

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1921

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 9, 1921.

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THE EUROPEAN OUTLOOK.

M. Viviani, former premier of France, in a recent letter criticizes Mr. Lloyd George for his Russian and Greek policies. The eminent Frenchman believes England should not have entered into any sort of negotiations with the Soviet government of Russia, and should have approved of forcible resistance to the return of Constantine to the throne of Greece.

It may be said in reply to French criticism that France takes a narrower view, more local and self-centred, than that of England, which is broader and more detached. This is apparent in the matter of French relations with Germany. If Mr. Lloyd George erred in either of the cases cited, it was with an honest desire to make the best of a serious and involved situation, in the interests of Europe at large. As a matter of fact, Britain has been the chief influence in improving the outlook in Europe, and now that her troubles at home are being solved, she will be the more able to exert and to extend this influence. An American observer declares that the outlook for a general betterment of European affairs is brighter now than at any time since the war ended. It would be made very much more bright if his own country came in as a stabilizing influence, and in this connection there is much truth in one statement by M. Viviani, as follows:

"Safety is in an association of nations concerned in such a manner that the safety of each is respected and also that the interest of the world may not be appreciated only by one nation. Such a conception already has the approval of forty-eight nations. One day soon it will be understood that even though the plan may be criticized and even though, like all human enterprises, it presents inconveniences, it still remains the policy most profitable to man."

When this view of the case has been sufficiently impressed upon President Harding and his advisers to induce them to abandon their policy of isolation and to assume their share of responsibility for world peace and welfare, the outlook will very quickly show further improvement.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of St. John must be kept free from contamination. It is vital to the health of the citizens. For many years it has been the boast of the city that it possessed an abundant supply of pure water. If the results obtained by Dr. Abrahamson by tests of the water from one tap are found to be typical of the whole supply, the necessity for drastic action will be obvious. This is not a matter to be debated at great length and dealt with in half-measures. If it appears that the city should obtain control of the whole watershed at the source of supply in order to protect the public, the thing must be done. This question has been up many times in the last forty years, and the city has moved gradually in the direction of complete control, but without as yet securing it. The Board of Health does well to take immediate precautionary measures, and to make such further tests as are necessary to establish the general purity or impurity of the water supply. If further steps are necessary the city council also must act with promptness. We are careful to prevent the spread of disease among animals, the spread of fire, and many other evils that threaten; but none of these is as important as a pure water supply for the people. In hot weather large quantities are required to assuage thirst, and if the liquid contains bacteria dangerous to health the peril is greater than at any other season. The warning to boil water before using may be heeded in the home, but thirty persons out of doors are not likely to get the sterilized liquid. There is no cause for serious alarm, for the Board of Health is alive to its duty and will give the citizens full information.

Halifax Chronicle: Lord Lee, First Lord of the British Admiralty, has virtually invited President Harding to call a conference between the United States and Great Britain on limitation of armaments. "Great Britain said she is ready for such a conference. Japan has said she is ready, too. All that remains is for some one to name the time and place, and I hope the American Ambassador does not accept that statement as too broad a hint," said Lord Lee, speaking at the American Society's fourth of July banquet in London.

A Washington despatch says it looks as if the new American tariff would leave Canadian lumber free. There is a very strong sentiment in favor of this course. A good American market would be of enormous benefit to the lumber shippers of this province and Nova Scotia at the present time, but there seems to be very little prospect of improvement in conditions this year.

Toronto Globe: The Irish linen trade, the greatest in the world, seems to be looking to Canada for a supply of flax. The Russian crop has disappeared, there is a serious falling off in Holland, Belgium and France, and this year's sowings in Ireland are only about one-third of those of last year.

AIRWAYS FOR AIRMEN.

So much progress has been made in the use of aircraft in the United States that there is now talk of a system of model airways covering the whole country and to be for the use of all. The army air service is laying the plans. A Washington letter says that the plan calls for the first of the model airways between Washington and Dayton, Ohio, with five main stations, ten subsidiary stations, and twenty emergency fields. Each main station, we are told, will be provided with a municipal landing field, wireless and telephone equipment, and a meteorological station, which will forecast weather conditions and wind directions and disseminate such information to the fliers along the route. There is no government appropriation for the project, but the promoters will appeal to the chambers of commerce, aerial clubs, and civic organizations to assist in creation of the airways. Other airways suggested are between New York and Langley Field, Virginia; Jacksonville and San Diego, St. Paul and Seattle, New Orleans and Chicago. No doubt some such plan will eventually be carried out, for in the not distant future we may anticipate a great increase in traffic by the air route.

