

# The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 21, 1923.

The St. John Evening Times is printed at 27 and 29 Canterbury street, every evening (Sunday excepted) by The St. John Times Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., a company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act.

Telephone—Private exchange connecting all departments, Main 2417.

Subscription Prices—Delivered by carrier, \$4.00 per year; by mail, \$5.00 per year in Canada. By mail to United States \$5.00 per year.

The Times has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

Special Advertising Representatives—NEW YORK, Frank R. Northrup, 350 Madison Ave.—CHICAGO, E. J. Power, Manager, Association Bldg.

The Audit Bureau of Circulation audits the circulation of The Evening Times.

## MR. BONAR LAW.

Regret that Mr. Bonar Law has resigned the Premiership is perhaps even more personal than political. Other Premiers there may be, but only one Bonar Law; and he is personally beloved by men of all parties. Regret is the more keen that it is through illness he quits office, and all will hope the report that the throat disease from which he suffers is not malignant, but that he may at least partially recover, is well founded. Mr. Bonar Law did not seek the Premiership. He was not a man of great political ambitions, but a noble fighter and a safe man. While the hope for "period of tranquility" did not come to the country after he attained office, his government at least weathered the political storms and carried on with a degree of success in the face of powerful opposition. Mr. Bonar Law himself lost nothing of the high esteem in which he was held by all, nor did his reputation for political sagacity suffer as a result of his elevation to the Premiership. Unquestionably the Government is sailing in troubled waters, and what a change of pilot may do is a matter for deeply interested speculation.

Members of all parties will share in the feeling of deep personal regret expressed by the Labor leader, Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, who said: "I find it difficult to express the deep regret I feel that he should be incapacitated after so short a term of office. All Bonar Law's colleagues, respectively of party, will continue to hope that rest from his heavy work may mean that he will be able for years to take an interest in our doings. In these latter months I had come to regard him with real affection."

## A MEMORIAL DAY.

A voice comes to us from St. Paul, Minnesota, marking that two days in the year being urged by an observance which would tend to link together the people of the English speaking world. One of these would be Memorial Day and the other Magna Charta Day, mentioned in the year because Memorial Day comes first in the calendar.

Mr. J. W. Hamilton of St. Paul, founder and executive secretary of the International Magna Charta Day Association, of which President Harding, Ralph Cohnor, Sir James Craig, Sir Horace Plunkett, and Dr. H. H. Kitchener are honorary presidents, in a communication sent to Canadian newspapers argues that May 30 be adopted as Memorial Day in the British Empire as well as in the United States. He notes the fact that the city of Winnipeg has observed the day for many years, and that in recent years in New England the graves of British soldiers of the Revolution are decorated on May 30. It is also noted that President Beatty of the Canadian Pacific has issued instructions to the captains of the company's fleet to observe Memorial Day, asks Mr. Hamilton, should not the whole Empire honor the day—not as a legal holiday—but by such observance as would be fitting? He adds that the idea has been taken up quite widely in Great Britain in the last three years. Churches, Sunday schools, patriotic societies, boy scouts and other organizations could have an appropriate programme. Mr. Hamilton writes:—

"On Memorial Day American people remember their dead and what their death has signified to the nation. Why should not the far-flung Empire adopt the same plan and use the same day? What an influence upon the best thought of the world would be the knowledge that on that day one-third of the world's population and area kept in mind the memory of their sailor and soldier dead; that that great race, having charge of so much of the world, were themselves under the reign of one law, the law of arbitration, and that war and its horrors between them, at least, would be known no more."

It is explained that the day need not be a legal holiday for The Empire, "but rather the day in the year when every one, children and adults, would wear a piece of white ribbon to show all observers that they had in mind their fallen heroes of every race, creed and color, and that on that day they would decorate the graves of their brave dead." Of the result Mr. Hamilton writes:—

"This day would be an outstanding event in the history of the English-speaking races and would become, in time, one of those binding influences, stronger than bands of steel, which would set at naught the influence of the hidden hand mentioned by Albert Noyes, which seeks to make trouble between the two branches of the English-speaking races, on which virtually the peace of the world and civil and religious liberty depend."

