POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2035

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 23, 1923.

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.

Telephones—Private exchange connecting all departments, Main 2417.

Subscription Prices—Delivered by carrier, $4.00 per year; by mail, $3.00 per year in Canada. By mail to United States $5.00 per year.

The Times has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

Special Advertising Representatives—NEW YORK, Frank R. Northrup, 350 Madison Ave.—CHICAGO, E. J. Power, Manager, Association Bldg.

The Audit Bureau of Circulation audits the circulation of The Evening Times.

A NEW PRIME MINISTER.

The rise of Stanley Baldwin to the position of British Prime Minister is one of those spectacular events which are due to political changes and the elasticity of the British system of government. Even three years ago nobody would have suggested Mr. Baldwin as a probable Premier. He was recognized as a man of marked ability, but there were so many outstanding men of broader political experience that his name would have been passed over lightly in a census of possible Prime Ministers. For example, Who's Who for 1922 has only this to say about him:—

"Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, P. C., 1920; M. P. Bewdley division of Worcestershire since 1908; President of the Board of Trade since 1921; contested Kidderminster, 1906; Financial Secretary of the Treasury, 1917-21."

"Six years ago," says a London cable, "he was virtually unknown, and his present reputation rests largely upon such recent events as his debt mission to the United States, his successful budget and his generalship in the House of Commons since Mr. Bonar Law's absence."

Not only the defeat of the Coalition Government but the division in the Conservative party brought opportunity to the door of Mr. Baldwin. Obviously it would not have come if he had not already established a record as an able and adroit statesman. He seems, indeed, to have been the one man whose appointment as successor to Mr. Bonar Law would not challenge harsh criticism, and the fact is undoubtedly due to his success as Chancellor of the Exchequer and during Mr. Bonar Law's illness the practical leader of the House. The Government's troubles are not over, but it has made a clever move.

In choosing Sir Robert Horne as the new Chancellor of the Exchequer the new Premier has merely restored to that office his own predecessor, for Sir Robert was Chancellor under Lloyd George. After a brilliant university career Sir Robert gained eminence as a lecturer and examiner in Philosphy. In 1896 he was called to the Scottish Bar. In 1917 he was Assistant General Inspector of Transportation, and in 1918 became Director of the Admiralty labor department, then Third Civil Lord of the Admiralty, and in 1919 Minister of Labor. In 1920-21 he was President of the Board of Trade, and in the latter year became Chancellor of the Exchequer. Thus his political career, like that of the new Premier, has been but brief in comparison with that of many of his colleagues, but it has been a career of uniform success.

Sir Robert Horne was a Conservative member of the Coalition Government. Whether his return to the party fold will be followed by that of other Conservatives who stood with Lloyd George remains to be seen. Undoubtedly Sir Robert strengthens the Government. What other changes there may be in the Cabinet will perhaps be announced today. Premier Baldwin, having full responsibility will of course desire a strong Cabinet, to aid him in developing a vigorous policy to offset the activities of a powerful opposition.

Since the above was written, the cables deny that Sir Robert Horne has as yet been offered the Chancellorship. This, of course, changes the situation. It is added, however, that he is beyond doubt in the running for the position.

BLISS CARMAN

A cultured audience that crowded Pythian Hall last evening paid tribute to the genius of Bliss Carman, and made it clear to him, if he needed the assurance, that the people of his native province are not unmindful of his merits or his fame. It was fitting that Sir Douglas Hazen, a friend in youth and early manhood, who has himself achieved distinction in another field, should introduce Dr. Carman to his audience, and that the vote of thanks should be moved by Hon. Dr. Pugsley, ex-Lieutenant Governor, another brilliant graduate of the University of New Brunswick. Dr. Carman read law for a year and a half in the office of Mr. J. D., now Sir Douglas Hazen. The literary world now rejoices that the law did not appeal to the young student, but that he decided to devote himself to literature. The tribute paid to him by Sir Douglas, as a great Canadian poet and one of the masters of English verse, was no mere compliment, but an expression of the feeling of all who are familiar with his writings. His Nature poems have found inspiration in his native province, but there is also in his work that which knows no bounds of time or place, because it appeals to the universal heart. He is an artist as well as a dreamer, and his art is true. One who listened to Dr. Carman last evening said:—"I have long hoped that some time I would be able to enjoy the delightful experience I have had tonight." The same thought was in many minds. There will be more Canadian readers of Dr. Carman as a result of his visits to his native country during the past year; and if he joins the colony of clever New Brunswick people in British Columbia we may expect much more that will be of Canadian interest from his gifted pen. If he had written nothing else, The Ships of St. John would endear him forever to them who dwell by Fundy's tide.

