

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1920

The Evening Times and Star

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STREETS AND HOUSING.

The work that is being done by the city council in Prince William street and City Road is the subject of universal favorable comment. These thoroughfares are being put in excellent condition. Nor will it be either costly or difficult to keep them in that condition. The policy of making permanent streets justifies itself. The city is making good progress in this respect, and if the policy is pursued for a few years a long-standing reproach will be removed.

There remains, however, the question of housing, and it is far from being in a satisfactory condition. The efforts thus far made by the city and municipal authorities to meet the need for better housing have not been very successful. Nor can the authorities solve the problem. It is one which business men must take up seriously and in the public interest. The board of health would doubtless agree that there are many tenements in St. John in which families should not be compelled to spend the winter; but if they were closed there is no roof to shelter those who would be turned out of what they are compelled to call a home. There is also much overcrowding, and the conditions thus created are fatal to a desirable and in some cases perhaps even a decent home life. There is here a problem to the solution of which the best minds in the community should be directed, since the home is the basis of community welfare.

WORK FOR BOY WELFARE.

The Rotary Club has accepted the initiative in a movement to arouse a more general interest in work among and for boys. This is in line with the policy adopted by the International Conference of Rotary Clubs. During the last two years clubs in many cities have interested themselves in some phase of boys' work, but now all clubs are doing so, and the result cannot be other than of great community benefit.

It is not that the Rotary Club itself can accomplish a great work, but that it aims to awaken a city-wide interest in all that is being done by any and all organizations for the good of the boys. Its task should be easier because its membership is so very widely representative. There is great gain to any cause when the hearty interest of active business men is aroused, and this interest the Rotary Club can arouse in a marked degree because it is a club representative of all lines of business as well as the professions, and has a meeting every week.

The first step in boys' work is of course to find out what is being done by various existing agencies, and how far it meets or falls short of the requirements. The next is to consider how these existing agencies can best be aided or improved, and what new lines should be taken along broad lines to ensure a better use of the leisure time of the boys.

If enough men could be got to take a personal interest in the life of individual boys the latter would be greatly helped, but that is apparently impossible, and so group work must be organized on a more extensive scale. It is a fine thing to see any group of persons getting together for community betterment, and if the work of all those groups could be coordinated and enlarged, the result will be a better type of citizenship.

PROHIBITION.

There has been a good deal of discussion in the United States over the question of prohibition and its effects, and there has been a disposition on the part of the opponents of the law to argue that because it is violated in the great cities it is not a success. The fact that arrests for drunkenness in New York were more in number in the second three months after the law came into force than in the first three was cited as proof that the law was not effective. To this the Evening Post replies that the increase might easily be due to a stricter enforcement of the law; but that, in any case, a distinction must be made between drinking and drunkenness. There are chronic drunkards, who will get 100 or a substitute by hook or crook; and there are more of them in the large centres with, of course, a larger number of arrests. The Evening Post says:

"Whatever the truth may be as to the largest cities, it is a fact that in the small and medium-sized places, especially in those where there are also local or state prohibitions of the liquor traffic, both drinking and drunkenness have been greatly reduced. This is partly due to the assistance given by federal enforcing officers—who are notoriously too few by local and state enforcing officers. It is still more due to the unity of living in those communities, and to the fact that a violator of the law stands out with greater prominence. Wherever prohibition has been in force over a period of time—as in Michigan for two years and a half—it has become, despite specific violations, generally effective. Moreover, the people of such communities are enthusiastically in favor of prohibition. The sooner our scoffers—and politicians

—learn this great fact, the better it will be for them."

This is a correct statement of the case, and it applies in Canada as well as in the states; and the politicians may as well accept the facts and act accordingly. When one looks at some of those who the conviction is forced upon the mind that the best thing their fellow citizens could do for them and their families would be to put beer as far away from them as possible.

MONEY WELL SPENT.

The Toronto Globe, referring to the legislation providing for motorists' allowances in Ontario, says: "The people of this rich province will not grudge the payment of taxes spent to remove such a reproach to society as a mother compelled to break up her home and separate from her children in order to earn her living."

