

POOR DICAMENT M 2 3 5

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1920

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 7, 1920.

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A GREAT EXHIBITION.

The exhibition of 1920, while some of its features may have been surpassed at former fairs, is yet, in variety, extent and human interest, far and away superior to any previously held in this city. This was the view expressed by the older citizens yesterday, and it was justified by the fair itself. There was more to see, more to arrest attention, more to excite admiration, more to entertain and amuse. The very delightful weather of yesterday ensured a good attendance, but nobody anticipated a crowd that surpassed all records, and which even seemed reluctant to disperse at the closing hours. The dispensers of food and refreshments were at their wits' end, and before the close the answer "sold out" greeted many an enquiry. Buildings and grounds were thronged by eager thousands out to be instructed, entertained and amused, and the directors must have been strengthened in their desire to make the fair an annual event. To them the highest credit is due. One remarked yesterday that when they looked over the buildings in January and saw how much had to be done to make them habitable and attractive again for an exhibition it seemed an almost impossible task; but the thing has been done. If now the fair is made an annual event, all exhibitors, and especially the live stock men, will know and have ample time to make their arrangements. One thought came to everybody at the fair yesterday. It was that if anybody believed there was a scarcity of ready money in St. John a visit to the grounds would quickly dispel that illusion. The crowd was there not only to see but to spend, and enjoy the spending.

As the days pass the features of the fair which are of the most educational value will attract more and more attention, and surpassing all others in interest for thoughtful people is the Child Welfare Department. Hon. Dr. Roberts was personally congratulated by a great many citizens yesterday, and the eager questions asked by visitors of attendants at the various booths showed how strong was the appeal to the interest of the people, and especially of parents. No citizen should hesitate for a moment about going to the exhibition. Not to inspect its varied features would be to miss a valuable opportunity. Not least important is the fact that no former fair made quite so strong an appeal to the children. Many hundreds of them shared the pleasures of the model playground yesterday, as well as of the other features dear to the heart of childhood.

THE CORRECT VIEW.

Meut. Gov. Pugsley is not one of those who entertain gloomy views in regard to the future of the port of St. John. He would have little sympathy with any who would argue that the citizens must make a desperate throw lest the port should be wiped off the map. He reminded his hearers at the opening of the exhibition on Saturday that federal governments have expended nearly eight million dollars in development work in St. John harbor, thus recognizing in the strongest manner the national character of the work. That money was expended because the country realized that to be commercially independent of its great neighbor it must develop its own ports; and of these there are only two on the Atlantic coast in the winter season—St. John and Halifax. What the government began to do here it must continue to do, and for the same reason. Geography does not change, so far as Canada and the United States are concerned. The ports of St. John and Halifax must be developed to take care of Canada's Atlantic trade in winter.

Meut. Gov. Pugsley pointed out that it was decreed in the case of the Grand Trunk Pacific that all traffic not otherwise routed must go through Canadian channels, and that in the case of the Canadian Northern it must use Canadian ports. The country now owns both these lines, and has in addition its own large and rapidly growing fleet of steamships. The ports of St. John and Halifax must be equipped for the traffic of these as well as of the Canadian Pacific. No government dare refuse, for the public sentiment of the country demands the commercial independence which can only be secured in this way.

There was no talk of the necessity of harbor commission while these nearly eight millions of dollars were being expended, and there is no need of it now on the lines laid down in the act, which would take the harbor away from the people without any guarantee that the needed development would be proceeded with as fast as needed. There has already been too much delay. The government, though knowing perfectly well that eventually it must move in the matter, has sought to drive too hard a bargain, and has delayed work to such an extent that it is now in a position to make it more difficult to do. The appeal must be to that public sentiment if we are to get prompt results. A government can only delay and cannot prevent the development of the ports of St. John and Halifax. The trade and the needs of the country at large are the assurance of ultimate development, and there is no more need of harbor commission for St. John

than for Halifax. We may be sure the sister city would promptly reject any such proposal as St. John, for some reason not yet made fully clear, is asked to adopt. No sacrifice of the city's interests is at all necessary.

PROGRESSIVE ADMINISTRATION.

When the last exhibition was held in St. John Hon. W. E. Foster was a director of the Association, but he was not premier of the province. At the opening of the fair on Saturday he was able to speak as premier and tell of notable things accomplished by his government. He touched upon only a few of them, but even if he had referred only to the development of water powers it would have been enough to show that progress is the watchword of the administration. It is not easy to exaggerate what this development will mean to New Brunswick, and the premier's announcement that it will not be very many months before power is turned on at Musquash is hailed with the greatest satisfaction by St. John people. Apart from the developments at Musquash, Lepreau, the Nepisiquit and Shogomoc, there is the further assurance referred to by Hon. Mr. Tweeddale that the present owners of Grand Falls property must get busy or get out.

