

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1922

**PRISON FARM AND HOME FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES URGED**

Moncton Social Service Council Resolves Also to Ask For Abolition of Liquor Export Houses in New Brunswick.

Moncton, Sept. 12.—At the reorganization meeting of the Social Service Council of Moncton this afternoon, attended by Rev. Dr. Shearer, general secretary of the Social Service Council of Canada; Rev. H. A. Goodwin and other social service leaders, the following resolutions were passed:

"That the government and citizens of the province of New Brunswick be urged to exert their authority and influence in securing respect for and observance of all laws, particularly the prohibitory law."

"That the provincial government be requested to pass without delay the necessary order-in-council in terms of the recent amendments to the Canada Temperance Act, requesting the governor-general-in-council to proclaim the said amendments in force in New Brunswick for the elimination of the liquor export houses which are doing much to nullify the will of the people in the suppression of the traffic in strong drink in the province."

"That the government be, and is hereby, petitioned to establish, as soon as possible, an industrial farm that will provide proper care and training for all male prisoners, looking to their reformation; that also to provide adequate support for female prisoners in the Home of the Good Shepherd at St. John and the Maritime Home for Young Women at Moncton."

"That the provincial Social Service Council be commended for the steps they are taking in the drafting of a comprehensive and modern law for the care of those classes of children requiring provincial aid, care and training, such as delinquent, neglected, dependent, mentally and physically defective, and immigrant children and children of unmarried parents."

"That the government be urged to provide without unnecessary delay a home or school for the care of the feeble-minded, on the farm colony or cottage plan, with adequate facilities for special training in industrial occupations."

**CLAIMS CURE FOR GOITRE**

Los Angeles Chemist Says Diet of Kelp Gives Iodine Needed to End It.

Pittsburg, Sept. 12.—Chemistry has developed a new food product that is of great value in the treatment of goitre, according to J. W. Turentine of Los Angeles, Cal., whose paper on "the use of kelp in the preparation of a diet amendment for use in the treatment and prevention of deficiency diseases, particularly goitre," was read before the Division of Biological Chemistry of the American Chemical Society.

"From the seaweed kelp," he said, "there is prepared a carrier for the iodine in both organic and inorganic combination and likewise the saline constituents of sea water, together with useful alimentary aids naturally present within these plants. It is agreed by all students of goitre that the disease is attributable to the deficiency of iodine in the diet. Kelp furnishes the iodine."

**MUSQUITOES OF FOREIGN POLITICS**



John Bull—"Drat the little pests! They put me right off my game!"  
 —The Passing Show (London).

**RUSH WORK ON THE U. S. TARIFF**

Washington, Sept. 12.—(By Canadian Press)—House and Senate conferees on the tariff bill are now working in conference with a vigor which may result in the enactment of this measure before the elections. The statements which some of the members of the conference committee and the Senate and House republican leaders are daily giving out indicate the enactment of the bill before the end of September and by October 1 at the latest.

A considerable change in the situation has occurred since the tariff bill was passed by the Senate and was sent to conference. At that time the pressure for delay until after the November election was so great from influential republican politicians that it was believed by many the new tariff rates would not be allowed to become effective until the middle of November or possibly December.

The pressure for delay has by no means been entirely abandoned but as the result of a great deal of conferring among the republican political chiefs, including National Chairman John T. Adams, it has been determined that the best thing to do—measured by politics—is to go ahead and put the bill in force. This is based on the idea that to try to dodge the issue of high rates until the elections are over will enable the democrats to say to the country that the tariff bill is so bad the republicans dare not put it into operation at a time when the people can pass judgment by their ballots upon it. Weighing such attacks against the objections that will be aroused by the increased cost of living, it seems a majority of the republican leaders prefer to take their chances with the increased cost of living.

A large number of disputed points are still involved in the bill as between House and Senate. Some of these will be hard snags to get by and may result in much longer delays than the leaders now say they anticipate.

**DISCUSSION ON HYDRO CONTRACT**

After a two-hour discussion of the terms of the hydro contract submitted by the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, the common council decided yesterday afternoon to arrange a meeting with the commission and carry on negotiations direct with the power commissioners. The matter of arranging this meeting was left with Mayor McLellan but, as Commissioner Bullock expects to leave this evening to attend a convention in Toronto, it is possible that the conference will not be held until next week, as it was felt that all the council members should be present at the discussion. On the other hand, it was said, it is possible that if a meeting can be arranged this week it will be done.

There was little discussion on the commission's obligations under the proposed contract as contained in the first section of the agreement. Going on to the second section, dealing with the city's rights, this took up considerable time in explanation, largely of a technical nature. Mr. Baxter said the matter of price should be fully understood. He took it to mean that the city would not be required to pay more than 1.2 cents per k.w.h. for the total of 10,000,000 k.w.h. or up to 10,000,000 k.w.h. which the city notified the commission it desired to take. If it should need and take but one-half this amount, the rate on this lesser amount would be 2.4 cents per k.w.h., and so on, he thought.

