

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1920

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THE STATUS OF WOMEN.

Lieut.-Gov. Pugsley told the members of the National Council of Women last evening that women should not rest until they are represented in both the commons and the senate, and until absolute equality with men is accorded them in all official positions in the civil administration of the country. His honor very properly pointed out that this is a natural sequence to the franchise given to women. For himself, he saw no reason why a woman should not be governor of New Brunswick. Twenty-five years ago this would have been regarded as very advanced doctrine, and quite too much advanced for acceptance in these parts. Today, however, with women on school and hospital boards, in city councils, in legislatures, on the bench, and in the British parliament itself, he would be a hopeless Bourbon who could not see that what Lieut.-Gov. Pugsley forecasts is as certain to come to pass as that day shall follow night. It is, therefore, that women assemble to discuss matters of national importance and accustom themselves to think nationally and act in the spirit of a broad and true democracy. Chief Justice McKeown told the members of the National Council last evening that women are not as democratic as men, and quite a number of his hearers agreed with him. That difficulty must be overcome by all as undoubtedly it has been by those women today occupy representative positions. Mrs. Hamilton's advice is good. She would have women learn first to work heartily with each other, and then with the men.

CANADIANIZATION.

Chief Justice McKeown went to the root of the question of Canadianization at the Women's Council meeting last evening when he asked whether we think of it in terms of New Brunswick, or Saskatchewan, or Quebec, or Mrs. Hamilton of Toronto revealed a not less broad conception of the subject when she observed that there are Canadians who need to be Canadianized. It is not a question of class, of creed, of language, of tradition, or of race; but of great underlying principles broad enough to be a fit foundation for the national life; and associated with ideals lofty enough to give assurance of an ever upward trend. It is a thing of the spirit, so broadly human as to inspire the community of effort in promoting the great essentials of unity amid diversity of race and creed and class. It must bring together in Canada the English and the French, and in the province of Saskatchewan, for example, the native Canadians of British and French stock, the Russians, Austrians, Norwegians and other foreign-born elements of the population. The schools must be the greatest unifying force, and there the Canadian spirit must be developed and fostered. The schools, with their evening classes and their special agencies are already doing a great work in the west. Mrs. Hamilton pleads for intelligent enquiry through local Councils of Women concerning what is already being done anywhere along the line of Canadianization, a careful study of the reports, and then an effort to co-ordinate and broaden the work. This is a business like programme, which must commend itself to the National Council.

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT.

Should a prohibitory law be observed or disregarded? One would think that all citizens should be law-abiding, but there is at least one in the city of New York who does not register it that class. He said as much to the New York Evening Post, and that newspaper promptly told him what it thought of him. His remarks were called forth by an editorial in the Evening Post, headed "The Final Word on Prohibition," which said: "Prohibition prohibits. That is the gist of the unanimous decision handed down by the supreme court yesterday. The Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act are constitutional. The nation is dead. The decision means that even the pitiful attempt at evading the manifest will of the nation by providing for 25 per cent beer and light wines is outlawed. The constitution means what it says; congress means what it says; and the supreme court gives the final touch of sanctity to the proceeding. Any citizen who makes or sells liquor is as much of a law-breaker as if he picked pockets. It is an open secret that the prohibition law has been grossly violated in this city all along. This lawlessness must now end. Yesterday's decision removes the last vestige of excuse for failure to comply absolutely with the Volstead act. No one who assists in violating it can be called a good citizen. The buyer of a drink is no better than the seller."

