

POOR DOCUMENT M C 2 3 5

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1922

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 13, 1922.

The St. John Evening Times is printed at 27 and 29 Canterbury Street, every evening (Sunday excepted) by The St. John Times Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., a company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act. Telephone—Private exchange connecting all departments, Main 2437. Subscription Prices—Delivered by carrier, \$4.00 per year by mail, \$3.00 per year in Canada. By mail to United States \$5.00 per year. The Times has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces. Special Advertising Representatives—NEW YORK, Frank R. Northrup, 350 Madison Ave.—CHICAGO, E. J. Power, Manager, Association Bldg. The Audit Bureau of Circulation audits the circulation of The Evening Times.

THE HYDRO QUESTION.

The February number of The Clerk, just out, devotes a good deal of attention to the hydro question and contains a striking article by Mr. Herbert Phillips on that subject. In an editorial, the Clerk says:

"What we need is men capable of carrying out big things—men with vision and foresight. We feel sure that our city council will not let it be said that St. John blocked the progress of the whole province by turning down the offer of cheap power from the Musquash development. It is the duty of the city council of St. John to take over and distribute the Musquash power if they wish to prove that they are studying the interests of the citizens. Any agreement made that will provide for private profit at the expense of the citizens will be directly against their interests. What happens during the next few weeks will decide whether St. John is to progress or to stand still."

In another paragraph the Clerk says that up to the time of writing "more than one thousand substantial citizens have shown their confidence in Mr. Phillips' endeavor by signing a petition for municipal ownership, and it is expected that this number will soon be increased to five thousand."

The power from Musquash will soon be available. The citizens are still without anything like a definite statement of the cost of a civic distribution system. They want that information, and they have no doubt that it will prove that large saving to the consumer of light and power can be made.

THE FREE KINDERGARTENS.

It would be a very simple matter for the ladies who give time and energy and money to the conduct of the affairs of the Free Kindergartens to withdraw and confine their attention to their own personal concerns. By so doing they would escape criticism. To their credit be it said, they do not withdraw, but go on working for the benefit of the children. The five kindergartens reach about two hundred and fifty children, and they are children who need to be reached. Homes are made brighter because they are reached. It is really beneficent work. It deserves hearty public support. The supervisors and their assistants are trained and devoted workers whose heart is in their work. They are not overpaid. The financial statements printed in the Times on Saturday show that there is no extravagance. The kindergartens would certainly not be conducted any cheaper if they were in the public schools, where they really belong, nor would the homes be as effectively reached as now in a Saturday school. It would be a crime against the children if the kindergartens were closed because of a lack of financial support. The appeal to the citizens should therefore meet with a most generous response. In the free kindergartens the bodies as well as the minds of the little ones are reared. If they are hungry there is a morning lunch. If they are poorly clad there are warm garments. There are instructive games and music and play-fellowship, and simple little lessons that train for character. Every citizen should be a warm friend of the free kindergartens.

The Toronto Globe prints the following very flattering sketch of Mr. Peter C. Larkin, the new high commissioner to London:

"In the person of Peter C. Larkin, Canada will have as high commissioner in London a statesman of commerce, vision, courage and achievement have combined to make his name known not alone throughout the length and breadth of Canada, but have given it as well as a continental fame. In England, too, it is a name that has been connected with the important work of investigating the resources of the Empire in their relation to matters of industry and trade. There is no more familiar or striking figure on the streets of Toronto than Mr. P. C. Larkin. Tall and of commanding presence, one cannot visualize him but as faultlessly dressed, a silk hat crowning over six feet of alert manhood. Born in Montreal on the 18th of May, 1866, Mr. Larkin is in his sixty-sixth year. His parents were Canadians, and he is so proud of being Canadian that he will not investigate the origin of his ancestry any further back. He is a patron of art, a connoisseur on no mean reputation, a lover of literature, with a hobby for architecture. He is a close student, too, of men and methods, and has given much thought to matters of national and Imperial concern. On many of these problems he not only knows their urgency but is ready with a suggested remedy."

