

POOR DOCUMENT MAY 23 1920

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1920

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 27, 1920.

The St. John Evening Times is printed at 27 and 29 Canterbury Street, every evening (Sunday excepted) by The St. John Times Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., a company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act. Telephone—Private exchange connecting all departments, Main 2417. Subscription Prices—Delivered by carrier, \$4.00 per year; by mail, \$3.00 per year in advance. The Times has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces. Special Advertising Representatives—NEW YORK, Frank R. Northrup, 309 Fifth Ave.—CHICAGO, E. J. Powers, Manager, Association Bldg. The Audit Bureau of Circulation audits the circulation of The Evening Times.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

One gathers from the Standard's criticism of Hon. Dr. Roberts in today's issue that the organ of the opposition does not regard the public health as a matter worthy of serious consideration, and that money expended to conserve it could be better employed. With this view the general public, remembering the influenza epidemic, the occasional outbreaks of smallpox, the toll taken by tuberculosis and other preventable diseases, will not agree. The war brought a rude awakening to Canada, as to other countries. The people were shocked to learn how large a proportion of young men could not pass a satisfactory medical examination. Such a condition made it clear that the matter of public health could no longer be neglected. Moreover, the loss of so many strong young lives as were sacrificed in the war, or maimed and rendered inefficient, made it imperative that the utmost care be taken to ensure a vigorous and healthy rising generation. Thus child-welfare became a matter of national concern, and at the conference in Ottawa attended by Hon. Dr. Roberts last week, a resolution was adopted urging the federal authorities to grant aid to enable the provinces to make their child-welfare a strong feature of their public health program.

In this matter of public health New Brunswick today occupies an enviable position, not because the people are as yet so much more healthy than those of other provinces, but because the machinery has been designed and set in motion to bring about within a very few years a province-wide improvement so marked that it will be the envy of other communities.

Public health is vital. It goes to the root of progress. The province will gain more by conserving the lives of the native born than by bringing in immigrants. When we consider the paltry sum this province expends even yet for the promotion of public health, and the importance of the work to be done, there can be no fair complaint on the score of extravagance. But for Hon. Dr. Roberts the public health act would not have been framed and passed. There is still a great deal to do and he is the right man to direct the work. He is also St. John's representative in the provincial cabinet. His return should not be opposed.

MR. VENIOT'S ROAD POLICY.

In adopting a definite four-years programme of road construction, Hon. Mr. Veniot is applying business principles to the work of his department and ensuring steady and permanent road improvement. Under former governments a patchwork political policy resulted in a large annual waste of money on the roads, without definite and continued improvement. Mr. Veniot has given out important road contracts for this year. The promised work between St. John and the Maine border is to be done. The St. John valley is also to receive special attention and in all the counties some well planned improvement work will be carried on. Realizing that all the work that is needed cannot be done in one or two years, the minister has mapped out a policy for four years, and thus initiates a policy which will doubtless be made continuous, whatever government may be in power. It is obvious, however, that progress will be slow in comparison with Nova Scotia, whose legislature proposes to spend no less than \$13,000,000 in five years. Mr. Veniot has no such aim, and the people can only get good roads to the extent that the legislature may provide funds for the work. There has been, however, great improvement in the roads during the last three years, as the result of a well-defined plan of construction, and the more than half a million to be expended this year will add very materially to the mileage of improved roads in the province.

A REAL EMERGENCY.

The National Citizens' Conference on education at Washington last week formally asserted that the nation will have to spend two or three times as much as it is now spending for education; that new sources of revenue and new taxing devices will have to be discovered, and that immediate emergency measures will have to be taken, including probably adoption of a policy of paying the living expenses of students while in teacher-training institutions. Mr. Fred A. Richardson, secretary of the commission on the emergency in education, of the National Education Association, presents these facts:

"There are today 35,000 less teachers than are needed to fill present positions in the United States. Sixty-five thousand and makeshift teachers are now employed. Therefore the real shortage of experienced teachers is 100,000. In 1920 there will be 50 per cent less graduates from teachers' colleges and normal schools than in 1917. Cost of living has increased at least 80 per cent in the past six years; teachers' salaries have increased only 30 per cent since 1914. Over-crowded, half-day sessions and the use of portable and temporary school buildings are common, due to building programmes which have been or are held up."

