

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1920

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REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

As long as it is as easy as at present to get liquor in St. John a condition of lawlessness will persist. The law is not enforced. For that, as this paper has pointed out many times, the people themselves are responsible. Some of them help to break the law, or assume an attitude that encourages others to break it; and the vast majority manifest the utmost indifference. They believe in prohibition, but its enforcement is none of their affair. And so the observant citizen who goes about the streets at night discovers that there are groups of young men who apparently can get all the liquor they want. Whether they drink from a bottle in a dark alley, or in the stall of a late-hour restaurant, or in a club room or private house or other resort the effect is the same. It may breed mischief, or vice, or crime, according to the bent of the person who drinks. Nor is the habit confined to men. The police magistrate is reported to have bluntly said that the city is going to the devil—meaning of course that there is an increase in crime, and in disorderly and discreditable conduct. The record amply justifies such a statement. The enemies of prohibition try to fool the people by saying the change for the worse has been brought about by prohibition. They know better. It is due to the impossibility of enforcing the law as long as the liquor can be imported from Quebec, and as long as they in common with others lift no hand to ensure as much enforcement as may be possible. The legislature gave a license to the lawless when it refused the referendum, and we cannot have a dry province until the decision of the body has been reversed. But even then the people must wake up, and if they want to make St. John a better city to live in they must assume the responsibility of citizenship and insist upon a rigid enforcement of the law. There are sad homes in St. John today because of the effects of liquor. In many others there is a haunting fear that a loved one may get into trouble through appetite and the companionship of those who drink. Who is bold enough to wash his or her hands of all responsibility while such a state of affairs exists? The bar has been banished. The boot-legal must follow, and the source of his supply must be dried up. St. John was never more ripe for a city-wide campaign for the salvation of young men than it is today. There are sinister influences at work for no other purpose than to encourage drinking and discredit prohibition. The action of the legislature has given them new life. There is not a parent in St. John but should be up in arms against them.

MAKE THE ROADS SAFE.

The tragedy of the road at Renforth should put an end to the use of flare headlights as well as to joy-riding. Careless motorists testify that over and over again on the Rothesay road at night they have been compelled by prudence to draw up to the side of the road and stop, because they were blinded by flare headlights coming from the opposite direction. Such lights would not be tolerated in any American city. They are a constant menace to the safety of people using the roads. There is also too much speeding by reckless chauffeurs. The remedy, and the only remedy, is a motorcycle patrol on the Rothesay road. The tragedy of Thursday night should also put an end to the habit of appropriating other people's motor cars for a joy-ride. It has become quite too common. The car destroyed at Renforth was not the only one taken from the curb that night by other than its owner. So far as the young men are concerned who were in the wreck at Renforth, as long as they live they cannot escape the pangs of remorse for a young life destroyed through their folly, and which the most profound repentance cannot restore. Surely the lesson will not be lost upon other young men, but whether it be or not the roads must be made safe. To forget and go on as before would be a criminal evasion of responsibility on the part of those in authority, and on the part of the people who delegate that authority.

ONTARIO REFERENDUM.

The referendum struggle in Ontario will be bitter, for the liquor interests realize that defeat now will render their case utterly hopeless. The Toronto Globe says: "The liquor traffic in Ontario fights with its back to the wall. There are no prepared positions to which it can back if defeated in the struggle for the maintenance of the right of importation, or of distribution for private beverage use of liquor distilled or brewed within the province. If the electors of Ontario declare against importation, and the legislature before adjournment outlaws 'short-circuiting' the province will have a prohibitory law which will close up the private cellars that, at the present time, take the place of the saloon, and are responsible for drunkenness." The Globe holds that any fears regarding the result of the appeal are groundless. It gives these reasons for its faith: "It is not a fact that the people of Ontario, upon every occasion when they have been given opportunity of voting

directly upon the liquor question, have declared for the largest measure of prohibition that could be secured. By local option by-laws they banished the bar many years ago over wide stretches of the countryside, and in some of the more important industrial centres of the province. They piled up a large majority for Dominion prohibition in the Laurier plebiscite. They gave unhesitating support to the war-time prohibition measures. In October last they voted out the saloon and the liquor store by overwhelming majorities. They were scarcely less emphatic in their declaration of hostility to the sale of liquor by the government in its own shops for private consumption."

