

POOR DOCUMENT MAY 2 1921

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, MAY 2, 1921.

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A FRUITFUL WEEK

It not infrequently happens that a message which should be received by great numbers of people is heard by a few. The addresses delivered in the Board of Trade rooms on Friday evening on mental hygiene, social hygiene and tuberculosis, by experts qualified to speak with authority, should have been heard by the largest audience it is possible to assemble in St. John.

Dr. Burnett told his hearers that two per cent of all school children in the province are mentally retarded. Such children need special class care, and if we are to do our duty it must be provided. Dr. Burnett warned his audience that group studies of criminals, drug users, shop-lifters and stiff-necked vagrants had shown a large percentage of each to be directly due to mental deficiency and it contributed to a large percentage of the prostitutes, unmarried mothers and drunkards. He added that the descendants of five, being misadvised, had cost the state of New York \$1,000,000 regardless of the spread of disease.

In view of such evidence, and the fact that it has been proved by experience that proper care of mental defects in childhood and later years have the tendency to result in mental deficiency, Dr. Burnett referred, it is a pressing public duty to take action in this province for the care of the mentally deficient, young and old.

Dr. Bates discussed the terrible toll levied by social diseases, and made it not less clear that in this regard a great change must be made, and the people, especially the children, protected from the deadly effects of social vice. Society has been content to whisper concerning this subject, but the time has come when plain speech and drastic action must prevail, to overcome conditions which are a disgrace to civilization.

Dr. Porter's address on tuberculosis was encouraging because he was able to show that proper measures have decreased the death rate from this disease in Canada by thirty per cent in twenty years. He pointed out, however, that where there is no organization to combat the disease there is no reduction in the death rate. The two facts taken together present conclusive evidence of the need of concerted action along the right lines. He said, "I am convinced that if the province of New Brunswick could form a provincial organization in New Brunswick is an event of the first importance. It is fitting now to make some observations about the success of Health Week. The experts from other provinces and states who participated in the meetings held are unanimous in saying that they have no knowledge of a public health campaign covering so large a territory as this province. It is well organized or so far-reaching in its influence. Hon. Dr. Roberts deserves the congratulations they have extended to him, and the people of New Brunswick may well be gratified that the province, in health matters, is taking a foremost place on this continent. There is, yet, however, a vast work to be accomplished. The organization of the health department may reach out into every district, but such is the people at large, the local health officers and municipal authorities are all fully aroused to the importance of the work to be done, and eager to do their share of it, the battle against disease cannot be the case it should be. Following Health Week there is needed the constant effort on the part of those who are already convinced of the vital importance of action to combat disease and conserve health, that the effects of this campaign may be permanent and province-wide.

UNDEVELOPED WEALTH

Canada's great new source of prospective wealth, the oil fields of Port Norman, is attracting attention not only in this country but in the United States. The New York Evening Post says:—

"A great new water route has leaped out of the world's transportation maps. It is in Canada. It leads from near Edmonton, down to the Athabasca and Slave Rivers, across Great Slave Lake and on down the Mackenzie to the new Port Norman oil fields, to which thousands of oil hunters are ready to begin a mad scramble. At the starting point on the Athabasca fifty teams are piling up freight as fast as it can be hauled from the railroad. The fleet of hardy little stern-wheelers is being augmented by new steamers and barges. A stretch of 1,200 miles to the Arctic Circle that has known only stray trappers and missionaries will this summer be a busy scene. At Port Norman on August 25 of last year a subsidiary of the Standard Oil of New Jersey brought in a well estimated to be good for 1,000 barrels a day. Government geologists hold out the possibility of a rich oil basin tens of thousands of square miles in area. The latitude of the supposed new oil region is that of the Klondike. An oil field like that of Oklahoma at Port Norman would mean the eventual opening of sub-Arctic regions on a scale to make the Klondike rush a petty episode. The Alaska and Hudson Bay railways with the extension of wheat-growing into the Peace River Valley, already made the north seem much less remote. These companies interested in the oil region have applied for railway charters.

to cover portages on the water route. It would doubtless be years before it would be thought profitable to spend the huge sums needed to link this remote region with the markets, but prospectors are always willing to take a long look ahead.

The despatches told us the other day of the return of an explorer who had gone to the oil region by dog-team, and a despatch this week from Edmonton said:—

"Rough weather was encountered by the Imperial Oil Company's two Larsen monoplanes in their first attempt to reach the Port Norman oil fields, and they were forced to land at Fort Snare, according to meagre reports received here today."

