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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1920

The Evening Times and Star

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THE PRICE OF MILK.

A correspondent of the Times informs this paper that milkings are now \$17.50 cheaper than in May last, and bran 2 1/2 cheaper. They are both substantially cheaper than they were a year ago. The price of hay is about the same as it was a year ago. If these figures are correct, as doubtless they are, what about the price of milk which is so important an item in a large family? When the price of milk was advanced the reason given was the high price of feed. That reason no longer exists, in comparison with the prices of last spring. All the people must have milk, and if there are many children and a small income the cost is an item that must be carefully considered. Many things the farmer has to buy have lately been reduced in price. For most of his products he gets a high price. The consumers of milk would be very glad to have him give favorable consideration to their case. A reduction in price to correspond with the lower price of feed, which is likely to go lower still, would be a guarantee that the producers of milk are not out after undue profits.

THE PUBLIC ATTITUDE.

What should be the mental attitude of the average citizen during the present period of slackening industry and declining prices? This question is a very important one, because everything depends upon that mental attitude. It can make for steadiness, or produce panic. The whole community and all that it thinks and does is so inter-related with good times and bad times that a proper mental attitude is a first consideration. We heard a great deal about psychology during the war. That phrase, "the will to power," did not save Germany. What is wanted always and everywhere is the will to serve, and it is greatly needed at the present moment. This is no time for extravagance, nor on the other hand is it a time for indifference, hesitation or despondency. To refuse to buy goods until they reach a level which would bankrupt industry and create a great unemployment problem would not compensate in the slightest degree for any injustice suffered during the period of soaring prices. It would simply make bad worse. The surest method of preventing a collapse of industry in a period of declining values is to buy as usual, and so give a steady stimulus to production. The alternative is silent factories, for without orders they will not be operating, and the orders are conditioned on the public buying attitude. Whatever of profiteering there may have been when values were soaring and the demand exceeded the supply, the conditions have been completely changed, and the problem of the manufacturer and the merchant is to keep the wheels moving. Normal buying will help to do that and will prevent the possibility of panic and greater general loss to the country.

Some people are refusing to buy now at prices they would have regarded as wonderful bargains a year or two years ago. It is quite useless to hope for a return of the prices of 1914. There would have to be a very heavy cut in the price of raw material and in wages before those prices could be approached. But if the people refused to buy until goods were flung on the market for a song, the conditions would become such that the business of the country could not stand the strain. There is no occasion for doubt or hesitancy as to the future. The thing to remember is that while the war is over the burdens of the war are still with us, and to deal with them successfully the industry and trade of the country must be maintained. Merchants are making concessions to meet changing conditions. The public should meet them half way, and so keep the wheels moving and the workmen busy. That way and no other lies the road to normal conditions and restored confidence. The people are not poor, nor is money scarce. The greatest need of the country is co-operative optimism.

THESE GAMBLERS WON.

The attempt to clear the crooks out of Chicago would have a better chance of success if the courts were a little more sympathetic. Here is the story of one case:

"In the one big case which the police had hoped to be the basis upon which to build the war on gambling—the case of Charles Lazarus, owner of Chicago's 'Monte Carlo'—Judge John Richardson imposed a fine of \$25 and costs, the minimum under the city ordinances. Lazarus entered a plea of guilty. Shipman seized in the raid of his luxurious gambling den showed that as much as \$61,721 had changed hands in his resort in a single night. There were many of these ships, among them records showing the house had won \$15,415 in one night, \$23,669 in another, and \$9,900 on each of two other nights. There were records of single winnings by patrons ranging from \$4,200 to \$10,500."

One can imagine Mr. Lazarus paying his \$25 with great cheerfulness, and going out after another \$23,669 killing. Still another resort keeper whose gambling dive was found in full operation, was dismissed without a fine, although he went to court with bulging pockets to pay the penalty. The third expression which he and Lazarus should wear was worn by the policemen.

There will be an unusual responsibility resting this winter upon the men who hire gangs to work along the harbor front. It is said that men who have been profitably employed all summer in other lines of work are planning on throwing up that employment because they can make more at winter port work. There is also a natural tendency on the part of foremen to give friends the preference. All this may work out to the serious distress of some men who have large families and are only able to get occasional jobs while others make full time. The case of men with families to support should be given special consideration in a season when there is not likely to be as much work as usual. Already there is complaint of unemployment and men are eagerly looking for work. A fair division of new work is desirable and men already employed should not be encouraged to take the places so much needed by those who are out of work.