Upon no subject has greater emphasis been placed of late than upon the danger that threatens through the breakdown of educational facilities. Nor can

the people of this country or the United States ignore that danger. The level of intelligence must be raised and not lowered. Conditions affecting education have so vastly changed that failure to provide funds to place the teaching profession on a proper basis and ensure the school attendance of all children could only result in national disaster.

BETTER CROP OUTLOOK.

The western crop outlook has improved. The Winnipeg correspondent of the Financial Post writes: "The Manitoba Free Press issued its first crop report for the season on May 18, and it proved a decidedly cheerful document; in fact much more so than anyone had thought possible three weeks ago. In all some 200 points were heard from by wire, and these points were well distributed over the three provinces and gave a good general survey of conditions. In brief, the report indicated that on May 18 fully 95 per cent of the wheat had been seeded; in Manitoba practically 100 per cent was in the ground. The crop has gone in on a warm, moist seed bed, and germination has been very rapid. Some districts where seeding did not begin until after May 5 reporting wheat up four inches. Of course the reports showed a very considerable decrease in wheat acreage, amounting to fully 10 per cent in Manitoba and Alberta, and 15 per cent in Saskatchewan. This, however, had been so generally anticipated that no one was disappointed. Altogether the crop outlook in the prairie provinces is very satisfactory and given a reasonably moist, warm June there is every probability that the fifteen million odd acres seeded this year will gather from the seventeen million acres last year."

A Winnipeg despatch says that prohibition is no detriment to the profits of hotels, which had last year the largest profits in their experience, and it is added that as a result there will be great improvement this year in the accommodation provided. The assertion that hotels could not exist without bars is no longer an effective argument.

The Sackville Post pays this tribute to the work of Hon. Mr. Veniot's department: "The roads from Sackville to Moncton are said to be in excellent condition for the time of year. It may have cost considerable money to put this road in shape, but it is certainly a pleasure to ride over it now, and that was not always the case."

The new houses to be built at a cost of \$5,000 each in Fairville and Carleton will somewhat relieve the housing situation for those able to pay a high rent. The problem of providing comfortable quarters for people who can only afford to pay a low rental is still unsolved.

Messrs. Wright of Battledore and Buchanan of Lethbridge have bolted from the Unionist ranks and will vote for the Fielding amendment to the budget. The west will not stand for a high tariff.

Loss caused by fire is not restored by insurance. It is dead loss to the community. That is why the utmost care to prevent fires should be exercised.

The water power policy adopted by the Foster government is expected to be of great benefit to St. John.

THE MATTER OF PENSIONS AND RE-ESTABLISHMENT

Committee Nearly Ready to Report on First Phase—Question of Aid for Fishermen.

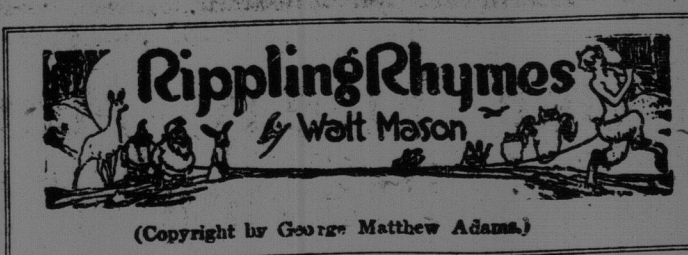
(Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, Ont., May 27—It is intimated that at least some members of the special committee on pensions and re-establishment are approaching. E. W. Nesbitt, vice-chairman yesterday said he thought that about sufficient evidence had been taken to enable the committee to make a report on whatever amendments to the existing acts were considered necessary.