THE ONTARIO TANGLE.

The Montreal Star sees little hope for a clear majority for any party in the Ontario elections. It says:—

"Altogether it is a curious situation and none of the three parties, whatever they may profess, are very confident of the result on the day of polling. The best thing for the Province would be a Government with a working majority, but of this there is no assurance."

The Toronto Globe finds the campaign disappointingly lacking in vigor. It says:—

"The three party leaders so far seem to have studiously avoided striking any new note which would create excitement. The speeches of all three have been more or less echoes of what they said in the Legislature."

The Globe says that Mr. Ferguson, the Conservative leader, is charging the Drury Government with extravagance and hypocrisy. Mr. Drury replies by recalling Mr. Ferguson's connection with an unsavory timber deal some years ago, and charging him with going after the "wet" vote. Mr. Hay, the Liberal leader, is asserting that the Drury Government has not measured up to expectations, and that therefore the Liberals must abandon co-operation and fight their own battle. Labor is making its own fight, but in sympathy with the Government. No leader has issued a manifesto. The issues are none too clear as between parties; or at least there are no outstanding ones. There has been talk of a hydro party, because of a fear that the hydro policy might be endangered. It is asserted, but also warmly denied, that the Government is not sound on public ownership. The Dominion Alliance will ask every candidate to declare himself on prohibition, and Premier Drury is undoubtedly solid on this plank of his platform. The effort to prevent Liberal-Farmer agreements in some constituencies does not wholly succeed. The Liberal opponent to Hon. F. C. Biggs, for example, has withdrawn in North Wentworth; and a similar condition is reported from South Perth. The Globe adds this item of local interest:—

"Then there is the situation in Kent, where, it is reported, local friends of Manning Doherty are very busy trying to arrange that, if no Liberal is nominated against Mr. Doherty in East Kent, no U. F. O. will run against R. L. Brackin in West Kent."

Altogether it is a confusing situation, and bears out the view that no party can be sure of a clear majority on election day. Of course the campaign has a considerable time longer to run, but there seems no likelihood of new issues being projected into it that would materially strengthen any party.

The report of the committee in charge of the skating meet and winter carnival is now before the people. The delay in its presentation was in no sense the fault of the local committee. While it must be regretted that there is a deficit the cause is apparent. The people did not all pay to see the sports. If the attendance was as large as has been estimated the half of them did not pay. Everybody will agree with the committee, however, that the meet was a great advertisement for the city and that the carnival gave an impetus to business in a dull season. If there is anything to regret it is a certain lack of public spirit.

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The tribute paid by Mount Allison to its soldier dead was impressive and appropriate. Over five hundred Mount Allison men went overseas, and seventy-five did not return. The tablet which commemorates their sacrifice will tell to future generations of students the story of a devotion which must be an inspiration as long as the spirit of devotion and sacrifice appeals to the hearts of men. All over Canada these memorials are found, mute yet eloquent, telling the story of a nation's travail and a nation's tears.

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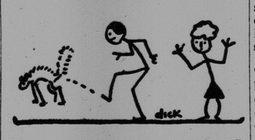
Toronto Globe:—A record hay crop seems assured in Central Ontario. Particularly in those counties immediately surrounding Toronto, prospects for clover, especially, were seldom brighter at this time of year. Despite the rather unfavorable report of a few weeks ago on fall wheat in the same part of Ontario, the condition today is much better. About 75 per cent. of the seeding is completed."

