

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1921.

The Evening Times and Star

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ULSTER AND CRAIG.

The claim of the Sinn Féin that it had the support of a majority of the people in Ulster is not borne out by the election returns. The Unionists have a large majority there, and the Sinn Féin cut a very small figure. It is clear that the north will have nothing to do with the agitation for a republic. It will have a parliament of its own, and it may be hoped will set an example of wise tolerance that is sorely needed in Ireland at the present time. That it will set its face against any attempt to disrupt the union is assured. The establishment of the new system of government will present many difficulties, but in Sir James Craig the Unionists have a leader whose qualities may do much to make the way smooth. A writer in the Montreal Gazette says of him:

"In the late Mr. John Redmond's time, Sir James Craig seemed to shine very prominently in the Irish debates in the British House of Commons, and was on several occasions the recipient of hearty congratulations from the late leader of the Irish Constitutional Nationalist Party upon the skill, ability and bull-dog tenacity with which he held his point of view so far as Imperial Ulster was concerned. Sir James Craig is a fearless, but a fair speaker. He is fluent and does not ask or give quarters either on platforms or in the House, and one of the greatest proofs of his amiability may be found in the immense popularity he enjoys with his keenest political opponents. He has just completed a very distinguished parliamentary career in the British House of Commons, and has held Government office as Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, during the tenure of which office he was noted for his amiability and for the ease with which he could approach on all matters concerning his department, although at no time did he allow the interests of the navy to suffer. Sir James Craig can, in a word, be called a man who commands not only the deepest respect and confidence, but also the admiration and whole-hearted appreciation of the people of Ulster. His recent conference with Mr. de Valera was undertaken much against the wishes of a goodly number of his followers, but it simply goes to show the quality of the man, that in his love for Ireland, his native land, he would go to any lengths to try to wear down the path of malice and bloodshed, and evil political thoughts which at present keep the two big political parties in Ireland apart."

GENERAL PROTEST NEEDED.

How widely representative of the maritime provinces at large will the delegation be that will go to Ottawa next week to present the case for a square deal by the government railways? Many "public bodies" have passed resolutions—will they let it go at that? Leading manufacturers in these provinces have declared that some industries will be driven to the wall if they do not get more favorable freight rates. It has been pointed out very clearly that the increase in rates was a distinct violation of assurances given at the time of confederation. It is all very well to say these things here, but unless they are said at Ottawa, by a delegation large and representative enough to show that we mean business, the railways may stay and the industries may go. All sections of the provinces should therefore be represented, in this connection we may quote two paragraphs from an article in yesterday's Standard, at the same time expressing regret that they were not written and brought to the attention of the prime minister while he was in Fredericton. The Standard says:—"No ordinary man in his sane and sober senses would for a moment desire to break away from the Canadian Confederation. No man, seeing alone the commercial disadvantages under which we labor, would remain in that Confederation for a moment longer than would be necessary to sever the bonds. The delegates who are to appear before the government at Ottawa with a request for the appointment of a commission of inquiry, carry with them the united support of the people of these provinces. A realization of the true situation would undoubtedly lead to such an outburst of public opinion as would stampede Ottawa into action. But long offering as we have been, it is our duty to secure by peaceable and reasonable methods those things which we have a right to demand. Ottawa, however, should not forget that this delegation is merely the first symptom of an industrial and commercial revolution, of a protest against things as they are, as opposed to things as they should be. It will be well for the safety of this Confederacy that those now controlling the administration give earnest attention to the matters which will be placed before them."

Mr. D. B. Hanna believes the C. N. R. will be more than paying its way in two years. If there is a good foundation for his optimism the people will cheerfully accept the situation in the meantime, for they recognize that at the present time all railroads are affected by the conditions that exist and will exist for some time to come.

