

POOR PROSPECT

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1920

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N.B., NOVEMBER 10, 1920.

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THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The first meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations will be held at Geneva on Nov. 15. There will be gathered delegates from all the continents, and the meeting will be a test of the League. The question of German reparation, and also that of the admission of the late Central Powers into the League will be discussed, and there may be wide differences of opinion at the outset. The only countries which will not be represented will probably be the United States, Turkey, Mexico, Germany, Austria and Russia. It will be a momentous conference, and will last for many weeks. That the leading nations will be in accord in vital matters may fairly be assumed, since a lack of harmony among them would have a tendency to wreck an organization which promises more for the peace of the world than any ever formed since the beginning of human history. It is greatly to be regretted that the United States stands aloof, but the League must go along until such time as the American people have recovered from their political and partisan spasms and are able once more to view their relations with other nations from the standpoint of common-sense. The New York Evening Post puts the case with admirable clearness when it says:—

"We are tied to Europe by honor, by duty to others, and by national self-interest. Let us not let it entangle us and make the worst of it. We are bound to see that the great purpose for which we fought the war shall not be thwarted. We are bound to the idea of making it possible to defend the rights of nations against wanton imperialism without resort to another world war. We are bound to help Europe get to her feet. Our own economic prosperity is entangled with the revival of Europe's economic life. American leaders of industry who voted against Wilson last Tuesday know that Europe must revive before she can buy our commodities. American workers who voted against Wilson in fear of hard times must know that if Europe is prostrate there will be less work for American hands. Farmers who voted against Wilson because of the fall in grain and cotton prices must know that prices will fall still lower if Europe cannot buy our wheat and cotton. The farmers who voted against Wilson on Tuesday were the same farmers who a month ago asked Mr. Wilson's Secretary of the Treasury to entangle us with Europe by using the government's credits to open up European markets.

"We are inevitably entangled with Europe. We must talk with Europe if we wish to help her. We must talk with Europe if we wish to trade with her. We must talk with Europe if we wish to maintain the Treaty of Versailles. We must talk with Europe if we wish to work for the mitigation of the Treaty of Versailles. The basis of the League of Nations is open recognition of this necessity. It was the purpose of the League of Nations to establish machinery of consultation for the appeasement of Europe, for its restoration, for the working of the Treaty, for the modification of the Treaty where it was unjust or unworkable. And to this purpose Senator Harding has now adhered, as inevitably he was bound to adhere. We are entangled. And the only question is whether America shall play her part in the open, as one in a council of nations, or shall play a lone hand in the spirit and according to the methods of the old balance-of-power diplomacy.

"America lives among the nations. The only question is whether she shall play her role under the new conditions striven for in the League ideal, or whether she shall go back to the lone-hand policies which six years ago entangled the world into catastrophe.

THE BRIDGE QUESTION.

Why are some members of the city council still waiting for more information regarding the height of the new railway bridge and the question of navigation? There has been ample time to get it, and the council is the body which should have had the fullest information long ago, in order to guard the public interest. Com. Bullock's resolution should have been adopted yesterday. The interests of St. John and not of the C. P. R., are to be considered in this matter. The passage of Com. Bullock's resolution would strengthen the hands of the C. P. R. and Railway Commission. Meanwhile, does the council propose to look into the question of extending the pusher grade to the bridge and finding out how much that would raise the bridge? That would also settle the question of an overland or subway crossing at the end of the bridge. The council should have had all this information before the construction of the foundations of the bridge were completed. The matter is of so much importance that the citizens expect prompt and decisive action instead of delay for which no sound reason has been presented.

If American Red Cross nurses have been murdered by Bolsheviks in South Russia the American government can hardly find solace in a policy of isolation.

PROBLEMS AND DUTIES.

Whatever our problems or our discontents may be, there will be few to dissent from the view expressed by Sir Henry Drayton before the Canadian Club last evening, after having toured the country, that we ought to be thankful we are Canadians and that we live in Canada. The minister and his colleague, Senator Robertson, both referred, however, to conditions which call for very serious consideration. Sir Henry set forth very clearly the necessity to raise a great revenue to meet obligations created by the war. Before the war (in 1914) the total Canadian budget was \$164,000,000, but now \$296,000,000 is needed to take care of war legacies alone; and to this must be added all that is necessary to carry on the ordinary affairs of the country. But this is not all. We are facing an adverse trade balance, which should be overcome. The remedy is obvious, but Sir Henry impressed it very strongly upon the minds of his hearers. It is to keep our money in Canada as much as possible, save more, and increase our production and export trade. The finance minister referred to the wonderful achievements of the war-period in Canada, and pleaded for the same spirit and the same vigorous and united action to clear up the aftermath of the war, meeting every obligation and overcoming every difficulty. It was a sober and thought-provoking speech, and the finance minister must have been gratified by the very serious attention and keen interest manifested by the large audience.