In an article telling how everybody in Swedish villages watches over the forests, with help always assured when needed, the Toronto Globe says that every man, woman and child is a natural forest protector, because they are educated to realize its value, and the laws also are very stringent. We quote further: "Incipient fires are quickly discovered. Help is nearly always ready at hand. The law requires that every citizen between sixteen and sixty must respond to a call to fight a forest fire. The Swedish army is also subject to similar service when it is required of it. Swedish forest experts who have visited Canada marvel at the tremendous losses sustained by Canadian forests through the agency of preventable fires. They incline to the opinion that adequate fire protective measures are more necessary in Canada than restrictions on cutting. They are willing to admit that many differences exist between the physical conditions in the two countries, but they insist that Canada's forest fire losses could be greatly reduced by systematic effort and good laws properly enforced such as have been applied with such good effect in Sweden."

There is one feature of the present business depression which one rejoices to observe. It is that in the lower provinces the business men take a cheerful view of the situation and do the best of it. They have the satisfaction of knowing that nowhere in Canada is the world-wide depression less severely felt than here. They know it because some of them have been in other provinces and observed conditions, while there is no lack of reliable testimony on the subject. If failures have been larger in number than for the like period last year, the total has not been such as to occasion any alarm. The merchants recognize the fact that it will take time to improve conditions, and that in the present state of the lumber industry and the fish and produce markets, business cannot be other than quiet. They find, however, a demand for seasonable goods and collections are satisfactory.

There is to be a truce in Ireland, and Mr. De Valera will go to London to confer with Sir James Craig and Mr. Lloyd George. The cessation of hostilities will begin at noon on Monday. The outlook for a settlement has greatly improved, and if the south and north can agree the government will be found ready to facilitate such a settlement as will bring to an end the disorders that have cost Ireland so dearly in the last year. It has been very difficult to bring the contending parties together in the spirit of co-operation for a settlement, and all over the Empire there is a keen desire that now the age-long feud may end.

The principal of the state normal school in Indiana declares that no state in the union prepares an adequate supply of school teachers, and that the present supply of competent teachers in the United States is less than one-third of the need for them. He says the teacher-training facilities must be trebled, and the training period made much longer than at present, in order that teaching may deserve to be called a profession. He says: "The public must finance the public schools and the normal schools. Civilization must be saved by each generation, and it can be saved only by education."

A British financier recently said: "There is an enormous amount of business for us to do in the world's markets, but only at reasonable prices. What killed the boom of a year ago was that people acted as though industry could stand any wages, as though there were some bottomless purse out of which the state could make good the deficits on the railways, and as though the credit resources of the country were illimitable, which hard facts proved were not."

RUTH TO NAOMI.

Entreat me not to leave thee—
Thy work full well I know;
So deeply I believe thee
That anywhere I'll go.

And pitch my tent beside thee,
Thou hast so won my heart,
That whatsoever be the fate
From thee I never can part.

I leave old things behind me,
Thy kin and God I'll take;
Let this profession bind me
That with the past I break.

Leave safe in Orpha's keeping
The graves we wept around;
With thee a place of sleeping
I'll find in Judah's ground.

I feel a strange new wonder:
Come, every danger brave!
Nought shall these new ties undo—
One home, one God, one grave!

—Alexander Louis Fraser.

LIGHTER VEIN.

All Off Balance.
A golfer dropped into a store to buy a driver. "This club is off balance," he remarked to the clerk as he jiggled a nice looking brassie. "That is a special order club. Let me have it please," said the clerk nervously, pilging the custody of the shopper. The manager, an old friend of the golfer, happened along just then. "Bill," asked the customer, "what's the deal with this club?" Just left the harness thing; it's all off balance." Bill looked wise, and he looked at all around carefully, then he replied in a stage whisper: "Pete, that is the best club in the bag. It holds just two drinks of hooch, and the handle is hollowed out and Scotland was vindicated."

Saving the Profit.
Kathleen—Did you return Harold's ring when you broke off your engagement?
Maggie—No, I paid him what it cost him. Diamonds have gone up 100 per cent since he bought it.—Stray Stories.

Exception That Proves Rule.
"Now you all understand," said the teacher, "the trunk is the middle of the body, don't you?"
"Taint in an elephant," spoke up one youngster.—Boston Transcript.

Unromantic Cause.
Mr. Statlate—Have never seen such dreamy eyes as yours."
Miss Frank—"Perhaps you've never stayed so late before."

Mistaken Identity.
"Cap'n, sub," explained the unbalanced motor-cycle courier who had haphazardly attempted to navigate a French highway in night traffic, "everything was just going along fine and den ah see mah chance to dodge in between two motor-cycles."
"Well, ah dey was to it, Cap'n, sub. Den two motor-cycles was a truck."