Premier Foster also alluded to the crown lands policy of the government, and re-affirmed the policy of conservation which it inaugurated, and which has been of such enormous benefit to the province. A very significant and welcome reference was that to the oil shale of New Brunswick, indicating as it does that the government sees in their development a great opportunity to increase the wealth of the province, and feels that the people would endorse constructive action to bring about that result at an early date.

In his review of the progress made in agriculture, Hon. Mr. Tweeddale was able to say that New Brunswick led all the provinces in stock improvement in the war period. The rapid growth in the sheep-raising industry in the last two or three years has been most gratifying, but the minister observes that where thousands of lambs are shipped there should be a corresponding increase in the number of the industry. The revival of wheat raising on a larger scale and the construction of modern wheat mills were another result of the war-time demand for increased production. The minister also referred to the government policy of land improvement by the distribution of lime at the lowest possible cost for fertilizing purposes. He might have said that the people had time permitted, concerning the progressive policy of his department.

Hon. Dr. Roberts spoke briefly, but the most talked-of feature of the whole fair is the Child-Welfare Department, planned and developed by him, with the valuable assistance of the Red Cross and the various associations affiliated with the Women's Council. Moreover, his hearers could recall that at the time of the last St. John exhibition there was no minister of health for New Brunswick, nor any public health administration of a provincial character worthy of the name. Had other members of the government been there they could have told of remarkable improvement in the highways of the province, the adoption of a policy of real conservation of the crown lands, and better methods of provincial finance. In nothing has the province been more fortunate since the last exhibition year than in its choice of men to administer its public affairs.

The exhibition is in full swing. Yesterday the weather was delightful, the crowd a record one and the enjoyment universal. The directors and manager have done their work well in developing such a splendid fair after a lapse of six years.

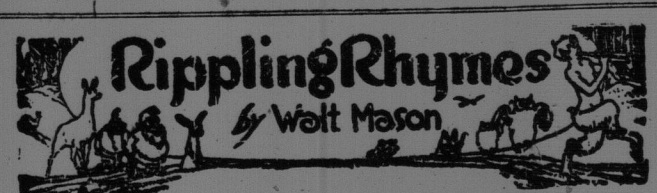
SERPENT MOUND A PUZZLE.

Creation Near Chillicothe, Ohio, Depicts Snake 1,300 Feet Long.

(Detroit News.)

The Serpent Mound, near Chillicothe, Ohio, the strangest earthwork left by the Mound Builders, is one of the most striking and puzzling creations that is to be found in the Scioto River Valley. Over all the mound is more than 1,800 feet long, and depicts a serpent of several convolutions, jaws extended, and an oval within the grasp of the huge jaws.

The groundwork is from two to four feet in height, and from three or four to twenty inches in thickness. Within the oval, beyond the extended jaws, archaeologists have found an altar of stones, remains of creations and copper ornaments. An old Indian fighter who died in the west several years ago, nearly 100 years old, declared he had heard a story in his younger days of a tribe of strange Indians in the Scioto Valley who each year held a fall festival and gave a great pow-wow on a snake's back. He said he never could understand the meaning of the story until later in life when he heard of the Mound Builders. His recollection of the story, had it been given to students of the mounds, might have served to give them new theories on which to base their research work. He said the strange race were supposed to sacrifice a certain number of children born under the first moon of spring. For this the Mound Builders might have used the stone altar which has been found.



(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

THE BAD COLD.

I find that by the summer seas one catches colds, just as at home; oh, come, my friends, and hear me sneeze, and see my whiskers flecked with foam. This climate is the brag and boast, and endless pride of quite a few; but all along the sunny coast I hear men say, "Ker-woosh! Ker-choo!" The pills I take are black and tan, the poultice is a sight to see; I do not care for any man who will not come and sneeze with me. Oh, when one has a summer cold, the old world's beauties fade away; the azure sky skies seem stale and old, and do not feel a single thrill; you sneeze shed a bitter weep, and take another blue black pill. My heart is filled with discontent as I sit here beside the sea; I've no respect for any gent who will not sneeze a round with me. The glands are swollen in my throat and every cough gives me a shock, and I have lost the usually good that came with me to Plymouth Rock. My thoughts are all of doom and fate, and will be till from colds I'm free; I have it in for any skate who will not sneeze a tune with me.