The minister of labor in his very brief address was able to testify that there are at present practically no labor troubles in Canada, and to pay a tribute to the spirit in which labor is adapting itself to changing conditions. He anticipates, however, a period of less general employment, partly due to seasonal and partly to other causes; and he advocates part-time work for the whole staff of an industry rather than full-time for a reduced staff, until the situation clears. During their visit to St. John the ministers were able to look about and to inspect the harbor, and it may be hoped they went away impressed more strongly than before with the relation between a fully equipped port of St. John and the desired increase in the export trade of Canada.

The citizens of St. John will recognize Armistice Day tomorrow. There will be no special celebration beyond a public memorial service, but the thoughts of the people will be turned back to the day when a great load was lifted from all hearts, and in spirit they will be present at the ceremonies in London and Paris where the national tribute will be paid to an unknown warrior, symbolizing all the noble dead who died for humanity.

At the historic Guildhall banquet Premier Lloyd George last night spoke hopefully of the situation in regard to Germany and the League, and also in regard to the industrial situation in England. He also expressed a feeling that Irish affairs are progressing toward a satisfactory solution. The most difficult situation he finds in Russia, whose present rulers have no regard whatever for pledges or obligations.

ALBERT COUNTY COURT.

The adjourned-session of the Albert county court opened at Hopewell Hill yesterday before Judge Jonah. The members of the bar present at court yesterday were Daniel Mullin, K. C., Wm. Ryan, J. F. H. Teed of St. John and James Sherren of Moncton. C. P. Levesque is acting as court stenographer. The docket was as follows:

Criminal Docket.

The King against Blair Huntley, statutory offense. W. M. Ryan for the crown; D. Mullin, K. C., and J. F. Teed for defendant.

Appeal Docket (Non-Jury).

The King against Levie A. Gagnon on complaint of R. C. Peck, assault. Appeal from Justice Berryman's court. J. C. Sherren for appellant; J. F. H. Teed for respondent.

The King against Walter H. Irving on complaint of R. C. Peck, assault. J. C. Sherren for appellant; J. F. H. Teed for respondent.

Civil Docket (Non-Jury).

R. C. Peck against Elijah R. Fullerton, damages for alleged defamation. J. F. H. Teed for plaintiff; Austin A. Allen for defendant.

ROTHERHAM RED CROSS.

The annual meeting of the Rotherham Red Cross Society was held yesterday with the president, Mrs. John H. Thompson, in the chair. A vote of \$700 to the British Empire War Relief Fund was made and satisfactory reports were presented. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. H. H. Thompson; first vice-president, Miss Allison; second vice-president, Miss Mabel Gilbert; secretary, Miss A. M. Puddington; treasurer, Miss Mabel Robertson. Additional members of the executive, Mrs. W. M. McKay, Mrs. J. H. Henderson, Mrs. A. W. McLaughlin, Mrs. T. Bell, Mrs. O. R. Peters and Miss Dorothy Purdy.

DAM TENDERS OPENED.

Tenders for the construction of a concrete dam on the Musquash river in the proposed hydro-electric development undertaken by the provincial government have been received by the Hydro-Electric Commission and it is expected that a contract will be awarded shortly. Hon. Dr. E. A. Smith, of St. John, chairman of the commission, met C. O. Foss, another member of the commission, here yesterday, and the latter went to Fredericton, where the government met last night.



(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

THE JAPS.

I've met about ten thousand Japs, out here upon the western shore, and they're such courteous little chaps I'd gladly meet ten thousand more. Most white men view them with alarm, and say they are a grievous pest; they do our bulwarks deadly harm, and make our sacred boons a jest. I know I ought to join the gang where cusswords in a torrent flow, and make a fierce and hot harangue, insisting that the Jap must go; I know my course is far from right when I admit I like the Japs because they always are polite, with winning smiles upon their maps. Politeness is an art that's lost where white men hump to make their piles and evermore I meet a frost where I'm expecting cordial smiles. In every street the hours abound, their rudeness jars me every day. But when I seek the Japanese, to buy an onion or a brick, they bow with grace of old grandees and hand me taffy on a stick. The Japs are taking half the globe because they are so just and polite; the white man howls and tears his robe, and says it isn't just or right.

CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Domestic Happenings of Other Days

AMHERST CHECKED.