Quite in His Line.
Tramp—"Can you assist me along the road, mum?"
Lady—"Personally I cannot, but I can unchain my dog and I know he will be pleased to do so."

SHIPPING

ALMANAC FOR ST. JOHN, JULY 9.
A.M.
High Tide... 3.12 Low Tide... 10.01
Sun Rises... 5.49 Sets... 9.08
(Time units in daylight hours.)

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Sailed Yesterday.
Str Canadian Coaster, 1468, for Montreal via Halifax.
Str Chaleur, 2980, Hill, for British West Indies via Halifax.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Quebec, July 7—Arr, str Canadian Squatter, sea; Port St. George, New York, via Halifax, Cld July 6, str Fort St. George, New York; Canadian Warrior, Sydney; J. A. McKee, Sydney; sch Dorothy F. Sharp, sea.

BRITISH PORTS.

Hull, July 7—Arr, str Canadian Aviator, St. John, N. B. Str, str Mackinac, Montreal.
Delagoa, July 6—Arr, str Keduna, Montreal.
Leith, July 7—Arr, str Cairnvalva, New York.
Bathurst, July 7—Arr, str Caracquet, Halifax.

Southampton, July 7—Sld, str Scanlanian, Montreal.
Barry, July 7—Sld, str Millpool, Montreal.

FOREIGN PORTS.

New York, July 8—Arr, str Oropesa, Hamburg; Leith, Vancouver.
Danzig, July 2—Arr, str Gothland, New York.
Hamburg, July 7—Sld, str Lord Downshire, Montreal.
Rio Janeiro, July 7—Arr, str Canadian Otter, Montreal.
Philadelphia, July 2—Arr, str Borden, Montreal.

MARINE NOTES.

The Canadian Coaster called for Halifax, Quebec and Montreal yesterday afternoon.

THE PLAYGROUNDS.

At a meeting of the Playgrounds Association yesterday afternoon routine business in the form of committee reports and the June report of the general supervisor were considered. Miss Heffer's report told of the filling of the places of teachers who had resigned, and that the teachers were all giving satisfaction. The report spoke of the need for shelters at the Centennial and Carleton playgrounds. The matter of car fare and ferry tickets for teachers who live some distance from their playgrounds was mentioned in the report. On motion this matter was left in the hands of the supervisor. The report also recommended the purchase of some more equipment. Miss Heffer was given authority to buy one standard for Centennial playground, and if it worked another for Alexandra playground.

Mr. Belling brought up the matter of the appointment of a caretaker for Rockwood playground. The matter was left in the hands of the president with power to appoint a committee to control the grounds. On motion, the association expressed its approval of the action of the Rotary Club in sending four members of the Boys' Club to the summer camp, also of their decision to give a motor ride and picnic to the Boys' Club, and for their assistance to the South End Improvement League.

U. S. TARIFF IN RELATION TO THE DOMINION

(Toronto Globe.)

At his own request, it is asserted, President Harding is given authority under the draft tariff bill submitted to congress to impose duties equal to those of another country when that nation maintains a discriminatory rate of duty on American goods. This clause represents the "big stick" to be flourished in the face of countries that discriminate especially against American goods, but there is danger that the aggressive high protectionists who are in the saddle at Washington may endeavor to utilize the authority which will be conferred under the revaluation clause to make war upon the Canadian preferential tariff on the ground that a preference on British imports entering Canada is in effect a discrimination against the goods of all other nations, including the United States.

The present Canadian tariff provides for three rates of duty on all imports that are subject to customs taxation. The lowest is the British preferential rate, which is levied on goods produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom, the West Indies, the various States of the Union of South Africa, British India, New Zealand and most of the British crown colonies. The preference which ranges from 20 to 50 per cent of the duties collected, and in some cases even more than 50 per cent, was first granted in the Fielding tariff of 1897, and has been continued at varying rates in all the treaties regarding the Dominion since that time. Germany made a fight against the principle when it was first introduced, asserting that Canada was bound by the "most-favored-nation" clauses of commercial treaties then in force between Britain and Germany not to discriminate against German goods in levying her customs taxes. The result was that the treaties regarding the Dominion were revised to grant preferential customs duties to Britain and the various parts of the British Empire were repealed, and the Dominion was left free to frame her tariff as pleased her parliament. Germany's selfish and enforced surface on Canadian goods for some years. Canada fought surtax with surtax, and finally the system of the Wilhelmsstrasse admitted that in the matter of making tariffs and levying taxation Canada was her own mistress and could discriminate as she saw fit in favor of countries within the British Empire.

Canada has not had of this tariff war the United States took no part in the effort to destroy the preferential tariff. The Republicans were in power, and the Payne-Aldrich Tariff was in force, which placed heavy duties on many classes of imports from Canada. These duties were in the main quite as high as those levied by the Canadian customs act under the "tariff" of goods imported from the United States, so that retaliation was not an issue.