If some people who voted against the saloon last year should now favor importation for private use, the Globe contends that there are many who voted for the saloon then, who knowing it is gone forever, will now favor complete prohibition, applying the same to the rich man's cellar as the poor man's bar. As to public duty in the matter of the referendum the Globe forcefully says:—"To work and vote for an Ontario in which no drunkard's child shall be afraid of his father's home-comings, and no drunkard's wife ashamed of the man to whom she looked for happiness; in which there shall be no hospitals, prisons, or asylums filled with the human wreckage of the soul-destroying traffic—surely that is an end worthy of the best endeavor of every man and woman of humane instincts. The call to arms is clear and imperative. What shall be said of the Achilles who sulks in his tent on this great day?"

The retirement of Mr. William M. Jarvis from active business recalls memories of days and years when he was a very active member of the business community. Mr. Jarvis was a vigorous member of the board of trade when the agitation was continuous to secure recognition of this port by the federal government, which was then subsidizing mail steamers from a foreign port. Those were rather gloomy days, but the board of trade and the citizens never let go, and in the end they won recognition of the rights of this port. Mr. Jarvis in those days had a great capacity for work and was very keenly interested in all that pertained to the city's welfare. Most of his early associates are gone. They were all strong in the faith regarding St. John's future and proved it by their works.

Excessive charges made by some of the licensed teamsters in Montreal at moving time have been brought to the attention of the civic authorities. While it is too late to take action this year, the matter will be given serious consideration with a view to making a scale of charges preventing extortion in the future. It is a great hardship for poor families to have to pay an unfair price for moving their household effects, and it is because so many are moving at the same time that the exaction of such charges is possible. Only the law can provide a remedy.

In the civic elections in Halifax only about 5,500 votes were polled, or about half the number of names on the list. However, the Chronicle says the verdict may be taken as an expression of whole-some public opinion, and it adds:—"The new council will enter upon its work with the good-will of citizens generally, and it is to be hoped that it will devote itself whole-heartedly and with single-minded purpose to the advancement of the interests of the city and port."

Halifax Chronicle.—It is estimated that during the season just closed Canadians spent \$35,000,000 in the Southern States. Reasons, climate and good roads. We should not boast, perhaps, too loudly of our climate, but, before very long, we hope we shall have good enough roads to attract some of this pleasure and health-seeking throng of Canadians hither.

Teachers' Organization.

Border City Star: No reasonable person could fault with the action of Ontario school teachers in forming a definite organization for the purpose of securing recognition of their salary and other needs. Indeed, many of us have wondered why some such move was not made by the teachers long ago. It is evident that concerted action is the only method by which more than one misguided board will be made to see the light. In Windsor, for instance, the board realized the needs of the teachers and passed salary increases required to meet ever-increasing living costs. Many other boards, though, are still paying starvation wages to their employees and the latter feel that the time has come for action. The general public will wish the teachers well in their campaign for higher remuneration. It is nothing short of an outrage for a profession than which is none more important in the modern scheme of things, should be so ridiculously underpaid.

HIS IDENTITY DISC.

All my hangings of gold,
All my baubles of red,
An' a' the things I've got,
To me now he is dead!
But it's here, round my wrist,
The one jewel I wear,
His identity disk.
That was found "over there."
—Margaret Clarke Russell.



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PRINT PAPER.