The question of re-establishing returned soldiers in the fisheries industry both in British Columbia and along the Atlantic coast, will be taken up later on motion of Colonel C. W. Peck, V.C. As this question raises the problem of granting loans for the purchase of fishing craft and tackle, it will probably be taken up in connection with the request of veterans' organizations for loans for one-man business ventures.

The case of minors was taken up and the chairman read a letter addressed to Sir George Foster by Charles T. Snow, complaining that his son, who enlisted at 18 years and five months, was refused training. Major Flexman, director of vocational training, said there had been between 200 and 300 such cases. More than 11,500 minors were being trained. He could not estimate the number of men who enlisted under 21.

D'Orsay Lloyd Grant was sworn in as police constable yesterday afternoon by Magistrate Ritchie in place of Policeman James Power, resigned. Grant is a six-footer, a returned soldier and slightly over twenty-one years.



(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

ANOTHER STRIKE.

The cost of ink drives men to drink, or would, if there were liquor; and paper pads demand the scads till birds grow sick and 'sicker. I bought some wire to fix my lyre, for it was badly busted; and oh, the price! It must suffice to say that I'm disgusted. And so the song I pass along costs more in its production; and if I fail to draw more laurels, I'm facing black destruction. The wreath I wear around my hair, of laurel, you remember, costs twice the sum that wreaths less lum would break the village banker. The cost of feed for my winged steed would break the village banker, and I must raise the price of lays or lose my windward anchor. A fountain pen costs from ten men and makes the wallet lighter; the kopcks fly, for I must buy a ribbon for my 'writer. Ten cents a yard for any hard was fair remuneration before the craze of later days came down upon the nation. But now I hold that lyrics bold should bring a higher figure; I ask you, gents, for fifteen cents, or I shall strike with vigor.

CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Domestic Happenings of Other Days

THE FALL OF FORT GEORGE.

On May 27, 1813, during the course of the war between the United States and the British, Fort George was captured by the American army. Following the capture of York late in the previous month the army under General Dearborn and the fleet under Commodore Chauncey had left York and concentrated at Niagara. The force consisted of about 7,000 men in all for land work with the navy in addition. To face these Major-General Vincent had about 2,500 soldiers of whom about 1,000 were stationed in Fort George. The Americans wasted little time in getting ready for an attack on the place, flanked as they were with the victory at York such a short time before. At four o'clock on the morning of May 27 they started their heavy troops across the river. The fighting lasted until about midday when the British found it impossible to resist longer. They abandoned Fort George and began a retreat to Beaver Dams, about twenty miles south, where a store of munitions and provisions of all kinds had been deposited. It was impossible for Vincent with his little force to cope with the strong army of the invader so his action in retreating was the only one he could take to save his troops from death or capture. But the losses, in spite of his retreat, were heavy, the British losing 448 men in killed, wounded and missing while the United States had less than 150 men put out of action. Following the retreat, every British post on the Niagara frontier had to be abandoned, the American army being left in full possession for the time. Vincent, too, not safe at Beaver Dams, continued his retirement to Burlington Heights.

LIGHTER VEIN.

Those Dear Girls. Ida—It's no sign because I'm engaged to a man that I'm going to marry him. Madge—Oh, no; he may back out. Unnecessary. He—Do you dance on your toes, Miss Jane? She—Never, Mr. Muff. Other people do that for me.

Very Much So. "Are you a marrying man?" was asked a somewhat-looking gentleman at a recent reception. "Yes, sir," was the prompt reply; "I'm a clergyman."

Knew Better. Proprietor—What did you discharge reporter for? Editor—For lying. I sent him up to interview my mother-in-law, and he came back and said she wouldn't talk.

Looked That Way. "Is the prisoner going to plead insanity as his defence?" asked a judge of counsel. "Judging from his selection of counsel," whispered a barrister who had failed to get the brief, "I should say he is!"

BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

In the police court yesterday afternoon a case against Sargeant Journey of the North End police force, charged with assaulting Edwin Cobham, was called. Mrs. Journey gave evidence. The case was one in which it was alleged Cobham used abusive language to Mrs. Journey and her husband took him to task for it. E. S. Ritchie appeared for the defence and J. S. Tait for the plaintiff.

In Fairville Court. Before Magistrate Allingham in the Fairville court yesterday afternoon Denis Hanlan and Elmer McFarland pleaded guilty to drinking in public and the case was postponed until tomorrow at 10 p. m. for the trial of the case. W. M. Ryan conducted the prosecution and J. B. Dever appeared for the defence.

Fine For Speeding.

James Ekmans, of Fredericton, charged with speeding on the Robbsey road, was fined \$10 and costs before Magistrate Adams in the Brookville court last evening.

BAD FIRE IN MONCTON.

Fire broke out yesterday shortly after noon in the Bank of Nova Scotia building, Moncton, and the damage done is estimated at \$60,000. Several firemen were overcome by the intense smoke and James Humphrey of No. 2 company was slightly injured when part of the roof fell on him. The building is fully covered by insurance. The building was occupied by the Bank of Nova Scotia, Clegg & Gilmore, Jewellers; E. L. Thompson, optician; M. J. Jones, insurance broker; and Andrew H. Jones, real estate broker. Hon. F. J. Sweeney, Leger, Edward Girouard, F. P. Murphy and Judge Chouinard. The Maritime Brokers, Ltd., Orange lodges, the Sons of Temperance, the C. B. of R. E. Railway Trainmen, the Canadian and Independent Orders of Foresters.

ROADS SPEED.

The New Brunswick Automobile Association has received word from the minister of public works, Hon. P. J. Veniot, that the speed limit on the Robbsey road is twenty-five miles an hour. It is understood that when the government erects its signs on the trunk road, with "twenty-five miles an hour" will be placed along this highway.

ACTION AGAINST HON. MR. MEIGHEN

G. W. V. A. Official Claims \$10,000 in Libel Suit Against Minister.

(Canadian Press.)

Edmonton, May 27—Thomas Dace, representative of the Dominion executive of the G. W. V. A., yesterday entered action in the supreme court of Alberta against Hon. Arthur Meighen, claiming damages of \$10,000. The action is the result of charges made against Dace by the minister of the interior on the floor of the Ottawa house on May 7, at which time, it is said, Mr. Meighen declared resolutions prepared by Dace on soldier's convention had been acted by Dace for personal gain and were not in the interest of returned men as a whole.

WHY THIS WASTE?

To the Editor of The Times:—Sir—Anything which will induce economy or thrift appeals to me and I am therefore asking you to enquire of the readers of your paper the reason they give for throwing away good money's worth while getting their backs yards cleared out during these clean-up days.

On one block alone, I noticed such discarded articles as a frame of a bed spring, the skeleton of a child's sled, a stout stick of wood about five feet long, the end of which gave indication of its having been an improvised handle for some implement, an old wooden bucket out of which the bottom had dropped, a broken screen door, and many minor pieces of wood which would serve as fuel.

At this time, when coal is so costly, and continuous fires are not necessary, it seems to me a sinful extravagance throwing away such articles as these. It is enough fuel, good sound dry birch is it, in the old bed spring frame to cook at least two meals for a good sized family, and other articles would provide kindling for from one to six fires. When one considers that one city block can furnish this much good dry fuel, how much must there be scattered all over the city?

I frequently see individuals carrying bundles of kindling wood from corner shops where that commodity and charcoal are sold in small quantities, and they pay good hard cash for it, too. While I have no direct evidence that anyone of the houses out of which the articles above named were thrown are purchasers of kindling wood in this form, I can readily believe it to be the reason that only recently I saw some waste wood from a mill being housed in a residence from which one of the articles was discarded.