The greatest automobile bridge in the world, in point of mass of traffic, is Manhattan Bridge, New York.

The Marriage Game

The Snappiest of Pastimes As Played to a Decision Every Day

By Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hatton



THE ANT AND THE SLUGGARD

Her Play:—Men assert they are so democratic—yet I've noticed the difference in the attitude of a man who meets a girl who is working for a living, and the same girl he may encounter in a social way. Few men are really cads, yet all men seem to feel there's a high wall of distinction between a girl who works for a living and a girl who is—uh—aparasite! Indeed, it is you men who blah-blah about a girl being a parasite if she doesn't engage herself to useful employment, but just the same I notice that you freeze up or melt to patronizing temperature when you meet a working girl. And why is it, pray?

His Counter-Play:—All wrong today, dear. It isn't so. You are just reflecting a woman's self-consciousness. I daresay that all working girls or women employed in business, which is the phrase they like best, have the feeling that men really do look down on them because they do work. But it is not a fact. A girl engaged in real work marries much sooner than one who is a home girl. That isn't because she seeks to escape work, but because she meets more men who amount to something. Any man with a lick o' sense would prefer a working girl to a lazy heiress. Positively!

The Referee:—Well, he is right for once, anyway!

(Copyright John F. Dille Co.)

OUT OF OBLIVION.

(J. C. M. Duncan.)

Over this sere, shaggy grass,
Rarely human foot doth pass,
And the stranger comes no more
To the grey inn's darkened door.
Silence keeps the noiseless key
Of this ancient hostelry.
Even echo here may dwell
Undisturbed within her cell.

You may hear the gusty haste
Of the wind across the waste;
Or the lone loon's whinnying cry,
Under morning's opening sky,
From beyond the hills that loom,
Dropping curtains of green gloom,
That ecilpse the shores and break
The mirror of a lovely lake.

You may see strange figures fleet
Where the grey and purple meet,
By the forest margin when
The sun sinks from human ken.
Tenants of the twilight, they
Dance about the dusk of day,
Frail as foam and quick as light,
Till they fade into the night.

Over this sere, shaggy grass,
The dead centuries repass.
Lords and ladies of degree,
Knights of love and chivalry;
They that went on pilgrimage
Long ago, retrace this stage,
And old fancies flower once more,
By oblivion's dusty door.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Complimentary.

Well-meaning hostess (to amateur vocalist)—You must never tell us again that you can't sing Mr. Brown. We know now.—Yorkshire Post.

Long Experience.

Counsel—The cross-examination did not seem to worry you at all. Have you had any experience in that line?

Client—Married three times.—London Passing Show.

Reversible.

Teacher—What is a geyser?
Pupil—A waterfall going up.—Life.

Partners In Peril.

Fare—Say, driver, not so fast—this is my first trip in a taxi.
Driver—Mine, too.—Sydney Bulletin.

Rapid Transit Mystery.

Pa had been telling Willie about the sun being millions of miles away from the earth. "What I can't understand," said the boy, "is how the sun's light manages to get here so early in the morning without travelling all night."—Boston Transcript.

What He Wanted.

"Come, come, my man. You have been looking around a long time without buying. What do you want."

"Guess I want another floorwalker," stated the gentleman addressed. "I'm the owner of this outfit."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WILL PLAN NEW TOWN.

(Halifax Chronicle.)

A. R. Cobb, Halifax architect, is to plan the new town of Humber, Newfoundland, and will leave on Tuesday, next for St. John's to look over the situation. He is uncertain at present as to just how long he will remain in Newfoundland this trip. He may just make a preliminary survey in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Adams, the well-known town-planning expert, who is to plan the town, and may then come to Halifax and draw the detail plans and specifications, or he may find it necessary to remove his office and staff from here to Newfoundland for the summer. That question cannot be determined until he gets to Newfoundland, where Mr. Adams is to join him a little later on.

