

FOUR

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ST. JOHN STAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEB. 27, 1939.

THE CIGARETTE.

A bomb has been thrown into the ranks of the anti-cigarette agitators by Carl Werner, the editor of a prominent tobacco journal. Mr. Werner furnishes a new and startling explanation for the origin of the crusade against cigarettes. With considerable detail he tells that back in the late seventies, a group of cigar manufacturers, who feared injury to their business by competition of the cigarette, decided that it was necessary to take steps to check the movement. In order to do this they employed a group of Bohemian journalists to write various articles on the fatal effects which followed the use of the apparently harmless looking cigarette. Mr. Werner says that he has been told by some of these men of the hours that they spent sitting in a cloud of cigarette smoke reading their imaginations for new and terrible accusations to hurl against their paper-wrapped foe. Horrible examples were produced by inspiration, authorities were quoted who never existed, and the pages of the day were flooded with these pseudo-scientific articles denouncing the cigarette for all the bad qualities which it is possible to imagine might be attached to it and many which were almost impossible for the most vivid imagination. The result of this campaign was soon seen in the activity of certain feminine organizations. Members alarmed by an apparent danger which threatened the youth of the country, decided to devote a considerable portion of their energy to warding off the dreadful evil, and in their campaign their chief ammunition was the articles written for, and at the expense of, the cigar manufacturers. Mr. Werner makes the claim that almost all of the charges against the cigarette are groundless, and on his side quotes certain authorities to the effect that it is the most harmless form in which tobacco can be used.

The gauge of battle has been thrown down. It now remains for some of the anti-tobacco societies to take it up and join issue with the defenders of the cigarette. Surely the ladies who have fought so long and so vigorously against this foe of humanity will not be content to remain under the impression that they have been stampeded out of the campaign in order to gratify the cupidity of any branch of the tobacco industry. The matter is one which deserves some further consideration. If the ladies have been misled, they will probably be glad to be set right. Since the matter has been raised almost to the importance of a national issue by the anti-cigarette reformers, who have year after year carried the question to the parliament, possibly governments might consent to appoint a royal commission to satisfy the popular demand for the truth or the falsity of the accusations which have been levelled at the cigarette. There has been a tendency among members of parliament to treat the cigarette with levity, notwithstanding the deadly seriousness of those opposed to it. It would, however, be a relief to many minds to have this matter settled once and for all, and to accomplish this almost any means would be acceptable as long as the decision was final. Let the subject be submitted to a commission, an independent board of arbitration, or else effect a friendly settlement under the Marquis of Queensbury rules.

STATE OWNED RAILWAYS.

Government ownership of railways in Belgium is passing through what may be termed a crisis. Operating expenses are increasing at an alarming rate, and while through the industrial and commercial development of the country during the last few years receipts have also increased, this has not been sufficient to meet the growth in outlay. The discrepancy is more striking than usual at the present time, when because of general dullness in business, earnings have fallen off. All railways have of late been more or less affected, but the Belgian state railway is particularly hit. In 1934 its balance-sheet showed a profit of about \$60,000; in the following year, notwithstanding a considerable increase in the receipts, profits fell to \$60,000; and in 1936, although there was a slight rise in the receipts, profits were only \$30,000. In the commencement of 1937 the receipts remained as formerly; business fell, however, during the latter part of the year. On the other hand expenditure continued to increase, and the balance-sheet shows a loss of \$100,000. That for 1938 matters will be worse still, and the draught for the Budget of 1939 gives cause for much pessimism. This calculates upon a decrease in receipts of \$72,000, and upon a decrease in expenditure of \$25,000, equal therefore to a decrease in production of \$24,000, compared with 1938. Part of the decrease in expenditure is arrived at by reckoning upon a fall in

the cost of fuel—and there may be no such favorable occurrence from the point of view of the railways. The financial charges on the State railways are likely to become rapidly heavier; the laying of new lines, extensions in rolling stock and in the installations at the stations, all of which have become necessary, coupled with the charges on loans made for nationalizing lines owned by companies, produce an annual expenditure much higher than all possible excess in receipts. If the State, adds our contemporary, had adopted the method of account keeping followed by private companies—that is to say, if it had been compelled to provide for reserves and sinking funds—there probably would never have been any profits to show, and the financial situation of the railway would have been such that the nation, seeing clearly how matters stood, would pronounce emphatically against State ownership. The Minister of the Belgian State Railways is anxious that this unfavorable situation should cease, and is looking for remedies; it is stated that his department is considering an increase in the rates for transport.

