

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1920

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AN ONTARIO INSTANCE.

Northwestern Ontario has a grievance against the province of Ontario to some extent similar to that which the maritime provinces have against the Dominion, except that ours is made more serious by broken pledges. There is now a somewhat formidable agitation in favor of separating from Ontario and forming a new province. No such remedy is open to the maritime provinces, whose only course, if justice were continually denied them, would be to agitate for separation from the other provinces and the establishment of a compact maritime commonwealth under the British flag. It may be hoped such a contingency will never arise, but if these provinces are to be content the others must change their point of view and learn that there is an east as well as a west.

With regard to the movement in Northwestern Ontario a recent speech by Mr. F. H. Keefer, K. C., M. P., for Port Arthur-Kenosha, delivered at a convention of municipalities in Fort William tells the story. He said:—"Three courses lie before North-West Ontario: First, continue as you are; second, join Manitoba; third, start out on your own housekeeping. Amalgamation with Manitoba would make the support of the west. But we are the support of the west. Nothing can change that. Joining with Manitoba would be jumping from the frying pan into the fire. We would have to trot up to Winnipeg and walk around that capital educating the government to our needs. Again we would have an unwieldy province. The third plan is, in my mind, the best. The proposed new province would be bounded on the west by the Manitoba line, on the south by the Lake Superior and Lake Huron, on the east by the White River, and on the north by Hudson Bay. The area of this district, including the District of Patricia, would be seventy-two million acres. This area would more than double or treble some of the other provinces, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Manitoba. A probable name for the new province would be 'Superior,' and the capital would be the natural center of the district, the twin cities of Port Arthur and Fort William. Money enough to carry on the affairs of the new province and to open up and develop the district would be amply covered with revenues from the crown lands, minerals, fisheries, timber dues, succession duties, license fees, fines and the per capita grant of more than sixty cents from the federal government. The population of the proposed new province is well over one hundred thousand people. Not Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta or Saskatchewan had this many people to start with."

Mr. Keefer contrasted the areas and population of other provinces with that of Northwestern Ontario, and added:—"Why have they grown? Because they fought for themselves. Why are we standing still? What would be the effect if we let the world know there was a splendid, new domain, the province of Superior, not absolutely unproductive as the Trades Supplement of the London Times would have it? We want home rule. If we had our own government, with our own money to spend, labor, agricultural and pulp business, everything would move forward."

Another speaker, Mr. General D. M. Hogarth, M. P., for Port Arthur, said he was in favor of separation also. He declared that he was 100 per cent. for the principle underlying the eventual self-government of Northwestern Ontario. The district, he added, was not making progress under the existing system, and the logical procedure was to press for self-government by the people who had an intimate knowledge of the district and its possibilities. A report of the convention says:—"The convention did not record its opinion of this proposal but it is evident that many present favored it."

It may be taken for granted that this agitation will have some effect in Toronto, and that the provincial government will give serious consideration to its future policy in relation to the development of the northwestern portion of the province. In similar manner the people of the maritime provinces must get behind their premier and make it clearly understood at Ottawa that neglect and broken pledges will not be forever tolerated in this portion of the Dominion.

The Toronto Telegram is not well pleased by the selection of Hon. G. H. Ferguson as a conservative leader in Ontario. It intimates that in accepting leadership before he has been acquitted by public opinion of the implied charge of maladministration of the crown lands, he has "jeopardized the prospects of a public man." Without admitting that his administration of the crown lands was other than honest, the Telegram declares that "it is poor strategy to select a leader, however capable and honest he may be, who will be obliged to dissipate his energy, devote his oratorical powers and divert his study of public affairs in the defence of his own record when he should be concentrating his entire resources upon an attack on the administration he seeks to depose." The truth of this remark is illustrated by recent political history in New Brunswick.

THE MORAL ELEMENT.

