

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1923

The Evening Times and Star

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A GENERAL ELECTION.

Canada is to have a general election before another session of parliament. Premier Meighen made that clear in his speech in London, Ont., last night. While no date was announced, voting will doubtless take place before the snow flies, or as soon as possible after. Hon. Mr. Meighen is able to reconstruct his cabinet by replacing some of its weakest members by men likely to make a more favorable appeal to the electors. Hon. Mr. Meighen was not happy in his remarks last evening. He is plainly troubled. Not long ago he expressed the opinion that this government should continue in office to the limit of its legal term, notwithstanding the protests pouring in upon him from all parts of the country and the rapidly increasing feeling of unrest and discontent. Now, as a result of the pressure brought to bear upon him from influential quarters, he has decided to take the plunge and abide by the consequences. He knows that his government is doomed, and he must realize that in clinging to office in the face of the storm of dissatisfaction during the last two years he has displayed poor judgment and has sealed the fate of his party at the polls.

The Premier said enough last night to show that he intends to fight this battle on the issue of the tariff, and his remarks indicate that the campaign, so far as the government is concerned, is to be one of confusion and misrepresentation with the bogey of free trade kept prominently to the front. He expressed fear at what would happen if Hon. Macdonald King and his associates should be given the reins of power, or if the farmers should find themselves strong enough in the next House to control the tariff-making machinery. The breath of life of the Farmers' Party, said Mr. Meighen, is free trade, and he appealed to the people of Canada to save the nation by returning to office the discredited administration of which he is the head. In this connection he did not hesitate to intimate that Canada's tariff should be revised in the light of the "emergency" tariff law of the United States, or, in other words, that if he and his colleagues had their way, Canada's attitude would be one of retaliation—a policy which would not fail to inflict grave injury on the great mass of Canadian consumers. But Hon. Mr. Meighen is insulting public intelligence when he attempts to belittle the tariff issue by attacking the Liberal party and the Farmers as free traders. The Liberal leaders and the newspapers supporting them have made it clear again and again that free trade is not a live question in Canada today. Nor is there any reason to fear that the Farmers would think of reducing the tariff in such a way as to injure the industries of the country. Their own industry, for instance, is the greatest in Canada. The government's opponents realize as well as Hon. Mr. Meighen that there must be a tariff for revenue to take care of the expenses resulting from war conditions. But—and Hon. Mr. Meighen is greatly troubled by this—they stand resolutely against the proposal to establish a tariff wall around Canada in the interests of a favored few. They are determined to fight for a careful revision of the tariff in the interests of the great mass of Canadian people, who will not be fooled in this campaign by specious argument or misleading statements.

The Premier intends to reconstruct his cabinet in the hope of going to the country with a stronger executive for the election appeal than he has been able to summon for the conduct of the country's business. What success he will have in this direction remains to be seen, but there is no question as to what the verdict will be at the polls. The Meighen government is gone, hook, line and sinker, and whether the Farmers or the Liberals have the stronger party in the next House of Commons, it is plain enough that the numerical strength of the Conservative membership will not be at all formidable.

The city schools will re-open on next Tuesday. Parents and guardians should see that the children under their care are in their places on the opening day. It does not make for order or effectiveness when pupils are allowed to overstay the holiday limit and come straggling back after the work of the term has been resumed. And it is not good for the child.

SHOULD BE CONTROLLED.

Sir William J. Pope, president of the Chemical Society and professor of chemistry at Cambridge University, contributes an article to Chemical Age in favor of the use of poison gas in warfare. He says that no other instrument of war is less fatal or less cruel. He attacks the medical men who have demanded the abolition of poison gas and declares that preventive medicine was responsible for casualties running into millions, while gas killed its thousands. "Preventive medicine," says Sir William, "made it possible to maintain 20,000,000 men under arms and abnormally free from disease, and so provided greater scope for the killing activities of the other military weapons; a competent observer gives 15,000,000 as the number of combatants killed in warfare between 1914 and 1918, and nine-tenths of this achievement is due to preventive medicine. Further, the keeping of these vast armies in health, with its accompanying disorganization of civilian activities, led to the dissemination of epidemic disease among non-combatants in all quarters of the globe. The civilian mortality from the mysterious war form of influenza alone amounted to scores of millions; this death-roll lies at the door of preventive medicine. We see, at the present moment, large tracts of Europe and Asia famine-stricken, thousands per day, as the direct result of the efficiency of preventive medicine in keeping the whole man-power of a great part of the world under arms for so long a period; this is, again, the responsibility of the military medical services. In fact, for each soldier kept in the field by the army medical services, ten or twenty non-combatants died, and hosts more will die, many by 'long-drawn-out torture'."