Rev. Dr. Carman has seen fit to reply to the remarks of a Toronto clergyman, who discussed the book of Genesis in a somewhat outspoken manner. Such addresses as that given by Rev. Mr. Jackson are best left severely alone. It matters little what the defenders of the faith are able to say in reply, the attention attracted by such a discussion creates a spiritual unrest which would not arise were the occasional comments of thinkers such as Mr. Jackson passed unnoticed. Dr. Carman's entrance to the controversy has given it an importance wholly undesired.

Engineer Murdoch is constructing a street scraper which is calculated to eliminate the slippery element from St. John's icy pavements. Having in mind that one-time famous flying machine which was to have dug sewer trenches at a 2 1/2¢ clip but unaccountably declined to perform its duty in this respect, Mr. Murdoch's scheme will not be placed along with those of other great inventors until his scraper actually scrapes.

"The C. P. R. will stand by St. John," says Mr. Thomas. Certainly it will. The C. P. R. realizes which side of its bread bears the butter.

SATURDAY SERMONETTE

HOW AN EXTRA FIFTY DOLLARS MADE HIM POOR.

There are few people (outside of a circus) who would accept the gift of a hundred dollars. They would rather be left alone with their money. But there are few people who would not accept an increase of salary gladly. And yet I have known a number of people who could (if they would) trace their financial descent to the time when they were given something extra for extra work. Here is the story of one of them. They had just been married and his salary was a very modest one—so modest that it was always blushing—and they were saving and prudent and said they would live on their own. They had laid by in the savings bank about a foot of the lot they intended to buy, and seven or eight bricks and nearly a bunch of shingles for the house they were going to build; when one night he came home from his work jubilant with the news that he was to get fifty dollars a year for doing some work that he could easily do in less than an hour a week.

All the way home he had been planning what he would do with the extra fifty dollars. The first thought (and the best) was: "I will put it in the bank for the building fund." But the second thought—which is very often the worst—was: "No, we have made provision for the building of the house. This is an extra and this will give us some luxury and we will be none the poorer as we will not touch the savings."

A dozen or more ways for spending the "extra" were planned and rejected before he got home to tell his wife the good news.

"I will think of something and we will discuss it this evening," he said to himself.

All that evening and into some of the night they discussed the best way to spend that fifty dollars.

"I think," said the wife, "that fifty dollars (with care) will help you in clothes, and we can put fifty more out of the salary into the building fund."

"No," said the husband, "this is an 'extra' and we must have a few luxuries."

The next night they went to the theatre, where they had not gone since their honeymoon, because they could not afford it.

Moist seats at the theatre and a modest lunch at the restaurant afterward, made a three dollar hole in the extra fifty.

The next week his wife had a birthday. The first thought (the best that time) was, "I will get her a birthday present, something useful, like a dress or hat, or bit of fur." "No," he said, "she would get those anyway and she ought to have something else she could not get if it were not for the extra fifty." And so he took her home a modest piece of jewellery that just took half of the fifty.

"The carpet is getting shabby," the wife said, one day. "I wish we could get another, but we cannot afford it, I suppose."

"Oh yes, we can," said the husband. "There is that extra fifty. It will be like getting a carpet for nothing."

"Don't forget that we are getting fifty dollars extra this year," so the new curtains were bought.

When he had his two weeks' holiday

SAYS WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC EXISTS HERE

Chicago District Attorney Says There is a Syndicate Snaring and Selling Girls

And Has Branches in Montreal and Several Other Canadian Cities.

(Montreal Witness)

The Rev. Dr. Shearer, of the Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada, writes asking for publicity to be given to a letter reproduced in an article from "Woman's World" on "The white slave traffic," the author being the Hon. E. W. Sims, United States District Attorney for Chicago, who figured in the famous \$25,000,000 Standard Oil case. Dr. Shearer hopes that by publicity being given to this letter, the conscience of Canadians will be aroused as to imperatively call for the merciless and thorough-going enforcement of the law against those engaged in this diabolical white slave traffic, which has been discovered in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, the West, and the Yukon, as well as in New York and Chicago.

In this connection, he adds, "you may be interested to know that the Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada has asked the government to have the Criminal Code amended by increasing penalties for procuring for immoral purposes, to a maximum of two years' imprisonment, as at present, to five years, with the addition of the lash."