The suggestion of a Memorial Day for the Empire has a very strong patriotic appeal, and it would be a gracious and grateful act to choose the day observed by the United States, the most that their soldiers and sailors fought to their side in the Great War. It

is also most desirable that the sentiment of friendliness and unity of purpose in world affairs between the British and American people be cultivated; and the observance of a common Memorial Day would be devoid of all suspicion of selfish motives; just as would be the universal celebration of Magna Charta Day. The observance of the latter by the Americans is steadily gaining favor. A Memorial Day common to all the English speaking countries might well be considered a fitting recognition of their oneness in a great world crisis. There are so many discordant voices in Canada and the United States, and so many persons seeking causes of irritation and ill-will, that any movement tending to closer sympathy ought to be encouraged. Many thousands of our own people have lately moved to the United States, and many Americans have come or are coming into the Canadian west. While politicians may bluster, they know that these two countries must live in amity. The movement for a common Memorial Day, appealing as it would to the masses of the people, may well appeal to Canadians.

## HARDING AND PROHIBITION.

President Harding makes it clear that no state in the Union can dodge its responsibility for the enforcement of prohibition. In a recent statement he said:—

"Mr. Lincoln said at the time when slavery was still a recognized, established and accepted institution throughout considerable part of the Union that the nation could not exist half slave and half free. That expression has been accepted ever since as presenting the obvious and conclusive logic of the situation, which then confronted the Union. Certainly it would be still more impressive if there had been at that time a constitutional provision against the liquor traffic. The nation has deliberately, after many years of consideration, adopted the present policy which is written into the 18th amendment. It is the law of the land and of every state within the Union. So long as it remains the national policy there can be only one course for the National Government to pursue. That is to use every means to make effective the law passed in compliance with this constitutional mandate. To do this will be the unquestioning policy of the present administration; and I may add that I am firmly convinced that it will be the policy of other administrations that shall come hereafter."

The President reminds the executive of the States that they as well as the national executive are sworn to enforce the constitution, and he declares "it is difficult to believe that public opinion will ever be given to any other than a policy of fully and literally discharging this duty." He says it would be very unfortunate if the executive of any state took any other ground, since that would bring the state and federal authorities more or less into conflict; and the latter will unquestionably stand by the constitution.

Nothing becomes Mr. Harding more than his attitude on this question. The republic is fortunate that its official head challenges the heads of all the states to regard their plain duty, and warns them that for himself the constitution of the country must be the guide of his official conduct. Even Nicholas Murray Butler, while strongly opposed to prohibition, has declared that since it is the law it must be observed. The thoughtful people of the country cannot be unimpressed of these words calling upon them to do their duty as good and self-respecting citizens of a democracy.

## GERMAN VILLAGES STUDY WAYS TO TAX BACHELORS.

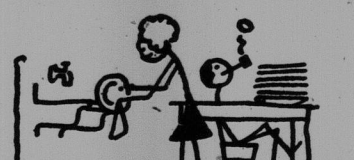
Cologne, April 29.—(A. P. by mail.) How to tax a bachelor for being a bachelor is puzzling a number of communities in the Rhineland, especially in localities where the authorities are for the most part married men with families.

The little town of Reppeln, near the Dutch border, decided simply to call a spade a spade and declared an out-and-out "bachelor tax" of 2,000 marks a month. Young men between eighteen and twenty-three years of age were permitted a twenty-five per cent. discount, and complete immunity was provided for such unmarried chaps as had little or no income. The latter clause wrecked the scheme, for it ran the town amuck of the federal finance ministry at Berlin, which ruled the income tax was a sole and pet prerogative of the central authorities. Therefore, the ministry decreed, neither Reppeln nor other German communities could levy against an individual's earnings. Hamburg profited by its little neighbor's experience and so disguised the tax that it came under the head of "per capita" assessments, yet reads "for Bachelors Only" between the lines. The Hamburg city fathers wisely avoided making any reference to the federal objections by making their bachelors subject merely to a special "residence" tax.

"Even the most talkative people will stop to listen to something good about themselves," the Cincinnati Enquirer says, thus giving us a tip how to get a word in edgewise.

