

# POOR DOCUMENT

## MAY 30 1921

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, MAY 30, 1921

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#### YORK AND YAMASKA.

The by-elections in East Elgin and West Peterboro brought heavy reverses for the Meighen government, and now Yamaska has given another warning that the country at large has no confidence in the Meighen administration and that a general election is overdue. The Conservatives held York-Sunbury, as was to be expected; but while Mr. Hanson had a majority of more than 1,000 votes, the Liberals won a crushing majority in York-Sunbury, where the government's majority now is more than 600 votes less than the Conservative majority in York alone. It is noteworthy that the country districts in York-Sunbury voted against the government and that in many parishes where the Conservative majority formerly was large the Farmer candidate either won or greatly reduced the old government majority.

In Yamaska, where the government had been dangling a portfolio before the electors, the appearance of two opposition candidates, making a three-cornered fight, gave the Conservatives an unusually good chance. Yet the Liberals were elected by a majority of more than 1,600 in a county which before the war was a debatable ground and which elected Liberals and Conservatives alternately by very narrow margins.

Hon. Mr. Meighen has been fishing persistently for government support in Quebec, and he has been willing to take Nationalists or Liberals for his candidates, or to do anything which would seem likely to revive the government's waning prestige. Yamaska, from the administration's standpoint, spells disaster. The result there will be considered in connection with the results in East Elgin and West Peterboro. They show that in both Ontario and Quebec the so-called "Liberal and Conservative" party is a broken fighting force. The Conservative newspapers are condemning Mr. Boucher, the Liberal winning in Yamaska, as an enemy of the government, and probably he is that; but the government was backing Mr. Mondou, who not only opposed conscription, but who had described Hon. Mr. Meighen as "the worst possible choice for Quebec under the conscription law."

Had the government carried Yamaska Hon. Mr. Meighen might have been encouraged to undertake that cabinet reconstruction which even Conservative papers have described as long overdue. But Yamaska gives notice that Quebec constituencies are not to be influenced by the offer of portfolios, and that in the general election the government will not carry half a dozen seats in Quebec province. It will be beaten all along the line in the prairie provinces. In fact, there cannot be reckoned on more than a few scattering seats out of the total. It faces in Ontario the most unfavorable outlook in the history of the Conservative party. It will pick up a few seats in British Columbia and a few in the Maritime Provinces.

In the light of the by-elections the general opinion will be that Hon. Mr. Meighen, after the next general election, will lead the smallest party in the House.

#### THE HARBOR.

There have been some street rumors of late concerning a change of heart at City Hall in connection with harbor commission. The Standard on Saturday, in an article opposing the commission plan, made the statement that if harbor commission is defeated, as it thinks will be the case, there is a proposal on foot that the city shall of its own accord place the harbor under a civic commission, securing for that body from the provincial legislature the necessary powers regarding borrowing, construction, etc., and it is commonly reported also that this commission is to be presided over by one of the present members of the city council.

The citizens would be very reluctant to believe that the Mayor and the commissioners would commit themselves to any such plan without the knowledge of the people and without full public discussion. If such a scheme were hatched at City Hall "on the quiet" it would be killed by public opinion once it had been brought into the open.

What is needed for the port of St. John is fair play and the measure of federal support necessary to provide facilities for the national railways and for Dominion export and import business generally. The Mayor and commissioners and St. John's representatives at Ottawa can deal with these matters quite as effectively as could any civic commission charged with the conduct of harbor affairs. Here the administration can be carried on by one commissioner, without the creation of any civic commission, unless that plan has hidden advantages of a most surprising character.

It appears to be the conviction at City Hall, judging by recent speeches, that the C. P. R. is prepared to provide further facilities when the traffic warrants such a step. If that be so—and City Hall should know whether or not

it is so and should make its knowledge public—it only remains for the Canadian National Railway, which in this case means the government, to construct the additional piers and connections needed by the government-owned railways and steamers.

His Worship the Mayor is presently to make a public statement concerning the whole matter. The first requisite is that he should explain to the people precisely what the bargain is, how much harbor revenue will have to be raised even before new construction is undertaken, what reason there is for asking the interest to be paid on existing government property here, why terminals can be provided out of federal revenue at Halifax and not at St. John, and what protection there will be against rates so high as to handicap this port in competition with other harbors. The stage waits. The ears of the people are open.

The American Bureau of Labor, says Bradstreet's, "is comparing prices in April with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, shows that food and clothing have declined over 47 per cent, and farm products over 43 per cent. Building materials show a decrease of 40% per cent, metals and metal products 29% per cent, and light materials 6% per cent. Chemicals and drugs, 20% per cent, and miscellaneous commodities 35% per cent. As regards retail prices, the Bureau of Labor reports a decline of 27 per cent for April and of 38 per cent from April 15 a year ago. A report made public by the National Industrial Conference Board shows that the total cost of living in the United States has fallen 17.3 per cent since July, 1920, but in March, 1921, was still 68.7 per cent higher than in July, 1914.

