

# POOR DOCUMENT MAY 20 1935

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1920

## The Evening Times and Star

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### OPPORTUNITIES FOR SERVICE.

The attention of Rev. George Scott, agent of the Children's Aid Society, was directed this morning to the case of a family of eight who are in need of help. The father is able to get only a day's work now and then. Of the seven children, the youngest an infant, there are four of school age, but they cannot go to school because they lack proper clothing. One of the children very kindly gave the family a good Christmas basket, but the little Christmas tree seems very forlorn in the scantily furnished room. The man is working today but has no permanent position. The family is in real need.

This case is not an isolated one. There are many such, and the number is likely to increase as the winter advances. It will be necessary for people of benevolent instincts to keep the giving spirit of Christmas alive during the coming months for the sake of little children who are cold and hungry, and older persons who are in ill-health and practically destitute. There were evidences on every hand last week of a desire to bring Christmas cheer to every needy family, but the need did not cease when Christmas was over. It is said there are more children of school age this winter who lack proper clothing than for many winters past, and that therefore more of them will be unable to go to school after the holidays. A great deal of helpful work is being done by the churches and other organizations, but there are still many people who could lend a hand. These will have no difficulty in finding a scope for their beneficent activity.

### THE FORDNEY BILL.

The Democrats are trying to kill the Fordney tariff bill in the American senate, and it is meeting with considerable opposition in the country. The Republican members appear determined, however, to jam it through. The New York Evening Post says—

"The real obstacle to the measure proposed is not that they constitute class legislation, but that instead of relieving the situation they will make it worse. The senate bill provides for further stretching of credit when it has already been stretched until it threatens to crack. The house bill opens the door for a return of high tariffs, which will hurt the farmer more than those imposed by the emergency bill will help him. Nobody has better reason than the farmer for knowing that imposition of a tariff upon a set of imports is the signal for a similar imposition upon every other set of imports, in which any considerable number of Americans or any influential number of Americans, however small, are interested. The split in the Republican party began when western Republicans grew restive under the high prices they were compelled to pay to American manufacturers who were 'protected' out of sight. Nothing that friendly tariff framers could do for the farmers in the way of protection was able to keep them from being net losers on the entire operation. It is as certain as politics is politics that history will repeat itself in this matter, and that speedily. The farmers are shooting in the wrong direction. There is a wider consideration. Figures show that we are gradually ceasing to be a great exporter of agricultural products and are developing into a greater and greater importer of manufactures. The day is not far distant when the international balance sheet will disclose us among the importers of agricultural products. As an industrial country we shall be consuming all that our own farmers can produce and importing additional foodstuffs to be paid for by the export of manufactured goods. To impose a tariff upon foodstuffs is to increase the cost of living for our industrial workers and to try to hold back the course of economic history. We should rather be adjusting ourselves to the obvious necessities of our new position as a creditor nation."

Of the nation-wide movement for good roads in the United States the Bangor Commercial says—"This is a great country with many millions of miles of roads but the nation-wide movement to make them easy for traffic is certainly proceeding with wonderful celerity. There are now twenty-two great national highways either planned or actually under construction. The aggregate projects call for the expenditure of \$60,000,000 during the next year and in that total will be expended at least five times that total will be expended. As a matter of fact it is believed that this total will be largely increased as some backward states are just commencing to get into the swing of the good roads movement."

Santa Claus was a lucky man this year. If he had had to make his rounds in the below zero blizzard of Saturday night, even his rugged old self would have found the job a cold one.

These are the days when nobody wants to be a postman.

### THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Now that Christmas trade is over the general business readjustment will proceed gradually until prices have been stabilized and demand for all classes of goods begins to improve. The merchants have had a very good holiday trade, and have had fine prosperous years. The farmers have had some years of high prices. The country should be in a very good position to meet and overcome a period of duller times. The National Bank of Commerce in New York, reviewing the conditions in the United States, finds that sentiment regarding the future is more popular in many directions, although at the moment there is a relatively small movement of raw materials and manufactured goods, and consumers are restricting their buying partly because of reduced purchasing power and partly because they expect prices to go lower. It expects the price readjustment to make more rapid progress, because goods produced on lower cost levels for labor and material will be coming on the market. Some figures are given which make very interesting comparison between prices this year and last, and in 1914.