That sort of argument is not convincing. It is in no sense an answer to the plea of humanity to include poison gas among the armaments the elimination of which is soon to be discussed at the international conference in Washington. So far little has been said in connection with that conference about the use of poison gas in warfare, but it would be absurd to limit guns and ships and permit the free use of gas with its deadly results. The government of the United States has a large force of scientists engaged in research work for the purpose of finding out how to make the most effective use of poison gas in warfare. The British government is doing the same, and so are the other great Powers. The Washington conference should, and no doubt will, deal with this phase of the situation, and it is to be hoped that its decision with respect to it will be as sweeping as those hoped for in connection with other armaments.

LIVE AND LEARN, TOO.

William J. Bogan, principal of the Lane Technical High School in Chicago, maintains that any one should be able to get an education and make a good living at the same time, and still be perfectly healthy. Mr. Bogan explained that the present general system of schools would have to be changed, but that it could be done if the work is co-ordinated with school life, and if plenty of time were allowed for normal recreation. "It is possible for a technical school to give a boy a thorough theoretical education, and even a practical one," said Mr. Bogan. "We have worked it out in our school, and from a beginning of fourteen years ago, when we had eighty-one pupils, we now have 8,900 pupils and are getting ready to build an institution for 50,000 on a forty-one-acre site which has already been selected. But we go a step further than merely providing improvised foundries and laboratories, for with all these things the industrial atmosphere, most essential to success, must be present. Our boys in the Lane Technical High School are getting the actual shop practice. "These boys are in actual industry, by the side of skilled workmen, but under the supervision of our teachers, who see to it that there is no slackening in their learning. In this way a boy acquires the industrial attitude, and when he has graduated from school he is a valuable employee. There is nothing revolutionary in that. It simply is that the time the boy would spend in the laboratory or at the drawing board if he were in school is put to practical use. "Some of the employees in Chicago have given us splendid support. The plan of part scholastic work and part actual shop work had already been tried in the higher technical schools, but it was supposed it would not work in high schools. It came about in this way. The Commonwealth Edison Company in Chicago took fifty boys. Twenty-five were out on the job one week installing equipment and the other twenty-five remained at school studying how it ought to be done. The next week the process was reversed. The boys who had been at work were in school and the boys who were in school went out to work. The plan worked admirably from the first. "The academic work is not neglected. Every boy has as much academic training as the high school course of the city demands, and then he has the vocational and technical training in addition. For our new school we are hoping great things. We want to inaugurate extension work, so that young men who are actually working in their trades may come to school after hours and learn the theory of them and acquire academic knowledge."

LIGHTER VEIN.

No Option. "I hear Charlie's on his feet again." "Yes, poor boy, his creditors took his car."—Sydney Bulletin.

Authorities.

Little Nellie told little Anita what she termed only fibs. Anita—A fib is the same as a story and a story is the same as a lie. Nellie—No, it is not. Anita—Yes, it is, because my father said so, and my father is a professor at the university. Nellie—I don't care if he is. My father is an editor and he knows more about lying than your father. Exchange.

And Discovery is Unpleasant.

Morgan—Eggs are still very dear. Judd—Yes, but we may not be paying last year's prices for eggs, though there is occasional evidence that we are paying this year's prices for last year's eggs.

Not Yet Proved.

"Where did you get that cigar?" "Somebody gave it to me." "A friend?" "I don't know yet."

Hear, Hear!

Mr. Gasbag Jones stood on a soap-box at the corner of the street. A huge crowd surged around him. Surely his heart should have been glad! But he was dissatisfied. He tried hard to be heard, but it was all in vain. Every attempt he made to speak was interrupted by some member of the audience. At last, stamping his foot in great anger, he belowed at the top of his voice: "Every time I open my mouth a silly fool speaks!" And the crowd agreed with him entirely.