A League of Nations Society in Canada would serve a very useful purpose. This country is a member of the League of Nations. It can never go back to the old limited outlook. It is in the world of nations, and its interests are bound up, however remotely it may be in regard to some of these, with their interests. The people of Canada began by thinking provincially and then nationally and in an Imperial sense. Now they must think internationally, and become familiar with international questions, especially those most likely to affect this country in any respect. Above all should such a society aim to overcome prejudice and establish a deeper sympathy between Canada and the United States. Its chief work would be educational.

Lord Burnham's proposal of an Anglo-United States press conference next year will undoubtedly receive a sympathetic response from the best element of the press of the republic. Such a conference would aid in promoting that co-operation which Ambassador Harvey and Mr. Lloyd George so earnestly advocated last week. This year's International Rotary Conference in Edinburgh will make for more cordial relations, but a press conference would be productive of a still more widespread good-feeling.

The French Chamber of Deputies has again endorsed Premier Briand's policy in relation to German reparations. The situation is now free to confer with Mr. Lloyd George, assured that his position in the Chamber is secure.

It was very small business for Hon. Jacques Bureau to refuse unanimous consent to the introduction of a bill in parliament to validate the proclamations made under the prohibition plebiscites. The most he could do was to cause a few days delay, and he knows the people have spoken on the subject. "There is no doubt as to where they stand."

If now the mine owners and operators in Great Britain would settle their differences the outlook for trade would be immensely improved, although the loss already sustained is enormous. With industrial peace British trade would rapidly recover and that would have an important effect upon conditions in Canada.

A German sergeant has been sentenced to British prisons during the war. The sentence, ten months in prison, is not heavy, but the prosecution of the case is so much to the credit—sadly shattered—of the Germans.

The patronage system is not to take the place of the civil service commission, but the parliamentary committee apparently favors a change that to some extent would limit the independence of the commission. The Spinney bill, however, is not to be approved.

Sir Henry Drayton announces that there will be no amendments to the tariff as a result of the recent tariff legislation in the United States. The Belgian government, as a matter of fact, is a good deal worried over the whole tariff question.

The despatch of British troops to Silésia is a warning to the Poles that the decisions of Allied nations are not to be treated with contempt.

Ammunition manufactured in the United States has been captured by the crown forces in Ireland. Will the United States government remain passive in this case?

THE OUTLOOK.

The opinion that 1921 will be a lean year seems general, but certain manufacturers and bankers will be disappointed if the following year fails to establish some new high records in production as well as in earnings. A substantial foundation is gradually being laid that promises to be lasting. The definite upturn may not start in before fall, but everything points to prosperity in 1922.

One cannot enthuse over production as it is today. The country is on a 50 p. c. trade basis, and deficits are more numerous than surpluses.

The readjustment downward is not over by any means. There will be further cuts in wages and prices. But these revisions downward will be constructive rather than destructive. They will carry business and commerce nearer to the beginning point of prosperity.

BUILDING IN MONTREAL. Permits for new buildings to the total value of \$2,000,000 have been issued by the city hall, Montreal, since the beginning of the present year, according to the records of the building department. Building activity as reflected by the amounts of permits issued has shown a consistent increase in each successive month to the highest point which was reached in the month of April with permits valued at \$1,000,000. Indications at the present time are that for May there will be a decided falling off in the amount of new construction work in the city, the figures to date being \$434,750 as compared with \$652,235 in the corresponding period last month.

THE DAWN.
A wind came out of the sea,
And said, "O sailors, make room for me."
It hailed the ships and cried, "Sail on,
Ye mariners, the night is gone."
And hurried landward far away,
Crying, "Awake, it is the day."

It said unto the forest, "Shout,
Hang all your leafy banners out."
It touched the wood-bird's folded wing,
And said, "O bird, awake and sing."
And o'er the farns, "O chattering,
Your diurnal blow; the day is near."

It whispered to the fields of corn,
"Bow down, and hail the coming morn."
It shouted through the beechy-wood,
"Awake, O bell, proclaim the hour."
It crossed the churchyard with a sigh
And said, "Not yet, in quiet lie."
—Henry W. Longfellow.

