

POOR DOCKMENT

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1922

The Evening Times and Star

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POWER DISTRIBUTION.

In the event of the city taking over the distribution of the hydro-electric current some citizens profess a fear that incapacity at City Hall would prevent the people from getting the full benefit. That is a difficulty easily removed. There should be no difficulty in getting three outstanding citizens to act as a commission to control the distribution and conduct it without pay. The real work would be done by a man with a thorough knowledge of it, and an independent commission would completely eliminate the political element. There would be no strings attached to them. A satisfactory service would be promptly placed by that which would be satisfactory to the commission, and they would not be compelled to give up so much of their time as to injure their own business. The despatching note should be cut out of all discussion of this question. It is not creditable to the city or its people. It pleases certain interests to prey upon the fears of the taxpayers in order to serve their own ends. When a man comes along to exploit them and their resources until there is nothing more to exploit.

ST. JOHN HARBOR.

St. John harbor is not a liability but a great asset. The report for last year shows revenue from the harbor to have been \$154,608.91. Does this include the fisheries? In former reports they were excluded, yet they yield a revenue. The total expenditures last year are set down as \$167,072.72. Apparently, then, there was a deficit of a little over \$12,464 for the year. But in former reports there were always included in the expenditures amounts which ought to be charged to streets. Was that the case last year? In the receipts also should be included rental for certain wharves. Is it included? The Times believes that a complete itemized statement of the harbor expenditures will show that the harbor last year showed a surplus. But even if it did not better than the general statement shows, in a very poor year for the harbor, the citizens would have no cause to regard the harbor as something to be quickly rid of. This paper showed during the discussions of last summer that the harbor was yielding an annual surplus.

PASTEURIZED MILK.

Two correspondents in today's Times dispose very effectively of the charge that pasteurization increases the cost of milk. One of them goes further and shows that in a number of Canadian cities pasteurized milk is sold cheaper than raw milk is sold in St. John. The cost of milk is increased, however, by the present mode of delivery. When a dozen or more different teams are seen in a single street, it is obvious that there is too much overhead for the business. One team with a full load would do what several teams with small loads must be paid for doing. If the city were zoned so that there would not be so many teams in a single street there would be a saving to the consumer. That has been the experience in other cities. Why should St. John not have pasteurized milk delivered at minimum cost? The use of this milk reduces infant mortality and in that respect alone should be regarded as a necessity and since it does not cost the consumer any more even as at present delivered, the argument in its favor is unanswerable. It is only a question of time when the system will be introduced in St. John, as it has been in other progressive cities.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

The case for care of the feeble-minded was presented with great force before the Local Council of Women yesterday by Dr. Mabel Hanington. She says there are more than a hundred feeble-minded children in the schools of St. John. No proper provision is made for their care. There is need not only of special classes but in some cases institutional care. In Montreal this week at the annual meeting of the Day Nurseries the fact that there is great need for looking after the feeble-minded woman who is bringing children into the world, and that there should be keener supervision as to women who are entering Canada from other countries, was very strongly urged.

The director of the Children's Bureau said that in 2855 new cases of children death with very many of the mothers concerned were unmarried and feeble-minded, and that there was real need for some special provision for the mothers. Further, says the Gazette report, it was pointed out that such women were coming in from other countries, and that feeble-minded women were evidently escaping detection by the immigration authorities. It was also urged that provision for the feeble-minded should be made by the government. At the coming session of the New Brunswick legislature the report on the mental survey of the province will be submitted. It will no doubt make very clear the need of action in this province.

TIMELY CRITICISM.

The Governor-General told the people of Montreal the other day that slums ought not to exist in this new country. His Excellency also had a word to say about child-welfare in this connection. We quote: "I think you probably know that in 1920, 192 children died out of 1,000, also that some of those slums are crowded with a man with a thorough knowledge of it, and an independent commission would completely eliminate the political element. There would be no strings attached to them. A satisfactory service would be promptly placed by that which would be satisfactory to the commission, and they would not be compelled to give up so much of their time as to injure their own business. The despatching note should be cut out of all discussion of this question. It is not creditable to the city or its people. It pleases certain interests to prey upon the fears of the taxpayers in order to serve their own ends. When a man comes along to exploit them and their resources until there is nothing more to exploit."

THE PARTISANS.