The shortage of paper makes publishers weep; and prices, they caper still higher each week. The publisher's legging around in the mart; the publisher's begging, with aches in his heart; for paper imploring, he's down on his knees; and prices are soaring like kites in the breeze. And Uncle Sam's printers use paper as junk; through summers and winters the presses as mountains of rot. Oh, Uncle Sam's spilling the paper from the presses as mountains of rot. The stuff we would read. He's blowing the bundle on volumes of slush, on endless flapping that's not worth a rush. His basements are crowded—admit it he must—with printed stuff shrouded in cobwebs and dust. "Reports" and such litter are there by the stacks; it makes a man bitter, sends pains up his back. And new stacks are added to them every day—big tomes that are padded with buncombe and whey. His presses are creaking, they groan and complain, with publishers shrieking for paper in vain.

CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Domestic Happenings of Other Days

SIMON FRASER.

One of the greatest men of the early west was Simon Fraser, the man who followed a great river to the sea and gave it the name it carries yet—the Fraser River. Before the North West Company united with the Hudson's Bay Company he was one of the most active traders of the Northwest country. After Alexander Mackenzie crossed the Rocky Mountains and found that there was a wide country between the range and the sea, Simon Fraser went over the mountains and established a trading post and made a start in the fur trade of what is now British Columbia.

He soon became a famous explorer. He heard that men from the United States had found the mouth of a large river which was called the Columbia. He knew that when Mackenzie was making his journey to the sea he had come to a great river so rough and rocky that he had preferred to walk across the country rather than to attempt the trip down that stream. Some thought that the river he had found was the Columbia and that in spite of the dangers he had discovered it might make an easier route between the inner land and the great sea. Fraser decided he would attempt a trip down it to the sea.

It was a terrible voyage he set himself. Repeatedly the task seemed impossible and he was tempted to abandon it. Some times the rapid rapids were climbing the almost perpendicular walls through which the torrent rushed at other times there was nothing but the risk of the dash down the flood in their frail canoes. More than once a canoe was hurled against the rocks, the men saving their lives by clinging to rocks until they could be rescued by ropes thrown by those on shore.

As he neared the coast the river became more calm, but new troubles arose, for the Indians were unfriendly. White traders had come to them from the Pacific coast and they had seen the faces had not been very happy, so they were determined to drive the newcomers from the river away. But Fraser continued on his way and reached the sea without further mishap.

He found it was not the Columbia, but a great river he had traversed, because he had followed it to the ocean it was named after the hardy explorer and is still known as the Fraser River. Three years later another explorer, David Thompson, reached the mouth of the Columbia River.

THE DARK HORSE.

Dusk in the rain-soaked garden,
And the door creaked; someone was early
To watch the dawn begin.
But he stole away like a thief
In the chilly, star-bright air;
Though the house was shuttered for slumber,
He had left one wakeful there.

Nothing moved in the garden,
Never a bird would sing,
Nor shadow and scatter the dew from the boughs.
With shy and startled wing,
But when that lover had passed the gate
A quivering thrush began . . .
"Come back; come back!" he shrielled
To the heart.
Of the passion-plighted man,
—Siegfried Sassoon.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A Strolling Pecuniary Violet.
But Sometimes Words Fail.
"What do you call a man who plays a saxophone?"
"It depends on how rotten he is!"
—The Yale Record.

Threatened Conflagration.
He-Reggie's girl has money to burn.
She-She, I hear she's looking for a match.—The Princeton Tiger.

A Creditable Act.
Maud—I'll give Jack credit for getting me a nice engagement ring.
Marie—I understand that's what the jeweler did, too.—Boston Transcript.

Nothing Gained.
Ethel—Do you think we ought to marry yet while on so little money?
Ernest—The governor has promised to increase my allowance when I marry.
Ethel—Yes, but mamma will cut mine off when I do.—Boston Transcript.

Light Housekeeping.
"They tell me that you are tired of your wife's apron strings," cried the bachelor.
"That's a lie," replied the benedict.
"My wife hasn't worn an apron since we've been married."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Without Mercy.
"I understand you are trying a new typist."
"Yes."
"What do you think of her?"
"I wonder how a girl with such big, dreamy eyes can be so merciless toward the English language."—Stray Stories.