Mr. Roger W. Babson, an eminent American statistician, made a very striking statement the other day when he declared that the world's troubles today are moral rather than economic. The following summary by the New York Evening Post of his statement of the situation is of particular value at the present time:—"Business conditions, according to Roger W. Babson, head of Babson's Statistical Organization, are not really determined by such things as bank clearings, foreign trade, immigration, railroad tonnage. These are merely the surface indications of the state of commerce and industry. The determining factor, according to Mr. Babson, is the moral fibre of the people. Prosperity and depression depend on the attitude of the people toward their work, their contracts, their employers and employees. In the last part of any period of prosperity there is a moral slump, leading to extravagance, inefficiency, and neglect of duties and obligations. From this business depression ensues. In the period of depression there develops thrift, self-denial, industry, integrity, and efficiency, laying the foundation for the return of business prosperity. The world's troubles today are therefore moral rather than economic. This is shown in profiting, cancellation of contracts, bond finance, baseball scandals, crime waves, and the cynical disregard of suffering in Europe. A renewed emphasis on the old-fashioned moralities, says Mr. Babson, is a prerequisite for the return of prosperity."

There can be no doubt that the mental attitude of the people has a great deal to do with hastening or lessening a period of depression. If they make up their minds that there is to be no serious depression the battle is half won, and the period of reaction will terminate more quickly. Difficulties should not be overestimated or feared, but faced courageously, with confidence in the future. In the words of Canadian Finance—"If we stick to our guns, determined to make good and take as our watchwords: 'Courage, caution and confidence' we shall be able to consign the 'blue ruin' army to their proper destination—the discard."

OPPOSES SELFISH POLICY.

In a recent address in New York, Mr. A. C. Bedford, chairman of the Standard Oil Company, plainly pointed out to the American people that to increase their tariff would not be an unmitigated blessing. He said:—"Europe is watching no phase of our political situation more intently than our action on the tariff. I am expressing the view of French and Italian bankers. I think generally, when I say that they would regard any material advance in our tariff as a further bar to their progress in relieving themselves of their debts by paying us in goods." Mr. Bedford pointed out that the United States has "a substantial interest in bringing about a settled political outlook abroad as well as at home." She must aid foreign countries to get back to normal conditions, if for no other reason than that they might meet their obligations to the United States. Mr. Bedford frankly praised the League of Nations, and said his own country should help. To stay out of the League and put up a high tariff would not be good for the United States any more than for the other countries.

This is sound reasoning, and cannot fail to impress itself upon the minds of intelligent statesmen.

The problem of unemployment grows more pressing in American and Canadian cities. Up to the present time St. John has less cause for complaint on that score than any of the larger cities. That is one fact to keep in mind when the pessimist goes forth to slay the confidence of the people.

Naturally the upper province manufacturers want such railway freight rates as will put maritime province competitors at a disadvantage, but what about the pledges given these provinces at Confederation? Do they constitute another "scrap of paper?"

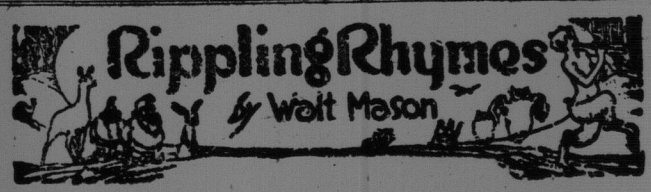
The conversion of the old prison building at East St. John into a vocational center in connection with the Boys Industrial Home is a good move, but a properly equipped industrial farm would be a better one.

The railway bridge and crossing at the end of Douglas Avenue will be discussed this evening by the Commercial Club. In this connection there is no question of expediency, but of what is right in the interests of the future of St. John. The right should prevail.

Will Fairbairn lead the city in the matter of vocational training? Many other towns in the province do so already. What is the matter with St. John?

RISKS LIFE FOR SHEEP.

Barnmouth, Eng., Dec. 10.—While many persons looked on, David Griffith risked his life to save a sheep. He was lowered by a rope a distance of 800 feet to a place where the sheep had remained for five days. He grasped the animal, and both were hauled to safety.



(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

TIPS.

