

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1919

The Evening Times and Star

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CHAUTAUQUA MOVEMENT

The July Century has a very interesting article in the Parliament of the People series, on Chautauqua as an agency for restoring common discussion of common problems, and covering the general field of education and public affairs. The writer points out that Chautauqua exercises a marked influence upon the communities it reaches, and plays no small part in the education and direction of public opinion. A recent issue of the Philadelphia North American said that more than 7,000,000 people in the United States last year bought season tickets to Chautauqua, and twenty million people heard the programmes of what has been styled a people's university. The Century article points out that Chautauqua is now functioning in Canada, Australia and New Zealand as well as in the United States. One of its advantages is that it brings to the various communities distinguished men and women whose addresses broaden the outlook of the people. The Century writer suggests that it would still further enlarge its usefulness if it introduced the question and discussion feature following lectures. The addition of music and the drama as well as a special children's feature tends to popularize the Chautauqua course and also to make it of greater value, especially in smaller communities. St. John last year enjoyed the first visit of Chautauqua, and those who attended the week's course are no longer surprised that it can come again and again to each community, or that it has been deemed worthy of discussion in the Century's Parliament of the People. It did a great work service in the United States last year, and must also be fruitful of good in the reconstruction period.

ANOTHER TESTIMONY

We have heard from the doctors and from the ministers, and now let the motor car builders testify as to the matter of prohibition. The Toronto Globe quotes one as saying: "Old John Barleycorn is getting ready to take the count. By 1920 the average citizen will not be able to fill a thimble. What will this mean for the automobile industry? A great deal, viz:— (1) There will be few motor car accidents, because run has been at the bottom of most disasters. (2) There will be fewer arrests for speeding, because it is run that makes the auto go. (3) The cost of the roadhouses and their bars will be removed, thereby enhancing touring for those who don't care for the bar-room loitering and the pursuits thereof. (4) Millions of dollars spent for booze will be available for other purchases. The motor car industry will benefit by this. (5) There will be more alcohol to put into anti-freeze mixtures—not for the human system, but the automobile system."

THE IRISH QUESTION

The authorities at Dublin Castle have ruled the charges contained in the report on Irish conditions by the Irish-American committee headed by Frank P. Walsh. In an exhaustive answer the chief secretary of state for Ireland takes up the charges one by one, and in a document that would fill several pages of a newspaper prints side by side the allegations and the answers. In every case the charges are shown to have been false or exaggerated as to convey an utterly false impression. For example, one charge was as follows:— "The delegates upon being informed that there was a large number of prisoners confined in a smaller prison in the town of Westport and that cruel and barbarous treatment was being practiced upon them, endeavored to visit Westport, but were prevented by the military authorities from entering. Many of the persons the delegates met in the vicinity corroborated the stories of brutal treatment to which prisoners in Westport jail were being subjected, the details being horrible beyond belief."

And here is the answer:— "If any such information were given to the delegates it was pure invention. There is, in fact, no prison at Westport." The chief secretary not only takes up each charge separately in this way, but he quotes a long extract from the report of Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Doherty, who sat as a commissioner under the authority of a special act of parliament and thoroughly investigated charges made against the treatment of prisoners in Belfast jail. That report completely exonerated the prison officials.

The chief secretary also embodies in the report the following extract from a speech delivered by Mr. John Redmond, M.P., at an Australian banquet in 1915. Referring to the condition of Ireland about thirty years previously, when he first visited Australia, Mr. Redmond stated:—