What do you think about it, Hiram? Yours truly, ECONOMY.

St. John, May 26.

VALLEY RAILWAY SERVICE.

To the Editor of The Times:—Sir—As a resident on the "Reach" I frequently hear observations regarding the Valley Railway. The manager of a railway has his troubles and he must not forget that railways and highways are built to serve the people and the Valley Railway was built by the will of the public to serve the people along that route—the people then would be well satisfied for the present if they could have an all-the-year service arriving in St. John every morning and returning in the late afternoon. This, as you have said, would suit the suburbanites and also the farmer-residents, who want the day in town but have to get back for their evening chores. A dependable service like this would also encourage the farmers to go into dairying on a larger scale, if given facilities for shipping milk and cream etc. to reach the city at a reasonable hour all the year round.

Since this railway is operated by the Canadian Government there should be no need to enlarge on the necessity for encouragement in this direction of the great benefits accruing as a result of increased herds of cattle, followed by increased acreage cultivated in a more extensive manner, resulting in a grading up of cows kept. Incidentally the city consumer would benefit also by the increased supply.

Permanent, all the year traffic does not grow over night but has to be built up. The old Sussex train on the I. C. R. has been a big factor in building up the traffic in agriculture, and the travelling habits of the people in the district it serves, for people who have never had a railway service have to acquire the travel habits of a manager to live unless there is a dependable service to get them in and out of the city—He must know also, that all suburban traffic must be built up, service takes precedence; again, he must not forget that all public utilities are to serve the people, and surely the Valley Railway which has been built and equipped at such an enormous expense, was meant to serve the people along that route.

Yours, "OLD TIMER." St. John, N. B., May 26.

Screen Early!

Keep That First Fly Out!

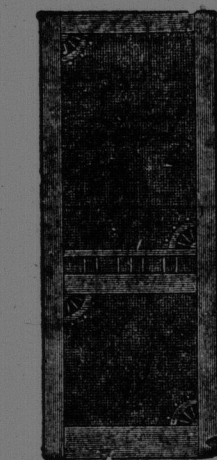
To screen early is important. One fly now means a thousand more later. Don't give the dread disease bearer a chance to enter your home. Screen and swat.

WINDOW SCREENS—

No.	1	2	7	11	15
Each	40c.	50c.	65c.	60c.	90c.

SCREEN DOORS—

No.	20	32	40	48	60	68
Each ..	\$2.35	\$2.80	\$3.05	\$3.40	\$3.95	\$4.10



Phone M. 2540

McAVITY'S

11-17 King St.

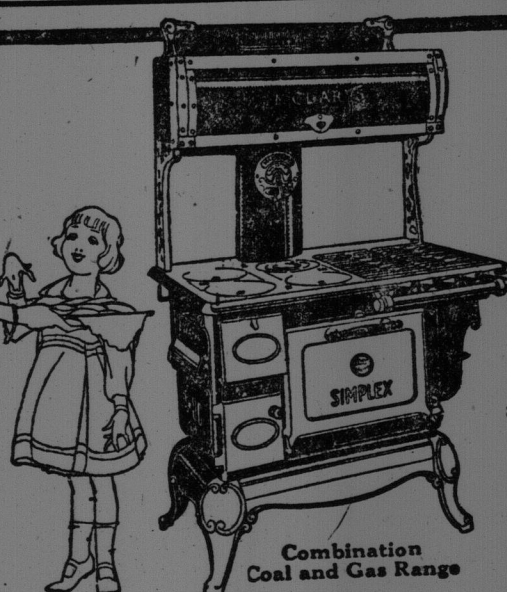
Summer Weather Needs

We invite your attention to our particularly large assortment of summer goods at prices that should appeal to all.

HAMMOCKS, COUCH HAMMOCKS, REFRIGERATORS, ELECTRIC IRONS, SCREEN DOORS, WINDOW SCREENS, WATER COOLER, WATER POTS, GARDEN RAKES, ARDEN HOES, SPADES, ETC.