It was through Mr. Adams that the offer of the contract was made to Mr. Cobb, a marked distinction for a Halifax architect. The new town is to be built in conjunction with the big pulp and paper plant being located in its vicinity by the big English concern of Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., and the probable population is estimated at about 2,000. The buildings to be planned and erected include dwellings, churches, school, hospital, and town hall.

GUILTY OF COMMON ASSAULT.

In the County Court yesterday before His Honor, Judge J. Russell Armstrong in the case of the King against Tom Lee, charged with indecent assault, the jury returned a verdict finding the prisoner guilty merely of common assault. W. M. Ryan acted for the Crown and J. A. Barry and C. R. Mersereau for the defense.

"GENTLEMAN MAC"

"He was the handsomest man in the House of Commons when he entered it, and though illnesses have made their impression upon his appearance, to visitors he is notable as a man marked out from his fellows," writes the Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman of the brilliant labor leader, J. Ramsay Macdonald in the June Century. "The white hair and black mustache, sunken cheeks, deep-set eyes, the indefinable sense of distinction which comes, no doubt, from Highland blood, all sharply separate him from the variety of stout or commonplace persons who make up the bulk of that assembly. There is the stamp of the idealist upon his very appearance, and also the stamp of determination that will fight without giving or receiving quarter till the end. It is doubtful how far he can be called a socialist, for it is doubtful how far any one today can be called a socialist or what, indeed, the term socialism means. He has never been stunted for books or bread or the capacity for the entertainment of friends, or those severe disabilities through which as a rule, 'Labor members' climbed only with difficulty through factory or mine into the high position of membership in the House of Commons. In consequence, there has always been a certain suggestion, represented by the slang title 'Gentleman Mac,' that he is despising the 'comrades' who make inarticulate noises of protest, or that he may have been easily bought over by the offer of high office by one of the other political parties. I am sure that suggestion was always unfounded. He passed through years of progress and ambition, filled with 'laughter and the love of friends.' He passed through years when he could have protested with Heine, 'The hand of the Almighty is heavy upon me,' and of which he could say, 'I have no pleasure in them.'"

PARTITION OF PALESTINE.

(Boston Herald)

It is probably a wise decision to which the British government has come with respect to Transjordania, that portion of Palestine which lies east of the river Jordan. If the League of Nations will give its consent, as is likely, Transjordania will be granted an autonomous government, entirely independent of that Palestinian government, headed by Sir Herbert Samuel, which rules over Jerusalem and the rest of that section of the country between the west side of the Jordan rift and the Mediterranean. The one condition is that a constitutional form of government shall be established, such as will admit of Britain fulfilling her international obligations as the mandatary for Palestinian administration.

This means, we presume, that as she was free in Mesopotamia to enable the Arab inhabitants to set up the kingdom of Iraq, with Emir Feisal, as king, while retaining for herself a certain measure of supervisory power, so in eastern Palestine she wishes freedom to assist the Arab population there to set up an Arab government of their own, say, with Emir Abdullah as chief, at the same time retaining authority to guide the people for a time in the path of self-government. If any of the Arabs west of the river dislike remaining where the Jews have the privilege of making a national home, it will be easy to cross the river to the Arabian side, the side of the Hadji road and the railway to Medina and Mecca, the sacred cities of Moslem pilgrimage. There is some probability of a better feeling being engendered between the Jews and Christians on the one hand and the Arabs on the other by this partition of Palestine. All will have their choice of two governments separated only by a narrow river.

EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY.

"Miss Millay has put by the mask under which other poets who were women, apparently afraid for the reputation of their sex, have spoken as if they were men," writes Carl Van Doren in the June Century, discussing Edna St. Vincent Millay as a person and a poet.