I always tip the waiter who blithely brings to me my slice of alligator, and cup of sparkling tea. I don't believe in tipping, in principle less soon or later abolished it will be; but now I tip the waiter who brings my much to me. I see my neighbors waiting a long time for their meals, the manager berating, and making frantic appeals. Their words are fierce and gripping, they thunder and they screech; they don't believe in tipping, and practice what they preach. But I, who tip the waiter, am pushing through my face an egg and a boiled potato, with tact and princely grace. My grub is cooked to please me, my portwine and my owl, and there is none to freeze me with most forbidding scowl. And no one spills the gravy, the salad or the prunes, upon my whiskers wavy, or on my trousers. I am an ardent hater of tipping as a graft, but I shall tip the waiter until I'm dead or deaf; for I like prompt attention when I demand a stew, a hash all spiced with gentian, a goulash or ragout.

CANADA—EAST AND WEST.

Continued Happenings of Other Days.

BURYING A CHIEF.

In 1797 the French, in one of their assaults on English territory, killed a chief of the Nipissing tribe. The French were in charge of a large military convoy and had almost reached the place they sought when 1,000 savages suddenly swooped down upon them from a hidden bay and the chase began. As the French made their escape from the trap, they fired a farewell volley into the ranks of the savages. By a chance shot a famous chief of the Nipissing tribe was killed in his canoe. Instantly the chase was abandoned by the warriors and the night was broken by the terrible death wail of the braves.

For the moment the French were forgotten; the time for taking revenge would come later. The tribesman of the dead chief at once conveyed the body back to the native village. They painted their bodies in all the colors of the rainbow to indicate the grief of the savages and gave themselves up to sorrow and the funeral.

WHEN GRAMMA'S MAKIN' CAKE.

When I see raisins by the pound I know she's gonna bake. An' gee! it's fun to be around When grandma's makin' cake.

I sneak a chair an' drag it up, As near's I am able, Right where she's standin' in a cup On our old kitchen table.

An' then she takes some eggs an' things An' puts 'em in a dish, An' beats and beats an' mebbe sings While I sit there an' wish!

An' pretty soon she's kinda wise There's someone round the place, An' looks at me with saucy eyes An' crinkles up her face.

"Dye s'pose ye know," she says, "some kid Who'd stoned these raisins quick, An' eat a few, an' if he did It wouldn't make him sick!"

An' then I stage 'em just as fast, An' lay aside a few To eat 'em all at once; they last Lots longer if you do.

An' then she puts in other stuff An' stirs to beat the bun An' stops an' says: "Guess, that's enough."

An' pours it in the pan. An' when she's through, an' all the rest An' slammed the oven door, Then it's the time I love the best, That I've been waitin' for.

An' when I'm 'fraild she's most forgot An' sit at me and smiles a lot An' let me scrape the dish!" —By Dorothy M. Strobek.

LIGHTER VEIN.

Mother—No, Willie, for the third time, I tell you that you can't have another puppy!

Willie (in despair)—I don't see where pa gets the idea you're always changing your mind.—London Ideas.

"I trust that your honor will excuse me this time," said an habitual drunkard at the police court. "It is my misfortune. I am a child of genius."

"And what is your age?" questioned the magistrate.

"Forty-two years."

"Then it is time you were weaned. You'll have to do 14 days away from the bottle!"

Pa's Handy Excuse.

"Ma insists on a change in government."

"That so. What particular thing is she opposed to?"

"The income tax."

"Yep. Says ever since that was put in force Pa has always had an instinctful falling due every time he's wanted a new dress."—Detroit Free Press.

A shy young man had been calling on the "sweetest girl in the world" for many months, but, being bashful, his suit had progressed slowly.

Finally she decided she ought to set things going, so the next time he called she pointed to the rose in his coat and said, "I'll give you a kiss for that."

A crimson flush spread over his countenance, but the exchange was made. Then he grabbed his hat and started to leave the room.

"Where are you going?" she asked in surprise.

"To the—florist for more roses," he called back from the front door.

When We Wound Up The Watch On The Rhine

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

XIII. (Continued from Thursday)

As the march towards the Rhine progressed, the conditions of the country continued to improve, so that by December 10, when the Canadians left the vicinity of Eichenfeld, they began to encounter some prosperous and more pretentious looking towns than had been their experience.

Near the Rhine.