It is estimated that during the first year of the operation of the act about \$1,000,000 will be distributed. The maximum for a mother with five or more children is only \$60 per month, which is obviously too small, but the present rates are only provisional, until the commission has had time to prepare a cost-of-living budget and take account of the needs of every case; for every case is to be carefully investigated. At a later date the allowance will be adjusted to meet more adequately the requirements.

It is pointed out, however, that the act does not go far enough. The Globe says: "It may need to be widened in some respects. In its present form a mother with one child is excluded from its benefits, and no provision is made for deserted wives or unmarried mothers who try to do their duty by their children."

The success of the act within its existing limits will be a justification for asking that it be liberalized to include all cases of hardship in which women left to struggle for a livelihood for themselves and their dependents can prove by their conduct and circumstances that they are worthy of public assistance.

This is sound policy. The home is the place for the child, and every child is of value to the state. This fact is recognized by the Ontario commission, for the Globe says:

"The commission in its first bulletin has wisely reassured applicants for aid that they are not regarded as supplicants for charity, but that a mother in receipt of an allowance is an employee of the government, receiving remuneration for services rendered in the proper care of her children. There can be no more useful work for the state than the proper training of children in the atmosphere of the home."

One only needs to read the advertisements of business houses to realize that prices are gradually coming down, but the process is not likely to be rapid. In the United States the situation is peculiar because the Americans are a nation of speculators and plungers. They are far more likely to go to extremes than the Canadians or the English.

Did the Board of Commerce stop the export of sugar when the refineries were getting huge profits on export business and our own people paying a very high price?

RARE STAMP BRINGS \$22,000
Mauritius Two-Penny Issue of 1847 is Sold in Paris.

Stamp collectors in the U. S. are interested in the news that at a recent auction sale in Paris a dealer paid \$22,000 for a lightly cancelled two-penny Post Office Mauritius stamp issued in 1847. The same person obtained also the companion orange-red one-penny stamp of the same year for about \$9,000. It was heavily cancelled.

The stamps are very rare. Twenty-six copies are known, fourteen of the penny issue and twelve of the two penny. Only two copies of the one-penny unused are known. Six copies of the two penny cancelled are known, and six unused. The pair sold in Paris were found by Mme. Bonchard of Bordeaux among her deceased husband's correspondence. She sold them for \$40 in 1870 to E. Lalanne. He sold them for \$240 in 1883 to P. Latandrie, who, in turn, sold them in 1890 for about \$8,000 to the late E. Mors, at the sale of whose stamps the present high prices were paid.

King George V. has a fine example of the two-penny Post Office Mauritius stamp of 1847 in his collection. It was discovered in London in 1904, and had been bought by a schoolboy in 1864 for a few pennies and for years had lain in an old and forgotten album. It was sold at auction for \$7,000.

Old Forms of Punishment.
Belfast, Ire., Sept. 25.—(A. F. Correspondence.)—The Sinn Féin police resort to old or unusual methods of punishing minor offenders. They marched a prisoner to a telephone pole at the National Bank recently and fastened him to the pole with a rope. A board affixed to his chest bore the inscription, "I am a thief. I stole eggs and this is my just punishment."



(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

YEARS AND WISDOM.

I've lived about a hundred years, and as I lived I looked around; and in the course of time, my dear, some chunks of wisdom I have found. I've found that kindness always pays; it smooths the path we have to tread, and takes much anguish from our days, and hushes us when we go to bed. Speak kindly of the man next door; he'll hear the unkind things you've said, and they may make his spirit sore, so he will come and punch your head. Speak kindly of the goiter's clerk, who stung you when you bought some rice; he's wearied by his grinding work, and so got balled up on the price. Speak kindly of all men who pass; they need kind words to make them glad; they're trying hard to cut their grass, and hands are no man on earth, and in the cheapest kind of skate I try to find some signs of worth. I have about a million friends, who smile upon me when signs of worth. I have about a million friends, who smile upon me when signs of worth. I have about a million friends, who smile upon me when signs of worth.

CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Domestic Happenings of Other Days

WESTERN RIVERS.

In spite of the fact that the province of British Columbia is confined largely between the mountains and the sea and so has a comparatively small depth, it has some splendid water courses. In fact the streams of the province have estimated water-power resources of about 3,000,000 horse power, or almost one-third of the computed value of the river powers of the dominion. Of this, however, only about one-tenth has been developed yet.

The Columbia river drains an area of about 29,000 square miles and the Fraser, a great stream named after one of the early pioneers, 21,700 square miles. The Fraser begins near the summit of the Yellow Head Pass, at an altitude of 2,110 feet, and in the first fifty miles it falls several hundred feet on its way to the ocean. This is a specimen of all the water courses of the province, and in places some of them are raging rapids. On the lowlands of the river are, of necessity, much shorter, but their journey to the Pacific is even more rapid than on the mountains. Then, too, there are numerous small lakes in the interior of the island which would afford splendid storage ponds if the water powers now running to waste were developed and turned into the paths of commerce.

A SONG OF SEASONS.

(By Elizabeth Roberts MacDonald.)

Catkins by the brook,
Adder-tongues uncounted,
The caters on the hillside
Leaping like a fawn.

Sing a song of Springtime—
Ah, but Springtime's gone!

Sing a song of Summer!
Flowers among the grass,
Clouds like fairy frigates,
Pools like looking-glasses,
Moonlight through the branches,
Voices on the lawn.

Sing a song of Autumn!
Ah, but Autumn's gone!

Sing a song of Winter!
North-wind's bitter chill,
Home and ruddy freight,
Kindness and good will,
Hemlock in the churches,
Daytime soon withdrawn.

Sing a song of Winter—
Ah, but Winter's gone!

Sing a song of Springtime!
Let the seasons go!
Hearts can make their gardens
Under sun or snow;
Fear no fading blossoms,
Nor the dying daisy.

Sing a song of Springtime!
That will last for aye!

TO PROTECT SHIPS
ON THE GREAT LAKES.

Wireless Compass Stations Are to Be Established at Several Places.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—Wireless compass stations, similar to those which have been in successful operation on the North Atlantic coast for more than a year, are to be installed along the Great Lakes. These stations, operated by the navy department, enable the operators to give to ships lost in a fog their position within a narrow radius of accuracy.

Pops on the upper lakes have claimed one freighter and thirty lives as victims this year, and the record of previous years shows a heavy toll of shipping.

Success of the system on the Atlantic coast led to its recent installation on the Pacific and now it is announced the inland waters are to be similarly protected.

One of the stations is to be built at Detroit, Mich., and others at Grand Marais, Mich.; Wabigoon Point, Mich.; Eagle Harbor, Mich.; Thunder Bay Island, in Lake Huron, and another probably will be located either at Wind Point, near Sault Ste. Marie, Wis., or Gros Point, Evanston, Ill. Others are being planned for Lake Superior.

FORMER KAISER SPEKS
TO JUSTIFY HIS ACTS.

Berlin, Oct. 10.—The former Kaiser in his Holland retreat is writing a "political testament," the central idea of which is justification of his course as ruler of Germany in the eyes of the world.

"Crowds gathered round and inspected the prisoner, who vainly tried to effect his release. Ultimately his sister, hearing of her brother's plight, came on the scene and liberated him. It is reported that she has also been placed under arrest."

An engine driver of a munition train was similarly served in Dublin. He was tied to a lamp-post opposite the railway station in Amiens street with the word "scab" on a card suspended round his neck. A large crowd gazed on him for half an hour, when the police released him after filling through a padlock and handcuffs.

KING'S STAND ON TARIFF QUESTION

Liberal Leader's Reply to Meighen Statement

Policy of Downward Revision in Interest of Producers and Consumers, Aiming at Freer Trade, Especially in Necessaries.

