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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1919

The Evening Times and Star

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TOO BUSY?

The minister of public works is too busy to see a delegation from St. John. This is the substance of a telegram received from Mr. Wignmore, M. P. by Mayor Hayes on the eve of his departure with Com. Bullock to Ottawa. There is, however, a promise, that after reaching Montreal, Mr. Sifton will come to St. John and look over the situation. Hon. Robert Rogers, when minister of public works, came to St. John and after looking over the situation declared that the extension of the breakwater to Partridge Island was the work that should first be completed. Nothing has since been done.

Hon. Mr. Sifton, in the interest of the country, which built the new wharves on the West Side, should lose no time in preserving those wharves by extending the breakwater. Does he know this? Has his attention been directed to the urgency of the case by our representatives?

Hon. Mr. Sifton should also come down and see how inadequate are the port facilities to handle traffic over the new transcontinental, which because of the shorter haul should come to this port in winter. If he has not had the urgency of this matter impressed upon him, since it is a matter not of local but of national importance, he should get the information at the earliest possible moment, and the more so if the government is to take over the Grand Trunk.

The citizens of St. John must wake up. They must educate more of our statesmen and of the people of the west concerning the transportation map of Canada. The advantages of this port were recognized when war supplies were to be moved, but they seem slow to have been forgotten.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

Women's Institutes are now an international organization, and the women who are now met in convention in St. John can feel that they are in sympathetic touch with their sisters in the United States and in the Mother Country. No movement among women is fraught with more splendid possibilities than this which unites and directs the genius of the sex at the promotion of home-making, child-welfare, education, public health, and social regeneration. There is inspiration in the thought of combined effort on so great a scale for the realization of high ideals. It is a guarantee of social order and of healthy progress in a community when the women, regardless of race and class and creed, come together to discuss with high motives and clear minds the questions which concern the well-being of the homes and their inmates. This movement, which is still young, has already proved of immense benefit to our own province. In cases of emergency, such as the outbreak of an epidemic, the Women's Institutes furnish a centre for localised effort and broad co-operation. If it is desirable to awaken public sentiment in relation to any matter in the realm of health, morals or education, these Institutes provide a forum and a centre from which influence may radiate to produce the desired result. The Institutes in this province have done very valuable work in making country life more attractive, in awakening the ambition of girls, in showing how waste may be prevented and good taste cultivated; encouraging food conservation; preventing the spread of epidemics; promoting child-welfare, and developing among women that spirit of comradeship which means so much to a community. The field of effort is so wide and the opportunities for helpful service so many that the Women's Institutes must become a growing power for good throughout the country. Without taking sides in politics they can instruct women in the duties of citizenship as represented by the ballot, and thus influence legislation along lines related to the social and moral welfare of the community as a whole. The votes of women will play a most important part in the legislation of the future; and while the Institutes will not be influenced in their deliberations by partisanship, they may, by judicious discussion, stimulate in all men a desire to know more about public affairs, and to have a larger share in moulding public sentiment in favor of needed reforms. The people of St. John, where an active Institute is doing valued work, welcome the delegates from all parts of the province, who will go back to their own organizations with a new inspiration and a broader outlook on community problems and woman's part in solving them.

The appeal of Mr. George A. Henderson in behalf of the Historical Society for the preservation of the old market building in West St. John, over a hundred years old, should meet with universal favor. Men whose names were and are held in high honor frequented this old structure, and its preservation as a community building is very desirable. St. John has few landmarks of the old days. Attention to the monuments and inscriptions in the Old Bural Ground should also be a matter of civic pride.

The London correspondent of The Times-Star intimates that the Irish question is looming large again.

OUR VOCATIONAL BOARD.

Dr. Emery, as chairman of the vocational board, as well as of the general board of school trustees, has the opportunity as presiding officer to associate his name with a great forward movement in educational affairs in St. John. We have reached the point where a great advance is not only possible but absolutely necessary. Too long the city has lagged behind. The new vocational board held its first meeting last evening. It is composed of citizens who have the vision of better things, and the city council has made it financially possible to make a vigorous beginning this winter. The first need is a qualified director, under whom the formation of evening classes could be arranged for. Provincial Director Peacock last evening laid before the board a tentative programme covering a period of several years. He very properly regards it as essential to fix a goal and advance toward it with definite and determined purpose, rather than go along at haphazard and perhaps in the end get nowhere.