The state of California has expended about \$25,000,000 on paved roads and is still carrying on the work. An exchange says: "At June 30th, 1918, over one thousand miles of roads with cement concrete base and thin bituminous surface had been constructed in the state of California. The width of these roads is usually about fifteen feet with a minimum thickness of four inches. The cost per mile for constructing these roads varies from \$10,000 to \$14,000, the variation in cost being largely due to the amount of convict labor available. It was made possible to use convict labor on this class of work under the 'Convict Labor Act of California,' which was passed in 1915."

In the city of Hamilton recently the farmers who usually supply potatoes were asking three dollars per bag. It was discovered that this was much higher than the price at which potatoes could be got from another source. The city council took the matter in hand and purchased over two thousand bags. These they were able to deliver to city homes at \$2.25 per bag. On the 2,200 bags bought that would mean a saving of \$1,550. The Hamilton folk will doubtless be prompted to look about and learn if there are not other directions where civic or co-operative buying would result in a saving of money, while the farmers will also learn something of advantage in the end.

The people of the province learned with sincere regret of the death of Lieut. Col. Wedderburn. Though a man of retiring temperament he made many warm personal friends, and his long connection with military affairs brought him into contact with men from all parts of the province. Although the battalion which he raised during the war did not go to France as a unit, but was merged with other battalions, its members did noble service, and the commander served in an important capacity in England. A gentleman of the most genial and friendly disposition his old friends will ever hold him in kindly remembrance.

Sir Auckland Geddes very properly holds that the recent flag incident in New York is not a matter for British government protest. Those who insulted the flag are themselves divided into two quarrelling factions in the United States, and the New York incident has no international significance. Neither have developments in Italy, unless the matter is brought up in the parliament of that country, which at present appears possible.

A strong athletic association has been formed in Amherst, and has the backing of the Board of Trade. Amherst has always been a live sporting town and the new organization, especially if the plan to have a modern athletic field is also carried out, will be able to render the community a great service.

The dispute in Cape Breton is still unsettled and there is still the possibility of a greater tie-up of industry, which would be very bad for the country as well as for Cape Breton. Public sympathy will not go out to anybody who curtails the coal supply at the beginning of winter.

Nothing could so quickly consolidate feeling in England against the Sinn Féin as outrages committed in England. The extremists would by such action alienate sympathy, provoke reprisals and make the whole situation infinitely worse.

It is announced that both civil and criminal proceedings will be taken against those who looted the crown timber lands of Ontario.

A feature of the election in Victoria, Australia, was the strength of the farmers' party. They have secured the balance of power. The movement is by no means confined to Canada.

REMEMBER. Make it a point to be with us at the Y. M. H. A. fair, 24 Horsefield street, Dec. 6-7-8-9. Some new and novel surprises in store.

Rippling Rhymes

Walt Mason

(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

THE USUAL LUCK.

I bought a hundred-dollar suit, one day when I was feeling flush; and people said I looked the pluck, arrayed in costly dark green plush. I proudly loomed around the town, and told how much my raiment cost, and then the price of clothes came down, and life became a killing frost. Then Jinks and Jimson fell in line and so did Smith and Brown and Jones, and bought them suits the same as mine, and dug up only sixty bones. I to the tailor went, in tears, and handed him some hot abuse, whereas he snote me with his ears, and roundly socked me with his goose. I bought a handsome linousine (and placed a mortgage on my shack), and I was painted Brewster green; two thousand plunks it set me back. Then for a week I rode around, inflated with a foolish pride, on vain and gaily errands bound; I gave her gas and let her slide. And then the price of cars was cut by makers who were fond of fun, and Johnson, Perkins and McNutt bought cars like mine for half the mon. And so no smiles my face bedeck, I spring no glad and joyous yips; I always get it in the neck when I go forth on shopping trips. No matter what I buy today, the price goes down tomorrow noon; then wiser shoppers go their way, and save the groat and pleasure.

CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Jointer Happenings of Other Days

BEAUSEJOUR.

Stirring days were witnessed around the French fort of Beausejour in 1758 when the English were objecting, by armed intervention to the presence of the French in the maritime provinces. One of the strongest fortifications of the Frenchmen was at Beausejour, mounted on a hill between the marshes of Eastmain and Missagash with solid earthen bomb proofs and twenty-four cannon and one howitzer. The place was considered a safe position, but the commander, De Vergor, was a man of very doubtful character and little personal ability. In fact he owed his appointment to the office for certain doubtful aid to the notorious Intendant Bigot in one of his escapades. He was a man of such a type that when the intendant was recalled to France in 1754 he wrote De Vergor to profit by his place—to cut and trim so fast that he would be able to retire with his fortune made within a year and join the ex-head of the colony in France within a year. The commander took the advice very seriously with the result that the last year of his regime found huge stocks of war supplies in the colony and a place where the last coin possible was extracted from the poor settlers and traders in the new land. He secured huge stocks of war supplies from Quebec but few of them ever got to the garrison; they were sold at exorbitant rates for the benefit of the officer in charge.