But the Edmonton route is not the only one. Mr. J. T. Burns, engineer, geologist and Yukon pioneer, in an interview in Stewart, B. C., a few days ago declared that the logical route is via Stewart. We quote:—

"Mr. Burns is urging construction of a railway from Stewart into this Lard river country about the confluence of the Peace and Frances rivers, and thence north to Port Norman, or east to Fort Simpson, at the confluence of the Lard and the Mackenzie. This road, he points out, would not only tap the newly discovered oil fields, but would open up the Groundhog and Quarts district west of Fort Simpson. The Portland Canal, Mr. Burns insists, is the logical outlet for the mineral products of the Mackenzie river basin, and he backs up his contention by reference to the map. Fort Stewart to Port Norman is approximately 625 miles, 275 miles less than from Edmonton to Port Norman. From Fort Stewart to Fort Simpson is approximately 190 miles, 140 miles less than from Edmonton to Simpson. In addition to this, Stewart is at tidewater, while Edmonton is hundreds of miles away from it."

Some other remarks by Mr. Burns are worthy of note. He says:—

"Canada's great opportunity lies in the north, and in twenty-five years, with an efficient development programme, the northern country will be producing \$500,000,000 annually. I have spent twenty years in the Yukon, and have panned it from one end to the other, so I may be said to know the Yukon as well as most old sourdoughs. But from what I have seen of the Lard river and its head streams, I am convinced that for production it could outdo the Yukon."

With regard to the possible wealth of the Port Norman region in oil, the New York Evening Post adds these interesting reflections:—

"This picturesque rush into Northern Canada reminds us how easily a series of oil discoveries may set the fars of an impending world shortage at naught. Pessimists in the United States have repeatedly been confounded. Just as the Pennsylvania production, begun in the fifties, was slackening, the Ohio-Indiana fields were opened, in 1885. As these grew depleted the Beaumont region was tapped in 1901. Now California and the Texas areas have become highly productive. Our knowledge of the world's oil resources is by no means definite."

The season is approaching when the rush of prospectors will begin in earnest, and the present year should bring much interesting news out of the north in relation to the vast and valuable resources believed to be there awaiting development.

Toronto Saturday Night—"There is something to be said for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in respect to their contention that the Intercolonial railway be given preferential treatment in respect to rates. One must go back to Confederation for the argument favoring the Maritime Provinces. The Intercolonial was a matter of political expediency. Just so. And the same political expediency led to promises to these provinces which have not been fulfilled."

Ottawa Journal—"It would be interesting to carefully analyze just how much the 'other interests' which Baron Shaughnessy does not propose to hand over to the government, contributed toward making C. P. R. managers supermen."

Toronto Globe—"Wages on the C. N. R. in 1916-20. Rate increases on traffic were only 27.45 per cent. There is no doubt as to the cause of the financial troubles of the national system."

PIANO RECITAL

A pleasing piano recital was given on Saturday evening by some of the pupils of Mrs. J. C. Bayworth, at the home of Mrs. J. P. Roderick, 188 Canterbury street. Many solos and duets were well sung and a contest was entered upon the same piece, seven competitors taking part. Anna Gough and Verna McLaughlin tied for first prize. After the singing of the national anthem a social half hour was enjoyed by all. The following were the winners of the contest:—Lois Peters, Marjorie Myles, Evelyn Moseley, Marion Fortous, Eleanor McBeath, Allan McBeath, Eleanor Holder, Hazel Fisher, Edith Brown, Vida Lodge, Olive Kingdon, Anna Gough, Evelyn Hanson, Beryl Lawson, Maud Lawson, Myrtle Paterson, Dorothy Bell, Helen MacFarlane, Winifred Blair, Jean Blair, Ronald Smith, Laurence Smith, Mary Roderick, Verna McLaughlin.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

(Vancouver Province). Across the Gulf of Georgia there's a balmy zephyr playing. And hyacinth and crocus dot each verdant city lawn of. But it's eastward, toward the sunrise that my heart is ever straying. To the island of Newfoundland, in the gateway of the dawn.

Where the mountains make the skyline, couchant Lions guard are keeping. Above the ships at anchor in the inlet, blue and still. But my heart still heeds the anguish of the fisher-widows weeping. And my eyes behold long harbors, fog-begloomed, grey and chill.

Garibaldi's hidden valleys bear a wealth of wondrous flowers; Capilano's sparkling waters sing through canyons, thunder-ent. I would rise and trace the Humbler thro' the broken summer glimmer. But my heart seeks again old Fogo Harbor Grace and Heart's Content!