BLACK WALNUT SEARCH.

Seed From Mount Vernon is Planted in Michigan Campaign. (New York Times)

The war demand drew heavily on the black walnut timber supply. The condition became alarming, as it was recognized that, unless there should be a decrease in the cutting, the merchantable trees would soon be gone. Fortunately, however, the war ended before the larger trees had entirely disappeared. Now a reaction is setting in. Black walnuts are being planted in small numbers by many persons, directly in harmony with the policy advocated by the United States Department of Agriculture. A conspicuous instance of planting has occurred near Saginaw, Mich. Last Fall W. S. Linton, President of the Northern Nut Growers' Association, procured thirty bushels of walnuts from trees at the home of George Washington at Mount Vernon, Va. These were shipped to Saginaw and in the main distributed among the school children of the county and planted, two in a hill, on school grounds and along public roads and streets. Two thousand were placed in a nursery for transplanting in one of the public parks in Saginaw. When it became known that these nuts were available for planting, very keen and widespread interest in them developed. Telephone calls for them were numerous. Automobiles drove for many miles to call in person. Since then enthusiastically attended meetings have been held in various places in the State to consider the question of black walnut tree planting along the highways. Now a convention of the Michigan Good Roads Association is being arranged at which 1,200 delegates are expected to be present, and the matter of roadside planting is to be given a prominent part on the program.

The department believes that a movement of this character has large possibilities for good in it. At the same time the suggestion is made that in view of the known differences of hardness existing in many species of native trees, special care should be exercised to avoid extensive planting of nuts or trees from the warmer portions of the country in sections where destructively low temperatures are occasionally experienced. It has been well established through tests that pecan trees grown in Michigan from nuts of that species do not flourish in the Gulf Coast region are not sufficiently hardy to endure the low temperatures occasionally experienced in the Northern States, although trees grown from pecans from wild trees in Iowa, Illinois and Indiana suffered no injury. While lacking, it is not unlikely that cold endurance of black walnut trees from different parts of the country varies considerably.

Doubtless the safest rule to observe in the North is to plant nuts from trees that have attained good size and habit, and as nearly as possible in the section where they are to be planted. No harm is likely to result from transferring such trees from northern points to more southerly locations in so far as reaction to temperature concerned. The suitability of the black walnut for home planting is now being recognized as never before. That it is one of our most valuable American trees and that its numbers have steadily been decreasing has long been recognized. To a considerable extent, this tree was planted on the Western prairie by settlers in compliance with the Timber and Stone act, repealed in the late '80's, which required that trees be planted in proportion to land taken up from the government. Some planting has been going on in States and districts beyond the range to which the species is indigenous, but no extensive planting has ever taken place.

Even now the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture does not advise its planting in pure stands on land from which income is necessary during the lifetime of the average planter, as no returns in timber are probable under at least thirty-five or forty years from the time of planting. From then on for a number of years 85 per cent would be a fair average return from good soil, say forestry experts, basing their statements upon practical tests.

However, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Plant Industry of the department agree that the planting of black walnut is worthy of consideration under certain conditions. Few species have a wider geographic range, few valuable species are more rapid growers when given favorable environment and few are more effective in the landscape when rightly used. In addition, the black walnut produces an edible and nutritious food crop. Department experts recommend that the walnut be included among the species for planting in public parks, on large private lawns and dooryards, along highways and in out-of-the-way places on the farm. It is invariably the single tree planted in the open, apart from other trees, that develops into the most perfect specimen. It is such trees that produce the greatest quantity of nuts. Usually, the finest quality of kernel is from this source.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH

Revised Up to Date
2 No. 2 Engine House, King square
3 Cor. Prince and Charlotte streets
4 Cor. Sewell and Garden streets
5 Infirmary (Private)
6 Union St. near Cor. Mill and Dock Sts.
7 Prince Wm. street, opposite M. R. A. alley.
8 Cor. North Wharf and Nelson street.
9 Cor. Mill and Pond streets.
10 Water street, opposite Jardine's alley.
11 Waterloo street, opposite Peeters street.
12 Cor. St. Patrick and Union streets.
13 Cor. Prince Edward and Richmond streets.
14 Prince Edward street, Wilson's foundry.
15 Cor. Brunswick and Erin streets.
16 Cor. Union and Carmarthen streets.
17 Cor. Courtney and St. David streets.
18 M. R. A. stores, private.
19 Cor. Germain and King streets.
20 Cor. Germain and West street, private.
21 Cor. Westworth and Prince streets.
22 Cor. Duke and Sydney streets.
23 Cor. Charlotte and Harting streets.
24 Cor. Germain and Queen streets.
25 Cor. Queen and Carmarthen streets.
26 Cor. Sydney and St. James streets.
27 Cor. Carmarthen and St. David streets.
28 Carmarthen street, between Duke and Orange streets.
29 Cor. Crown and Union streets.
30 Cor. St. James and Prince Wm. streets.
31 Cor. Duke and Westworth streets.
32 Cor. Broad and Carmarthen streets.
33 Cor. British and Charlotte streets.
34 Cor. Pitt and St. James streets.
35 Sydney street, opp. Military buildings.
36 East End Sheffield street, near Imperial Oil Office.
37 Arsenal, Cor. Sheffield and Carmarthen Sts.
38 City Road, opposite Christie's factory.
39 Cor. Dorchester and Hazen streets.
40 Exmouth street.
41 Waterloo, opposite Golding street.
42 Waterloo street, opposite entrance Gen. Pub. Hospital.
43 Elliot Row, between Westworth and Pitt.
44 Carlton street, on Calvin church.
45 General Public Hospital, Waterloo St.
46 Cotton Mill, Courtney Bay, private.
47 Erin street, near Peter's Tavern.
48 Cor. Clarence and Erin streets.
49 Cor. King and Pitt streets.
50 King street east, near Carmarthen.
51 Bree's corner, King square.
52 Cor. Orange and Pitt Sts.
53 Cor. Mookenburg and Pitt.
54 NORTH END BOXES.
121 Stetson's Mill, Indian town.
122 Cor. Main and Bridge streets.
123 Electric Co. shed, Main street.
124 Cor. Adelaide and Newman streets.
125 No. 5 Engine House, Main street.
126 Douglas Avenue, opp. F. O'Neill's.
127 Douglas Ave., Bentley street.
128 Murray & Gregory's Mill, private.
129 Cor. Egin and Victoria streets.
130 Baidies Ave.
131 Strait Shore opposite Hamilton's Mills.
132 Rolling Mills, Strait Shore.
133 Cor. Sheriff and Strait Shore Road.
134 Strait Shore, Warner's Mill.
141 Alexandra school house, Holly street.
142 Cor. Camden and Portland streets.
143 Maritime Hall, Main street.
144 Main street, police station.
145 Main street, opposite Harrison street.
146 Main street, Head Long Wharf.
147 Cor. Kingsley and Portland streets.
148 Mill street, opposite Union Depot.
149 Paradise Row, near Har's street.
150 Cor. Paradise Row and Millidge street.
151 No. 4 Engine House, City road.
222 Mount Pleasant and Burpee Avenue.
223 Cor. Stanley and Winter streets.
224 Cor. Laurier and Terrace, Wright street.
225 Rockland road, near Cranston Avenue.
226 Rockland road, near Millidge street.
227 Cor. Somerset and Barker streets.
228 Landover Ave.
229 Cor. City Road and Gilbert's Lane.
230 Marsh Bridge, near Frederick street.
231 Al. C. & B. Bond Street.
232 Cor. Thomas Avenue and Robert street.
WEST END BOXES.
4 No. 4 Shed.
5 No. 5 Shed.
6 No. 6 Shed.
7 No. 7 Shed.
8 Between No. 3 and No. 4 Sheds.
9 Between No. 2 and No. 5 Sheds. This box is inside.
17 At far end of No. 1 shed.
18 No. 14 Shed.
19 No. 15 Shed.
20 No. 16 Shed.
21 N. B. Southern Station.
22 Mackenzie, Rodney St.
23 Albert and Minnetta streets.
24 Ludlow and Germain streets.
25 Lancaster and Duke streets.
26 Ludlow and Gullford streets.
27 Masson Hall, Charlotte street.
28 Tower and Ludlow streets.
29 St. Patrick's Hall, St. John street and City Line.
112 No. 4 Engine House, King street.
113 Cor. Ludlow and Water streets.
114 Cor. King and Market streets.
115 Middle street, Old Port.
116 Gullford and Union Sts.
117 Sand Point Wharf or Victoria St.
118 Queen St., Opp. No. 7 Engine House.
119 Lancaster and St. James Sts.
120 Ludlow and Germain streets.
121 Winslow and Watson Sts.
235 C. P. R. Elevator.
231 Prince St., near Dykeman's Cor.
232 Al. C. & B. Bond Street.
Chemical No. 2, (North End), Telephone Main 301.

