

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1920

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THE CANDIDATES.

The opposition candidates in the city and county of St. John, with one exception, were humble followers of Leader James A. Murray in the last legislature. The slight effort to depose him during the recess failed, and they all rallied around him again when the house met. Mr. Murray is not now the leader, but he is again a candidate, just as five of his faithful followers in St. John are, with sundry others in other constituencies. To vote for any of them or their present colleagues is to vote confidence in the men who were turned out in 1917.

It is true there has been some talk that must evidently be postponed. A re-created party would choose new leaders. The thing to do is to defeat the opposition party once more, and then, perhaps it will wake up and inaugurate a real process of regeneration.

The government candidates in the city and county of St. John have no political sins to answer for. Four of the six are successful business men of high standing in the community. Three of them have had experience in the legislature, and two of them are members of the government, which restored the political good name of the province and initiated the most important legislation that has been enacted for very many years. It is only necessary to mention the hydro-electric act, the public health act, the workmen's compensation act, the woman suffrage act, the highway act and the vocational training act, to show how busy this government has been in less than four years.

Premier Foster, Hon. Dr. Roberts, Ex-mayor Hayes, Mr. W. E. Scully, Mr. A. F. Bentley and Dr. Curran should be the next representatives of this city and county, to aid in carrying out present policies and in developing new ones for the benefit of the province.

Five of the six opposition candidates have been tried and found wanting. Their election would not be in the best interests of these constituencies. The sixth, merely following their lead. The Foster government has given the people a new and more hopeful outlook in provincial affairs. To give it a mandate to go on with its work is not only fair to it but is in the public interest. Give the opposition another five years to go on with its re-creation.

PARTISANSHIP.

One wonders how the men and women of St. John who are supporting the opposition candidates can square their conduct with right ideals of public service. Some are doing it for personal reasons, which of course can be understood; but personal reasons do not necessarily embrace all the names on a ticket. There seems to be no explanation, and it is that to these people partisanship means more than public service. Rather than see the other party gain a victory they would sacrifice the principles which ought to guide the citizen, and which guide those Conservatives who voted against their own party in 1917. They are no longer deceiving themselves into a belief that it would be good business to put the old government back again, and they had enough public spirit and genuine independence to act on their convictions. Their number should be greatly increased on Saturday next, for the complete exposure of the men in whom they had reposed confidence prior to 1917 did not come until after the elections of that year. This is the first opportunity to get square with the men then exposed, and with those who tried to cover up their political misdeeds. It would be strange if a very much larger number of electors did not seize the opportunity to prove that with them party does not always mean more than principles of public service, but that there is retribution in store for a trust betrayed.

One discovers here and there a partisan who tries to save his conscience by saying that the politicians are all alike. He really knows better, for he has only to compare the record of the Foster government with that of its predecessor; but partisan ties are too strong for him and he bows down to his idols. That is most regrettable, since the only guarantee of good government is that there shall be enough electors of an independent turn of mind to turn out any administration when it has proved itself unworthy of support. If the people of the province vote on the principle of honorable public service they will return the Foster government to power.

A Brussels cable says: "Freedom of world trade is a most essential condition for the increase of production which must bring about economic restoration of the world, in the opinion of Kogo Mori, Japanese commissioner in London, whose views have been laid before the international financial conference, in session here. This, he says, involves complete elimination of restrictions on both imports and exports, especially those applying to raw materials."

A deliberate attempt is being made to discredit Hon. Dr. Roberts in this constituency. It is as futile as it is foolish.

THEY ARE BEATEN.

The opposition party on Saturday confessed defeat. They did not put up any candidates in—
Westmorland.
Sunbury.
Northumberland.
Victoria.
Madawaska.

They have only one candidate in Carleton, two in Charlotte and two in Kent.

It would be ridiculous to assert that all their candidates will be elected. Their only possible ground of hope of defeating the government would be that the farmer-members who may be elected might join with such of their members as may survive the contest and thus united have a majority in the house; but there is not the slightest prospect that the farmer members will join up with the party which was responsible for the crown lands, Valley Railway, patriotic potato and other scandals prior to 1917. It is not for any such anti-climax the farmers have gone into politics.