Kings and Their Characters.
The class composition was on "Kings" and this is what one boy wrote:
"The most powerful king on earth is wor-king; the laziest, shir-king; one of the worst kings, sno-king; the wildest, jo-king; the quietest, thin-king; the thirstiest, drink-king; the slickest, win-king; and the noisiest, tal-king."

HEROINES OF THE SWITCHBOARD.

(Toronto Globe.)

Standing out in bold relief is the story of Tessie McNamara, an operator at the Kingsland, New Jersey, munitions plant, who saved several thousand lives by her quick wit and nerve. Miss McNamara happened to glance out of a window which overlooked a long avenue of the munitions plant, and noted a wisp of smoke curling from the eaves of a building stored with 800 gallons of gasoline. Right close to this building were six cars stored full of TNT in bulk. In a shed just next to the tracks more than 75,000 shells were packed ready to be shipped to the Russian army. All of these buildings were only a few yards apart. Miss McNamara galvanized action; she full well knew that she still had time to reach safety; she knew what was going to happen when the fire reached the TNT and loaded shells; but she didn't hesitate; her nimble fingers flew up and down the switchboard, notifying the workmen in the various sheds to get the men out at once.

This brave operator saw the fire leap from the gasoline shed toward shed 28, and it required all the nerve she could summon to stick to her post, because she knew what would happen. Nearly ten minutes passed since she saw the smoke curling from the gasoline shed. In that time she had seen the fire sweep down the gates to the open roads and meadows—then shed 28 let go. As Miss McNamara sent in her final calls red-hot fragments of steel ripped from the bursting shells and, hung high in the air, descended on the roof of the headquarters building, a few feet from her head. One just grazed her, and then she fainted. They carried her out to safety. It was all over in a few minutes yet during that time she had saved 4,000 lives.

Flood heroines fill an important part in the 'phone girl's gallery of fame. Certainly no individual in the world's history is deserving of more credit than Mrs. Rooke, the telephone operator at Polson, New Mexico, who stuck to her post when a terrific flood swept down the Cimarron Creek, engulfing the town. This brave woman received word that the flood was sweeping down the valley and was advised to flee for her life. However, she did not flee. She started plugging every line on the board, and kept her task until every one within reach had been notified. While still sending out calls farther down the valley the full force of the raging torrent struck her exchange, and they found the lifeless body of the heroic operator twelve miles down the canyon, with her head-piece still strapped to her ears.

A WORD WITH MR. FLYNN.

(Montreal Herald.)

Are we to have a military class with a Prussian policy of autocracy controlling the politics of the country and dictating the government? This question is suggested by the utterances and attitude of J. Harry Flynn, formerly president of the United Veterans' League, and on Saturday elected vice-president of the Grand Army of the United Veterans of Toronto. "We will be a strong political organization," he declared, "controlling the nation's votes, and we will be a majority of the total voting strength of Canada."

This gentleman has put himself in the picture by joining abusive language to members of the dominion government. His utterances were so violent that Sir George Foster refused to receive him at Ottawa as a member of a delegation. Nothing is gained by abusive language and if the use of it is retarding a good cause he is only hurting the cause. Mr. Flynn is evidently a man of blood and iron, dreaming of dominion. Why should he not control the votes of the people of Canada? He talks in millions and sees Bismarckian visions of power. He would be the Eugene Debs of the dominion.

Mr. Flynn will discover that the people of Canada are not looking for a dictator, and will very soon take the measure of an agitator who aspires to "control" a million votes. He will probably find that the returned soldiers to whom he makes special appeal have much more sense than to allow themselves to be isolated from the general community.

CANADA'S WEALTH GROWS.