July 20, 1895, saw Amherst, the English officer, starting on an expedition that had for its aim the capture of Niagara. Two armies had been gathered at Albany for the attack upon the French post in the two fortresses there were more than 15000 English soldiers. It was on July 20 that Amherst started with his army down Lake George. He expected to have to capture the fort that had proved the undoing of Abercrombie near Ticonderoga, but the French knew they had won there by a peculiar condition, and were unwilling to risk a battle again under such circumstances. So the French officer took his 4000 men into Fort Ticonderoga itself and Amherst began to prepare to lay siege to the stone fort. Although there are indications that the French might have been able to have held the place, the army was ordered to evacuate Ticonderoga and the march away began on the 26th of the month. The place was previously blown up by the retreating French force. Amherst was surprised at the action and still more so a few days later when he found that Crown Point had been abandoned similarly. The French commander, Bourlamaque, had taken his stand at the head of Lake Champlain to await the English. He was not to be taken by surprise. His equipment for the campaign was complete, but he did not know that on Lake Champlain the French had four armed vessels. These completely spoiled his plans and prevented him from making any union with General Wolfe. He had to build a sloop and arm it to meet the French boats. He built a new shipbuilding was not adequate for the task he had before him so months dragged by before he was able to begin any movement. At last he built a new fort at Crown Point, widened and improved the roads and sent out various scouting parties. All this was in preparation for the serious advance that was to come later.

SONNET.

I long for understanding; day and night
This awful loneliness I cannot bear;
In the cold, dark, dreary, lonely night,
No one to penetrate, with love, aright.
Men too sensual, they have no sight,
The inward pleading spirit is too rare;
Of clay compounded grossly, ill they
And, wrapped in silence still, I yearn for light.

If I could yield myself to one great wave,
Surrender spirit first, then all beside;
Lay down my arms before a power confessed.
Then should I gladly own myself a slave
To him who yoked me to my poor
pride.
Cease wandering, alone, and be at rest.
—B. Gilbert in the Evening Review.

LIGHTER VEIN.

Two charming sisters are engaged to two brothers, and their neighbors have been interested in this dual love affair. The young girls live in the second flat of a house on the south side of the street, and the other day the elder sister was stopped in the street by the youngest of the family who occupy the second flat in the house just opposite.

"O, Miss Midge," said the boy, "my papa said last night that some one ought to tell you to pull down the blinds, 'cause if love is blind, the neighbors are not."
On Dolly's birthday she was given a baby bulldog, and her delight was delicious to behold.
It was a very young and she insisted upon taking it to bed with her, but the next morning she was looking very tired.
"Haven't you slept well, darling?" asked her mother.
"No mummy," said Dolly. "Nelson was crying in the night for his mummy, so I kept awake with him for company, and I made awful faces all night to make him fink I was his bulldog mummy to comfort him!"

Cheerful at Wife's Funeral.
Berlin, Oct. 21.—(Associated Press correspondence.)—Wide-eyed mourners listened in amazement to Oberdada, Bauder, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Order of Dadas, a literary society which believes the drama ought to be made more simple, when he recently preached a funeral sermon over the body of his wife.

Smilingly the Oberdada walked up to the coffin in a bright and snappy little speech explained he had no occasion to grieve. Death, he said, was merely a matter of expansion and contraction. His confident his wife was in a "wild life."

At the conclusion of his sermon the Oberdada made a cheerful exit.

Change of Feeling.
"I am sorry your little boy is sick. He was so delighted with the watermelon that I let him have an unusually large portion of it."
"Well, he is no longer delighted; he is melon-cholic!"—Baltimore American.

Gone.
Gone are the good and glorious days
When fruit and sugar both were ample
And every jelly-making friend
Brought in a full-sized press.
—Detroit Free Press.

LIVED ON ONE FARM FOR NINETY YEARS

Markham Township Pioneer, George Forester, Dies in 93rd Year.

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)

The death yesterday of George Forester, pioneer of Markham Township, brought to a close his ninety years of continuous residence on the farm where his father had settled on emigration from England. Mr. Forester's death occurred at the residence he had built on a portion of the homestead which is now part of the Village of Gormley. He was born ninety-two years ago in Cumberland, England, and when only two years of age the family came to Canada. The trip to Toronto—then Muddy York, a hamlet of some half dozen houses—was made by sailing vessel and the family's future home was selected in the midst of the bush then covering this part of the province.

Mr. Forester in his younger days enjoyed considerable note as an athlete, his prowess in this regard being reflected in his sons, among them Kit Forester of Varsity Rugby fame.

UNPAID BILL STARTED EDISON ON ELECTRICITY

Thomas A. Edison has just told me what started him on his quest for an electric light that would knock gas and the gas people into a cocked hat. "I was paying a chemist \$5 a day to postpone a judgment on my small factory," says Mr. Edison, recalling the days of forty years ago. "Then came the gas man and because I could not pay his bill promptly, he cut off my gas. I was in the midst of certain very important experiments, and to have the gas people plunge me into darkness made me so mad that I at once began to read up gas technique and economics, and resolved I would try to see if electricity couldn't be made to replace gas and give those gas people a run for their money. I stuck to my search for four years, but I was so poor an economist that I didn't hurt them at all except, lately, forty years after having my gas cut off."