"I went to Australia to make an appeal on behalf of an enslaved, famine-hunted, despairing people, a people in the throes of a semi-revolution, bereft of all political liberties and engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the system of a most brutal and drastic coercion. Only thirty-three or thirty-four years have passed since then, but what a revolution has occurred in the interval. To-day the people, broadly speaking, own

the soil; today the laborers live in decent habitations; today there is absolute freedom in the local government and the local taxation of the country; today we have the freest parliament in the municipal franchise; today we know that the evicted tenants, who are the wounded soldiers of the land war, have been restored to their homes or to other homes as good as those from which they had been originally driven. We know that the congested districts, the scene of some of the most awful horrors of the old famine days, have been transformed, that the farms have been enlarged, decent dwellings have been provided, and a new spirit of hope and independence is today amongst the people. We know that the towns legislation has been passed facilitating the housing of the working classes. So far as the town tenants are concerned, we have this consolation, that we have passed for Ireland an act whereby they are protected against arbitrary eviction, and are given compensation not only for disturbance from their homes, but for the good will of the business they had created—a piece of legislation far in advance of anything obtained for the town tenants of England. I may add, far in advance of any legislation obtained for the town tenants of any other country. We know that the youth of Ireland, and we know that in primary and standard education the thirty-four years that have passed have witnessed an enormous advance in efficiency and in the means provided for bringing efficiency about. Today we have a system of old-age pensions in Ireland whereby every old man and woman over seventy is saved from the workhouse, free to spend their last days in comparative comfort. We have a system of national industrial insurance which provides for the health of the people, and makes it impossible for the poor hard-working man and woman, when sickness comes to the door, to be carried away to the workhouse hospital, and makes it certain that they will receive decent Christian treatment during their illness."

There are extremists such as the Sinn Féin on one side and extremists like Sir Edward Carson on the other. Between them is the great body of the Irish people, living under the conditions so well described by Mr. John Redmond four years ago.

The air has a new terror. Eleven persons were killed and twenty-six injured when a dirigible balloon over Chicago crashed into the rotunda of a bank where hundreds of persons were employed. There should be less junketing in the air over cities when such tragedies are possible.

The attempt to add a clause to the already very severe prohibition enforcement bill at Washington, making it illegal for a man to have liquor in his home, did not succeed. That was felt to be going too far at this stage. The bill, as adopted by the house, however, contains very drastic provisions for dealing with violations of the law.

The Financial Post takes a generally optimistic view of the crop situation. It anticipates a \$4,000,000 crop of fall wheat in Ontario and east, and sees many other evidences that the eastern farmer at least will be in a very favorable position next fall and winter.

The Manitoba Free Press, whose crop reports are generally reliable, predicts a good grain crop in Manitoba, a 35 or 40 per cent. crop in Saskatchewan, and only 25 per cent. of a normal crop in Alberta. In regard to feed the outlook is improving. Harvesting will begin within two weeks.

Mr. Lloyd George said yesterday that "the home rulers could have home rule for themselves if they wished, but they could not force it on Ulster." In other words, the Irish people—all Ireland—must get together. When they do their troubles will be over.

Bela Kun, the Budapest leader in Budapest, has been deposed and now "the ragged proletariat" is said to be in control. A reign of terror prevails.

Cheese Custard One cupful soft bread crumbs, one cupful cheese cut fine, one-quarter teaspoonful mustard, one-half teaspoonful paprika, one-quarter teaspoonful salt, one-eight teaspoonful soda, one egg, slightly beaten, one cupful hot milk. Mix in order given, turn into a greased baking dish and bake in a slow oven 25 minutes.

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"SHOOTING THE BULL" AS A WAR REQUISITE
Private Frank Gaffney, Honor Winner, Expresses Himself

Not Strong For Kings But the British Australians and Canadians Won Him How He Gained the D. C. M. and Medal of Honor

(Buffalo Commercial.) "You got to be able to shoot the bull." That, take it from First Class Private Frank Gaffney of Lockport, second doughty performer of the war, is the first requisite of a hero. Gaffney ought to have the blue prints of a hero down pretty fine, at that. He's a medal of honor and D. C. M. man. The U. S. government gave him one; the British government the other.

"The only thing I don't like about that British medal," confided Gaffney, as he twiddled his Irish blue eyes and thinned his head on there. "I haven't any use for kings." Upon which assertion, one of the office Sinners spoke up: "Yeah, I heard that if the U. S. wanted to go to war with England, they could recruit an army easy from the soldiers that came back." "That," said First Class Private Gaffney, measuring the speaker carefully, and speaking very evenly, "is a lot of hot bunk."