Kamloops, B. C., Oct. 14.—(Canadian Press)—Prior to the opening of a meeting here last evening, the attention of the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King was called by a Canadian Press correspondent to a statement made by Premier Meighen last night in St. Catharines, Ont. in which he said it was difficult to obtain from Mr. King an answer to his standing on the question of tariffs.

Referring to this, Mr. King, in his address, which was listened to by a crowded audience, gave the following definition of the official stand of the Liberal party on the question of tariff:—

"Mr. Meighen," said Mr. King, "is determined to make the issue of the tariff one of protection versus free trade. Unfortunately for Mr. Meighen and his friends, there is no political party in Canada which is prepared to join issue with him on the ground. The farmers, who Mr. Meighen has said are ready to subvert the whole fiscal system by their advocacy of a free trade policy, have been the first to make clear that such a whole false representation of their position. They are demanding a downward revision of the tariff, which will result in freer trade, but they will not let free trade be an impossibility and that the tariff as an instrument for raising revenue wherewith to carry on the government of the country will remain a necessary feature of our fiscal system."

"The Liberal position is clearly defined in the policy of the party as laid down in the platform of the Liberal party at the convention held in August of last year. It is a policy of a downward revision of the tariff in the interest of producers and consumers. It does not aim at free trade, but it does aim at freer trade, especially in those commodities which comprise the necessities of life and constitute the instruments of production in the great basic industries of the country."

ONE AUTO VICTIM EVERY 31 MINUTES

American Fatalities for 1920 Estimated at 110 for Each 1,000,000 Inhabitants.

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 14.—Public opinion must be thoroughly aroused through systematic and persistent safety education before there can be any appreciable diminution of the great toll of life now being taken by vehicular traffic in America. This was the opinion of C. M. Talbot, of St. Louis, Chairman of the public safety section of the National Safety Council, who spoke today at a joint meeting of traffic and transportation and claims experts at the congress of American Electric Railways Association.

Mr. Talbot pointed out that 90 per cent of all accident occur in public highways. He said automobile fatalities had grown from 9 per 1,000,000 population in 1909 to 110 in 1919, and an estimate of 110 each 1,000,000 inhabitants in 1920 or, in the United States, one death every 31 minutes of the 16 commonly allotted waking hours. With this tremendous toll the fatalities were not increasing with machines in use, there having been a drop from 2,776 in 1912 to 1,292 in 1919 for each 1,000,000 automobiles.

The total of vehicle accidents increased from 248 per 1,000,000 in 1909 to 2,533 in 1919, while all other forms of accidents decreased 18 per cent. After adding pavement, claims amounting to \$6,300,000 or 4½ per cent of their gross revenue by seven of the largest trolley systems in one year, to show how great the interest of electric railway managers would be, Mr. Talbot drew formalities of public safety committees in all communities.

He used a direct appeal to "public psychology" and declared the most fruitful ground for ultimate results was in the public and parental schools. "Zone systems" for trolley lines have been fairly successful in some cities and an almost total failure in others. "The testimony of Auburn, N. Y., said in reporting for the Committee on Collection and Registration of Pares.

The committee advised strongly against the use of "zones" in connection with one-man cars in small and sparsely settled communities.

H. B. Flowers of Baltimore, reporting for the committee to formulate a model safety ordinance, said it should be made a finable offense to board or leave a car while in motion.

For Chilly Fall Evenings



One of our Perfection Oil Heaters will keep you comfortable and you can save considerable on fuel—no need to start your heating plant until cold weather sets in.

This handy and dependable oil heater heats the room readily even in mid-winter, and can be used to heat up cold corners of the house which the furnace does not reach.

No. 525 Japanned Trimmings \$ 9.50
No. 530 Nickel-plated Trimmings 10.50
No. 630 N. P. Trimmings, Blue Enamelled Drum 13.50

'Phone M. 2540

McAVITY'S

11-17, King St.

Fall Sports Goods



Reach Sporting Goods—the line we handle—carry the endorsement of thousands who have learned to know the absolute reliability of goods bearing the Reach trade mark. They have stood the test of years.