The opposition party will remain down and out. It is very important, however, that friends of the Foster government do their utmost to get out the full vote, in order that there may be not the slightest danger of its being embarrassed by any combination in the house.

The following paragraph from a recent book by Prof. Theodore Veblen is commended to the thoughtful consideration of opposition orators in this province: "If we are getting restless, under the taxonomy of a monocotyledonous wage doctrine and a cryptogamic theory of interest, with inviolate, local, local, tenuous and monolithic variants, what is the cytoplasm, centrosome, or karyokinetic process to which we may turn, and in which we may find succor from the metaphysics of normality and controlling principles."

At the international financial conference in Brussels last week, Herr Bergmann, representing Germany, said: "In spite of the present difficult situation, we do not consider the financial prospects of Germany desperate. The people there are gradually finding their way back to order, and willingness to work is reviving everywhere in the country."

The women should be represented on the hospital board. Whatever hostile feeling there may be to such action should be firmly over-ruled. The women have been denied their rights in this matter quite too long. Let a change be made.

As practical business men, Messrs. R. T. Hayes and W. E. Scully will make valuable representatives of the city at the re-creation of the city.

The city needs just such representatives to guard its interests and strengthen the hands of the premier and minister of health.

Following Hon. B. Frank Smith's book on Adventure in Mr. Potts, we may anticipate one by Hon. J. B. M. Baxter on The Re-creation of Mr. Potts, with a joint foreword by Mr. Tilley and Dr. Campbell.

Re-creation, as a purely human process, is not instantaneous. It requires much time. Give the opposition five years in which to make a job of it, while the Foster government goes on with its work.

The Foster government in three years expended more than three times as much on roads and bridges as its predecessor did in the preceding three years. And the money was not wasted.

The opening of the evening classes in King Edward and Albert schools this evening should bring forth a large enrolment of working boys and men who want a better knowledge of the three Rs.

The revenue from crown lands in 1917 was \$544,191. This year it will be \$1,500,000 or more. The Foster government came into power in 1917.

If good government is worth anything it is worth personal work this week in behalf of the Foster government candidates.

"KEEP SMILING" IS AD OF EX-SOLDIER FOR TRADE. London, Eng., Oct. 4.—"Keep me smiling" is part of the ad which an ex-soldier at Acton displayed in his shop window. The ad says he has been wounded five times, two and a half years in hospital; 28 operations; three times given up; once reported killed, and concludes: "Bring your work and keep me smiling. Fight the profligate by letting a disabled soldier do your repairs."

Honor Women Jurors. Rockville, Ind., Oct. 4.—When it came to respect for women and for the new laws permitting women to serve on juries the lawyers of this city let it be known they stand second to none. They solved a knotty question of etiquette when twelve women were impaneled by appearing in full evening dress.

Dying Dig at Doctors. Geneva, Switzerland, Oct. 4.—Mrs. Brustheim died at the age of 102 as the result of a wasp sting on the mouth. She detested doctors. She always enjoyed good health. A doctor was called in to attend her and before dying she said: "Death will be due, not to the wasp, but to the doctor."



RUMORS OF WAR

The princes of the Hapsburg line in camp and court now cut no ice; they have to fast while others dine, their standoffs had, they lack the price. Some eighty duchesses and dukes now stand around with frigid feet; their titles now seem empty flukes since they can't get enough to eat. They send to us the warning cry, from roofless castles where they lurk. Unless the ravens bring us pie, we gravenly fear we'll have to work. With noble courage thus they face a future fraught with dread and fears. These scions of a kingly race that looked for quite a thousand years. Far better face the headman's axe than be a laundress or a clerk, but proudly they'll get down to tasks, and if they must, why, they will work. Their landmarks are forever gone, their world is jostled upside down, and some cheap uncle has in pawn the jeweled sceptre and the crown of gold, they cry, to seek the craven's doom by means of rope or gun or dirk, they cry, to seek the encircling gloom, "Just lead us to the honest work." And if for honest work they look, they will not need to travel far; I'd take a duchess as my cook, and hire a duke to run my car.

CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Domestic Happenings of Other Days

THE GREY NUNS.

Every visitor to Montreal is impressed with the great Grey Nunnery, situated at the corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. It is one of the largest institutions of its kind in America. Few know, however, that it was the sight of a tiny baby frozen in the ice of a little stream that has long since disappeared into the sewers of the city, that caused this work to be inaugurated.

On a bitterly cold morning of 1778 Madame Youville, a leader in charitable work in the pioneer city, was going into Montreal on work associated with the Grey Nuns. As she crossed a small bridge she saw the frozen body of a baby fast in the ice beneath. Through its throat was thrust a sharp dagger; the cold hands were uplifted as if in appeal for help.

The sight so impressed the woman that she once entered into negotiations for the founding of a babe's home. In a short time a property was secured in the pioneer city, was going into Montreal on work associated with the Grey Nuns. As she crossed a small bridge she saw the frozen body of a baby fast in the ice beneath. Through its throat was thrust a sharp dagger; the cold hands were uplifted as if in appeal for help.

During the war, part of the building was used as a hospital for sick soldiers. Many acts of heroism were performed by the Sisters in endeavoring to save their little charges from the flames.

THE LITTLE ROWLS.

I do not love the grey road.
I love the little lonely ways.
That autumn echoes know,
Soft with the rustle of hickory
And shut from the talking town.

I do not love the mansions
Men make for gold and gain;
I love the country cot and star,
Of the eery wind and rain,
Where dark pickaninies wave
At the broken window pane.

For when I walk the paths that pass
By shabby door and star,
As sure as egypt sun and star,
To stranger lost or late,
Behind the broken window pane
Will welcome always wait!—
Kadra Mayai.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Question of Time.
"Public schools are democratic places," said a prominent educator at a banquet the other night; "surprisingly so at times."

The daughter of a veteran prison warden was having an argument with one of her schoolmates.
"I'm not going to play with you any more," said the warden's daughter; "your father's been in prison for ten years—and my father's only for six months!"

Painful, Indeed.
"Lydia, I was very sorry to read that your husband had been arrested and sent to jail for quarrelling with you," said Lydia's employer, who had been an extremely unpleasant experience.

"Yes, ma'am," replied Lydia; "it so was an unpleasant experience. But I'm glad he got out of jail."

"Why, Lydia, he need not be glad?" "Cause he need it, ma'am, to reconstruct himself!"—Titt-Bits.

His Occupation.

William Henry, only child of Widow Billings, was appointed postman of our block.

In course of time the census man appeared and asked the age and occupation of William Henry.

"Occupation?" echoed the widow. "Well! Well! I don't just know what you would call it. I'll ask him."

She stepped to the hall stairs and called.
"William Henry! The census man is here and wants to know your occupation."

"Tell him to put me down a man of letters," shouted the precocious young man.

Facts in the Case.

There came to a broken jaw. To all the house surgeon's questions the negro returned evasive answers. Finally she admitted she was "hit with a object."

"Was it a large object?" asked the physician.
"Tallable large."

"Was it coming rapidly or slowly?" "Tallable fast."

Then, her patience exhausted, she exclaimed: "To tell de truth doctor, I was jest neckly kick'd in de face by a gemman friend!"—Titt-Bits.

After making a tour of New Brunswick and P. E. Island and entertaining many children, J. D. O'Connell of Canimay, Cuba, formerly of Sussex, gave the orphan children of Bangor (Mc), a treat on Saturday. The children were entertained in the Park Theatre. During the show they were supplied with candy and fruit.

SIDELIGHTS ON ELECTION IN PROVINCE

IT SAVES MONEY.