HARD TO KILL.

You take a club and swat a snake, and it will vain contortions make, long after it is dead; the tail will tell itself in knots as in defiance of the swats that smashed the evil head. But when the sunset comes, men say, the serpent quits its foolish play, and drops its bluff flame; and some one hangs it on a fence in the belief, devoid of sense, that such an act brings rain. And it is much the same with Boozie; his sinful head we saw him lose and gloried in his fall; but still his body squirms and twists, what sinners brew their jugs of ale and we escort them to the jail and give them fifty years; and every time I walk the street some delegate I'm sure to meet whose breath suggests awed beer. Boozeggers, the allies thrive—and yet the serpent's not alive, our statutes to confound; like any broken snake is Boozie; the reflex action of his thews just make him flop around.

CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Domestic Happenings of Other Days

LABOR DAY.

Although not an event in history in many respects, Labor Day, however, is an epoch marking day in the history of the nation. There was a time when labor was regarded in ignorance and slavery. The laborer worked in conditions of extreme difficulty regardless of health and every comfort. Later years have brought to him a great improvement and today he is no longer a chattel or a bondman but a co-partner with capital in advancing the interests of the world.

On Labor Day he celebrates his calling. It is the annual, national holiday of the man behind the labor, the clerk in the office, the worker of every sphere of life. It is his day, set aside by Act of Parliament and respected by master and man alike.

The day indicates the dawn of a better era; of a time where there shall be no clear cut, sharply drawn divisions between the front office and the shop but employer and employee together shall labor for the mutual benefit.

A few years ago Canada set aside by an official Act the first Monday in each September as Labor's holiday—the day when tribute should be paid to the man who does things and helps to keep the wheels of commerce revolving steadily and satisfactorily. This is the day of the laboring man.

THE ST. JOHN RIVER.

The Province of New Brunswick is proud of its St. John River, the great stream that pours into the Bay of Fundy at the City of St. John. Its name was received in June 1604 when on the 24th when a couple of small vessels entered the port of what is now the city of St. John on the day of that saint of the calendar.

On board the vessel was the great French explorer, Samuel de Champlain. We lay at the mouth of the largest and deepest river we had yet seen which we named the River St. John because it was on this saint's day we arrived catching his first glimpse of the mighty stream. It drains an area of about 80,000 square miles and with a length of 1,800 miles in length. It pours its waters into the Bay at St. John through a narrow rock cut where the famous reversing falls are situated. As a commercial asset the stream is invaluable as each year 125,000,000 feet of timber is brought to the sea coast by its route and there manufactured into lumber and pulp.

The banks of the river have proved a valuable source of Indian relics of all types, by-gone ages so much so, in fact, that the museum at St. John has the finest collections of Indian relics of all types now in existence anywhere. The towns and villages that are situated along its banks preserve in many cases the old Indian nomenclature of aborigine days. The valley, too, witnessed the troubles between the French and English before the land came into final possession of the English. It saw, too, twenty ships of the United Empire Loyalists land at its mouth after the colonies were declared independent.

U. S. DROUGHT AIDS CANADA.

Domestic's Brewing Reported to Have Tripled Since Prohibition.

(N. Y. Times.)

The same wind that brought prohibition to the United States brought prosperity to the brewing business in Canada, for practically all the countries of Central and South America are turning to the Dominion for the beer once purchased here, according to Francis O'Keefe Kahle, head of the largest brewing establishment of Canada. Mr. Kahle, who is stopping at the Hotel Claridge, says that since the United States went dry the Canadian brewers' business has increased by leaps and bounds.

"Beer manufactured in the United States was just becoming a staple product in South American countries when the Prohibition Amendment was passed," said Mr. Kahle. It was fast supplementing mesal and the other "hot drinks among the working classes, and the employers found that their men would cut out on beer instead of raising Cain on the stronger beverages. "Canadian brewers have fallen into this business naturally, and with such an extensive market now they are greatly extending their efforts. Just now we are pretty hard put to meet all the orders in fact, for a fraction of their value and immediately installed across the border. American beer grain and hops are being contracted for in large quantities for the Canadian brewers."

GARTER GIRLS, UNIQUE DIFFERENT FROM AVERAGE FILM.

A breath of pure country air and a touch of theatrical color blended into a human interest story characterizes "The Garter Girl," which was shown at Unique Theatre yesterday. It is entirely different from the average feature, and this in itself makes the film an achievement in motion picture art. To get something different in this day when there are hundreds of pictures on the market is worthy of special mention. What makes "The Garter Girl" impress the spectator so strongly and cause him to recall it with pleasing memories? Is it her exquisite costumes? Is it due to the strong supporting cast, the clever direction, the beautiful snow scenes or the picturesque life behind the footlights? All of these go to complete the picture, and it is a safe bet that "The Garter Girl" is a film masterpiece because of all these sterling qualities.