If in need of a cooking stove see our line of ranges and Perfect Oil Cook Stoves.

Emerson & Fisher Ltd.



McClary's Simplex

KITCHEN too cold to do without a coal wood range in winter?

It is a mighty uncomfortable place in summer if the same range has to do the cooking as baking during the warm months—that is, unless the range is a McClary's Simplex Interchangeable.

A range that burns coal or wood and gas. That is just what the Simplex does. It can be changed to a gas range in the fraction of a minute by a simple turn of a lever.

It is the range you need. Come in and see

The McCLARY MFG., CO. 221-223 Prince Wm. Street

LEVER ACT MAY BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Indianapolis, May 26—Three sections of Lever act were held unconstitutional by United States District Attorney Anderson in federal court today and he quashed twelve of the eighteen counts of the indictment against miners and operators based on these sections in ruling on the motion of Hon. Charles E. Hughes to quash the indictment.

MATTER OF WAGES AND HONEST DAYS WORK ON THE U. S. RAILROADS.

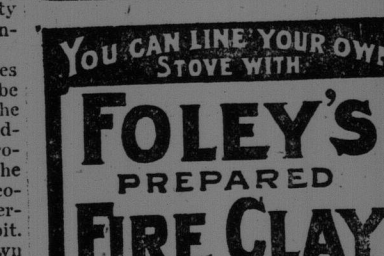
Chicago, May 27—The railroads of the United States are not opposed to a fair increase in wages for their employees if the employees guarantee that they will give honest, conscientious work in return, said E. T. White, representing the roads, in his opinion presented yesterday, in finishing the presentation of his reply to the employees' demands.

PADEREWSKI REJECTS \$100,000 CONCERT OFFER

Geneva, May 27—Though he continues to be showered with offers from America and England for concert tours, Ignace Paderewski, pianist and ex-Premier of Poland, declares he has forsaken his art forever, believing it irreconcilable with the service for his country. M. Paderewski says he has not touched the keys since May, 1917, just three years ago, when a gala concert was given in New York in honor of Marshal Joffre. One recent American offer to Paderewski for a concert tour amounted to \$100,000.

OUT FOR NEW INDUSTRIES FOR CITY OF MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 27—The members of the new executive of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers Association yesterday decided to organize an industrial development committee to attract new manufacturing industries to Montreal.



You can line your own stove with

FOLEY'S

PREPARED

FIRE CLAY

To be had of W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd., Market Square. J. E. Wilson, Ltd., Sydney St. Emerson & Fisher, Ltd., Gormain Street. D. J. Barrett, 185 Union Street. Geo. W. Morrell, Haymarket Sq. J. M. Logan, Haymarket Sq. Quinn and Co., 415 Main Street. C. H. Ritchie, 220 Main Street. F. Nae & Son, Ltd., Indiantown. J. A. Lipsett, Variety Store, 133 Brussels Street. H. G. Enlow, 1 Brussels street. J. Stout, Fairville. W. B. Emerson, 81 Union St., W. E.

All Kinds - Hard and Soft TELEPHONE, 1913 CONSUMERS COAL CO., LTD.

BREAD is the Children's Natural Food. Kiddies are great Bread eaters by instinct. You never heard of too much Bread making them sick. Childhood is linked in memory with bowls of Bread and Milk.

Always Remember That LA TOUR FLOUR Makes Better Bread, and More to the Barrel. Phone West 8 For MILL-TO-CONSUMER PRICES. THE FOWLER MILLING CO., LTD. St. John West.

ONE DOLLAR Per Week

WILL FURNISH YOUR HOME

Jacobson & Co. - 673 Main St. ONLY ONE STORE GOODS SOLD ON EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM

FIRE INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1896 The Oldest General Agency in the Maritime Provinces C.E.L. JARVIS & SON GENERAL AGENTS