In the pamphlet referred to the Hon. Edwin W. Sims points out the danger of city life to young girls away from home, and declares that many girls whose parents in the country think they are doing well as stenographers or in department stores, are really leading lives of shame as a result of the white slave traffic. "Keep your girls with you," he says, "and if you can't, go to the city with them. Above all, distrust the 'protection,' the 'good' friends, known to be clean and honorable and above all suspicion." Then Mr. Sims goes on to make the following appalling indictment:—

"It is only necessary to say that the legal evidence thus far collected establishes with complete moral certainty these awful facts: That the white slave traffic is a system of organized crime, which has its ramifications from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific Ocean, with 'clearing houses' distributing centers in nearly all of the larger cities; that in this ghastly traffic the buying price of a young girl is \$15 and that the selling price is generally about \$200—if the girl is especially attractive, the white slave dealer may be able to sell her for \$400 or \$500; that this syndicate did not make less than \$200,000 last year in this most unprofitable commerce; that it is a definite organization, sending its hunters regularly to scour France, Germany, Hungary, Italy and Canada for victims; that the men at the head of this unthinkable enterprise are known among his hunters as 'The Big Game'."

Also the evidence shows that the hirings of this traffic are stationed at certain ports of entry in Canada, where large numbers of immigrants are landed to do what is known in their parlance as "cutting out work." In other words, these wretched human prey scan the immigrants as they come down the gang plank of a vessel which has arrived and "spot" the girls who are unaccompanied by fathers, mothers, brothers or relatives to protect them. The girl who is spotted is promptly approached by a man who speaks her language and is immediately offered employment at good wages with all expenses to the destination to be paid by the man. Most frequently the job is in the hotel, hotel, hotel, sometimes housework or employment, in a candy shop or factory.

The object of the negotiations is to "cut out" the girl from any of her associates and to get her to go with them. They cannot be detected or enticed by promises of an easy time, plenty of money, the clothes, and the usual stock of allurements—or a false marriage—then harsher measures are resorted to. And that is our story. We found ten dollars and found no owner and spent twenty and more because we had ten dollars we never expected.

We won a hundred dollars on the race and spent two hundred more than we won. If we had no money, and that is why we always lose when we bet, even when we win.

We were told that we thought we had lost, and spent two or three times the amount to celebrate its being said. The moral of this, well, find out for yourselves. I can't preach and practice both—on the salary I get.

Thaddeus

REV. "BILLY" SUNDAY WAS HORSE-WHIPPED

In Presence of 8,000 Persons—Fought His Assailant Vigorously.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—Rev. William A. Sunday, better known as "Billy" Sunday, a former baseball player who is now an evangelist, was horsewhipped tonight by a religious fanatic at the Sunday tabernacle where, in the presence of 8,000 persons, he was conducting a revival meeting. Sunday leaped from the platform and dashed his assailant to the floor in the centre aisle. The audience was on the verge of a panic, while Sherman Pettis, his assailant, and Sunday rolled about in the aisle. Several men soon seized Pettis and with their policemen took him to jail. Mr. Sunday said he suffered several painful bruises from the whip. The priest said that his home was near Lovington, Ill. He said he came to Springfield from Decatur to horsewhip Sunday in defiance of the virtues of women which he declared had been criticized by the evangelist.

CARDINAL GIBBONS ON RELIGION AND LOYALTY

Rejoices in Separation of Church and State—No Body More Loyal to Their Country Than Catholics.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 26.—An article will appear in the March issue of the North American Review from Cardinal Gibbons, in which the Cardinal refers categorically to the charges made by ministers of certain other religions as to the loyalty of members of the Catholic communion.

Cardinal Gibbons begins by saying that "eighteen millions of Catholics live their lives in our land with undisturbed belief in the perfect harmony existing between their religion and their duties as American citizens. Love of religion and love of country burn together in their hearts. They love their country with the spontaneous and ardent love of all patriots because it is their country and the source to them of untold blessings. They prefer its form of government before any other. They admire its institutions and the spirit of its laws. They accept its constitution without reserve, with no desire, as Catholics, to see it changed in any feature. They accept, with a clear conscience, swear to uphold it."

The cardinal ends the article by saying that: "American Catholics rejoice in our separation of church and state, and I can conceive no combination of circumstances likely to arise which would make a union desirable either to church or state. We know the blessings of our present arrangement; it gives us liberty and binds together priests and people in a union better than that of church and state."

FATHER MORRISCOY'S REMEDIES

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ment that intoxication and drugging are often used as means to reduce the victims to a state of helplessness, and sheer physical violence is a common thing.