Surprise, suspense, humor and love are cleverly blended in a background of artistic beauty set off by thrills and spectacular feats. It is not a story of the impossible. Neither is it a tale of weird, fantastic imaginings, but rather a story of life as it exists. It is the beautiful simplicity, the closeness to human nature, the realistic treatment of the range of the average mortal that make "The Garter Girl" something more than a mere film feature. It becomes a series of pleasant surprises, a life's story with all of its queer little twists and turns.

HUDSON'S BAY OFFICIAL OPTIMISTIC ON CANADA.

An estimate of Canadian trade conditions by a distinguished visitor is valuable, because of the different angle from which he views the situation. An opinion expressed by Sir Robert Kindersley, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, a director of the Bank of England, during his recent tour of Canada, is worth noting.

"General conditions in Canada, I believe, have seldom been better," said Sir Robert. "That country, like the rest of the world, is suffering from the effects of inflation and labor unrest. However, difficulties are not so pronounced as in many other countries. I was impressed by the indications of sound prosperity encountered and there was almost entire absence of that spirit of boom and speculation one found in almost every town in pre-war days. I believe Canada to be the soundest financial and economic position and able to meet the difficulties of the future. There are also distinct evidences of the Canadian public abstaining from purchasing high-priced goods."

Since the Hudson's Bay Company, which Sir Robert Kindersley represents, is the oldest trading company in the British Empire, such an optimistic outlook, coming from such a conservative source, can be taken at its full value.

AN ORGY OR ORATORY.

(Toronto Globe.)

Twenty thousand Republican "spellbinders" are to be let loose on the people of the United States on a given day in September. In addition to these animated talking machines a flood of gramophone oratory, popularly called "canned," will also be released. This process, which will probably be initiated more or less by the Democratic party, illustrates an American trait which interests and entertains foreign observers. It is a proof of the patience, good nature and docility of the great democracy. Mr. Henry W. Nevins, a distinguished correspondent, is his American letters to The London Nation and The Manchester Guardian. "An American audience," he says, "is likely to drink in a lecture so crammed with nonsense and mistakes that one might expect the walls to cry out. There was no interruption, no voice, no silent drink in a lecture I have heard, and even at the end it is not the custom for the lecturer to elicit a question of discussion, though questions and discussions are the only object and service of lecturers, as every professor ought to know."

This criticism applies also to political speeches and popular audiences, and to Canada as well as the United States. The people of this continent have a liking for fluent speech, and an aid in public education, but North Americans are either too polite or too tolerant of opposing opinions to adopt it.

Roslyn, N. Y., Sept. 7.—G. P. Grier, Canadian amateur champion, qualified yesterday as a competitor for the United States amateur title in the championship tournament on the course of the Engineers Country Club. T. D. Armour of Scotland, champion of France, was also among those who qualified, but Cyril Tolley, British champion, was eliminated.

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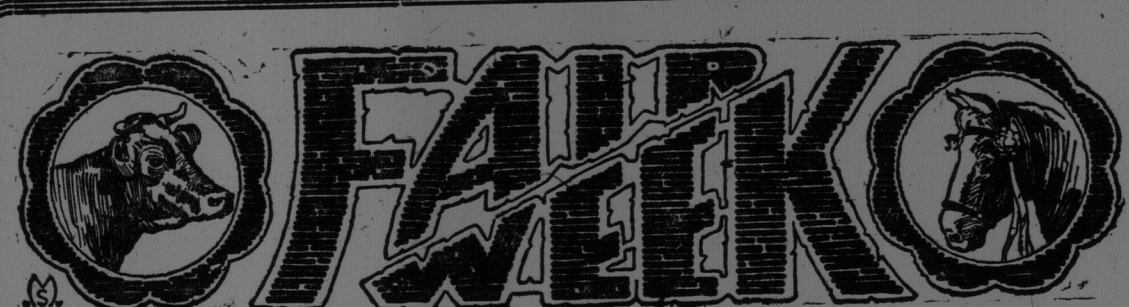
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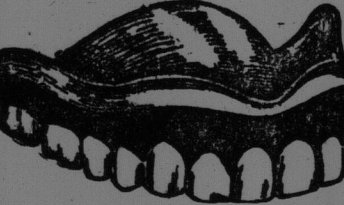
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