The growth of the wealth of Canada is well set forth in a return recently brought down in the Canadian House of commons, showing the population, revenue and taxation for stated years over the period 1891 to 1920. In 1891 Canada, with a population of 4,333,239, had a revenue of \$8,279,810. In 1920, with an estimated population of 9,000,000, the estimated revenue is \$325,000,000. In 1891 the per capita revenue was \$7.28; in 1920 it is \$36.11. In 1891 the total expenditure on current and capital account was \$39,459,427, or \$8.44 per capita; in 1920 the total expenditure, including war account, is given as \$675,125,000, or \$75.01 per capita. On ordinary expenditure Canada in 1891 spent \$7.50 per capita; in 1920 she is spending \$30 per capita. In 1891 the capital invested in manufacturing plants was \$353,213,000; the number of employees, 369,235. The value of products for that year was \$469,947,886. In 1915 the capital invested was \$1,594,103,272; the number of employees was 314,000; the amount of salaries and wages paid was \$289,711,525, and the value of the product \$1,407,137,140. In 1891 Canada's total trade was \$209,004,323, the imports being \$111,533,954, and the exports \$97,470,369. In 1919 the total trade was \$2,335,928,078, the im-

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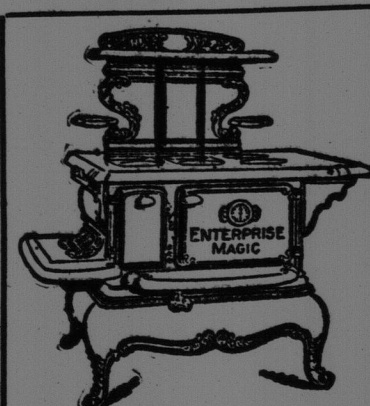
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FRANK CARLSON FOUND RELIEF IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Saskatchewan Man Who Suffered All Summer Claims That His New Lease of Health is Due to Dodd's Kidney Pills. Livelong, Sask., April 30.—(Special).—Most enthusiastic about the benefit he has received from using Dodd's Kidney Pills is Mr. Frank Carlson, a well-known and highly respected resident of this place. "I was gassed in a well on my farm 25 feet deep," Mr. Carlson says. "I was nearly dead. I was treated for a whole summer for my trouble, but did not get better. Then I read in a little almanac about Dodd's Kidney Pills. I had no idea they might benefit me, but was willing to try anything. To my surprise the improvement in my general health was so great, and my kidneys were so much better, that I feel like I have a new lease of life. I would not be without them."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are a kidney remedy. They strengthen the kidneys and enable them to do their full work of straining the impurities out of the blood. Ask your neighbors if Dodd's Kidney Pills are not the sovereign remedy for sick kidneys.

COMMISSIONS ON VICTORY LOAN

Ottawa, May 1.—A total of \$1,110,402.37 was paid out by the minister of finance in commission and brokerage fees for collection of the last Victory loan. The figures in detail show that the percentage of the total subscription paid on this account was "lowest in British Columbia, where it cost the government \$22.455, or decimal eight of one per cent. of the total subscription in that province. In Manitoba \$54.200 was paid in subscriptions, or decimal thirteen of one per cent. of the total. In Alberta, \$19,150 was paid, or decimal eleven of one per cent. of the total. In Ontario \$38,670 was paid out, or decimal fifteen of one per cent. of the total. In New Brunswick \$3,500, or decimal seven of one per cent. of the total. In Saskatchewan, \$38,900 was paid out, or decimal eighteen of one per cent. of the total. In Nova Scotia, \$87,575 or decimal twenty-two of one per cent. of the total. In Quebec \$32,993 was paid out, or decimal twenty-two of one per cent. of the total. Collections in Prince Edward Island did not cost the federal government anything for commission.

POLES SAY THAT RED RESISTANCE IN SOUTH UKRAINE IS BROKEN.

Warsaw, May 1.—The resistance of the Bolsheviks has been broken in South Ukraine, according to yesterday's official communique, which announces that the

Poles have captured Mohilev and are now moving southeast along the Dnieper.

The Poles, it says, have captured 15,000 prisoners, sixty cannon, hundreds of machine guns and seventy-six locomotives since their offensive began.

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