SAY MAID CONFESSED \$25,000 GEM ROBBERY

Police Hold Servant in Home Where Marjorie Bourne was Visiting Sister.

Philadelphia, May 26.—A \$25,000 jewel robbery near Ambler, which has been kept secret by the state police, was committed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Beaver Strassburger, Normandy Farm, Gwynedd Valley, Mr. Strassburger, whose French chateau, with its broad acres, is one of the show-places of this part of the country, told of the robbery.

The jewels, a \$20,000 pearl necklace and a \$5,000 tiara, were the property of Miss Marjorie Bourne, daughter of the late Harvey and Mrs. Lloyd George, who were in the house at the time of the robbery. Madeleine Geannetti, a maid who the state police allege, confessed to the robbery, is in the county jail. She was held in \$2,500 bail yesterday by Magistrate Urban of Ambler.

Miss Bourne went to Normandy Farm ten days ago to visit Mrs. Strassburger, who was Miss Mary Bourne. When Miss Bourne went to visit, she left her jewels in her bedroom. On her return they were missing.

The state police say they battered her with questions until she broke down, and two state troopers, following her directions, went to her room in the servant's wing and found the tiara and the necklace hidden in a closet.

"I am going to try and have the girl deported," said Mr. Strassburger. "I don't believe she was 'planned by a band of thieves. I am more inclined to believe she is a kleptomaniac.'"

REMOVE DANGEROUS FELONS. General Sing Sing Criminals Sent to Dannemore Under Heavy Guard.

Ossining, May 26.—Several notorious criminals serving long terms, including Vincent Gaffney, Paul Chapman and Thomas Mulcahey, who have life sentences, were routed out of Sing Sing and landed in Dannemore, where they will remain until they are deported.

Chapman, once in the death house for a Brooklyn murder, was saved from execution by former Governor Charles S. Whitman.

While officially it was explained that the move was to relieve overcrowding, keepers assert that some of these evicted, and especially Gaffney, who is a dangerous jailbreaker, were deemed too dangerous to remain in Sing Sing. The transfer was ordered by Charles S. Rattigan, superintendent of the prison. The thirty-two felons were securely handcuffed and leg-ironsed together and moved under guard of five armed keepers.

Gaffney thrilled New York several months ago by a daring escape from Tombs which won him his freedom. He was recaptured in New Jersey and taken to Sing Sing, where he was held by men, deputy sheriffs, railroad detectives and prison guards.

Chapman was in the death house as was the "angel-faced chair boy." He was but sixteen when convicted of shooting Harry Regensburg clerk, during a hold-up in a Brooklyn cigar store. Governor Whitman changed his death sentence to life imprisonment.

Mulcahey was known as a gangster in Greenwich Village.

AGITATION AGAINST RED NEWSPAPER IN BERLIN

Berlin, May 26.—(Associated Press, By Mail.)—Efforts of the Rotte Fahne, Berlin organ of the Soviet, to incite German workmen to another revolt against the government, have caused the conservative newspapers to protest to the administration against the continued publication of the paper as inimical to law and order.

The Rotte Fahne has been suppressed several times by the government, but it has always been able to issue successfully, and is now being published by its opponents as a counter-measure.

Since the March uprising in Middle Germany, the Rotte Fahne has conducted a campaign against the government and the special courts which President Ebert appointed to try the workmen who raised the red flag in Saxony and the Ruhr. It has urged the workmen to prepare for another uprising, which it has recently said should now be launched.

HAD TON OF OPIUM IN BAGGAGE AND DIDN'T KNOW IT

Havana, Cuba, May 26.—(Associated Press, By Mail.)—Eighty thousand dollars worth of opium was discovered in the baggage of a passenger aboard the Spanish steamer Alfonso XIII. on her last arrival at Havana. The contraband was concealed in four trunks and weighed more than 1,000 pounds.