One of the units of the Second Division had its headquarters in the school at Ramershoven and there they were given a realistic demonstration of the saying, "What's bred in the bone, etc.," at least so far as the Hun is concerned. As the column marched into the town, the school was just being dismissed and the young Germans were gathered in the playground evidently engaged in some verbal altercation. Their young voices, raised in guttural harangues injected a jarring note into otherwise peaceful surroundings. Suddenly from the outskirts of the crowd a crowd of eight or nine years, with a piece of wood resembling a pick handle in his hand, eluded his way through the throng until he was behind the two boys who seemed to be the central figures in the dispute. Raising his weapon above his head, he brought it down with resounding whack on the cran of one, felling him to the ground.

This was the cause of renewed argument as the one who had been felled failed to see the joke in the young Hun's action and he immediately broke up the assembly. The incident left an impression of the minds of those who witnessed it and recalled some of the actions that were reported of the "others" of these lads in the days when Belgium was living under their military rule.

The Unwelcome Guest.

Although the German people as a whole seemed to be of the army of occupation with apparent indifference and did all that might be expected of them in providing accommodation for the night in the towns in which the units stopped, there were a few who could not close the covers on their hymn or hate, even though they were aware of what the consequence might be. One German householder in particular was loath to have his child sleeping under his roof. When asked what accommodation he had he granted roughly that he had none. He admitted that he had five bedrooms, and that his family consisted of himself, his wife and one child. In reply to a question from the biller in officers, he said that his wife slept in one room, himself in another and the child in the third, while the other two were reserved for guests.

"All right," replied the officer, "you will have a few guests tonight, and not only in the guest rooms but also in one other. So the obstinate householder lost by his objection and that night he and his family took their repose in two rooms while the other three held a half dozen tired Canadian Tommies.

(Continued on Saturday)

PRESENTING PAINTING TO EMPEROR OF JAPAN

During his recent visit to Japan as one of the Canadian delegates to the World's Sunday School Convention, John W. L. Dorster, a Toronto portrait painter, presented one of his own pictures, a painting of the Emperor and Empress of Japan, to Their Majesties on behalf of the convention.

This picture was taken of Mr. Dorster in Tokyo for the British and Colonial Press, Ltd.

SOCIALIST HEAD OF AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC

Vienna, Dec. 9.—Dr. Michael Hainisch was today elected president of Austria, by the national assembly. Dr. Hainisch is a prominent Socialist. He was born in Gloggnitz, Lower Austria, in 1858 and was educated in the Universities of Vienna, Leipzig and Berlin.

Miss Ella Elizabeth Reeves, daughter of Mrs. Mary Reeves, London, Eng., was united in marriage yesterday at the Mission church by Rev. J. J. Young, to Mr. H. Ricketts, son of Mr. and Mrs. K. Ricketts, 10 Magazine street.

At the Methodist church, Oak Point, on Wednesday, Miss Mabel Fiewelling, daughter of Captain and Mrs. D. A. Fiewelling, was united in marriage by Rev. Robert Smart to Captain George Hedley Patterson, son of Alexander Patterson.

Mrs. Allan Kendrick, well known in Shediac, died recently at her home in New Haven, Conn., after a brief illness from pneumonia. She leaves one daughter, Mrs. Amasa Weldon, of Moncton.

Galvanized Ash Barrels

The only safe way to keep hot ashes—in town or country—is in a galvanized ash barrel.

We have them—the strong and well made kind.

Price, \$5.50

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A MODERN Aladdin's Lamp.

You press the switch and instantly the white magic of the light reveals what the dark has so cleverly hidden. See our many styles. Don't ask for a flashlight—get an Eveready DAYLO.

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"I use it because it is practical—one dish does the work of two. I bake and serve in the same dish for it looks well on my table."

PYREX saves time in the kitchen, saves fuel—saves dishes. It is made of a special glass, keeps clean and is guaranteed against breakage in actual oven use.

Use PYREX for every meal.

EMERSON & FISHER Limited

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His Christmas Gift

Does he shave? Whatever razor he now uses, he will be glad to get the BEST RAZOR IN THE WORLD—

Gillette SAFETY RAZOR

Twenty-four of the Keenest Shaving Edges ever produced go with every GILLETTE Set

The Wished-for Gift

Everybody will be looking for something useful this Christmas.

Why Not Silk Underwear?