"When once a white slave is sold as a laborer in a house or dive she becomes a prisoner. The raids disclosed the fact that in each of these places is a room having but one door, to which the keeper holds the key. In here are packed all the street clothes, shoes and the ordinary apparel of a woman.

"The examinations of witnesses have brought out the fact that not many of the women in this class expect to live more than ten years after they enter upon their voluntary or involuntary life of white slavery. Perhaps the average is less than that. Many die painful deaths by disease, many by consumption; but it is hardly beyond the truth to say that suicide is their general expectation. 'We'll all come to it sooner or later,' one of the witnesses remarked to her companion in the jail the other day, when reading in the newspaper of the suicide of a girl inmate of a notorious house."

A business communication in Arabic recently reached a Manchester firm, and when translated by a Syrian interpreter proved to contain a request for the price of engineering two "water sheep" of certain given dimensions. The translator was confident of his version, but admitted that he did not know what "water sheep" could be. For the moment even the heads of the firm were puzzled, until it struck some one that this was the nearest synonym in the vocabulary of a pastoral people for "hydraulic ram."

A curious inquirer wants to know "what are the sister states?" and The Fairfax Press answers: "We should judge that they are Miss Ours, the Misses Right, the Hon. Mary Lang, Call Poppa, the Misses, Louisiana, Delta West and White Gals."

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Solid Leather Working Shoes, \$2.00

One piece cut, heavy smooth buff uppers, wax thread sewn seams, English back stay; heavy solid sole leather tap soles, insoles and counters.

This boot is made with a plain toe, on good fitting last, and at this price of \$2.00 is certainly a money saver for working men.

Store closes at 7 p. m.

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CANADIAN ORDER FORESTERS Assessment System, Fraternal Insurance

NIGHT OF MEETINGS CITY COURTS COURT ST. JOHN, No. 470—Orange Hall, German street, 1st Friday in month.

COURT UNION JACK, No. 649—Orange Hall, German street, 4th Wednesday.

COURT YUKON, No. 732—Union Hall, Simonds street, 3rd Wednesday.

COURT HAWAII, No. 732—Temperance Hall, Market Building, 1st Wednesday.

Offices of the order PALMER'S CHAMBERS, 64 Princess Street.

R. W. WIGMORE, District Deputy.

D. R. KENNEDY, District Organizer.

CHRISTMAS DIPLOMACY.

Lady—My husband won't wear those. I bought him for Christmas. I didn't think he would. And now I'd like to exchange them.

Clerk—For what, madam?

Lady—Well, you might let me look at some lace handkerchiefs and some silver hatpins—Puck.

"Your business college for young women seems to be all right."

"The issue which was on his third day went on to the small hours of last night only reaching its conclusion at midnight.

Five witnesses were examined for the presentation, the evidence of the complainant, Constable Hyslop, being practically corroborated by the two other witnesses. The defense made no denial of resistance of arrest at the hands of the officer, only claiming justification on the grounds that the magistrate issuing the warrant on which the constable was acting had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Dixon representing the complainant contended that the matter of jurisdiction of the justice making out the warrant was non-complex, and in the meantime any warrant issued by the magistrate which was good on

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MARRIAGES

SMITH-POWELL—At the residence of the bride's mother, Cambridge, Feb. 24th, by Rev. A. W. Currie, Herbert Smith and Edna May Fowler.

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Saturday, February 27, 1939.