Speaking in a Canadian city a few days ago a lady missionary asked what the Japanese would think of our Christianity if they came here and saw our women parade in costumes which in Japan would lead to their arrest. At the convention of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Churches, in Springfield, Illinois, last week, this resolution was adopted:—"We, in conference assembled, request the branch corresponding secretaries to instruct their outgoing missionaries to include in their outfit only such garments as will not subject them to the charge of immodesty and as will represent the highest ideals of American womanhood." The next logical step would appear to be to place a censor of dress at the doors of the churches at home.

"In the city of New York," says a writer in the Evening Post, "826,193 are asked by the Board of Education this year to contribute to the nine weeks of summer activities on the same scale as they were conducted last season. This seems an exceedingly modest amount to pay for it all. For this sum provided in 1920 for 223 playgrounds and play schools, forty-five vacation schools, one vacation high school, 100 community and recreation centres, forty-four baths and pools, thirty-six classes for physically handicapped children, twenty-two community canning centres, besides giving over 25,000 a whole day's outing—240 excursions in all."

New York Life:—"Great Britain is still working along without a general strike, though her coal strike is still unsettled and she is loaded up with unsolved problems, especially labor problems. But even in the throes of revolution, John Bull traditionally prefers to keep his shirt on, and at last advice it was still tucked in at the waist line."

#### HUNGARY SEEKS PLACE IN LEAGUE

Geneva, May 29.—Hungary has officially notified the League of Nations of her intention to apply for admission to the league in September.

The Danish foreign minister has advised that King Christian has ratified the international court of justice protocol. The Swiss federal council also has ratified it.

#### BRIDGE CONTRACT IN MADAWASKA

Fredericton, May 29.—(Special)—The provincial department of public works has awarded the contract for Dugal concrete arch culvert and roadway embankment, parish of St. Hilaire, Madawaska county, to S. B. Berryman, Woodstock, price about \$8,000.

#### 6th BATTERY REUNION

The annual banquet and reunion of the 6th Siege Battery, Federal Artillery, which was formed on the banks of the Rhine, was held on Saturday evening in the Prince William Hotel, when about seventy members gathered together and spent a most enjoyable evening. Toasts were drunk to the King; the 6th Canadian Garrison Artillery; the Infantry; and C. M. R.; to their fallen comrades; Telegrams of regret at absence were read from members in every province of the Dominion and from several distant states.

Amongst those who spoke toasts were: Sergeant-Major G. H. Lister, W. H. Harrison, D. S. O., M. D., Laurence MacLaren, Major E. J. Henry, Major L. T. Allen, J. S. Henderson and Herman MacIntyre. Songs were sung by Messrs. Stelmach and McLaughlin.

#### LIGHTER VEIN.

A young man and his wife were staying at a hotel in the country. On the evening of their arrival his wife went up to bed and left him smoking his pipe. Presently he, too, went up, but it was dark and he couldn't find the room. After a good deal of wandering he thought at last that he had found it. He tapped on the door and called: "Honey, Honey." A voice from inside the room answered: "Go away, you idiot! This is a bathroom, not a bedroom."

He was of the hard up but hopeful variety. Miss Jenks was certainly not young, nor was she beautiful. But she had riches, and, as the poet might have remarked, "Sweet coin is more than count, and simple goods than Norman blood."

So the proposed, but alas! "No, Mr. Jones," she remarked; "I shall never love again. The only man I ever loved was killed at the battle of—"

Jones reached for his hat, a dreadful snarl upon his face. The first requisite is that he should explain to the people precisely what the bargain is, how much harbor revenue will have to be raised even before new construction is undertaken, what reason there is for asking the interest to be paid on existing government property here, why terminals can be provided out of federal revenue at Halifax and not at St. John, and what protection there will be against rates so high as to handicap this port in competition with other harbors. The stage waits. The ears of the people are open.

An enterprising tradesman sent a doctor a box of cigars which had not been ordered, with a bill for \$6. The accompanying letter stated that "I have ventured to send these on my initiative, being convinced that you will appreciate their exquisite flavor."

In due course the doctor replied: "You have not asked me for a consultation, but I ventured to send you three prescriptions, being convinced that you will derive therefrom as much benefit as I shall derive from your cigars. As my charge for a prescription is \$5, this makes us even."

Dentistry.

"I want some cotton for my tooth," said suffering Mr. Baker.

"I think that's your own fault," said the dentist.

"To cover a whole acre," said Mr. Baker.

—Luke McLuke.