"She has put by the posture of fidelity which women in poetry have been expected to assume. She speaks with the voice of women who, like men, are thrilled by the beauty of their lovers and are stung by desire; who know, however, that love does not always vibrate at its first high pitch, and so, too faithful to love to insist upon clinging to what has become half-love merely, let go without desperation. A woman may be fickle for fun, Miss Millay suggests in various poems wherein this or that girl teases her lover with the threat to leave him or the claim that she has forgotten him; but so may a woman show wisdom by admitting the variability and transience of love . . . as in this crystal sonnet:

I know I am but summer to your heart,
And not the full four seasons of the year;
And you must welcome from another part
Such noble moods as are not mine, my dear.
No gracious weight of golden fruit to sell
Have I, nor any wise and wintry thing;
And I have loved you all too long and well
To carry still the high sweet breast of spring.
Wherefor I say: O love, as summer goes,
I must be gone, steal forth, with silent drums,
That you may hail anew the bird and rose
When I come back to you as summer comes.
Else will you seek, at some not distant time,
Even your summer in another clime.

"Are these the only accents of a minor poet, crying over withered roses and melted snows? Very rarely do minor poets strike such moving chords upon such universal strings. Still more rarely do merely minor poets have so much power over tragedy and pity, and yet in other hours have equal power over fire and laughter."

THE BETTER WAY.

(Stratford Beacon-Herald.)

The "hammer and tongs" method of conducting a campaign is not conducive to either clear thinking or intelligent voting. In the past there has been too much appeal to party passion and the spirit of faction. A decline in that kind of interest will be a gain rather than a loss. The more the people become accustomed to forming their own judgments the more likely they will be to form intelligent judgments. The independent newspaper may produce less heat, but it will furnish more light,

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Six young men, each speaking several different languages, are on London's police force this year, stationed at the city's main traffic centres to assist and direct tourists.

ANIMALS GOOD MARKSMEN

Before the lesson on "Reason," the form master asked his boys, "What is the thing we can do which is beyond the powers of animals?"

"Throw things," risked Smith minor.

Smith minor was wrong again. There are some splendid marksmen at the "Zoo." I remember watching a newly arrived black-collared cobra (through glass) which had just been unpacked. The keepers were obliged to wear "goggles" to protect them from the poison it threw.

Time and again the creature sprayed its poison at my eye. Waving handkerchiefs and tapping fingers could not change its determination to destroy the eyes of its enemy, and the little yellow spots of venom on the glass prison showed how true was the aim.

Sticking His Game.

Other Zoo creatures which can shoot include that queer worm-like newcomer, the Peripatus, which throws a kind of fluid gum at insects it intends to eat. The victim remains "stuck" until the hunter eats it.

Eggs are shot out by the marvelous spring pistol in the tail of the giant stick-insect. They travel about 25 feet through the air, and in the insect house you could hear them "ping" against the glass case.

Some fish are too impatient to wait for insects to fall into the water, so the bleaked chaetodon and the "archer fish" shoot drops of water to knock their prey off riverside grass or rushes. The Japanese keep the former as pets so that this wonderful marksmanship can be displayed.

Poison gas is shot out by more than one Zoo creature. It is usually in the form of a liquid which volatilizes very quickly, and the skunk is the most heavily armed of this particular class. It has a range of from 10 to 14 feet, and men have been known to faint under its suffocating smell, while dogs go temporarily mad.

One of the queerest of marksmen is the "archer" sea-anemone, which carries a little arsenal of tiny poisoned arrows which he can shoot from a number of tentacles. No fish will eat him, so the hermit crab, in self-defence, persuades the anemone to lodge on his shell as a kind of watchdog.

WILL COMMEMORATE GREAT FEAT OF ARMS

To Present Bust of Dollard to Government at Ottawa.

One of the most thrilling events in Canadian history, the great feat of arms of Dollard des Ormeaux, who with sixteen French youths saved the colony of New France in May, 1660, by sacrificing themselves to the last man in repelling the Iroquois hordes in the Long Sault near Carillon on the Ottawa River, is to be fittingly commemorated in Ottawa on May 24, Victoria Day. The celebration, which will be held under the auspices of the Ottawa regional committee of the Catholic Association of French-Canadian Young Men, will take the form of a demonstration on Parliament Hill. On this occasion a bronze bust of Dollard des-Ormeaux, which will eventually be placed in the House of Commons, is to be offered to the Canadian Government. Acceptance of the gift by the Government has been communicated to the organizers of the demonstration and donors of the bust.

