is especially suitable for blast furnaces, coke gas and steam.

In Nova Scotia there are four thick fields with good seams. The most important is the Sydney field in Cape Breton Island which supplies about 75 per cent of the coal product of Nova Scotia and which has an area of about 200 square miles. It is most valuable fields or seams lie between Mira Bay and Cape Dauphin and even reach out far beneath the sea. The strata is almost free of all faults and has only very gently dips.

The unevenness and the difficulty of working is increased by the intricate geological formations that are encountered but this is counter-balanced by the fact that the seams are from ten to thirty-feet thick and are of excellent quality.

Further west is the Chignecto Bay area which supports about nine per cent of the total coal output of the province. Of course with such an enormous output there is a very valuable by-product in the coke and gas for the manufacture of high grade steels of the finest type.

HYMN OF AIRMEN.

O God of earth and sea and air,
Who holdest life within Thy care,
Who rulest flood, earth-shock and wind,
Yet worstest wonders through man's mind,
Hear 'Thou the prayer we send on
Grant safety to the men who fly.

May they know ever, as they soar
Abide earth's peace, or man-made roar,
Piercing the storm, 'mid lightning's spark,
Or speeding through the tempered dark—
That 'Thou wilt hold them in Thy hand
Who dost the distant heavens command.

Grant to them sureness of control;
Give courage with unclouded soul;
Help them to live so steadfastly
That their engines never falter in the sky,
And as they sweep o'er land and sea
May their whole trust be placed in Thee.

As, through invention, puny man
Constructs new worlds in his span;
As, with Thy blessing, we succeed
In conquering Nature to our need;
O may these powers which 'Tou dost give
Teach us for higher things to live.

—E. J. Moore, for Canadian Methodist hymn Committee.

HON. MR. BAXTER TAKES

Dr. Hetherington's accession to the Executive Council necessitates the selection of some other member for the office of Speaker. With Mr. Magee taken into the forecastle, there are only Mr. Allison Dysart, of Kent, and Mr. J. E. Michaud, of Maricopa, left. As both these gentlemen belong to the Roman Catholic Church, either would probably be acceptable to Mr. Veniot.

(Letter From Mr. Baxter.)
To the Editor of The Standard:
I regret to have seen in your editorial column of this morning a statement to the effect that Hon. Mr. Veniot would dictate the appointment of either Mr. Dysart or Mr. Michaud as Speaker because these gentlemen are Roman Catholics. Permit me, sir, to state publicly through your paper that The Standard in this instance, in my judgment, is introducing a religious if not a racial element into our provincial politics and that I do not approve of such a course.

The Standard is in no way bound to reflect my opinion, but in justice to myself and the party of which I am the leader it is necessary to prevent an impression being created that the spirit of your article is the spirit of the Opposition Party, to occupy the leadership. I may add that should either of the gentlemen named be chosen as Speaker they may recall that one of their predecessors in the chair was Mr. O. M. Melanson, who was not considered by the government of his day to be disqualified for his high office because either of his race or his creed.

JOHN R. M. BAXTER.
St. John, 8th December.

MATTER OF TAX FOR SOLDIERS' BONUS

Montreal, Dec. 4.—Ex-soldiers of the United States expeditionary forces, as represented by Yankee Post No. 1, the American Legion, Montreal, at a meeting here last night, passed a resolution sympathizing with the stand of their Canadian and British comrades in the state of Massachusetts where legislation has been passed compelling ex-members of the Canadian and British expeditionary forces in the great war to pay the special "bonus" taxation from which American veterans are exempt.

When We Wound Up The Watch On The Rhine

Narrative of Canadian Participation In The Occupation of Germany After The Armistice

(Continued From Wednesday)

Two years ago today the Canadian troops, on their way to Rhineland, completed the day's march that brought them up within a few hours march of the German frontier, which was crossed on the following day. Leaving the Vaux Chavanne area, where they had rested for two days, the column marched on the morning of December 4, resting for the night at Salmchateau and Bech, two small Belgian towns but a few miles from the border.

Both these are thriving little towns in the centre of a fertile farming area and although living almost within a stone's throw of the land of the Hun, the inhabitants are Belgians through and through, and gave evidence of the fact by well-kept gardens and the presence of the British and Canadian soldiers with a great display of flags on their houses. The people turned out and cheered the soldiers as they entered the towns and did everything in their power to make things comfortable for them during their short sojourn in their midst.

Across The Frontier.
December 4, 1918, should rank almost as high amongst the anniversaries of the Canadian Corps as any of the other dates in the war and post-war history. For on that day a little before noon, the Canadian soldiers passed across the invisible line that marks the division between Belgium and Germany and were at last in the country of the enemy.