The dentist peered into his mouth. His patient's need to serve. By a snarl the little tooth that ached and said: "I like your nerve."

—Detroit Free Press.

With a steam drill he went to bat. The pain he did not doubt. And, boring deep, said: "We'll get the root of this here trouble."

—Newark Advocate.

And as he worked in Baker's mouth. While looking right straight down it. He said: "That tooth's the real royal thing."

I think that I will crown it." —Hastings (Neb.) Tribune.

The dentist had to pull the tooth; Quoth Baker through the fumes Of gas, "These 'barbers' should be called The dentist's 'drawing rooms'."

#### BY-ELECTIONS ON SATURDAY

Boucher, Liberal, Wins in Yamaska—Hanson Takes York-Sunbury with Reduced Majority.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Pierreville, Yamaska, P.Q., May 29.—With figures subject to revision, the Liberal candidate, Aime Boucher, took the federal seat of Yamaska county, by a majority of 1,008 over A. A. Mondou, the Liberal-Conservative candidate, while the Conservative candidate, Joseph Lambert, was hopelessly outclassed, polling approximately only 300 votes.

In due course of the day, the Conservative machine, after having the greatest success in history thrown into its members' faces by the by-election campaign in York-Sunbury, slipped badly on Saturday when the election took place and saw the Liberal candidate, Aime Boucher, take the seat. The late H. F. McDonald in the last general election, exclusive of the overseas vote, which made it 4,000, reduced to about 900. The majority of H. B. Hanson, K. C., Conservative candidate, was 800. The Liberal-Conservative candidate, Ernest W. Stairs, running as a Progressive candidate.

Contrary to expectation and to statements made even in the election day, a light vote was polled. Thirteen thousand and ballots were cast out of a total population of about 22,000. Even in Fredericton and the towns of Devon and Margville where parties for the vote were better than in the rural districts, the proportion did not vary much from that for the whole constituency.

Richard B. Hanson, K.C., member elect for York-Sunbury, is a native of Charlotte county and at Mount Allison University, Sackville, receiving a degree in arts. He received his degree in law at Dalhousie University, Halifax. He has been located in Fredericton for about twenty years being a member of the legal firm of Slipp and Hanson for practically all that period. He has had an extensive commercial practice as well as general practice. He always has been a prominent Conservative worker, but until this election was not a candidate.

At the nomination convention he was given the nomination over J. D. Palmer of the Hart Boat and Shoe Company after a bitter contest.

Ottawa, May 29.—With a greatly diminished majority for York-Sunbury and with the Yamaska results showing the solid Quebec bloc still solid, the Meighen ministry is left here, will again proceed for a space to hold to power, in spite of the unmistakable will of the people that there should be a general election. The unbroken series of disasters, the failure of the military contests, had made many of the government supporters ready to applaud a victory even by a few votes as an earnest that the government was not permanently hoodwinked. The election over York-Sunbury not because the by-election shows any change in the volume of the tide flowing so strongly against the government throughout Canada, but because they will use it as a negative argument to the effect that their mandate is not yet exhausted and that the general election can be delayed yet another year. The blow in Yamaska is a telling one.

A deer which crossed directly in front of a car near Riverside early yesterday morning, was hit and instantly killed. Constable Crawford was in the car, took charge of the carcass.

#### A BOSTON TRIBUTE TO FRANKLIN LANE

(Boston Herald.)

A virile personality passed into the great beyond yesterday, a picturesque and useful career came too soon to its termination. Franklin K. Lane, for seven years secretary of the interior in the Wilson cabinet, was a stalwart American who happened to be born in Prince Edward Island. He had many of the qualities of Theodore Roosevelt, and he was a good deal of a Roosevelt man in spite of his own affiliation with the Democratic party. He was a hard hitter. He had ideas and a knack of expression. He knew that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points. He conceived the idea of a "Neighbors' day" and decided upon "Hello Neighbor," for its slogan. His own genial qualities were well expressed by that conception. He had the western style and a good deal of the western outlook on the problems of the nation, but he was not provincial in spirit or policy.

The former secretary paid his college expenses by newspaper work on the San Francisco Chronicle. In Tacoma in the early nineties as a newspaper man, he supported the local policies of Grover Cleveland; he was about the only gold standard supporter of the time. He was a young attorney in San Francisco he successfully defended the rights of small property owners against the claims of the holders of old Spanish grants. His tenure, an office to which he was thrice elected. He became the secretary of a committee of 100 in the fight for a new charter and he was in office when the charter went into operation. It contained many experimental provisions, and his opinions on them in the main have stood. By one of his interpretations of a dubious tenure clause his own term was shortened from two years to one. Against the wishes of the Democratic board of supervisors he fought through the high courts, and won his point, the city assessor, a personal friend, should be paid a salary only and not be permitted to collect a commission on poll taxes. He would have been elected governor of the state had not a technicality prevented. He was a man of letters, the words "No nomination" in blank spaces in the ballots were "distinguishing" and threw out those ballots.