What a blessing for us all that the young electric habit didn't have enough money to pay that gas bill!—B. C. Forbes in Forbes Magazine, N. Y.

THE COCAINE SCOURGE.

(London Daily Mail.)
The deadly cocaine habit is spreading with alarming rapidity in London, despite the fact that it is a criminal offense to sell the drug or to have it in one's possession.

East and west of the metropolis there are scores of men and women engaged solely in trafficking in cocaine, which is eagerly bought at hundreds of times its ordinary market value by social decadents, who take it for the temporary feeling of exhilaration it gives, careless of its power of destroying mind and body. Drug-takers buy cocaine in an adulterated form. It is mixed with a feather-weight powder called milk-sugar, which is added at the rate of 90 or 95 per cent, and is then wrapped up in tissue-paper. Occasionally pinials and pill-boxes are used.

There is no more insidious poison. Its first effect is to produce great physical and mental exaltation. Then comes a feeling of hopelessness and helplessness, depression, and in many cases insanity and death follow.

One victim was a young woman of gentle birth. She used to pay considerable sums for the drug. When her money was exhausted she exchanged her rare coat for a pinch. She sank into gutter and a few weeks ago died in an asylum.

In 1916 regulations were passed under the Defence of the Realm Act, prohibiting its sale and possession. Before then it was a common thing to see queues of men and women formed up in West End streets, waiting their turn to buy the drug.

The vicious business continues to thrive, however, and it seems as if only still severer penalties will check it.

If a man administered strychnine to another and death followed he would be charged with murder. Why cannot the same law apply to cocaine?

A GOOD CROP.

The best crop any state or nation can raise is a crop of just plain wholesome boys and girls, says Thrift Magazine. What would be the use of working hard to develop a fine country unless there were some good dependable boys and girls to leave it to? But boys and girls are more difficult to raise than record-breaking cows or fine horses. Sometimes we get so interested in building up a fine farm, or a great city, that we forget to bring up the kind of children that can be trusted with these wonderful investments and enterprises. We cannot leave the boys and girls to grow up any more than a farmer can turn his cattle loose in the neighborhood and expect to have fine stock in the end. The youth must be given high ideals and trained to be honest and dependable men and women. A healthy body can only produce a strong and vigorous mind. By constant effort on the part of parents and leaders, habits of thrift and industry are formed that will insure success. It takes time, trouble and money to raise a good crop of boys and girls, but it is worth it.

WINTERING BEES

Large numbers of colonies of bees are lost in Canada every winter through lack of proper care and forethought.

Community Week



During this week we are featuring COMMUNITY PLATE, and we invite every woman who appreciates correctness in tableware to inspect the different patterns—whether she intends buying now or later.

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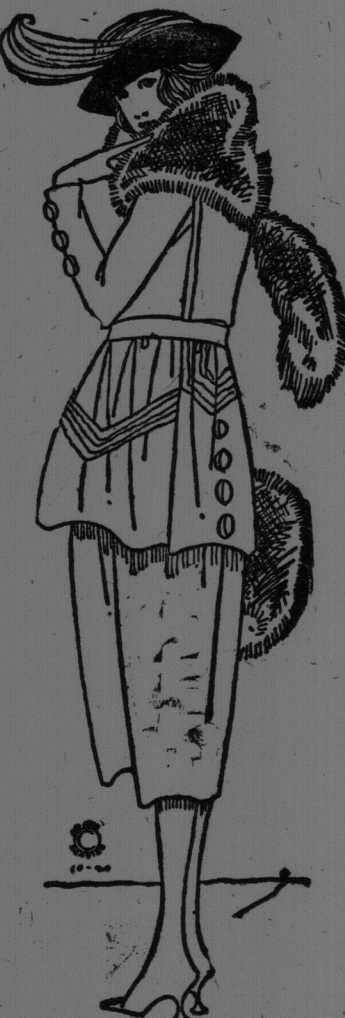
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Dykeman's Clearance Sale



Serious losses are due to want of timely and intelligent preparation. F. W. L. Shaden, Dominion Farms, makes the statement that long and cold wintering in many parts of Canada, is not so hard on the bees as might be imagined. In some respects, he says, wintering is easier here than in mild countries, like England or in the Southern states. This is because bees rest more completely during the winter in Canada. One of the most important things for good wintering is a populous colony, consisting mainly of young bees; another is an abundant supply of wholesome stores in the combs, and the third is an adequate protection from the cold.

This bulletin entitled "Wintering Bees in Canada" is available at the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture Ottawa. In describing the wintering of bees in the cellar the temperature for the cellar is given as about 42 degrees F. Some precaution as regards the spring management of bees are recorded in the bulletin.

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