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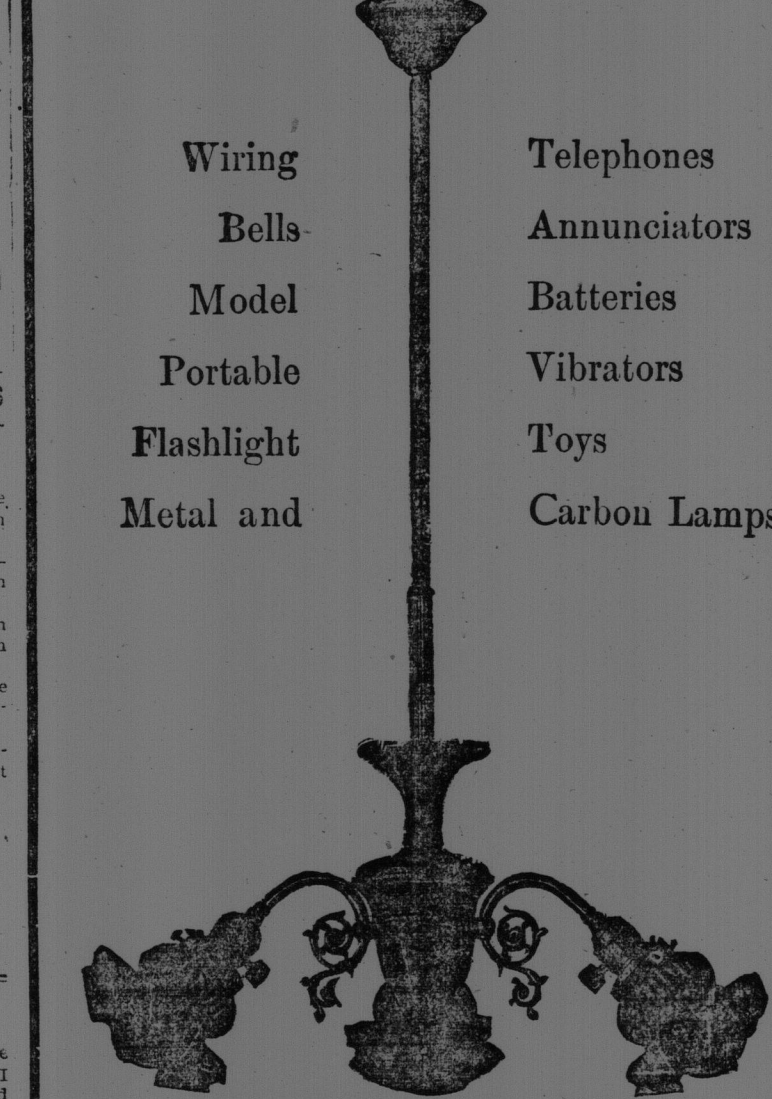
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SPECIAL—Captain Dreyfus got a new trial so does Carter, asking you to come in and see the bargain for five days only, in the line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing, Boots and Shoes, that will satisfy you, style and price. Remember the place, opposite Eastbrook's Tea Factory, 48 Mill St. Everything is guaranteed or money refunded. J. CARTER'S 48 Mill St. Phone 1304

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POLICE MAGISTRATE PECK IS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

HOPEWELL HILL, N. B., Feb. 26.—The hearing in the Peck case in which the defendant police magistrate, B. E. Peck, was charged with resisting a constable, was concluded at Justice D. W. Stuart's court at Riverside, last night, the defendant being sent up for trial at the next sitting of the county court in June. Bail was fixed at eight hundred dollars, the defendant on his own recognizance being bound in the sum of four hundred dollars and W. B. Jones and J. C. Prescott in securities of two hundred dollars each.

The case, which was on its third day went on to the small hours of last night only reaching its conclusion at midnight.

Five witnesses were examined for the presentation, the evidence of the complainant, Constable Hyslop, being practically corroborated by the two other witnesses. The defense made no denial of resistance of arrest at the hands of the officer, only claiming justification on the grounds that the magistrate issuing the warrant on which the constable was acting had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Dixon representing the complainant contended that the matter of jurisdiction of the justice making out the warrant was non-complex, and in the meantime any warrant issued by the magistrate which was good on

its face should be obeyed, and the constable had a perfect right to make the service. This view was also held by His Honor.

The case has attracted considerable interest and many spectators were at the court during the examination.

GEORGIA CHURCH DECIDES TO HAVE ITS OWN THEATRE

Will Also Have Its Own Players and Will Produce a Number of Standard Plays.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 26.—One of the largest churches in this city, the Universalist, is making preparations on a pretty large scale to have its own theatre, own plays and own actors. The movement was originated by the pastor, Rev. E. Dean Ellenwood. The first play to be produced is the "Servant in the House." The lower floor of the church is being rapidly converted into a stage, footlights, scenery, curtain and other properties.

Rev. Ellenwood says in regard to the project, "Contrary to the recent popular utterances, the theatre has had among all civilians a distinctly religious origin and is today capable of great moral good. In England the first plays were conducted by the churches specifically for the purpose of enforcing scriptural teaching and of quickening the popular conscience. They were called morality plays, and still survive in such impressive dramas as 'Every Man'."

"I should not for a moment deny that in some instances the recent day theatrical productions have harm in them. But it is equally true that present day religious exercises have harm in them. I should not for that reason wish to abolish religion or the church, nor would I wish for that reason to wipe out the institution of the theatre."

The Doctor-Professor, do you know anything about political economy?

The Professor—I know just enough about economy to keep out of politics.