A "County Councillor" in a letter in the St. Croix Courier, dealing with the public health act, says:—"The stalwart champions of the New Brunswick health act, in whatever part of the province you may find them, are those who are feasting off the public domain, and these are the white-collared gentlemen who go up and down the length and breadth of our province proclaiming that it only cost a trifle to each family to maintain them in their 'fat offices.' It would be quite useless to argue with a man who would give expression to such views as are here quoted. His case is hopeless. He does not possess the most remote knowledge of fair discussion. The fortunate part of the whole matter is that such men are elected as county councillors, to undo the work which real statesmen are endeavoring to do for the good of the province. It is not contended that the health act is perfect to the last detail, or that those in authority never make mistakes; but they should be credited with acting in good faith and for the public good. None of them are 'feasting off the public domain,' and the minister of health is himself poorer financially than if he had confined himself to his large practice and made no attempt to improve health conditions in his native province. He has, however, the consolation of knowing that his work will stand and his name be honored when those who allowed themselves to carry partisan politics into the discussion of public health matters, are estimated by a discriminating public at their real value."

HALIFAX CHRONICLE.

The Dominion government is showing that it recognizes the importance of taking active steps to promote immigration. A sub-committee of the Cabinet, composed of Hon. Charles Stewart, Senator Bostock, Senator Dandurand and Hon. Thomas Low, have been appointed to make an intensive study of the whole question and to formulate a report looking to the adoption of a definite line of policy. It is gratifying to note that the government has taken prompt action. We cannot afford to make undue haste, but neither can we afford to neglect doing anything that can be done to bring the right kind of settlers to Canada, in as large numbers and at as early a date as possible.

CANADIAN FINANCE—PREMIER GREENFIELD.

Hit the bulls-eye when in replying to a delegation which recently asked his government to shoulder additional financial burdens, he said: "It all works down to this. It is a case either of increased taxation or living within our means, and I want to tell you now that the time has come when the provinces, the cities, the towns and individual must live within their incomes; must economize. If we are to get out of the situation in which we find ourselves after years of over-expansion."

THE I. O. D. E. IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The I. O. D. E. in New Brunswick is calling for applicants for this year's award of the bursary of \$25 a year for four years to the son or daughter of a dead or disabled soldier or sailor. This will enable the winner of the award to study for four years in any Canadian college. Last year there was no applicant from New Brunswick. The applicants must be residents of New Brunswick and have passed the matriculation examinations but those now studying for matriculation may file their names. Papers for this purpose may be had by application to Mrs. R. C. Foster, 285 Church Street, Fredericton.

THE BIRDS OF GOD.

(Charles Kingsley.)
A floating, a floating,
Across the sleeping sea,
All night I heard a singing bird
Upon the topmost tree.

"Oh came you from the Isles of Greece,
Or from the banks of Seton,
Or off some tree in forests free
Which fringe the western main?"

"I came not off the old world,
Nor yet from off the new,
But I am one of the birds of God
Which sing the whole night through."

"Oh sing and make the dawning—
The night is long, the current strong,
My boat it lags behind!"

"The current sweeps the old world,
The current sweeps the new,
The wind will blow, the dawn will glow,
Ere thou hast sailed them through."

LIGHTER VEIN.

Happy.
Bobby wanted a donkey—and he had seen the donkey in a near-by field.

"What would happen if I stole that donkey?" he asked his father.

"You would get six months in prison," replied his father.

"You would not forget to feed it while I was away, would you father?"

"Jack Newgrange seems to have quite a bit of common sense."

"Don't let his mother hear you say that; she hates anything common."

THE CHANGING STYLES.

Mr. Pester—Practically, isn't it, for women to alter their figures to suit the styles.

His Wife—You needn't talk. Ever since the eighteenth amendment went into force I've noticed the men padding their hips.

OF ANOTHER RACE.

Mrs. Subbubs had hired a green country girl whose looks reflected the benefit of plenty of fresh air and wholesome country food. One morning Mrs. Subbubs entered the kitchen just after the grocer's boy had been there and she said to the girl, "Why Hester, what a rosy, happy face you have this morning. You look as if the dew had kissed you."

Hester's face grew still rosier and her eyes sought the floor.

"In answer to the question, 'he isn't a Jew his name is Michael.'"

LOGICAL.