An exquisitely dainty and most pleasing expression of friendship. We are showing a most complete stock at very moderate prices, as for instance:

Silk Camisoles, prettily lace trimmed and embroidered with silk flowers. \$1.50 to \$4.80.

Silk Nightdresses in flesh and white lace and ribbon trimmed. \$10.00 to \$13.75.

Silk Combinations, Jap Silk, Jersey Silk, Crepe de Chine and Satin, white and flesh, from \$4.65 to \$10.50.

Boudoir Caps, white and colors, silk and lace, \$1.15 to \$4.75.

Underskirts in Jersey and Taffeta Silk, all colors, from \$6.90.

F. A. DYKEMAN & CO.

SHIPPING

ALMANAC FOR ST. JOHN, DEC. 10.

High Tide... 11.31 Low Tide... 5.59
Sun Rises... 8.01 Sun Sets... 4.37

PORT OF ST. JOHN

Sailed Yesterday.

Str Dunbride, Newnam, 4157, for Glasgow and Liverpool via Halifax.

Str Bangkok (Fr), Esnee, 5067, for Marseilles, France.

BRITISH PORTS

Glasgow, Dec. 8.—Ar. str. Pretorian, Montreal.

Newport, Dec. 8.—Cld. str. Scottish, Bard, St. John, N. B.

FOREIGN PORTS

New York, Dec. 9.—Ar. str. Columbia, Glasgow; Oscar II, Copenhagen.

Triste, Dec. 6.—Ar. str. Pathonia, New York.

MARINE NOTES

Sailings yesterday otherwise than coastwise were the steamers Dunbride for Glasgow and Liverpool and the Bangkok for Marseilles, France.

MORNING NEWS OVER THE WIRES

The body of a man who died on Thursday night from inhaling gas in a New York house was yesterday identified as that of Charles McDonald, a writer of 105 Close street, Montreal. Inquiry at the Montreal address elicited the information that there had been a Ralph McDonald there, but no Charles, and that Ralph had gone to New York some time before. Ralph (R. S.) came originally from Halifax, and had one daughter eighteen months old in Montreal at present.

Several hundred men and women employed by the Wabasso Cotton Company at Three Rivers, Que., were dismissed by the company because they did not work on Wednesday, a Catholic holiday. An attempt will be made to straighten the matter out.

At a meeting of cotton and woolen manufacturers in Boston, yesterday, a decision of the executive committee of the textiles manufacturers' association on Nov. 29 to reduce wages was ratified. The cut will amount to 22 1/2 per cent. and ordinarily would affect \$25,000 operatives in the six New England and New York states. The reduction is expected to go into effect on Dec. 20 and in some cases on Dec. 27.

The much heralded British Empire Steel Corporation seems to be hanging fire at present and rumor has it that for the present at least the consolidation will embrace only four companies whose field of operation lies in the maritime provinces. They are the Dominion Steel Corporation, the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, the Halifax Shipyards and the Acadia Coal Company. Several

PORT OF RIGA TO REOPEN

Riga, Latvia, Nov. 10.—(A. P. Correspondence)—American shipping agents have recently visited Riga and say it is likely that regular sailings of American ships between America and the Baltic ports will be inaugurated providing passenger as well as freight service. Revel, Riga, Libau, Memel and Dantz are have become centers from which the large Jewish emigration from Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia is moving or preparing to move toward America.

Since the war only one American merchant ship, the Wheeling Mold, has visited the port of Riga. It carried chiefly by Red Cross and relief supplies and called at most of the important Baltic ports.

HOUSES AT MASTER'S BURIAL

London, Eng., Dec. 10.—During the funeral of William Selby-Lowndes, master of the Waddon Chase Hunt, twenty-one couples of the original pack of hounds stood at the churchyard gate and when the coffin had been lowered into the grave the dogs filed past their master's resting place.

NEW BOOKS AT MEDONALD'S LENDING LIBRARY

In Chancery... Galsworthy Egan... Halworthy Hall Age of Innocence... Edith Wharton The Dangerous Inheritance... Forester Derek Gascoigne... Clare Desmond The Dreams of Jeopardy... MacGrath Missy... Dana Gold The Loop of Gold... David Lyne