(Moncton Transcript.)
The opposition press has severely criticized the setting up of the Workmen's Compensation Board, though that body is an essential feature of a modern insurance system which guarantees the worker protection without resort to expensive litigation. Opposition papers have sneered because a well known labor man of St. John was appointed to the board, a position in which he is able to be of considerable service to the workers. One criticism is that the board is unnecessarily expensive for the employers of the province. A recent report of the board shows that the administration expenses collected last year by administration expenses, this is justification in itself for the claim that the Workmen's Compensation Board is saving money to the manufacturers and other employers—to say nothing of the benefits that are assured to the families of workers unfortunate enough to sustain injury or death in industrial accidents.

LOOK AT THE RECORD.
(Moncton Transcript.)
Let us be reasonable—to vote for a change of government there must be important reasons.

Compare what the Foster government has done, with the reasons advanced by its opponents why it should be defeated today—and you'll sensibly vote for Robison.

Three and a half years ago you voted a bad government out of power. The incoming government found an exceedingly bad mess to clean up and all the departments to re-organize. What has been the result?

Good roads, have we not?
No more frenzied finances a la Fleming.
The best organized crown lands department in Canada.
A splendid Workmen's Compensation Act.

An agricultural department that has helped the farmers.
Expenditures and revenues shown to you in honest statements.

No party funds made up from the public treasury.
No lumber scandals.
No Valley Railway scandals.

Not the least inkling of dishonesty.
The foundation of a splendid hydro-electricity—a Godsend to housewives.
Don't you think you should give this government another term of office?

NO HOPE OF WINNING.
Of the opposition convention in Restigouche the Campbellton Graphic says:—"The tone of the meeting was that of the utter hopelessness of the fight, but so that the party caught light be bolstered up to face the foe, and it was thought there was no hope of winning."

ROADS AND AUTOMOBILES.
Moncton Transcript.—It may be said too that as the highways are improved more people find it to their advantage to use automobiles, and the government is able to command an increasing revenue for making provision for the interest and sinking of the bonds, or for further improvement of the highways. Many farmers have learned that it is to their benefit to own automobiles and they will hardly favor the policy of the opposition leader which would allow the highways to fall into disrepair.

THE AWKWARD DETAILS.
To The Editor of The New York Evening Post:
Sir: In his letter of September 15 to President Schurman of Cornell Senator Harding reiterates his views on the League of Nations. He says: "I oppose going into that League." A paragraph to the effect, then, is unalterably opposed to the present League. He desires, as he says in his letter of acceptance, to get up a new association of Nations, and now he announces that statement by explaining that he wants that new association made up of nations "inspired by ideals of justice."

The Republicans always pride themselves upon being eminently practical. Now as a matter of practice, how does Senator Harding propose to get his new association? Out of what nations does he intend to make it up? Practically the only nations available to draw upon, in addition to the United States, are Turkey, Mexico, and Russia. All the other nations are already in the League. Is it then, Senator Harding's plan to leave the League and join the new association made up of nations with real ideals, the nucleus of which, as I have just pointed out, is bound to consist of Turkey, Mexico, and Russia?

Furthermore, if all the nations in the present League are so-called and lacking in ideals, as Senator Harding intimates, what method does he propose for bringing about a change in their character and for turning them into idealistic nations, fit for mingling with Turkey and Mexico in the new Harding association?

It is quite clear that no nation will be admitted into the new association until it can qualify on the ground of being inspired with ideals of justice. What practical measures does Senator Harding propose to see to transform greedy nations into nations of justice? To be sure, these nations have just fought through a great war, and, as we all thought, fought it through with gallantry, superb heroism, and courage. Among these nations not less than three million men laid down their lives to bring about peace. Yet Senator Harding points out that these countries must, because they have formed the present League of Nations and are members of it, be sordid, selfish, and lacking in ideals of justice. What method of education does he propose by which they can be brought up to the standard of high ideals requisite for membership in his League of Nations?

Would he send missionaries from France, Mexico, and Russia to these allied nations in order to educate them to the real gospel of truth, heroism and ideals of justice?

Will Senator Harding please give us his plan?