Teacher—Tommy, who are the tallest people of all the races of man?
Bright Pupil—The Poles, ma'am.

Theodore Cooke was proud of his library.

"Yes," he explained to one of his friends, as he showed him into the large room, "I take great pride in my books. Whenever I find one of them with a torn leaf I put it through the legal process."

"What legal process?" the visitor asked.

"I have it bound over to keep the piece."

TEACHES STUDENTS HOW TO STUDY.

(Toronto Globe.)
Students who do not know how to study; this is one of the big problems at the university. Coming to college fresh from the high school, where the teacher is the leader, and lessons are set each day for preparation, the student is plunged into an entirely new system, where the professor presents the main ideas for the student to study and analyze them for himself. In the former case the teacher does most of the work; in the latter the student is required to do his own thinking.

Dr. F. Stanley Ryerson, secretary of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Toronto, as Student Adviser to the First Year Medical students, was particularly emphatic in his remarks on the importance of the student's own study. With a view to giving such students some useful hints along this line, he has written a booklet, recently published, entitled "The Process of Study."

This booklet emphasizes the great value of studying for a purpose of concentrating the attention on the work at hand and working systematically.

"The attitude of the student at school," he points out, "is usually based on the idea of as much work as he can get as much out of each course as possible."

The booklet suggests a useful method by which the student should be widely resorted to by students in all faculties and courses.

FORECASTS OF CALAMITIES IS GOOD GUESSER AT LEAST.

(Toronto Globe.)
The recent storms and strange vagaries of both the weather and barometer show that Prof. Gustav Meyer, the Hoboken astrologer, made some good guesses last week.

The Globe of February 17 predicted high winds, cold waves, thunderstorms, rain and sleet on the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd of this month. He also predicted that on these days there would be great calamities on land and sea, peculiar on electrical railways, and serious disturbances to telegraphic and telephone communications.

Figure it out for yourself. Thunderstorms on the 19th; the disaster to airship Roma on the 21st; rain, hail and sleet, electric railway tie-up starting on the night of the 21st. And the professor still has two February days picked out which he says will be noted for blasted repetitions.

A FAMOUS TAPESTRY.

The Muse du Louvre, Paris, has acquired a new treasure in the form of a magnificent piece of tapestry representing the Battle of Jarnac in 1569, in which a force of Catholics defeated a body of Protestant troops. The tapestry, which measures some 20 feet long by ten feet in height, depicts fights between infantrymen and cavalry, among the latter being the figure of the Prince de Condé, father of the great Condé, who is seen falling from his horse. The piece, which is a harmony of pale blue and rich lavande, has been derived of its upper border, but is otherwise perfect.

It is one of a series of 27 pieces woven between 1629 and 1631, at the Chateau de Cadillac, near Bordeaux, on the order of the Duc d'Epemon, of the favorite of Henri II. The whole series, which was purchased by Louis XIV. at d'Epemon's sale in 1682, disappeared for a century at the revolution. A single piece, the one just acquired by the Louvre, reappeared at Baron Pichon's sale in 1867, when it was bought by the Vicomte de Reiset, at whose recent sale it was sold for \$50,000 francs.

HISTORY OF CARLETON CO.

(Woodstock Press.)

There is a wealth of historical data, gathered at much trouble and expense that would have never seen the light of day but for the research work of the author, appearing in a history of Carleton county that will soon be issued by the publishers. It will be a practical condensation, as well of the writings of Drs. Raymond and Jackson dealing with the northern part of New Brunswick.

The writer, T. C. L. Ketchum, a Woodstock barrister, court stenographer, and former newspaper man, is well qualified to do justice to the subject.

We learn from the history referred to, many things of great interest, including the controversy between Great Britain and the United States over the boundary line between New Brunswick and Maine, and the fact that May, 1922, will be the 70th anniversary of the adoption of the Municipal system of government by Carleton county, which was the first county in the province to be so organized.

This brings up the thought that Carleton county should on July 1st celebrate the event by holding a grand pageant. The old agricultural implements should have a prominent place in the parade, and they could be put on exhibition during the pageant. Many of these articles are available. For instance a Mr. Orser has the first axe that his ancestors used to cut the first tree in the district where the town of Hartland is now situated. Plots containing representations of the early Indian and French settlers as well as John Jones (who writes of his camping experiences with the Indians on the island now known as Connel Park, about the year 1700) should be prominent, to be followed by floats showing the agricultural and industrial development of Carleton and Victoria counties.