St. John must begin with evening classes this winter. Next year there should be day classes in vocational work and as soon thereafter as possible a fully equipped vocational or technical school building, the plan to be in operation day and evening, for the benefit of young and older persons. It will undoubtedly be found that the people will endorse a decided and advanced programme. It is to the interest of all parents to have provision made for the training of boys and girls in a practical way for gainful occupations. The present state of affairs has too long been neglected.

Dr. Emery while in New York last summer took occasion to visit schools there which give practical courses. Dr. Bridges while in England pursued the same course. Mr. Peacock has a very wide knowledge of the work, and gained more at Columbia University last summer. It will not be difficult for the new board to make a favorable beginning, and there should be no hesitation in pursuing a courageous course, relying upon a hearty public support.

THE SCHOOL DEBT.

The over-expenditure of the school board now amounts to \$101,818.46. This covers a period of years. The amount added last year was \$19,987.60. This over-expenditure should be wiped out, and the board should be given a sufficient amount each year to enable it to live within its income. If there is any feeling that the board does not wisely expend, let it be looked into; but the city must have schools and more schools, and cannot afford to starve its educational department. It is very easy to complain about taxes, but does anybody say we have too many schools, or that they are too good for the city? On the contrary there is not at this moment enough school accommodation in St. John. If any citizen or group of citizens believe school affairs can be administered as well or better than now at less expense, their views will undoubtedly receive consideration. In the meantime school accommodation must be provided as it is needed, and the city must give more—not less—attention to its educational needs.

THE VICTORY LOAN.

The fact that up to last night 163 applications for Victory bonds in this city had totalled \$22,750, is a good augury for the success of the drive. The total for the city and province at the end of the second day of the drive was \$238,320. The objective is \$8,000,000. As yet only the larger subscribers have been canvassed, and only a portion of them. The canvassers have a very large field to cover, and their initial success is of the most gratifying character. There are many thousands of people in New Brunswick who can subscribe for these bonds and are doubtless only waiting to be called on by the canvassers. It will take some time to cover the field, and in the end the record should show a larger number of individual subscribers than that of any previous loan. It must be clear to every person that upon the success of the Victory Loan depends the state of industry and commerce in Canada. Therefore it is to the interest of all to subscribe and contribute, however little, to this success.

The British Commons yesterday voted confidence in the government. Its recent experience will, however, cause the cabinet to free itself of any suspicion of autocratic tendencies.

The movies are doing some very effective advertising for the Victory Loan.

Cuba has plenty of sugar—if buyers have the price.

Have you got your Victory Bond?

Miss Florence Nimmo of North New Portland, Me., is exhibiting a freak ear of corn. The ear is fully developed and is filled for fully two-thirds of its length. At that point the kernels begin to break down and make way for well defined rows of oats.



(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

WEATHER.
All moods are due to weather. I often sadly think; when rain clouds get together they put me on the blink. They chafe my sunny spring, so you'll with me condole; they freeze, or pretty near it, the current of my soul. Outdoors it's raining, raining, with steady beat and slow; the night wind is complaining of some unchartered woe. It tells of ghastly sorrows that long dead people knew, and hints that our tomorrows will all be lemons, too. And I have grim forebodings that evil is in store; disaster, stern, corroding, is waiting at the door. But now the dawn is breaking, the night has journeyed by; and I, from sleep awaking, behold a cloudless sky. And I am lithe and chipper, and happy as can be, so silly, I ask, with great disdain; how could my feet grow chilly because of wind and rain? But when once more the torrent pours down from leaden skies, and when the winds, shrouding all the night with sighs, the furies will come to me, as always they have come; and I'll be sad and gloomy, and sick and out of kilter.

CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Dominion Happenings of Other Days

THE MICMAC INDIANS

In the pioneer days of the dominion, Indian tribes were found in large numbers where great industry flourishes now: all Canada was their hunting ground. Down by the sea one of the great groups were the Micmacs. When first visited by the whites they had already become slightly advanced in habits beyond the majority of the aborigines of the new land. In 1609 the French living at Port Royal, Nova Scotia, estimated their number at about 4000 souls with a fighting force of about 600 warriors. They were clothed in the skins of the bears, otter, beaver and fox; they had learned the art of softening skins and also of removing the hair. In summer their clothing was a girdle with a skin passing around the loins. Sometimes they wore a fur cloak that hung loosely from the shoulders but always the right arm was exposed and free for defence or offence. In winter they made shoes and stockings and their feet were covered with buckskin, tied at the front—the first type of moccasin. The squaws wore the same clothing with the addition of a girdle around the loose cloak. The hair was worn long, closely cut in the front and often tied in a bunch on top of the head with a feather thrust through the knob. Unlike many tribes they neither painted nor tattooed themselves but they were fond of necklaces of bright shells, in the making of which they became quite expert. They lived in movable wigwags, a conical tent made of birch bark fastened around poles tied at the top and enclosing a space about ten or twelve feet in diameter. During the summer they pitched their tents around the shores of the lakes and streams, and lived upon fish; when winter came they removed into the interior of the land and became hunters for the season. When winter came they lived in space enclosed by thick hedges with only one way of entrance.

THE GATHERING OF THE SHIPS.

(By George Stret, in The Sydney Bulletin.)
"Every vessel of the Australian fleet is now in Sydney Harbour."
These have come back from the grey seas.
And these have come home from the green;
They have tasted the tang of the battle breeze.
And their eyes in the dark have seen
The high death stalking, the low death creeping.
And the flame-death's banners unfurled.
While, to watch and ward, they steamed to guard
The faith of a shaken world.
These are our own, these are our own,
Steel of our heart and dream!
Never for us were the trumpets blown;
We knew not the death-fire's gleam;
But a thought came stealing, a voice came calling.
Full rivet and hammer working
The furnace steel and the then-laid keel
To the forge that the ages taught.
Under the cliffs, and the sea walls
Those from their wanderings cease;
The skies are blue and the sunlight falls,
And the great guns keep pace.
But they still shall listen at dawn and midnight.
For the watch of the seas is ours;
For Australia speaks where the Spring wind seeks
To whisper about their towers.
Castles that rode on the grey seas,
And the great guns that fired the dawn;
Let it be peace, but we hold these,
For our eyes and our hearts have seen
The high death stalking, the low death creeping.
And this shall our children prize:
That a nation's youth stood bold for truth,
And her ships were her hands and eyes.

LIGHTER VEIN

One of the Best.
"Is your husband a good provider, Dinah?"
"Yessum; he's a good 'providah all right, but I've always steerred dat nigguh's gwine ter git caught at it."

As For Figures.

"Figures won't lie."
"They're not supposed to," answered Ananias. "They're simply raw material in the hands of the expert."—London Answers.

What Makes Man Happy.

Mrs. Tungusmith—Miss Filmista's husband is so devoted. He spends all his time looking at photographs that she appears in.
Her Husband—That's not devotion. Any man could enjoy seeing his wife busy and silent at the same time.
Houston Post.

Always the Same.

Wife—But wouldn't you be lonely and miserable if I went away for a week?
Hub—Not a bit, dear.
Wife—Then I won't go.

Wise Willie.

Willie—Pa, buy me a pair of roller skates.
Pa—But, Willie, you need shoes worse than you need roller skates.
Willie—I know, but when I have my roller skates on the people can't see the holes in my shoes.

CHAIRMAN GARY ON THE STEEL STRIKE

(Extract from Speech.)

"It will be observed that the strike is not the result of any claim by any workmen for higher wages or better treatment or for any reason except the desire and effort on the part of union labor leaders to minimize the iron and steel industry. The action first taken by them in June was for the purpose of uniting all these organizations into one mighty drive to organize the steel plants of America."

"Without discussing for the present the merit or demerit of labor unions, it may be observed that union leaders openly state that they seek to minimize or, as they say, organize the whole industry of this country. Those who do not contract or deal with unions, although they do not combat, insist upon absolute freedom to both employer and employee in regard to employment and the management of the shops. The non-union employers and employees both stand for the open shop. The unions argue for the closed shop or, as the leaders now insist, the most of collective bargaining through labor union leaders."

"Every proposition contended for by the labor unions at the National Industrial Conference at Washington led to domination of the shops and of the men by the labor leaders. Every position taken by the other side centered on the open shop. This is the great question confronting the American people and, in fact, the world public, for from 80 to 90 per cent, or more of labor in this country is non-union. It is for them and the employers generally and the large class of men and women who are not, strictly speaking, employers or wage earners to determine whether or not it is best for the whole community to have industry totally organized."