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Mr. Harding's "bargaining tariff" is far more likely to make friction than for an improvement in the relations between the Dominion and the United States. The British preference is firmly rooted in the mind of the Dominion. We shall not give up the right to tax goods coming from British countries more lightly than those from the United States and other foreign countries. If Mr. Harding's tariff experts hope to bring pressure upon to abolish the preference, they are laying up trouble for both countries, and imperilling the most profitable market for the Dominion. We shall not give up the right to tax goods coming from British countries more lightly than those from the United States and other foreign countries. If Mr. Harding's tariff experts hope to bring pressure upon to abolish the preference, they are laying up trouble for both countries, and imperilling the most profitable market for the Dominion. We shall not give up the right to tax goods coming from British countries more lightly than those from the United States and other foreign countries. If Mr. Harding's tariff experts hope to bring pressure upon to abolish the preference, they are laying up trouble for both countries, and imperilling the most profitable market for the Dominion.

ART TREASURES AT AUCTION.

English Nobility Disposing of Heirlooms at London Sales.

England's art auction season is at its height, and with many old families desiring to turn into cash family treasures, announcements of coming sales are increasing. An illustrated catalogue of the sale to take place July 7 of the old English silver of the Duke of Newcastle is issued by Christie's and with this will be sold Limoges enamels, porcelain and majolica. Among the silver pieces are William III. cups and covers and tankards by James Chudwick; William II. Pilgrim bottles, made by John Bodley; and a silver tankard presented to Charles II. tankard and cover. These early pieces of silver gilt bear the arms of the Duke of Newcastle. The Duke of Newcastle is a family of the British Empire may be carried on without any customs barriers at all if that should seem wise to the nations within the Empire. The British preference is a family affair with which Washington can have no legitimate quarrel.

Among the most important pieces are two companion Limoges enamel plates (with Old Testament subjects) and a Limoges enamel rose water ewer by Jean Courtois and signed with his initials J. C.; a Limoges enamel oval dish, signed L. R. beneath a crown, by Jean Raymond, and a triptych and a plaque, ex-

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amples of Penicand I. Other remarkable pieces are two Gubbio dishes, 1522 and 1523, signed M. G., and a Castel Durante bowl (described by Chiffard). A pair of Chinese vases and covers and a pair of Chinese Masarin-blue bowls and covers are also in the sale.

A sale of old English lacquer, scheduled at Christie's for June 30, is of great interest to old furniture lovers. This is the property of the Duke of Beaufort. There is a lacquer bedstead of the Chinese Chippendale style and a set of eight old English lacquer armchairs, with two companion old English lacquer knee-hole tables. Old English and French furniture belonging to the late fifth Marquess of Hertford includes a pair of notable Chippendale mahogany settees with four chairs, forming a suite and a pair of Chippendale mahogany settees with four chairs, forming a suite and a pair of Chippendale and a pair of Heppelwhite fire screens.

Portraits and other pictures belonging to different owners will be sold at Sotheby's June 27, including a Ruedemann portrait of the Duke of Devonshire, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Venerable I. H. White-Thompson, the "Hon. John Seymour" the property of Colonel E. C. Aysford Sanford. In addition there are family portraits are early historical portraits, three by Marc Gheeraerts the Younger.

An important collection of books printed on vellum will be in three days sale opening at Sotheby's June 26, and among rare first editions are "Arcadia," "Hilgrims' Progress," Shakespeare's "Henry V." 1602, and—hitherto unknown—T. Heywood's "Edward IV." first edition, 1599.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

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Children's ribbed hose, black, all sizes, 15c pair; tan ribbed hose, all sizes, 25c pair; white, 17c, 25c and 35c pair. Ladies' black hose, 25c and 40c pair; white hose, 15c, 25c; silk, 40c pair. Children's Sox, colored tops, big values (samples) 39c pair. Green fly netting 10c yd, curtain scrim 20c and 25c yd, towelling 12c, 15c, 20c and 25c yd, long cloth 16c and 20c yd, white shaker, 15c, 20c, 25c yd, new ginghams and chambrays all colors, 17c and 25c yd; 3 bars Castle soap, 25c; box June Roses, 25c; box Cocoa Cream 20c; medium size Infant's De-light, 5c; cakey rubber rings, 15c; box rubber heels, 15c; new cups and saucers, plates, Rosebud china, just what you have been looking for cut glass and bronze ornaments; 10 per cent off all enamel ware; balloons 1c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c each. Wonderful variety of dolls. Wall Paper bargains. Get our prices before buying.

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