THE ROCK POOL.

This is the sea. In two uneven walls A wave lies prisoned. Far and far away Outward to ocean, as the slow tide falls, Her sisters, rough, the waves that hold the bay. Dancing in lovely liberty recede. Yet lovely in captivity she lies, Filled with soft colors where the waving weed Move gently and disclose to our eyes Blurred shining veins of rock and lucid shells. Under the light-shot water, and here repose Small, quiet fish and the dimly glowing bells. Of sleeping sea-anemones that close Their tender fronds and will not now awake Till on these rocks the waves returning break.

—Edward Shanks in the Century.

LIGHTER VEIN.

Life's tragic moments. When friend husband reaches home and finds that friend wife once again has let the furnace fire go out.

Positively.

"Have you heard my last joke?" asked the Pest, as he stopped the Grouch on the street. "I hope so," replied the Grouch, as he kept on travelling.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Quite.

Dresses made of banana skins were recently displayed in London. In that case it would be quite the thing to 'slip on' one's dress.—Calgary Herald.

"What?" said Lord Coleridge once to a puzzled cubman, "you a London caddy not know where the Law Courts are?" "Oh! the Law Courts, is it? I know them; but you said the 'Courts of Justice'!"

"Some Bosses Are So Witty!" "Boss," said the timid clerk, "you think I've been here long enough to deserve an increase?" "I do," said the boss. "I certainly do. Why don't you?"—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

MORNING NEWS

OVER THE WIRES

In a fire on Friday night Justus Rideout of Lansdowne, Carleton county, was burned to death. The circumstances surrounding the fire and death are somewhat suspicious and further action may be taken. Sheriff Foster and F. W. McVie were called to the scene early on Saturday morning and made an investigation. It is said that Rideout had been living in the same house with a man named Stockford and the latter, because of the many peculiarities of Rideout, had decided to move. When he was moving his furniture Rideout began breaking things up with an axe. Stockford took the axe away from him and Rideout then poured gasoline on the floor and set fire to the house while Stockford was getting his horse out of the barn. In the fire which resulted, Rideout was burned to death. There may be further developments.

John Stanley Bancroft, assistant manager of a branch of the Merchant's Bank of Canada at Vancouver, is under arrest on a charge of stealing \$45,000 in Victory bonds placed in the bank for safe keeping.

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION.

Burns Nov. 29.—At the final session of its 23rd annual convention, the Zionist organization of America yesterday adopted ten resolutions which, in many respects, bring about a re-organization of Zionist activities. Great powers are placed in the hands of the national executive, which will determine the functions of the Palestine department, which will have full charge of Palestine activities. The committee will also organize groups of Zionist districts, which will not

When We Wound Up The Watch On The Rhine

Narrative of Canadian Participation in The Occupation of Germany After The Armistice

(Continued From Saturday.)

It was on the morning of November 29 that the Canadian troops which were accompanying the British army on its way to the Rhine turned their backs reluctantly on the beautiful Meuse and struck off to the south. In the gathering light of the early morning the countryside in this section presented a very picturesque appearance. From the elevated table-land above the river, the land slopes gently away to the south and east, and looking from the higher levels, reminds one somewhat of a great green and brown patchwork quilt.

A dense network of roads cuts the country up into a multitude of small irregularly shaped pieces of land, which are further divided by trim well kept hedges separating one holding from another. Tiny, comfortable cottages dot the green slopes, each with its tidy and attractive front garden and its equally tidy and unattractive barnyard.

Through the villages of Strud, Haltingen, Oey and Evelt the column wound its way until the area surrounding the town of Havelange was reached, and in which locality the marching troops halted for the night.

At Havelange the information was received that the departing Huns had passed through only a few days before, foot-sore and weary and not at all enthusiastic over the end of the war which had before them, although apparently pleased that the conflict was ended.

Here also was found the first aggression of enemy guns which had, under the terms of the armistice been ordered to be gathered together by the defeated enemy at specified points in the area lying between Mons and the Rhine. The tiny square at Havelange was literally jammed with discarded pieces of Hun armament of all descriptions, from the ponderous 5.9 inch howitzer to the smallest of their machine guns. Although the peasants vociferously protested that the guns had been deposited there some days before, they were still of intense interest to the inhabitants, particularly the youngsters who looked upon the square as a specially equipped playground and the German guns as a superior sort of equipment, placed there for their special benefit.