For example, the price of cattle per hundred pounds in October of last year was \$16.50. On Dec. 15 of this year it was \$28.50; and in January 1914 it was \$3.60. Anthracite coal, which the middle of this month was \$3, was \$2.25 in January of 1914; while bituminous which was \$11 to \$12 in August last, was down to \$8.75 to \$4 this month, compared with \$5 cents to \$1.80 in January, 1914. Copper was \$22.50 in August, 1914; \$18.75 this month, and \$14.12 1/2 in 1914. Corn was \$2.15 in May, 1914; 72 cents this month, and 65 1/2 cents in 1914. Cotton was \$41.50 in April, 1914; \$14.75 this month, and \$12.28 in 1914. Heavy steel hides were 52 cents this month, and 17 1/2-4 cents in 1914. Hogs were \$22.10 per hundred pounds in July, 1914; \$20.10 this month, and \$20.25 in 1914. Pig iron was \$48.50 in September last year, \$38 this month, and \$12.50 in 1914. Steel billets were \$65 in July last, \$48.50 to \$45 this month, and \$60 in 1914. Lead was \$20.75 in March last, \$17.75 this month, and \$10 in 1914. Rubber, which was \$5 to 60 cents last February, was 17 1/2 cents in 1914. Silica, speltio and sugar, all show sharp declines. Spring wheat, which in May last was \$3.30, was \$1.61 3/4 on Dec. 15 last, and 91 1/2 cents in 1914. Ohio fine decline wool was \$2.25 per pound in July, 1914; \$1.12 this month, and \$1.12 in 1914. The latest price quoted above for this year is that of Dec. 15, and there have been some declines since. It can hardly be expected that prices will go as low as in 1914. It will also require time to give the consumer the benefit of reduced prices on raw materials. The future movement of prices will be governed by supply and demand. That the demand will improve ere long is anticipated in American business circles. In Canada there was less indication than in the United States, and far less of speculative buying. Therefore the conditions here should be less serious on the whole than with our neighbors.

A drug store corporation with twenty-four stores in New York, announces that it is now filling prescriptions at actual cost and will fill them free for patients whose poverty calls for free medical attention. The president of the corporation describes its action as "reciprocity for the prosperity enjoyed by the company during the last fifteen months," and says it "will be continued as long as the present period of depression with its attendant unemployment lasts." This may be a good advertisement, but so far as the very poor are concerned it is a great deal more.

It was very pleasing on Christmas Eve to see the crowded streets and stores, the lighted candles in the windows of happy homes, and to get a glimpse here and there of a Christmas tree beautifully trimmed. A little girl of three who gravely asserted that she heard Santa Claus and the reindeer in the night was one of a great host who did not care a hang about the thermometer on Saturday.

It is a pity that we let Christmas so soon lose the kindly influence it has upon us. Why not foster—in a large measure at least—the spirit of that day and season?

A little snow now and the hills will ring with the merry songs of the children trying out the new sleds.

BALLADE OF PESSIMISTS.  
You that ponder the woe-some air  
With nausea palliating flow  
From brains undrain and sick despair,  
Doting on dirt, and frowning slow,  
Where leprous-spotted fungi grow,  
Abhorring all the gold and blue  
Where morning sings and brave winds blow;  
If life's all wrong—what's wrong with you?

O world that Shakespeare found so fair,  
This goodly and most gallant show,  
This manner, flower-strewed thoroughfare,  
Where life and love in glory glow,  
And Courage Sorrow doth over-crow,  
And Wonder, with perpetual dew;  
For me the world is well enough;  
If life's all wrong—what's wrong with you?

## Rippling Rhymes Walt Mason

(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

### THE OLD YEAR.

I view the old year with regret, my record sadly reading; for a went deeply into debt for things I was not needing. Whenever I had earned a plunk I seemed to fret and worry unless I blew it in for junk, and blew it in a hurry. And now collectors dog by path, they chase me through the alleys, they catch me woe in the bath, and bore me with their sallies. Around my humble home they perch, they're roosting on the benches, they follow when I go to church, they jar my seven senses. And I chance to meet requests that I will settle. Oh, life is but a doleful thing, when debts are fierce and many, and annum collectors form a ring and take your final penny. And about a and trouble with you lodge and bug you ever closer, if you're the gnat who has to dodge the butcher and the grocer. Collectors chased me all the year, and made things very trying, and after this my course is clear—I'll pay for all I'm buying. And when this old year expires, at debt you'll see me balking; if I can't pay for rubber tires, I'll put in twelve months walking.

### A SINLESS WORLD.

Reformers are not satisfied with merely moderate success; if any triumph is denied, they wring their hands in black distress. The victory of yesterday forgotten is, as soon as won, while they plan out some drastic way to make another evil run. The brimming flagon they have scrapped, and now they say the pipe must go; an earnest campaign has been mapped to fill Dame Necessity with woe. The Sunday train must cease to run before we've scored another year, or some reformer with a gun will shoot and shoot the engineer. The Sunday paper must be banned, and Sundays autos must not chug or shufflers with their wits in hand, will put offenders in the jug. They'll censor songs, they'll censor plays, they'll censor everything in sight, and strive, in forty-seven ways, to drap up all in snowy white. They will not interfere with me, for I'm so moral, anyhow, I'm finding halo you may see at any time about my brow. But much I fear some wearied guys, by law galled, laded and oppressed, in revolution yet will rise, and knock some statutes gallop west. Informers now are going strong, they look as though they'd never stop; but when Reaction comes along, just pause and hear the fireworks pop.

### CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Domestic Happenings of Other Days.

### MADAME CHAMPLAIN.

In the spring of 1920 Samuel de Champlain, the intrepid French explorer, embarked for Quebec with his wife. It is apparently the first time that the adventurer and brought to the new colony the lady who shared his life. She was a very beautiful woman—so fair, in fact, that there was a tradition that the Indians of Quebec were prone to worship her as a divinity. Champlain had married her when she was only twelve years of age and was deeply in love with her. He learned after the wedding that she was of the Protestant faith, and he set himself to the task of converting her to the Catholic faith, and had the satisfaction of seeing her develop into a most devoted member of that faith. In fact when she was living at Quebec with her husband she devoted most of her time to the training of the squaws and Indian children in the matters of the Catholic faith. Day after day she spent in the smoky wigwams of the savages in her endeavor to break the chains of their dark minds and instill higher thoughts and aspirations.

After her return to France she decided to become a member of the Ursuline order. Her husband, who was a devoted member of the Catholic faith, agreed that she should enter the convent. But it was only after her death that she was able fully to enter upon the work of the church. She became a Ursuline and founded a convent of the order in France, where she established a reputation of great piety and of good works.

In honor of the wife he loved so dearly, Champlain named the beautiful island at Montreal "St. Helen" in the name of Madame Champlain.

### THE SHEPHERD'S FIELD.

From Bethlehem the town steep  
Through Beth Sabor, a town asleep;  
No lights within the houses keep  
A welcome for the night.  
By rocky path we reach the plain  
To lose our way, through fragrant grain.  
Ripe barley fields, our goal we gain,  
(May stars were near our bright.)

The Arab boy who guides me there  
Sings but a ditty of a tree, the laurel,  
Shore wall—What incense fills the air!  
Be still, my boy, I said, be still.  
He does not hear the chorus swell—  
With strange unearthly notes—Noel!  
To him 'tis but the star they call  
That shines on Bethlehem hill.

To him the enchanted melodies  
Are but the winds in olive trees.  
Be still, my boy, fall on your knees,  
Look! Look! O'er Bethlehem's tower  
A star that flames above them all,  
Shine walls—What incense fills the air!  
To him 'tis but the star they call  
That shines on Bethlehem hill.

"Peace and good-will!" I surely hear  
Voices long hushed now singing clear;  
Tonight the deed seem very near.  
"Peace and good-will!" I surely hear  
Not yet—forever must we wait?  
(Take up your lantern, boy; 'tis late;  
The star has set. Out through the gate  
To Bethlehem again.)  
—Edward Bliss Reed in the January  
Yale Review.

### LIGHTER VEIN.

Wouldn't Be All at Sea.  
"But suppose," they said to him, "this bill you are so keen about should cause your party to throw you overboard?"  
"Well, in that case," the young politician responded, "I'm quite sure I'd have strength enough to swim across to the other side."—Boston Transcript.

As a rule it is the new father who is the love and the visitor who brings policy to stifle his yawns while the baby is culogized. But the dame who called upon Mr. Jones after the birth of his first reversed the usual order of things.

She was full of advice. She told him what to do and what not to do, how to treat the baby, when it cries how to sing to it, how to talk to it, what toys to give it, what school to send it to, what religion it should follow, and what profession to adopt.

Mr. Jones was just about to ask her advice regarding the care of his infant when she suddenly jumped up and said she was so sorry, but she really must be going.

"Really?" murmured Mr. Jones faintly.  
"Yes, I really must. Good-by! I expect your baby will be much larger when I see her again."

"Yes," said Mr. Jones. "I sincerely hope so."

Joshua Drake was looking around the only empty house in Great Britain—well, the only one you or I have heard about.

"Last a little bit old, isn't it?" he re-

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### PLAIN SPEAKING.

(Winnipeg Tribune.)

J. N. MacLean, administrator of the Manitoba Temperance Act, in delivering an address at the funeral of James Utley, who fell a victim to a member of a lawless gang, said one or two things which citizens who pride themselves in their law-abiding propensities might well ponder. For example—

"James Utley laid down his life at the call of duty in the protection of society, and every policeman who walks your streets endangers his life that yours may be safe."

"One thing I must say this afternoon. That is, if this country is to live as a democracy it must accept its own decisions made in accordance with its own laws."