# The Marriage Game

The Snappiest of Pastimes As Played to a Decision Every Day By Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hatton



## GOING BACK TO EDEN.

Her Play—Please don't talk so much about money. Money isn't everything. Indeed, in the marriage game, money is about the least consequential thing there is. A man is just unable to see it that way—that's all. A man may be unkind and selfish and thoughtless and cruel five days in the week, and he believes that if on the sixth day he gives his wife ten dollars for a new hat, he has purged himself of his sins and everything is hunky-dory. How would you like to have me cross and bad-tempered for a week and then try to square accounts by giving you five neckties?

His Counter-Play—Aligh! Say, honey, men don't figure it out as cold-blooded as that. Most men are mean cusses because they are men, I guess. And certainly no man with a lick of sense ever made himself believe that he could square things by giving his wife money or gifts. One thing is certain. No regular honest-to-goodness husband ever blames his wife for his own faults or his own sins. He is willing to shoulder 'em alone. But a woman always protests that her short-comings are directly inspired by her husband. Remember Eve?

The Referee—No, he won't do it at all today. She wins!

(Copyright John F. Dille Co.)

## HEPATICAS.

(Helen B. Anderson in Toronto Globe) I know a wood, a winsome wood, and easy 'tis to find it. Just down a fresh, green country lane that climbs the old home hill. Then winds beneath the arching trees across a field you'll find it—The old, old wood of childhood that beckons to me still.

Tho' April winds are willing and Thro' frost lays icy fingers upon the leafy mould, HEPATICAS are waiting, for now the spring is calling. And they face the April tempest, all unmindful of the cold.

How fair they look and sly in their lifting faces, bright and happy, to the sunshine to be kissed. Just down a fresh, green country lane that climbs the old home hill. Then winds beneath the arching trees across a field you'll find it—The old, old wood of childhood that beckons to me still.

So when April comes to greet us with its sunshine and its soft breeze, Then I know that spring is calling to my heart that longs to roam, And in spirit I shall wander far across the misty meadows. To gather bright hepaticas in the old, old wood at home. CONCORD, ONT.



## Practical Pointers Concerning Wireless in All Its Branches.

To Eliminate "Howling." Radio sets may sometimes be kept from "howling" by placing a plate and grid leak wires as far apart as possible. It is also advisable to plan the wiring so that the wires are kept from coming in contact with each other. The amount of wire used in connecting the different components.

Joining Wires Without Solder. When it is impossible to solder a joint the wires should be scraped until bright, twisted securely together and wrapped tightly with tin or lead foil at the joint. Cover the tinfoil with friction tape in such a way as to keep the water from entering the joint. By this method the wires are kept from corrosion caused by the elements, and if properly done this is as good as a soldered joint.

## Proper Care of Vacuum Tubes.

Because the vacuum tube is the most sensitive electrical device ever invented, it should always be handled carefully to obtain the maximum service. It is not necessary to have the tube brightly lighted in order to receive signals. Use protective fuses for the filament; in case the wires ever should cross, the fuses will be burned out and not the tube. By mounting the socket on springs, the life of the bulb will be lengthened greatly. Every time a hard object is laid upon the table that the set rests upon a ringing sound is heard in the phones, which is caused by the glass in the tube that has responded to the jolt.

## For the Notebook.

Complications arise when radio frequency is added to the set. A radio receiving set will work just as well unmounted as in a cabinet. A single wire 180 to 200 feet long and 30 feet high makes a satisfactory receiving antenna. For each step of amplification an amplifying tube, transformer, rheostat, socket and 45-volt B battery are required. Always consult the manufacturers' directions for the handling of radio batteries. The types vary so widely that full information is essential to proper operation.

Frederick C. Jennings, B. Sc., Frank Murphy, Gerald Comoux, Arthur Donovan, William Maynes, Thomas Gosnell, Fred Harrington, Gerald Dalton, Gerald Flaherty and Lionel McIntyre have returned from St. F. X. College to spend the summer holidays.