The dissenting reader began his letter in reply by boasting of his connection with "a family three hundred years old in its services to America," and added that he was sixty-three years old, a member of the Episcopal church and he thought his friends would say "a gentleman of probity and high moral character." Having thus located himself to his own satisfaction he admitted that he was a moderate drinker, and said further: "I resent the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement most bitterly. The

passage of this law was the greatest fraud ever perpetrated on the American people since the theft of the election from Mr. Tilden. I am as much in sympathy with its violators as I was with the barons at Runnymede or men who threw the tea into Boston harbor." The Evening Post did not mind matters in its reply, which was as follows: "This, if our greatly respected reader will pardon us, is exactly the point of view of the anarchist, or any other kind of ultra-radical, who purports to make his own opinion, his own feeling—and those of the minority to which he belongs—about the righteousness and justice of any decision of the majority the test and standard of personal and group obedience. The democratic way, the American way, is to accept the decision loyally and then work like a beaver to convince one's fellow citizens; to turn the minority to which he belongs into a majority and bring about amendment or repeal. Secret or open violation of legislation lawfully enacted (and the supreme court has left us no room for doubt upon that point) is on a small scale both cowardly and sacrilegious, on a large scale rebellion and civil war—'overthrow of government by force and violence.' As Henry Demarest Lloyd once said: 'Revolution and repudiation have no place in the vocabulary of our governing people.' It is the right of our correspondent to argue and agitate for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment or the modification of the act of enforcement. Any other attitude belongs to the category of personal law breaking or of seditious conspiracy."

It appears that there are some United Farmers in Quebec, after all. It is announced that a convention will be held in Montreal on June 29, "to discuss what steps will be necessary for them to keep the men from deserting the farm and going to work in the city, and also for the protection of those who are already engaged in tilling up soil." One thing the farmers of Quebec want, according to Mr. R. H. Sauvage, Secretary of the United Farmers' Association for the province, is the removal of the duty on agricultural implements, which he says are selling 50 per cent. cheaper in Europe than here, though they are manufactured in Canada and the United States and shipped across the ocean. The farmers also want agricultural banks in Quebec and it is proposed to appoint a propaganda committee to spread their views. Mr. Sauvage also hopes the Association will soon have its own representatives in parliament.

The American Federation of Labor has requested the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks to admit negroes to full membership. Thus, says an American exchange, "more than a half century after emancipation, forty years after the founding of the American Federation of Labor, negroes are approaching a position of equality in trade unionism." The same journal remarks: "The American Federation of Labor includes about 110 national and international unions, and of its 1919 convention nearly fifty international officials reported no color line. That convention pointed that negroes shut out of any international union might form federal laws. It is the historic policy of the A. F. of L. to organize all workers without regard to sex, religion, race, politics or nationality. Its strength depends on this policy, and all obstacles to it must be overridden."

The Standard has taken up the cudgels for the Kings county milk dealers who cut off the supply of milk for this city at less than one day's notice, and it lectures those who have the temerity to complain. The Standard quite overlooks the fact that the rise of the milk business was due to the fact that St. John people bought the milk. They bought from Kings county anticipating a continuous supply. Their buying brought prosperity to Kings county farmers. Now they are suddenly left without milk because there is a dispute between the farmers and the railway. They have just cause for complaint, and for making such arrangements as will insure them a steady supply of milk for the children, the hospitals and other institutions, and the public at large.

Lieut.-Gov. Pugsley made a strong point last evening when he urged before the National Council of Women that development of natural resources should go along with their conservation, and his illustration of the use of electricity for light and heat showed how closely such development relates to the comfort of the homes of the people.

The formation of one large Tourist and Resources Association for the province is a step forward. The province is a unit and its people should work heartily together, putting all petty local prejudices aside for the general good. What helps one part of the province helps all.

Charles Rhodes, who committed suicide at Sacramento, Cal., left a will bequeathing to Mrs. Mary Nelson a bank account of \$2,500 and fifteen bottles of whisky.

Rippling Rhymes

Walt Mason

(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

ALL ALIKE.
The times are punk, the prospects yellow, conditions are a shame; and each man roasts the other fellow and says he is to blame. I throw some demerics at my neighbor because he talks all day; he sidesteps hard, productive labor, puts up no helpful hay. But when I say he is a traitor to useful industry, he says he knows one who is greater, and shies a brick at me. While I sit writing up this drab age, my neighbor wrings and weaves, the country's pressing need is cabbage, and turnips and sprouts and beans. If I'd get land, and grow upon it a crop of seedless prunes, 'twould help out more than any sonnet, than any rippling tunes. Then he resumes his elocution, hands out the air that's hot, and says we'll have a revolution before we know what's what. Our lives would soon be rich and hellow, the times he smooths as with a comb if we could make the other fellow get down to Old Brass Tacks. But when we urge him to get busy, and go and earn the price, he says, with nerve that makes us dizzy, "Just take your own advice."

CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Domestic Happenings of Other Days

BRITTON BATH OSLER.

On June 19, 1889, Britton Bath Osler, destined to be one of the greatest criminal lawyers ever reared in the dominion, was born in the County of Simcoe. There were six sons in the family—one of the others was the late Sir William Osler, a famous physician—and the father, living to the great age of ninety years, saw two of his sons reach the top notch of fame and fortune in Canada and overseas. Britton, the third son in the family, was educated at the public schools of Barrie, Ont. Later he attended the University of Toronto, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1899. After he was called to the bar he practiced law in Dundas. In 1914 he was appointed crown prosecutor and later as a private counsel he removed to Toronto, where he made his great success. In 1905 his first prominent honor came to him when he was appointed one of the prosecuting counsel in the trial of Louis Riel at Regina for treason in connection with the Northwest Rebellion. In it he showed the wonderful legal knowledge that was to be so conspicuous in all his work. Then followed a great array of criminal cases in which he figured. There was the famous Birchall-Bennett murder trial at Woodstock. He was prosecuting counsel and his address to the jury on the facts of the case, and his masterpieces of legal summary. He spoke for five hours with only a few slips of paper. So wonderful was it that some papers printed the amazing speech in full. Then followed the Henderson case at St. Thomas, the MacWhirter trial at Brampton, and the Hyams case at Toronto. He was known then as the greatest criminal lawyer of the time and his appearance in any case crowded the court to the doors to see him in action. Politics in his younger days had some attraction for him and he contested a seat in a Liberal by-election in 1892. But he preferred the life of the criminal lawyer and was in line with the time and his appearance in any case crowded the court to the doors to see him in action.

DAFFODILS.

I wander'd lonely at a cloud
That dots on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host of gold daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the Milky Way,
They stretch'd in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay;
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced, but they
Outdid the sparkling waves in glee:
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company:
I gazed—and gazed—but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought.

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

LIGHTER VEIN.

"Are these lady barbers a success?"
"So far as I know, they are. I heard one of them discuss the World's Series most intelligently."—From the Pittsburgh Sun.

No Sympathy Due.
"Don't you think Mr. Higgins is suffering from exaggerated ego?"
"No," answered Miss Cayenne. "He doesn't suffer. He enjoys it."—Washington Star.

Sure Proof.
"She's not his wife."
"What makes you think that?"
"No man would stand that long with his wife looking into a jewelry store window."

A company had opened a new swimming plant in the place and as a consequence sent a free ticket to the mayor. The worthy man was pleased, but he began to wonder when another ticket arrived. Sitting down he wrote to the bath proprietor as follows: "Gentlemen,—You are a complimentary ticket I received as suggestive. If you send me a third I shall take it as a personal insult."

Trade was bad with the timber merchant and he was sitting in his office, musing gloomily over the outlook, when there entered a well-dressed man with a quiet thoughtful face.
"Do you sell beechwood?" he asked bluntly.

"I do, sir," replied the merchant, rising with alacrity from his seat, and hoping devoutly for a large order. "We can supply to the highest order. We're in the log or the plank."

He began to rummage through the papers on his desk for a price list; but the man stopped him.
"O, I don't want as much as that," he said. "I only need a bit to make a diddle bridge."

RAISE IN WAGES AND DECREASED EFFICIENCY

(Montreal Herald.)

According to the parliamentary secretary of the board of trade, the wage cost per ton of coal mined in Great Britain in 1919 was 6 shillings 4 pence. In 1919 it was 18 shillings 7.68 pence. In the same period the number of miners employed showed the relatively small increase of 4.7 per cent. It might at least be supposed that, with the promised efficiency from better wages and conditions, there would be some increase in the per capita production of coal. So far from this being the case, the amount of coal produced for each miner in Great Britain was in 1919 259 tons, and in 1918 197½ tons.