That record attracted the attention of President Roosevelt. The two met and talked each other. Months later Mr. Lane came up from four weeks in distant Mexico, where he had been made an interstate commerce commissioner. He worked on the commission, but when he had worked on the Pacific coast, for simplicity, definite policies, directness of method, and the personal examination of E. H. Harriman was a distinct achievement. As secretary of the interior he manifested the same qualities. He wanted always to be "next" the people. He would accept no \$7500 banquet at Denver, but did accept a fifty-cent dinner, informal and open to the public. His address, "To the Makers of the Flag," in which he made the flag itself speak, at once became popular. It was full of such striking phrases as "My stars and my stripes are your dreams and your labors." When he resigned on March 1, 1920, he told the president with characteristic frankness that "Washington is rich in brains and character, honest beyond any conventional standard, but poor in organization for the task that belongs to it. Any country seems to be afraid of its own people."

It seems to be developed, however, the creative sense atrophied. Often he thus spoke of his own work at Harvard, last year he said: "My mistake was realized that there is no way by which you can run up into the high air a line or wire and gather an epigram which will solve all national problems." Well chosen were the words when the doctorate of laws was conferred on him: "For a score of years a public servant with the single aim of serving the public."

#### SASKATCHEWAN ELECTIONS.

(Toronto Globe.)

A general election will shortly be held in Saskatchewan. The Province was established in 1905, from that time to 1912 the Premier was Hon. Walter Scott. His right-hand man was Mr. Calder, who was regarded as the Minister. Mr. Calder was offered the Premiership on Mr. Scott's retirement, but declined, and in 1917 he entered the Union Government at Ottawa. He is one of the three surviving Liberals, or ex-Liberals, colleagues of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the late Prime Minister, sat in the House of Commons from 1906 to 1918, and he has served his new office. He went to the country in 1917, and won by an overwhelming majority, only one of the successful candidates being Mr. Ramsdell. In the session of the Legislature in 1917 provision was made for three members to be elected by Socialists, of course, now disappears. At the last session of the Legislature a Resolution was passed giving the three cities of Regina, Moosejaw and Saskatoon two representatives each instead of one, and creating a new constituency, Gravelburg.

This election manifesto Premier Martin says that the Government will co-operate with the farmers up to the limit of its constitutional and financial powers in improving the marketing of grain and other farm products. It will continue its fight against the high freight rates, will provide for an agricultural survey of the Province, and the establishment of demonstration farms under the control of the College of Agriculture, in close touch with the people. The government promises a thorough investigation into the treatment of tuberculosis, and will make provision for the necessary institutions for proper care of patients. The government pledges itself to strict and vigorous enforcement of the Saskatchewan Temperance Act. In education and labor reforms it proposes continued progress. It plans further to develop highways, and telephones, and agriculture with all means in its power, and continue its efforts to secure the transfer of natural resources to the Province.

The Opposition has apparently raised the exorbitant question. Such questions, Mr. Martin says, have been a curse to the country, and he declares that there is no excuse for raising the issue today. He claims that in regard to separate schools he is simply following the constitution. The Province has no power to change. The rights of the minority, whether Catholic or Protestant, are exactly the same as they were in 1905. As to the practical working of the law, he points out that in 1905 there were 854 school districts in the Province, of which nine were separate school districts, or one per cent. There are now 4,600 school districts, of which 21 are separate, or less than one-half of one per cent. Upon his showing it does not appear that the agitation is likely to cause him serious trouble.

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#### THE HEALTH CRUSADE.

(Toronto Globe.)

We call ourselves an open-air people—lovers of the wide spaces—but are we? We should be a healthy and active people. The answers are not as satisfactory as they should be and might be.

Children begin life as well as ever, but under modern conditions as they grow older they are more and more affected by minor ailments, and these, if not watched for and taken care of, produce with a threat certain major ailments and diseases.

There is nothing very dramatic about the Red Cross health crusade; no kings in panoply of war call their legions to follow them in an ideal cause. True, the new Crusaders may have invisible leaders—little "white comrades" who need

not have died. Perhaps, if one can visualize the need (and that may be done by simply reading attentively the splendid pamphlets prepared for the health crusade or listening to forceful and telling addresses), one needs no pagentry, no drama.

New Zealand has shown the way to better things. If we could reduce our infant mortality to the point reached by that country we would save over 12,000 babies a year. Coming nearer home, if one takes the rate of progress in reducing infant mortality that has been accomplished, for example, in Toronto, it would mean saving over ten thousand babies annually—if applied to the country at large.

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