The next section 2 (b) was along similar lines, but Commissioner Frink saw in it a chance to expound his own idea of procedure.

"Suppose you accept this contract. What are you going to do with it? It will do no good looking at it. Are you to buy out the Power Company or erect a civic distribution system? We should do one thing or the other."

Section 2 (c) in regard to space in the sub-station for switching apparatus of the commission and section 2 (f) in regard to the city's efforts to increase the consumption of the power caused little comment. The city solicitor felt that clauses c, d and f were all in the same boat—hardly necessary. The next section concerning payment was passed over without discussion, but the section dealing with the rendering of accounts brought forth from the commission the objection that the Moncton contract contained a clause that payments would not begin until, after consultation, the commission had satisfied itself that the city could have delivered the current on the date specified in the contract.

Commissioner Thornton—"In our case it looks as though it does not matter whether or not we are prepared."

Mr. Baxter contended, however, that the commission might allow a similar clause to be inserted in the St. John contract.

Section 3 (d) deals with the penalty for non-payment of three consecutive monthly accounts by the city. By this clause the commission has the right to give the city thirty days' notice and if not paid then, may forthwith discontinue reservation, delivery and supply, and in case of notice of cancellation, all obligations and liabilities, the next commission under the proposed contract will cease and the city shall be liable to pay to the commission all arrears and interest and such further amounts as may be determined by arbitration under the provisions of the arbitration act to be sufficient to indemnify the commission for and against all damages by reason of the non-continuance of the contract.

"Pretty drastic section," commented Commissioner Frink.

Commissioner Thornton, soothed the commissioner's mind regarding the "danger" in this section. For one thing, he thought it hard to imagine the city of St. John defaulting for three consecutive months. "And then they give us thirty days' notice," he added.

Section 5 passed without much comment, but section 6 provoked more discussion. This deals with the right of the commission to discontinue supply for the purpose of safe-guarding property and for the purpose of making repairs, renewals or replacements. In all such cases, the commission, ages, where it is practicable, to give notice to the city.

Commissioner Thornton: "We need a steam standby. Suppose they were two or three weeks repairing?"

The mayor: "That's the whole story."

Commissioner Bullock felt there should be some provision made for the protection of the city, and Commissioner Wigmore agreed. The mayor here declared that the city needed a guarantee of continuity of service.

Commissioner Frink, however, observed that the commission claimed to have two generators ready. If one broke down, the other was ready to go right ahead. Commissioner Wigmore added

that there was also a double transmission line from Musquash.

Sections 11 and 12 were read. Commissioner Frink asked:

"Suppose that conditions arose that we found that our civic distribution system was cumbersome and improper, could we then sell to the N. B. Power Company?"

"No," replied the solicitor, "the contract calls for selling to the direct consumer only."

The mayor asked the solicitor if it were true that, irrespective of what offer that had been considered from the N. B. Power Company, the city could have been in possession of the property of the company with a promise that legislation would be enacted to ratify such an agreement.

Mr. Baxter repeated his opinion that the city had no power to acquire control, but if the government undertook to pass such legislation, then the city could safely act on such a promise.

Commissioner Frink again declared that it seemed essential to him to first decide the policy of distribution. If the council went to work and signed a contract for the energy and then voted down a civic distribution policy, it would take the whip hand from the city and place it in the hands of the Power company, because there would be no other system.

**WEARS TROUSERS; JAILED.**

Michigan Court Tells Girl Men Only Are Allowed to Appear in Them.

Owosso, Mich., Sept. 12.—Trousers are the raiment exclusively of men, Justice Hugh Nicholas ruled in sentencing Miss Thelma Crisler, nineteen years old, to ten days in the county jail after she pleaded guilty to disorderly conduct in masquerading as a man.

Trimming her hair short and donning masculine raiment, Miss Crisler a week ago started out to find employment, saying she had discovered man's opportunities are greater and his work easier than a woman's. She obtained employment at Durand and worked several days before it was discovered she was a woman. Pleading her own case before Justice Nicholas she contended many women had been riding horseback in breeches all summer and that she did not consider it a misdemeanor to wear male attire in working.

"But they were not trying to masquerade as men and you were," the court ruled.

**GIVES IT TO CHARITY.**

London, Sept. 12.—The £2,000 damages awarded to Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M. P., Parliamentary General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, in his libel action against the National Labor Press, Limited of Salford, for charging him, in the weekly journal, the Communist, with treachery to the miners during the coal strike in April, 1921, is being given to charity by Mr. Thomas.

"I went to law simply and solely to vindicate my honor," he said in an interview recently. "I had not the slightest intention or inclination to benefit myself financially."

Judgment for the £2,000 was given in

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February, but Mr. Thomas did not receive the amount until August 4. A great portion of the money, Mr. Thomas said, would go to charities in his own constituency, Derby, the Royal Derbyshire Infirmary and the Mayor of Derby's fund for the provision of boots and clothes for poor children during the winter would benefit, he said. It was his intention also to send a substantial donation to the Railwaymen's Orphanage, and perhaps, to other charities associated with railwaymen.

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