Wants Open Shop.

"Judging by experience, we believe it is for the best interest of employer and employee and the general public to let what we term the 'open shop' thing permitting any man to engage in any service of any employer on terms agreed upon between the two, whether the workman is or is not connected with a labor union. The verdict of the people at large will finally decide this question, and the decision will be right."

CROSS-PURPOSES.

(New York Evening Post.)
Both in the Industrial Conference at Washington and in the senate we are getting exhibitions of political humbug. Men assert that they want the same thing, yet they fall into what they call irreconcilable differences. To the casual observer, however, these differences appear, however, they are really the same thing, yet they fall into what they call irreconcilable differences. To the casual observer, however, these differences appear, however, they are really the same thing, yet they fall into what they call irreconcilable differences.

Yes, Cold All Gone—Not A Bit of Cough Left

Feel great this morning. As soon as I felt it coming on yesterday I used Gray's Syrup and nipped it in the bud. Just couldn't miss an hour at the office, we are so busy and short-handed. Gray's Syrup is a habit in our family, the folks have used it for sixty years.

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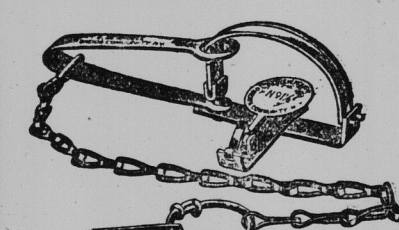
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WHY IT FAILED.

(New York Times.)
The Industrial Conference broke up because the labor group and the employers' group had not mastered the elementary principles of negotiation. A conference can never lead to an agreement when any of the parties begins by brandishing an ultimatum embodying ideas that were the subject-matter of the controversy as to which agreement is sought. Mr. Gompers provoked a controversial spirit and destroyed the conciliatory atmosphere of the conference when he forced the issue of the steel strike, with which the conference had nothing to do; and his attitude throughout was that of refusing to budge in any particular the demands of labor. The men of the employers' group, who doubtless pride themselves upon being guided in a greater degree than the representatives of labor by the spirit of reason and concession, must feel that they mis-



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"	1	car	Flue Linings
"	1	car	Plaster Board
"	1	car	Neponset Wallboards
"	2	cars	Paroid Roofing
"	8500	bags	Liverpool Coarse Salt

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MORNING NEWS

OVER THE WIRES

The British government last night won a vote of confidence on a motion in connection with the Defence of the Realm Act. The vote was 283 to 77.

M. H. Sprague, merchant of Halifax, was killed yesterday at Springfield Mines, N. S., in an automobile accident.

At the quarterly meeting of New Brunswick Chapter, I. O. O. F., in Moncton last night, Mrs. Robt. Fitzgandolph in the chair, it was decided to assist in the establishment of a war memorial fund to assist needy dependents of those who fell in action. The next quarterly meeting will be in St. John in January.

TORONTO POLICE TO INVEST IN LOAN

At a special meeting of the Police Benefit Fund in Toronto it was unanimously decided to invest \$55,000 in the Victory Loan. At the present time the fund has something like a quarter of a million dollars invested in government bonds.

LOCAL NEWS

T. C. Armour of the Y. M. C. A. staff left last night for Moncton to attend a conference of Y. M. C. A. physical directors of the maritime provinces.

At a meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon, with the president, Mrs. H. Colby Smith in the chair, the matter of raising money for the mission work in Palestine, as outlined by William Jessop, was discussed.

The Boys' Allenthy Club were entertained last evening at a Halloween tea by the Girls' Excelsior of St. Andrews church. Games and songs were indulged in. Miss Edith Girvan proposed a toast to the guests and Stuart Allan responded.

The patients in the St. John County Hospital were entertained last evening by a concert party of the German street Baptist church, consisting of Miss Kathleen March, Mrs. Walter Millican, Dr. P. L. Bonnell, Stewart Smith, Mrs. F. Archibald and Mrs. P. L. Bonnell.

The adult ladies' Bible class of the Queens Square Sunday school gathered at the home of Mrs. Robert Wills last evening to bid farewell to Mrs. Margaret Robinson, who is moving to Victoria. On behalf of the class, Rev. George Morris presented to her a traveling bag.

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