Oh for uplands thick with timber, where the mighty moose is roaming; Or for low and lonely marshes where the rare baka-apples grow; For the scent of Old World gardens in the tender summer glimmer. And the stinging gales of winter o'er a land of ice and snow!

There are peaks of lofty grandeur in these matchless western highlands, Rushing rivers, leaping deer; Yet I would be faring eastward to the wide-spread Bay of Islands. To sea-girl old Newfoundland, and my native Carboniferous. —Isabel Crawford.

Kamloops.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Luton Horton, the milk king, said at a dinner in New York: "The milk trade has many enemies, but the worst of them have to admit that milk is purer than it used to be. Adulteration is a thing of the past. A dairymaid of old St. Hoskins' pattern would land in jail today. Si, you know, said to his hired man one morning: 'Pete, go round among the cows and give them each a nice fresh cabbage. Give one to each, but mind you, be sure and give the largest cabbage to the cow that gives the most milk.' On Pete's return old St. asked him if he had obeyed orders. 'Sure, Mike,' said Pete, with a grin. 'I gave the cows a cabbage apiece and I hung the biggest cabbage on the pump handle.'"

A man traveling on a train was unable to produce his ticket when the inspector demanded it. "I must have lost it," he explained, after making a thorough search of his pockets.

"But you could not have lost your ticket," protested the inspector. "It must be in your pockets somewhere."

"You're right," replied the man. "I lost a brass drum once."

"Constable," said the senior magistrate of the little English country town, frowning darkly in his effort to look wise, "what is this man charged with?" "Bigamy, your worship," said P. C. Cumalogue. "He's got three wives."

"Constable," said the magistrate, whose learning was inferior to his talent for his small business, "you would be better off to say, 'he has committed bigamy by trigonometry.'"

And the prisoner turned a shade paler as he realized the deep wisdom of the wielder of the sword of justice.

A country housewife of good intentions, but with little culinary knowledge, decided to try her hand at cake making. The result was somewhat on the heavy side, and, after offering it to the various members of her household, she threw it to the ducks in disgust. A short time afterward two urchins tapped at her door. "I saw, missus," they shouted, "your ducks have sunk!"

An Englishman entered a cab and instructed the driver to take him to his residence near the cemetery. On dismounting he gave the cabbie his exact legal fare.

The cabbie looked at the coins and said, pointing to the horse, "D'ye see that 'oss with the short tail?"

"Yes," replied the man, rather puzzled. "What of it?"

"O, nothing, only I 'opes as the next time you'll brought here it will be by a black 'oss with a long tail."

A motorist had been hailed into court, and when his name was called the judge asked what the charges were.

"Suspicious actions, four hours," answered the policeman who had made the arrest.

"What was he doing that he seemed to make you suspicious?"

"Well," replied the officer, "he was running within the speed limit, sounding his horn properly, and trying to keep on the right side of the street, so I arrested him."

"I have studied a great deal," remarked Cassius Chex, "but there is one thing I can't understand the cabbie, 'D'ye see that 'oss with the short tail?'"

"Why a man who borrows \$100 and can't pay it a failure, while a man who borrows \$1,000,000 is a success whether he can pay it or not," replied Cassius Chex.

Suspicious Symptom. Doctor—"He'll be up in a day or two. Mrs. Jones. Why all this distress?"

Apprehensive Wife—"I was so afraid, doctor, all night he was scratching the bars on the bed-rails!"—London Opinion.

UNITED STATES SENATE VOTES TO HAVE PEACE

(Canadian Press Despatch). Washington, May 1.—The first step of the Harding administration toward placing the United States on a technical, legal basis of peace, was taken last night by the Senate in adopting the Knox peace resolution. The vote for adoption was 49 to 33.

BIG APPLE CROP EXPECTED.

(Halifax Echo). That the coming season will yield a great apple crop in the Annapolis Valley, was predicted by one of the leading shippers yesterday. He said that the weather in the Valley was exceptionally fine and the growers were preparing to start spraying and dusting operations about the middle of next month.

Meetings are being held throughout the Valley, under the direction of Professor Baird of the Experimental Farm to encourage the farmers to take better care of their orchards and raise better fruit, which can only be done by dusting and spraying and cultivating.

CENSUS TO BE MOST ELABORATE YET

Thirty-Five Questions About Every One

Heavy Penalties For Refusing Information or Making False Answers—Census Time is Midnight of May 31.

(Special to The Times).