Jose Hervey Aldaco, a lawyer, in whose trunk the drugs were found, he asserted he did not know that the trunk brought in his baggage as a favor to another contained opium.

USING JULY FLOUR SUPPLY IN RUSSIA

Helsingborg, May 26.—(Associated Press, By Mail.)—Now that the markets are again open in Moscow, the population is living by speculation in food, according to a Finnish official who has just arrived from the Russian capital. Trade, however, is permitted only in provisions. The markets are crowded nevertheless, with people, formerly wealthy, selling dresses, clothing of all sorts and other personal belongings for food.

In consequence of free trade, food prices are falling, but the food shortage is serious and the July supply of flour is now being used.

SAYS FREIGHTS SWITCHED HERE

Matter of Local Freighters Before Parliamentary Committee—Hanna Says C. N. R. Should Pay.

D. B. Hanna, before the parliamentary committee on national railways and shipping, yesterday afternoon said that the Canadian National Railways should be earning its operating expenses and a little more, and he insisted there was no reason for pessimism. Considerable criticism was leveled by A. B. Copp (Westmorland) and A. McGowen (Quebec) on the question of through local freight. Mr. Copp said that freight shipped via the C. N. R. to St. John, where it was taken over by the C. P. R. for shipment west. Mr. Hanna said if this custom existed he would see that it was rectified immediately.

CONDEMN EXPORT LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Rev. W. D. Wilson, addressing the quarterly meeting of the St. John County Women's Christian Temperance Union in session in Fairville, yesterday denounced the liquor export trade now being conducted in this province. He said that it had not the least right to be carried in here and that it was in defiance of the will of the people as evidenced by the referendum. He dealt with the running of contraband, which he declared was being carried on in the province. He spoke of the tragedy near Fredericton, where an innocent passenger in an automobile loaded with liquor was killed under a wrecked car and allowed to die, while the guilty parties made good their escape. He advocated more thorough training of new liquor inspectors by men who had had experience in the enforcement of the act.

The devotional services were led by Mrs. Mary Seymour, the county president, and Mrs. George Caldwell was in the chair. Reports were given of the work of the four unions. Mrs. W. J. Linton read the report of the Fairville Union; Miss Clara Fullerton that of the Carleton Union, and Mrs. George Scott that of the North End Union. Mrs. David Hipwell, in her report of the St. John Union, spoke feelingly of the death of Mrs. R. B. Humphrey.

Miss Sadie Couling sang "One Sweetly Solenm Thought." Miss K. Fox was the pianist.

Rev. C. T. Clark addressed the meeting and assured the ladies of his sympathy with them in their work. Rev. Thomas Marshall spoke of the vast amount of money spent by the liquor party in carrying on its work.

TWO JUDICIAL SENTENCES.

(Montreal Herald.) Two remarkable sentences were recorded in the courts in Montreal, on Tuesday and the other on Wednesday. In the former case a youth of eighteen was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for theft; in the latter a man of forty-one received a sentence of three years for the same offense.

In the case of the boy he had been before the court on one previous occasion on Tuesday and the other on Wednesday. That constituted a criminal record or indicated an ineradicable criminal tendency. Under the severe sentence he will herd with criminals during the most important period of his life. The province provides a far from perfect system of punishment for such cases, and detention there for six or twelve months might have the beneficial effect of preserving the boy to society.

In the case of the brute in human form who had committed a most heinous crime that will cloud the whole life of a little child the judge remarked that he was under the influence of liquor. Our courts have never recognized this as an excuse in palliation of criminal acts; else one-half of our courts would be at liberty to prey on society. Indeed, it has been held frequently not to extend to a man who is under the influence of liquor the same privilege of the defense.