HOME ONLY PLACE FOR REAL WIVES

No Place in Business Nor Politics, Says Mrs. Samuel Gompers.

Atlantic City, Sept. 2.—"A married woman who works, not of necessity but from choice, is taking bread and butter away from someone who needs it," declared Mrs. Samuel Gompers, recent pride of the president of the American Federation of Labor at the Hotel Ambassador. "Women whose husbands earn a good salary should not seek positions in the business world and thereby furnish an over-supply of labor which will allow employers to use competitive demand for jobs for the purpose of lowering wages of women who are compelled to work. "Then, too, the married woman who works without necessity is dividing her interests. A home, no matter how small, is large enough to occupy her mind and time. The home suffers if the wife and mother is in business and her husband loses something to which a husband is entitled—the whole-hearted interest of his wife. If there are children it is criminal to leave them to the mercy of the streets. The evil influence of older, wiser and mischievous children leaves its indelible stamp upon young minds and increases the number of unfortunate who occupy cells in our penitentiaries. Remember, I speak of the woman who does not have to work. Some mothers are compelled to add to the family coffers. They must be praised, not censured. "Do you believe unmarried women should occupy political positions?" Mrs. Gompers was asked. "No, unless schools and hospitals are considered political. I think these and similar institutions should be governed

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Here They Are—Ask For Them By Name

Berkley.....	\$5.00	Christy.....	\$ 8.00
Magee Special.....	6.50	Stetson.....	10.00
Knox.....	7.00	Borsalino.....	10.00

Colors are Greens, Greys, Browns in many shades.

There are Velours, too, \$9.00 to \$15.00

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by women. I do not approve of women mayors."

Do you think there will be a woman president some day?"

"Never. I would not like to think of one," she immediately replied.

HAS HER SON ARRESTED AS BURGLAR TO AID HIM

Brooklyn Mother Surrenders Fugitive in the Hope He Will Be Cured of Drug Habit.

(New York Times)

Believing that she could benefit him by having him arrested, Mrs. Nellie Eskosito, of 262 North Sixth street, Brooklyn, went to the Bedford avenue station last night and told the police that her son, wanted for burglary, was at her home. The police arrested him there, but it is believed that before standing trial he will be sent to a hospital for treatment as a cocaine victim.

For more than a week Detectives McDermott and Miller had been looking for the woman's son, Louis, 21 years old, who is known under the alias of "Hoboken." They had visited the aged woman's home and told that he was suspected of having entered the establishment of Herman Ruderich, at 56 Ainslie street, Brooklyn, with another man, and stealing five motors. The second man, Anthony Perry of 67 Jackson street, Brooklyn, has been arrested and is held under \$2,500 bail for examination today.

Last night with tears in her eyes, Mrs. Eskosito appeared at the station and told the detectives of her son's return. She said that he was very weak from the use of the drugs and that he had used some in her presence and had threatened her life if she did not give him money to buy more.

She stated that although she had him arrested three times before for using drugs that it had not cured him and that she hoped this time would be successful. When police arrested Louis he was so ill that medical aid was given him as soon as he reached the station house.

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We have not the space to say all we'd like to in this advertisement, but if you'll call in, we'll turn the furnace inside out for you.

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Emmerson & Fisher, Ltd., Germain St.
D. J. Barrett, 155 Union St.
Philip Grattan, 543 Main St.
C. H. Ritchie, 320 Main St.
P. Nise & Son, Ltd., Indian town.
J. A. Lipsett, Variety Store, 233 Prince Edward St.
H. G. Enslow, 1 Prince Edward St.
J. Stout, Fairville.
W. E. Emmerson, 61 Union St. West Side.