As the continuation of the march was ordered for the morning, and as darkness was already beginning to fall when the column stopped for the night, an early laying out of blankets was the order of the day and after a hearty and well earned supper it was not long before the town was at rest. Only the clamping of a few hundred horses picked in the fields and along the sides of some of the long gave evidence that the town was filled to capacity by the khaki-clad pilgrims on their way to the land of the enemy.

(Continued on Tuesday.)

COAL AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE ENDS

Britain Has Been Sending 65 Per Cent. of Her Export Output.

London, Nov. 29.—The agreement whereby Great Britain supplied France with 65 per cent of Great Britain's output of coal has been cancelled, following a conference of the British and French ministers in London on Friday. Allotments of coal for South American establishments are also withdrawn, but the obligation to supply a certain quantity of coal to Italy remains unaltered. British exporters will now be free to accept or refuse the prices offered by French coal importers. The German press has recently been complaining that France is now so well stocked with coal as to be able to offer to sell back to Germany at an exorbitant price coal supplied under the treaty.

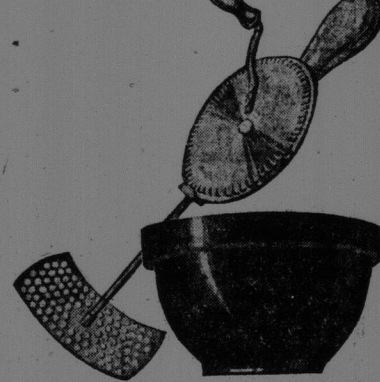
SAVE FROM \$5 TO \$10 ON A SUIT OR COAT.

Hoffman Bros. at 565-567 Main street, are making a special reduction of from \$5 to \$10 on all custom tailoring. In an announcement recently they said: "It has always been our policy to produce the very highest grade of work at minimum cost. While the price of woolens for spring show no reduction from making a reduction of from \$5 to \$10 on every Suit or Overcoat made to order in order to turn over present goods into cash."

"We also have a small line of the very best ready-to-wear. Suits, Overcoats with velvet collars, and Ulsters which we are reducing to make a quick clearance. "Everything sold by us represents honest value, and that is why we have been able to establish the largest tailoring business in the city."

be entitled to recognition by the organization unless they fulfill prescribed requirements. The national executive, states the tenth resolution, shall be the final authority on all matters, subject to the constitution and the resolutions adopted.

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32 in. Natural Pony, with skunk collar and cuffs. Regular \$410.00, now on sale at.....\$245.00
36 in. Black Seal, cape style, beaver collar and cuffs. Regular \$550.00, now on sale at.....\$395.00
36 in. Black Pony, opossum collar and cuffs. Regular \$390.00, now on sale at.....\$225.00

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CREW OF ST. JOHN VESSEL RESCUED

After being adrift for four days and four nights, without food or drink and with little means of keeping warm, Captain Gaudet of the St. John schooner Mary Stella and his crew of two men were rescued by Captain Gaskill of the schooner Mollie Gaskill at 10 o'clock Saturday afternoon, about fifteen miles from Petite Passage, and landed at Sault-au-Rapide, Digby county, yesterday. The Mary Stella was abandoned, dismantled and waterlogged. Captain Gaudet and his crew belong to the Acadian village of Pre d'en Haut near Moncton. They left Advocate, N. S., on Tuesday morning with a cargo of lumber for John M. Driscoll, West St. John. As a result of their experiences the captain and his two men were in a weak state last night but will probably be able to go to their homes in a day or two.

CARD OF THANKS ST. PETER'S HIGH TEA.

St. Peter's High Tea Committee hereby extend most sincere thanks to all those who donated cash, prizes, meats, fruit, pastries, candy, cigars, etc., who patronized the high tea and particularly to all those who worked so willingly and unselfishly to make the Fair a Grand Success, to G. E. Barbour who

supplied tea, E. Roy Robertson who supplied sugar, Messrs. Kierstead, Peters Burns, who supplied potatoes and to Blue Ribbon Bottling Co., J. J. Ter Purty Bottling Co., Ready Co., and Driscoll who supplied soft drinks. City Corset Band who were in attendance and Miss Annie Carlyn who made the flowers used in decorating.

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H. G. Enslow, 1 Brussels Street.
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W. E. Emerson, 51 Union St., West End.

SAVE FROM \$5 TO \$10 ON A SUIT OR COAT.
Hoffman Bros. at 565-567 Main street, are making a special reduction of from \$5 to \$10 on all custom tailoring. In an announcement recently they said: "It has always been our policy to produce the very highest grade of work at minimum cost. While the price of woolens for spring show no reduction from making a reduction of from \$5 to \$10 on every Suit or Overcoat made to order in order to turn over present goods into cash."

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