Ottawa, May 1.—The census must be taken and all the returns be made to the office in Ottawa before the end of June, or within a time to be fixed in special instructions to each commissioner. This sentence occurs in a special letter of instructions sent to each of the 235 census commissioners appointed to preside over the taking of the census. Most precise instructions are given in this little pamphlet as to the means of taking the census by the enumerators for each census sub-district, the exact information to be sought and so on. It is to be the most elaborate census ever taken in Canada as it includes a census of the wealth of Canada and of every living domestic animal of economic value as well as of every person.

The decisive hour of reckoning is midnight, May 31, or the moment when first-day passes over into June 1. An infant born one hour before midnight must be included in the census figures, but one born a few minutes after midnight would have to wait for the 1921 census before being included. A death just before midnight on May 31 would lessen the total population of Canada by one. If that death happened just after midnight it would not be noticed by the enumerators, because the census is to show a exact number living at midnight on the day mentioned.

Every enumerator has secretly engaged upon him as to information obtained. He is expected to keep inviolate every bit of information given him, and the same secrecy is enjoined on the commissioners. The statistical department will not even give the income tax branch information as to earnings of various persons tabulated. Only the total figures resulting from the particular information given will be published or divulged, but heavy penalties are provided for every person giving false information or refusing to give information asked for.

There are thirty-five questions to be answered by every person in Canada, and if he is a farmer or a manufacturer or trader, or keeps hens, bees, pigs, horses or cows in city or country, he will have to answer a host more.

The most intimate information is asked about the time and place of birth, and language and religion of the parents, of all the details of a man's own life, and of his children's lives and his wife's. Therefore this insistence on secrecy is necessary, and also the penalties are necessary.

A list of the forty-four principal languages spoken in Canada are given for the information of the enumerators to help them understand answers and be correct.

Rev. J. Heaney of the Carleton Methodist church exchanged pulpits with Rev. H. B. Clark of the Portland Methodist church yesterday morning.

In St. David's church last night Alexander MacGregor was one of the soloists and his fine voice gave much pleasure to all who heard it. He has been making a short stay in the city providing entertainments for the soldiers and civilian patients in the local hospitals.

May day was expected to pass very quietly here in labor circles, according to the Trades and Labor Council. He said that there would be no demonstrations in St. John labor ranks. He attributed May Day activities in other parts to the United States to "Red" and like radical propagandists.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week are being celebrated in the Catholic church in all the city churches. Rogation means supplication and on these days the Litany of the Saints is said and prayers are offered that God will bless and increase the fruits of the earth and grant other temporal and spiritual favors. High mass will be celebrated at the Cathedral at 8 o'clock on all three mornings. Thursday is Ascension Day but neither the rogation days nor the feast of the Ascension are kept as holy days of obligation here.

Particular honor is paid to the Blessed Virgin during the month of May by the Church of the Assumption. In all the city churches there will be May devotions every evening during the month at 7:30 and in the Church of the Assumption on the west side on Tuesday and Friday evenings at the same hour. In St. Peter's church last night the May procession in honor of the Blessed Virgin was held, all the school children participating. After the rosary and the singing of the "Magnificat," Rev. George Daley preached a sermon on the Mother of God and the services were concluded with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Another side-light was thrown on the disappearance of Captain Frank Haley by the fact that he was known to Bernard Kneeland, a motorman employed by the N. B. Power Co., had seen a man answering to the description of Captain Haley, sitting in the roadway of the Provincial Hospital grounds at 5:30 Wednesday morning. Mr. Kneeland did not connect the stranger in the hospital yard with the missing man until later when he read of the disappearance of Captain Haley and his description in the local papers.

W. J. Crawford, George H. Waring and H. C. Lawton have gone to Ottawa to attend a joint conference of representatives of the building industries and international trades union which will open tomorrow. Mr. Crawford went as the representative of the federal department of labor. Mr. Waring was a delegate by the local branch and Mr. Lawton will represent the employees of the province.

One of the Murphy scholarships at Harvard University has been awarded to a native of West St. John, Thomas Basil Murphy, now of Medford (Mass.). Murphy is a son of Thomas Murphy, formerly a resident of Carleton and for



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2	35	21 1/2	45
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years a telegraph operator at Woodstock. He is a nephew of Miss Ada Murphy and of John Murphy, Rodney street. The Murphy scholarships were established in 1915 by the will of William Stanislaus Murphy, which provided \$48,000 for the education of deserving students of the name of Murphy. Mr. Murphy, who served overseas with the American army, had previously won a Harvard Club of

Quebec, May 2.—(Canadian Press)—The members of the Quebec police force took the oath of office on Saturday for the fiscal year 1920-21. The men agreed to swear on the guarantee that they would be granted the arbitration act

for under the municipal strike and lock-out act.

QUEBEC'S POLICE.

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