The March from Salmchateau and Bech was commenced as usual early in the morning and the troops wound their way across and through a series of small hills which they just to the west of the border. Before the noon halt was made, the leading units had passed the line of iron struts that proclaimed the change in nationality.

In the van of the Second Division marched the 22nd Battalion, the French-Canadian unit which went through the campaign on the western front with a record unexcelled by any of the other Canadian battalions.

To the tune of "General Bogie" the column marched up to the border line, when the band hesitated for a moment and then the strains of "O Canada" floated across the line. The incident, which perhaps trivial to the outsider, was deeply significant to those khaki-clad sons of the land of the maple who look upon their present pilgrimage as one of the fruits of their long vigil.

A Comparison.
It did not require any special sign post or other distinguishing mark to show that the advancing column of the Canadian Corps was one of the victorious allies into the territory of the conquered. A comparison of observations made in the town of Salmchateau, the last of the Belgian communities passed, and the villages of Rodt and Hilderhausen, in which the 22nd Division spent their first night on enemy soil, was sufficient.

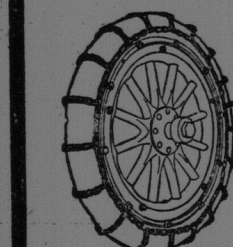
The cheerful "au revoir" on one side of the line was replaced by a sullen and complete lack of welcome of any kind on the other. The houses of the invaders which had the visitors welcome to the town, now gave way to a bareness which was itself eloquent of the devastation which the invasion of "pig-dog English" was received. Instead of the smooth, pleasantly modern French houses which the native tongue of the Belgians in the south-east, were heard the guttural, grating tones of the low German tongue. Looks of deep-dyed hatred and antagonism were the unwelcome successors of the frank glances of admiration and respect with which the soldiers had been greeted during the previous two or three weeks. It was indeed difficult to understand how the two peoples, living within a few miles of each other and separated only by a mythical line, could differ so much one from the other as did these.

A Bit of His Own.
While the general officer in command of the army of occupation promulgated strict laws against any act which might do harm to the country or the people of the country in which the Canadians were to spend an indefinite period, rules were laid down for the behaviour of the Hun, which must have jarred upon his "cultured" soul. His hours of freedom from doors were limited; his marks of only ten; and—most ignominious of all—he must show respect for the British flag and all British officers. Any German in uniform was compelled to salute the colors and all allied officers, while male civilians were called upon to remove their hats, under pain of punishment.

These and a myriad of other regulations were printed on large posters in English, French and German, sent ahead with the advance guard and posted in all German towns and villages. And the Hun obeyed—there was nothing else for it. He was not wilfully enthusiastic over it, he was, however, receiving, in very small measure, that which he had inflicted, along with more brutal ordinances, on the harmless Belgians during his occupancy of their land.

(Continued on Monday.)

Weed Tire Chains



Cars with chainless tires on wet, slippery pavements lack brake power to the same degree as they would if their brake linings were made of wet, greasy, slippery bands of rubber.

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McAVITY'S

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25 LIBERALS IN B. C. HOUSE

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 3.—Returns available up to this afternoon indicate the following standing of the parties in the new British Columbia legislature: Liberals, 25; Conservatives, 15; Independents, 7.

There may be some slight changes in this alignment of the parties, as several constituencies have not yet reported final returns.

Atlin, which is still in doubt. The absentee vote may give Ross, Conservative, the lead over Kerkin, Liberal. Pauline, Liberal, is elected in Samolich.

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Food Choppers—A household necessity. Chops meat, fruit, vegetables, nuts, etc. \$2.85 up.

Bread Mixers—The Universal mixes and kneads bread in 3 minutes—hands don't touch it. \$5.00 up.

Pyrax Transparent Oven Dishes—Sanitary, never wears out, will not break in actual oven use. Saves extra pan washing. Cook and serve in the same dish. Dishes for every baking need.

Household Scales—To secure best results good scales are necessary. These conform with government regulations. \$4.00 up.

Aluminum Pots and Pans make cooking easier, cannot rust, shine like silver, wear like steel, perfectly sanitary. One stock includes practically everything that can be asked for.

Corn Poppers—In the kitchen or at the fireplace, they are a necessity during the holiday season. 25 cents up.

White Cake Boxes—Heavy tin, japanned white, gold decorated, rounded sanitary corners. Needed particularly at this season of the year, after the Christmas cooking is over. We also have flour barrels, spice boxes, tea and coffee canisters in white and gold.

Pastry Boards—Made of clear lumber. \$1.25 up.

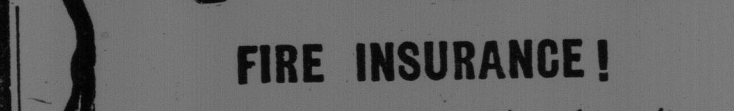
Fruit Cake Pans—Round straight sides. 25c, 30c. and 40c.

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