PRINCESSES RUN RESTAURANTS

"In the dining room one sees some amply dressed, people—women who wear beautiful fur coats or sea-skin coats," writes Kenneth L. Roberts in the February Harper's, in a paper on the Russian refugees in Constantinople. "Usually these people are on the ragged edge, in another week or another month, if they are not in Constantinople, they will be sold and they will become public charges."

In charge of the dining room was a slender and distinguished looking lady about thirty-two years old. She was good looking in a pale, Russian manner, and her glossy black hair was plastered close to her head and around her ears in a style frequently adopted by the actresses when they play Russian parts. Her name was Tokareva. Her husband, who was a happy sort of person, though good at bridge and pursuing the wild boar and what not, left the entire management of his big estate on the River Don to her. These estates were so large I checked this statement up with several of his big estates on the River Don to her. These estates were so large I checked this statement up with several of his big estates on the River Don to her.

Madame Tokareva installed all sorts of improved farming machinery and made a tremendous success of the place. It was before the Bolsheviks came. Now the estates aren't being farmed at all, and Russia's loss is counterbalanced by the fact that Y. M. C. A. in Constantinople has a well-run dining room.

BUCKET SHOP METHODS.

The following illustration of methods employed by "bucket shop" operators is published in the Wall Street Journal:

"Some weeks ago a prominent exporter received a telegram calling him to his home from an individual styling himself as a partner in the prominent brokerage firm of— asking if he would like to make some money. The exporter, making a curt reply, hung up, but a few days later the same brokerage firm made a tremendous success of the place. It was before the Bolsheviks came. Now the estates aren't being farmed at all, and Russia's loss is counterbalanced by the fact that Y. M. C. A. in Constantinople has a well-run dining room."

"Then the exporter investigated. He found that the 'firm' was a notorious bucket shop and did not hold any membership in any exchange.

"A few days ago the exporter's secretary proudly showed her mistress that she had opened an account with a brokerage house and had already bought some stock.

"The latter recognized the name and realized that the 'man on the phone' had really made some money—for himself."

CRIME IS CRIME.

(Buffalo Express.)
A despatch from Belfast, Ireland, says: "A bomb thrown in Weaver street tonight killed one child and so seriously wounded three other children that they are not expected to recover."

There were numerous other casualties. A boy was exploded in Buffalo about two weeks ago, and while no one was hurt, there were five children in the house attacked who escaped death only by good luck. The Buffalo case was a Black Hand crime. What is there in the Belfast incident that entitles it to be regarded as of less vicious character? No political cause can be good enough to excuse the methods of the bomb-thrower and the secret assassin. Crime is crime, whatever the motive or wherever it occurs, and should be regarded only with the abhorrence that civilized society everywhere attaches to crime.

UNDER WHOSE FLAG?

(Christian Science Monitor.)
Dr. G. E. Lloyd, who recently lectured in London, declared that western Canada from Manitoba to British Columbia was "the last, best west. He pointed out that it had an area nearly as large as all Europe and asserted that the last great Anglo-Saxon nation was rapidly developing there on the prairies. There are about 3,000,000 people there now and they can easily be divided into three classes, native and English-born Canadians, Americans and foreigners. The dominating third, according to Dr. Lloyd, are Americans, and he advocated the sending out of teachers to spread British traditions and British ideals. Under whose flag will this nation be in twenty years' time he asked. Well, perhaps they will be under their own flag, if they are the last great Anglo-Saxon nation.

BRAINTREE'S DISTINCTION.

Braintree, where Princess Mary's wedding gown is being woven, had the distinction of making the robe of cloth-of-gold for King Edward VII, and the purple velvet for Queen Alexandra which were worn by them at their Coronation.

The manufacture of silk and crepe gives employment to some thousands of people in the town and district, Braintree crepe and silk being of world-wide fame. This industry replaced that of the woolen trade at the end of the eighteenth century. The woolen trade was introduced at the beginning of the fourteenth century by some clothworkers from Bruges. Edward III gave a great impetus to it, and as many as 60,000 families residing in the clothing towns of Essex were at one time employed as spinners, weavers and combers.

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