"That," continued F. C. P. Gaffney, "is a ——— lie, and the guy that said it is a ——— liar. You can tell him I said so."

"There's no better bunk in the world than the Tommy. He'll give you the last cigarette he's got. It's all to the for kings, but the English people are all right, and as for the Aussies and the Canucks, that goes even bigger for them."

But getting back to the hero proposition: "I don't really know why they gave the medals to me," said Gaffney, who has twinkling Irish blue eyes and is thinned and weather-hard. "I know we went over the top on Sept. 29 and had been going about two miles through barbed wire and heavy shelling. I was with Bob Curtell of New York, John Huns and Corporal Battle of Dun-kirk and Deke and Donahute and young Terrapine, the gamest little wop you ever saw."

"We got down behind our advance and our bunch came to a halt. "What the hell's the matter? I asked the boys. "Machine gun nest in front, one of 'em says. "Well, let's blow 'em out, I says and up I jumped. The boys followed me and I'll say it was hot. Some of the boys got nervous and asked me whether I didn't think it was hot. I thought so, all right. I wasn't feeling too good, but when he asked me that I says 'Hell, no—I have been in saloon fights where the bottles were flying thicker than this. Well, that's where I peed the bull. What I was really thinking was this: 'I'm sure to get killed; my time has come to die, and I better die taking a whirl out of the Germans than over where we were. So I kept on going and got to the German trench—the big trench of the Hindenburg line. I'll make a little drawing of that to show you how it looked. I'll mark the big trench A. It was about fifteen feet high and about twenty-five feet wide. The squares marked B (to the right) are dugouts underground towards the side of the fence. I walked

LIBERAL CONVENTIONS

All those men and women who desire to co-operate with the Liberal Party of Canada, are invited to attend Conventions in the Federal Constituencies in New Brunswick, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to attend the NATIONAL LIBERAL CONVENTION at OTTAWA, August 5, 6 and 7, the purpose of which is (1) To Draft a Liberal Platform. (2) To Prepare for Organization. (3) To Select a Liberal Leader to succeed Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The places and dates of above Conventions are: Kent county, Public Hall, Rexton, N. B., July 14; Charlotte county at St. Stephen, N. B., Wednesday, July 16, 2.30 p. m.; Royal (Kings and Queens), Thursday afternoon, July 17, 2 o'clock (Daylight Time), Court House, Hampton; Northumberland county, Newcastle Town Hall, Tuesday afternoon, 2 o'clock (old time).

Other dates will be announced when decided upon. Railways will arrange one and three-fifths fare for return tickets to Ottawa. All Railway Offices are being advised to that effect. W. E. FOSTER, New Brunswick Representative on National Liberal Committee.

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WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1918
Notice to Employers of Labor
WHEREAS on the 17th day of April A.D. 1919, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Council did by Order-in-Council bring within the scope of Part I of the "WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1918," from and after August 1st, 1919, the following industries, viz:— "Persons employed in the woods in logging, cutting of timber, pulp-wood, fire-wood, railroad ties or sleepers, river driving, rafting, booming, or the transportation of logs, timber, pulp-wood, fire-wood or railroad ties or sleepers." **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that all persons engaged in any of the above mentioned industries are required to file a statement of their estimated payroll from August 1st, 1919, to December 31st, 1919, inclusive, with the said board, on or before the 1st day of August, 1919. **AND FURTHER NOTICE** that any employer neglecting or refusing to furnish such estimate or information is liable to a penalty not exceeding \$20.00 per day for each day of such default, and is further liable for damages, as provided by Part two of said Act, in respect of any injury to any workman in his employ during the period of such default. **NOTE**—Forms for furnishing such information will be supplied on application. Also please take note of the following regulation passed by the board, and coming into force on the 1st day of August, 1919: **FIRST AID KIT** In an industry where ten or more persons are employed, it shall be the duty of the employer to provide a suitable FIRST AID KIT approved of by the board and in charge of a suitable person. Certified, passed May 1st, 1919. **WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD,** J. A. Sinclair, Chairman. P. O. Box, 1318, St. John, N. B.

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