ONE WHO WANTS TO KNOW.
QUARTER MILLION IN THE COLLEGES.
The year before the war there were 180,000 students in American colleges and universities. Last year there were 180,000, and this year, if early registration reports prove accurate, there will be close to a quarter of a million.

Various factors have contributed to this enormous increase in the number of college students. For one thing, we are still taking up the slack of the war years. Even the abnormal demand for labor has not prevented the returned soldier who had been in college from going back to his alma mater. While the end of the course more generally than in the days before the war, older, more mature, with a little better notion of the intrinsic, if not of the cultural, value of college training, they are remaining until graduation day.

But by no means all of the enormous attendance this year is due to war recovery. There are many men—soldiers and others—who would never have come to college at all except for the war experience. Say what we will about the Student Army Training Corps, through it thousands of young men came in touch with college life who would never have had the chance otherwise.

With women students motives nearly as powerful have operated. Widening the door of economic and political opportunity for women has made thousands look forward to a college education who would otherwise have been content to teach or stay at home.

The rush to the colleges would have been impossible but for another notable educational development—the public high school. The number of college prospects is necessarily limited by the number of those who have had the preparatory training. The 22,000 high school graduates of 1910 had increased to 225,000 in 1918, and with nearly two million students in high schools this fall it is clear that the present rush to the colleges is but the forerunner of a mighty tide.

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of Which a Brief Description Appears Below—Doubly attractive by reason of their superb style and price low—ness they are worthy of your special attention—

AT \$39.90—SIZE 38

Here is one of this season's models that is effective in its simplicity and desirable because of its serviceability. Fashioned of all wool Navy Serge in this smartly tailored suit the coat of which is cut in the stylish three-quarter length, the neatly panned back relieving it of any note of severity. Effectively trimmed with small buttons and finished with six rows of the new silk stitching. Price only \$39.90.

AT \$48.50—SIZE 38

This is a suit of exceptionally good style, trim and jaunty looking. The high quality of the all wool Navy Serge used and out of the ordinary in Navy Blue will be delighted with this pretty suit. The three-quarter length coat has fancy pointed panels both back and at sides, finished with tiny buttons, and shows many rows of neat pin tucks, which give an elegant appearance. Beautifully lined with fancy Silk and priced at \$48.50.

AT \$54.00—SIZE 38

Another remarkably attractive Suit of fine Navy Blue Serge. The woman looking for something distinctively novel and out of the ordinary in Navy Blue will be delighted with this pretty suit. The three-quarter length coat has fancy pointed panels both back and at sides, finished with tiny buttons, and shows many rows of neat pin tucks, which give an elegant appearance. Beautifully lined with fancy Silk and priced at \$54.00.

AT \$58.00—SIZE 36

A charming Suit of Silverstone in a warm shade of Brown. A belted coat has novelty pockets finished with straps of braid, stitched down and ended by arrow heads, giving a very unusual and pretty effect. Has high reversible collar very like the picture, and is completed by a handsome lining of figured Poplin. Price \$58.00.



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To be sure, these nations have just fought through a great war, and, as we all thought, fought it through with gallantry, superb heroism, and courage. Among these nations not less than three million men laid down their lives to bring about peace. Yet Senator Harding points out that these countries must, because they have formed the present League of Nations and are members of it, be sordid, selfish, and lacking in ideals of justice. What method of education does he propose by which they can be brought up to the standard of high ideals requisite for membership in his League of Nations?

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The rush to the colleges would have been impossible but for another notable educational development—the public high school. The number of college prospects is necessarily limited by the number of those who have had the preparatory training. The 22,000 high school graduates of 1910 had increased to 225,000 in 1918, and with nearly two million students in high schools this fall it is clear that the present rush to the colleges is but the forerunner of a mighty tide.

Furthermore, if all the nations in the present League are so-called and lacking in ideals, as Senator Harding intimates, what method does he propose for bringing about a change in their character and for turning them into idealistic nations, fit for mingling with Turkey and Mexico in the new Harding association?

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