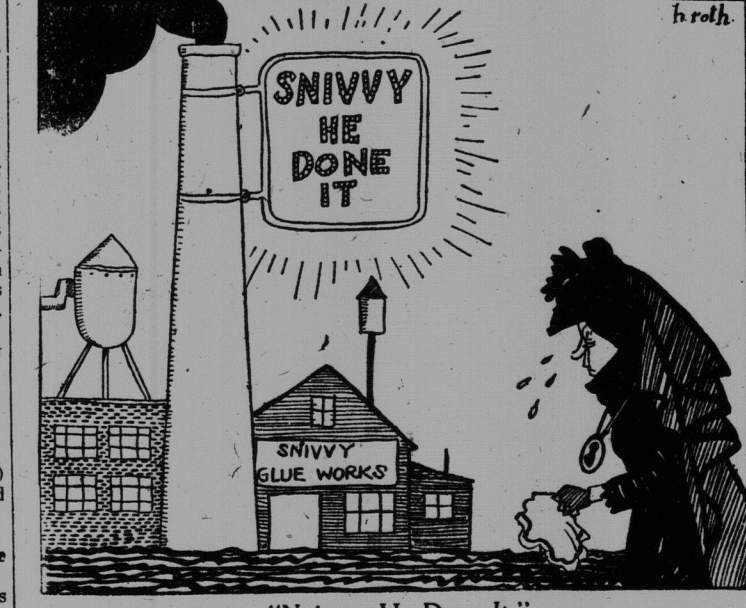
# Mr. Dooley On Making A Will

By FINLEY PETER DUNNE.

"I never made a will," said Mr. Dooley. "I didn't want to give myself a headache thinkin' it was something to put into it. A will is mine wud be a puny little thing anyhow an' if any wan thried to file it he'd be libble to be locked up fr' contempt iv th' Probate Court."

"Besides, I've always thought that if there's goin' to be anyther cheers or tears at me obsekers they shud spring fr'm th' heart, not fr'm mercenary motives. If anny fellow feels like cilly-bratin' me departure let him do it out fr'm his own pocket. Thin I'd know he's sincere. 'Tward grieve me if some wan broke into song at th' news an' a shrunger was to ask: 'Is that wan iv his innims?' an' th' reply was, 'No, it's wan iv his heirs.'"

"So fr' wan reason or another I've never made a will, but I'll not deny it must be cinchidable spoor fr' thin."



That has th' manes an' th' imagination to lrye it.

"I'm pretty sure I'd bust into tears when th' lawyers wrote down th' directions fr' somebody else to set in me rockin' chair, an' I can't think of anythin' that wud brighten th' wurd with me out iv it. But that wud be because I wouldn't go at it in th' right way."

"To be injudicial a will must be as wan an' th' same time a practical joke on th' heirs an' an advertisement iv th' man that made it. Many a man never has his own way till he has it through his will."

"Sother he's dead an' gone, he shoves his hat on th' back iv his head an' stalks up an' down through th' house, sayin', 'I shud ye who's th' boss that I'm dead, I'm goin' to be obeyed. No wonder that many meek milks with this amusement. It is as Hogan says, th' last infirmity of a noble mind is to be a tyrant fr' th' family th' proper place, an' blow their own horns without havin' an' wan interrest th' solo."

A Vain Will.

"I was readin' a fine will th' other day. I never see th' lad that made it, but I think iv him, walkin' up an' down th' lawyer's office as he beated sayin' 'bedad' after ivy paragraph. Thin I wudn't be th' followin' condition, under th' will, 'I shud ye who's th' boss that I'm dead, I'm goin' to be obeyed. No wonder that many meek milks with this amusement. It is as Hogan says, th' last infirmity of a noble mind is to be a tyrant fr' th' family th' proper place, an' blow their own horns without havin' an' wan interrest th' solo."

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	COVERED BERLIN KETTLE	COFFEE POT
	3 PCR SAUCE PAN SET	COVERED SAUCEPANS
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# Mechanical Engineers TO MEET IN MONTREAL

New York, May 21.—(A. P.)—Engineers of the United States and Canada will meet in Montreal May 28-31 at the spring convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, planned as one of the principal engineering gatherings of the year in the Dominion. A series of forums, embracing power, fueling, railroads, fuel and international relations, will be held, it is announced at the national headquarters of the society in this city.

Engineers, educators, economists and technologists, representing industrial enterprises, universities and governmental activities of both countries will participate in the sessions.

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