This is a decrease of production per capita of 23.7 per cent. But when the increase in wage cost of 193 per cent and the small increase in the number of miners are considered, it is clear that the loss in efficiency is much greater. It is an interesting sum in algebra which is commended to those of our mathematical readers who like to tackle such equations. What is more important at this time, as concerns ourselves, is the relation of high wages to efficiency. Wages adjusted to the high cost of living and working conditions have been taken by our economists, and particularly by our politicians, as being something which which must be conceded to the worker unconditionally. The moral implication has been shockingly clear. If the miner is to have better wages and better housing conditions does not make him a better man, and therefore a better citizen, can it be by any stretch of imagination, that he comes into court with clean hands? On this subject, which is not a political one, scores of our own industries, apparently, after a certain point, the better his the poorer his work.

A legalized minimum wage, as the world has proved for itself from the time of the Dictator in 1917, is unworkable because it tends to become a maximum wage and a source of more questions. But there is a minimum wage which employers of the more enlightened kind increasingly recognize. This gives the worker not merely a bare living wage but a margin for comfort and thrift. But the wage which is in the hands of the workers he leads, and must begin by reduced wages. If it begins, as it usually does, by half, or part time at the full union scale, the cut in wages is still there. It is dispiriting in a labor union which is something of a statesman, that he utterly ignores the destructive underproduction of the workers.

Arguing from his class point of view, Mr. Gomers demands reduction in the high cost of living, but completely fails to see that the first and greatest step is in the hands of the workers he leads, and must begin by reduced wages. If it begins, as it usually does, by half, or part time at the full union scale, the cut in wages is still there. It is dispiriting in a labor union which is something of a statesman, that he utterly ignores the destructive underproduction of the workers.

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

Anglican bishops from afar are already en route in London, in anticipation of the Lambeth conference, which opens early in July and lasts about five weeks.

Bishops from every part of the world are expected, between 250 and 300—the Daily Chronicle hears—including those of the Episcopal Church of America and representatives of colored races. These conferences, started in 1878, are due ten years. One should have been held in 1918, but it was thought expedient to defer it until this summer.

It will begin on Saturday, July 3, with a reception at Canterbury Cathedral, at which the Archbishop gives an address of welcome. The meetings at Lambeth Palace will be as follows:

July 3 to 10—Full conference sessions, in full session.
July 10 to 17—Conference in full session.
Discussions may be expected to range over re-union, missionary problems, Christian science and theosophy, marriage and morality questions, Christianity and international relations, position of women within the Church, the relation of the Church to social and industrial problems.

"The conference has no technical or legal authority," said a Church dignitary, "but obviously great moral weight attaches to the deliberations of the bishops of the Anglican communion from all over the world."

GERMANY'S STUDENT BODY.

There are at present 110,000 students enrolled at the twenty-one universities and various technical institutes of university grade in Germany. Berlin heads the list with 14,587; Leipzig is second with 7,409 and Klostok is last with 1,598. Of the three new universities, Frankfurt has an enrolment of 4,235, Hamburg 2,189 and Cologne, which is not yet fully established, 2,438. Of the total 8,250 are women. The distribution of this, the largest number of students ever enrolled in Germany, is not without significance. There are 16,534 students of medicine as against 16,048 in 1914. There are 3,307 students of dentistry as compared with 976 in 1914. The greatest increase is in the department of political economy, which enrolled 3,876 students in 1914 and at present has 10,835. The departments of theology and pharmacy show a considerable decrease. The German student body during the war students were debarr'd from studying and that they are now making up for lost time.

Shoots Wife and Self

St. Stephen, N.B., June 17.—Reports received here say that Ivan Little fired a shot from a revolver at his wife, hitting her in the hip and then turned the weapon upon himself, the bullet striking just

Y. W. C. A.

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below his heart. He was brought to the Chipman Memorial Hospital where it is said there is little hope for his recovery. It is alleged that he had differences with his wife over another man.

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