"The very foundations of society are undermined when one section preaches reform by constitutional methods to another section, and at the same time claims the right to select from laws constitutionally adopted those which they shall obey and those which they shall not."

"I am simply stating what is generally accepted as a fact that there are at least some who regard themselves as highly patriotic citizens and denounce with vehemence what they term 'Bolshevism' when their little son came in from school saying that restrictive liquor legislation cannot be enforced, and they will see it is."

"Friends and fellow-citizens, the dead face of Alex. McCurdy, the widow and orphan of Jimmy Utley look upon you, people of Manitoba, to abide by your decisions and to obey the laws which you yourselves have put in the statute book."

"Men who defy the law and encourage others to do so are a menace to society, and should come under the deportation clauses of the new Immigration Act, even though they are members of the citizens' league."

Mr. MacLean is not a fanatic; he is a man of courage and common sense. He knows more of the double life, the hypocrisy and the law, lived by thousands of citizens in Manitoba than any other man in the province. His indictment is not covered; it is plain, direct and to the point.

The voters of Manitoba have decided what the law shall be. Shall the majority rule? It is undemocratic and unwise to attempt the smashing of a law by the breaking of it. The ballot box is brought into contempt if any considerable number of people defy the verdict of the majority.

Mr. MacLean has spoken very plainly. That is the difference between him and those of many other well-meaning yet ineffective reformers who camouflage the bull's-eye.

### WILLIAM MACKENZIE.

Official announcement of the retirement of William Mackenzie from the public service. Since 1908 he has held the important position of secretary of Imperial and Foreign Correspondence at Ottawa, was made last week. Mr. Mackenzie has been superannuated at his own request, was at the time of his appointment by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in April, 1908, the dean of the parliamentary press gallery, and probably the best known press correspondent in Ottawa. He was for some years the St. John Daily Telegraph's Ottawa correspondent and a very much valued man in that connection.

### A SURE RECOVERY.

Brantford Express—It is not at all probable that Canada will be disturbed to anything like the same extent as the United States will be. The evidence in every direction is that the country is absorbing itself gradually to the changing conditions, and while the process cannot be accomplished without some painful results, it is confidently expected that the marvelous resources of Canada, and the proved wisdom and skill of the financial and industrial leaders will be equal to the task of piloting the country through whatever exigencies may arise, with perhaps less disturbance than in any other country. To this end the entire thought and skill of the business world, as far as possible, is being directed.

### MARTYRS TO SCIENCE

(London Times.)  
We honor those who ventured their lives in battle or save their fellows in fire or mine or the perils of the sea. There is a generous heart of the blood which, in such cases, inhibits reflection, so that the routine of bodily function smooths the path for noble resolution. Science, too, has its heroes and martyrs, who often have to endure slow and prolonged torture from which their knowledge forbids any hope of escape. They have to subdue the natural shrinkings of the flesh from pain, and get lost in most. Few of the advances in science have been made without the conscious and prolonged martyrdom of brave men. When X-rays were discovered the attempt was made to utilize their properties.

A Quick Relief for Headache  
A headache is frequently caused by badly digested food; the gases and acids resulting therefrom are absorbed by the blood which in turn irritates the nerves and causes painful symptoms called headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Selge's Syrup will correct faulty digestion and afford relief.

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erty of penetrating obscure tissues as a means for the location of foreign substances or tumors and for the detection of the nature of fractures in the living body. They are now an indispensable aid to diagnosis and surgery. But in the progress of the work it was found that they had grievous effects on the living tissues. It was necessary to find modes in which these might be prevented, and the still further effort was made to face the destructive effects on new growths and diseased tissues. Success has been achieved. It is now possible to use X-rays with safety to all tissues except those whose destruction is desired. These results have been attained only by the heroism of many men. A few months ago we recorded the death of Dr. Cecil Lyster, in honor of whose sacrifice a Chair of Radiology was founded at Middlesex Hospital. Yesterday we had to report the death of Dr. Charles Introlvi, a French martyr. He was chief of the radiographic laboratory of the Salpêtrière Hospital in Paris. Ten years ago, in the early days of research on X-rays, he became affected with dermatitis and knew that he was a doomed man. He continued his investigations up to the end. He had to undergo more than twenty operations, which successively took from him all his fingers, then his hands, then his left arm, then his right arm. He died content with having saved his successors from his own fate. He is one of a succession of heroes; but so long as the human race continues to produce such men it will be worthy even of their martyrdom in its service.

answered the second philanthropist "But what have you been doing?" "I've been collecting money to assist them back again."

Long Memory.  
Our memory goes back to the when a girl's idea of daintiness was red slippers, hardly known. Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

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