During the present session of parliament, Senator McMeas secured the second reading of a bill for the revision of excessive or inadequate punishments. It provides that in the event of an error being made by a judge in delivering sentence, by leave of the court of appeal the sentence may be either increased or diminished. He declared that Canada is the only British country in the world where there is no provision for a court of appeal in criminal matters, or for the judicial revision of a sentence once it has been passed.

If the bill becomes law here are two cases to which the purpose of the bill will surely apply.

STATE FACTORY WAGES AGAIN SHOW DECLINE

Reduction in Weekly Average was 77 Cents for April in 1,648 N.Y. Towns.

Albany, N. Y., May 26.—The average weekly earnings of factory workers in New York State in April was \$26.20, a reduction of 77 cents as compared with March wages. With the exception of a small gain reported in that month, the average earnings of factory workers have declined steadily since October.

April wages were \$27.93 lower weekly, a decrease of 9 per cent.

Compared with June, 1914, however, factory workers' earnings still show an increase of 106 per cent. These facts appear in the tabulation of 1,648 manufacturers' April reports by the Bureau of Statistics of the State Department of Labor.

The drop in average earnings during the last few months, according to the bureau, reflects only reductions in wage rates and working hours affecting employees who retained their employment, but fails to take into account the loss of earnings caused by laying off.

This, however, is reflected in the aggregate amount of wages paid. From March 1920, the month preceding the first decline in employment, to April, 1921, the total weekly payroll of the 1,648 factories reporting dropped from \$17,286,168 to \$12,284,586, a decrease of nearly 30 per cent. This would indicate that for all factories in the state the weekly payroll expenditures were \$13,000,000 less in April, 1921, than in March 1920. Most of this decrease is due to unemployment.

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SEE WINDOW DISPLAY

CONSIDER CASE OF COTTON GROWER

As Typical of That of Farmers in General—Produce Up or Wages Down?

National City Bank of New York (Book Letter)

The first thing is to consider the position of the farmer, not as a matter of sympathy but to see how it relates to the general situation. To be specific we might take the case of the cotton-grower, who is now getting about the same price for his cotton that he did before the war.

His product is shipped from the farm over a railroad whose charges are 60 per cent more than before the war. It is made up into fabric in a mill whose employees are badly receiving 100 per cent higher wages than before the war, despite recent reductions.

Coal consumed in transportation and manufacture costs twice as much as before the war because wages and mining expenses generally have increased 100 per cent.

Finally with various other expenses and profits added, with a like percentage of inflation, the cotton garment comes

back over the railroad, and is offered for sale to the cotton-grower, and the farming community generally, for consumption. The other farmers are in the same situation as to income as the cotton-grower; is it any wonder that the market for cotton goods has fallen off?

There has been no such dislocation of exchange relations, either between countries, or between industries within this country, in all the past. That dislocation must be corrected before trade can be restored to normal proportions. Either farm products and raw materials must rise to the level of manufactures and the common basis of wages, or the latter must come down to the level of the former, or they must meet on some intermediate level. The fundamental requisite is that they get together.

POLES BRING BACK THEIR KEEPSAKES

Warsaw, May 26.—(Associated Press, By Mail.)—The Polish government is arranging to return to Warsaw about 150,000 national keepsakes removed to Switzerland in 1919 to prevent their falling into the enemy hands.

When the partition of Poland among Prussia, Russia and Austria became imminent, patriotic Poles began to transfer collections of national relics to Repenvalde, Switzerland, where they have been preserved for nearly 100 years.

Individuals who managed to get articles of particular historical interest out of the country made valuable additions to the collection from time to time, even long after the Russians were in control of what is known as Congress Poland.

Among the relics of olden times is a sceptre of one of the Polish kings. The keepsakes are to be added to the national museum in Warsaw.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Approximately one-third of the deaths recorded by the Montreal department of public health in the first fifteen days of the present month were of children up to the age of five years, according to the statistics compiled by Dr. Boucher, director of the department. The total number of deaths thus far in the month of May is 384 and of this number 129 were children.

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