Foot Balls, \$6.00 to \$18.00 Medicine Balls, \$7.50 to \$20.00
Basket Balls, \$10.00 to \$22.00 Volley Balls, \$9.00 to \$13.50
Foot and Basket Ball Pads, \$6.50 to \$20.00
Punching Bags, \$2.00 to \$4.00 Boxing Gloves, \$8.00 to \$30.00

Our responsibility does not cease with the sale of these goods. Customers will receive redress at any time if their demands are on substantial grounds.

Emerson & Fisher Ltd
25 Germain Street.

PREPAREDNESS

Do you believe in being prepared? If you do, be on the watch for the cold weather. Purchase your Winter Coat now while we have a complete and fashionable line to choose from.

OUR SPECIALTY
LADIES' AND GENT'S OVERCOATS

Only One Store and Open Evenings **JACOBSON & CO.** 673 Main St. Dealers in House Furnishings

Goods Sold on Easy Payment System

LaTour Flour

which makes lovely light, nut-sweet bread. Prove it for yourself.

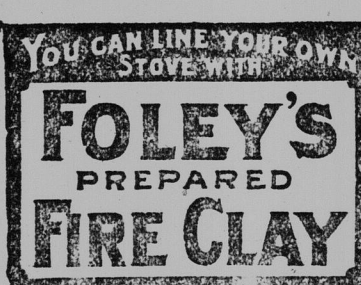
'Phone West 8 for Mill-to-Consumer prices.

Fowler Milling Co. LIMITED
ST JOHN, WEST N. B.

LOWELL INSTITUTE HAS
NOTABLE SCHOOL FOR
TRAINING OF FOREMEN

Mature Workers Use M. L. T. Shops and Laboratories—Results in Increased Earnings.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 14.—With the regular colleges on every hand announcing record registrations of students, still another bit of evidence of how young men are flocking to these higher schools is given by the registration of 575 at the Lowell Institute School for Industrial Foremen, in Cambridge, Mass. This school has a first year class of 350, against some 200 in 1918-1919, and there has been a very large return of the men for the second year. The point of view here is not that of the young man just out of high school or of his father in business, but that of men already in mechanical employment, who are willing to give their evenings through the regular college year to gain additional



FOLEY'S
PREPARED
FIRE CLAY

W. H. Thomas & Co., Ltd., Market Square, St. John, N. B.



A Fur Coat Opportunity

that offers two special lines at last year's prices—the skins were purchased eighteen months ago—previous to the market's rise in value—only 10 coats of each line are available and we cannot duplicate them now except at the advanced prices.

SPECIAL SEAL COATS.
HUDSON SEAL COAT—40" long, all sizes, best fancy silk lining, belt and pockets, rooney skirt and trimmed with Skunk shawl collar and cuffs—a regular \$875 garment—Our Price \$575.00.
FRENCH SEAL COAT—42" long, all sizes, fancy poplin lining, belt and pockets, and trimmed with Taupé Opussum collar and cuffs—regular \$345 garment—Our Price \$275.

H. Mont Jones, Ltd.
St. John's Only Exclusive Fur House.

ABITIBI FINANCE.

technical knowledge to fit them for higher positions in their chosen line of work. Many of them, men who have fought their way up to their present places and are ambitious to advance still higher.

This school is one of the benefactions of the famous Boston Foundation, the bonds, due in 1940, by the Royal Securities Corporation. Public issue of the bonds will be \$9.44 and interest to yield seven per cent.

The proceeds of the issue are being utilized for completion of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company which is a public issue on Friday of \$400,000 six per cent general mortgage sinking fund bonds, due in 1940, by the Royal Securities Corporation. Public issue of the bonds will be \$9.44 and interest to yield seven per cent.

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Montreal, Oct. 14.—The final step in the capital reorganization of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company will be a public issue on Friday of \$400,000 six per cent general mortgage sinking fund bonds, due in 1940, by the Royal Securities Corporation. Public issue of the bonds will be \$9.44 and interest to yield seven per cent.

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