COMBAT CRIME.

Owen Sound Sun-Times: The season for motor bandits and motor bootleggers has arrived, and there should be drastic means adopted by the Provincial authorities to cope with the evil. The Provincial Police force should be greatly increased during the season of good roads, and fast cars used to patrol the roads. A system of toll gates or, rather, inspection points should be adopted on all main roads through which autos could only pass after an inspection. This would cause only slight delay to anyone, and might prevent much lawlessness.

RADIO DIGEST

Practical Pointers Concerning Wireless in all its Branches.

The Newly-Charged Battery.

Immediately after being charged, storage batteries have a slightly higher voltage than that at which they are rated. Care should be observed in using vacuum tubes when batteries are in this condition. It is best to allow the battery to stand for a time after being charged.

Wave Lengths.

A wave length is that distance measured from the crest of one wave to the crest of the next. A 360-metre wave measures approximately two-tenths of a mile between the adjacent tops of the wave. A 400-metre wave is about one-quarter of a mile long. Eight hundred and thirty-three of the 360-metre waves pass a given point in a second.

Importance of Firm Connections.

Loose connections have been the cause of many of the troubles experienced in receiving sets. When wires are connected to nuts, binding posts, etc., or with each other, care should be taken to see that these joints are tight and if possible soldered. No joints should be left unsoldered except those which have to be changed from time to time, such as the batteries and headphones. It is advisable sometimes to solder the "B" batteries, as these usually last about six months. A good joint is, first of all, one that is strong enough to hold up under the strains of handling. When two wires are connected they should be soldered at the centre. The solder part makes the connection perfect, and the rest of the splice takes up the strain.

For the Notebook.

A cabinet of dull finish is said to be more desirable than a highly polished one.

Any strain on the aerial that has become kinked will cause a break in a short time.

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There is more danger of lightning coming in on the radio set than there is from lightning on telephone wires.

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The $1 outfit is a bit better than the 75c one, and the $1.50 outfit best of all, but each is a real bargain.

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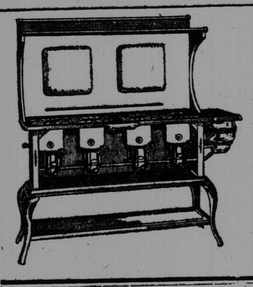

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P. Campbell & Co.

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EXPERTS BAFFLED.

Unable to Diagnose Mysterious Cattle Disease.

London, April 30.—(By Mail).—At Northamptonshire Agricultural Committee on Saturday it was reported that a breeder of pedigree cattle in the county had lost certain cattle from a disease which had not so far been successfully diagnosed despite the efforts of several veterinary surgeons, including the Ministry of Agriculture Inspector. The ministry's veterinary officers were working in conjunction with the pathologist at the ministry's laboratory with a view to ascertaining the nature of the disease, but there was a possibility of some delay, as other animals were being inoculated with blood from the cattle which had died, and the effect might not be immediate.

The Diseases of Animals Sub-Committee reported that in view of the fact that it was generally believed that some few other local cattle had died lately in similar circumstances they had urged on the ministry the necessity for taking immediate action, and of sparing no effort to determine the nature of the disease with a view to steps being taken to provide against further outbreaks. Mr. J. O. Adams, the chairman of the sub-committee, said the case was unprecedented, so far as he knew. The ministry was making as full and as speedy an investigation as possible.

Miss Gleason of the nursing staff of the General Public Hospital, who has been taking a special course of training in epidemic hospital nursing, has returned to the city and will take charge of the epidemic hospital here.

ABOLISH JURIES.

Vancouver Sun: Grand juries and coroner's juries are the most useless contraptions in the whole legal system. Both are costly and antiquated. Both serve merely to dignify and expand the obvious.

The tendency of the times should be to make the final tribunals of law as accessible to the people as possible. Both grand juries and coroner's juries retard this tendency and slow up legal procedure.

Both should be abolished so the machinery of law may operate all the more smoothly and quickly.

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