Nepawa, (Man. Press).—While the Progressives of Alberta are standing solidly against that province having cabinet representation at Ottawa the Liberals of Quebec are holding a seat ready for acceptance by Hon. Chas. Stewart. The attitude of the Progressives against the influence of liquor is decided that the accused was not guilty. He had been convicted before Magistrate Limerick of Fredericton.

LITERATURE IN QUEBEC.

We find many things that are admirable in the conduct of affairs by the government of Quebec province, in relation to matters of purely material concern; but that is not all. A despatch from Quebec, dated Feb. 1, says:

"The provincial government is to encourage production of literature, a bill just having been passed by the legislature providing three annual cash prizes for the budding authors. The highest is \$2,500 and the total, which may be increased by a jury of three, composed of the council of St. John to take over and distribute the Musquash power if they wish to prove that they are studying the interests of the citizens. Any agreement made that will provide for private profit at the expense of the citizens will be directly against their interests. What happens during the next few weeks will decide whether St. John is to progress or to stand still."

Quebec has produced writers of note, but their works are not as familiar as those of writers in English. The government of the province realizes that man does not live by bread alone, and that a full-rounded life, Canada has been very busy with material concerns, because there were great material works to be accomplished, in establishing homes, developing resources, extending means of communication, and conquering the wilderness. There are still great tasks of a material nature to be performed, calling for specialized ability and almost complete mental absorption on the part of large numbers of people; but the country has advanced far enough to be able to give more attention to the encouragement of literature and art, and the mental growth, Canada has now an Authors' Association, which is directing attention to the splendid work already done by Canadian writers, and seeking to awaken a more general interest in Canadian literature. That purely Canadian literature, that patriotic appreciation and all patriotic Canadians will heartily appreciate the fine example set by the government and legislature of Quebec province.

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

Hon. George W. Wickham, attorney-general of the United States, in an address before the Canadian Club of Toronto this week, expressed the view that "no international conference in the world's history has come anywhere near the achievement of the Washington Conference." Particularly with regard to the Pacific problem, he said, had infinite good been accomplished, and in the settlement of international affairs as regards China. There was, however, a greater achievement and it was thus described by Mr. Wickham:

"I think the greatest thing that has come out of this conference in Washington is the drawing together in closer and more intimate relations of the various branches of the great English-speaking peoples of the world. That relationship, the continuance of that intimate understanding, and that co-operation, I verily believe, at the foundation of the future peace and welfare of humanity."

The speaker pointed out that the first real limitation of armament treaty was that which prevented armament along the Canadian-American boundary, and said it had a great moral effect at the Washington conference. The establishment of the principle of conference to deal with questions between the nations, which might arise in the future, he regarded as of great importance, and his concluding sentences make a very strong appeal to all Canadians as well as Americans. He said:

"If we can educate all the nations, if we can begin ourselves—I speak as an American—by going into conference with the other powers, and sitting down and understanding the other's point of view; searching our own hearts to determine whether our predilections are well founded; going in the spirit of accommodation, in a reasonable spirit of renunciation, we will have set a standard for the government of the world that will do more than anything else—far more than battleships, far more than fortifications, far more than armies—inward solving the problems of conflicting nationalities."

The Ross report has at last been received. It will be studied with very keen interest by the citizens. It is not, however, the number of citizens who are of vital importance to the industrial future of St. John.

The Republicans in Ireland are making a lot of trouble for the provisional government, and for themselves and the country.

Judge Slipp, in the York county court in the case against Elmer W. Morrell of St. John, charged with driving a motor car while under the influence of liquor, decided that the accused was not guilty. He had been convicted before Magistrate Limerick of Fredericton.

CARLETON RINK

Band tonight weather permitting. Excellent ice.

VOLGA.

Age is in their wasted features; Terror dulls their piercing cries; Little children, loved of Jesus, Falling nevermore to rise. Look the sunlight now is pouring In their cups of sunken eyes.

We who feel our tables groaning With their wealth of meat and grain; What care we of gentle children, With the breath of famine slain? What to us the tombless graveyards On the cold Podolia plain?

All day long the white-rimmed Volga With a ghastly meal is fed, All night long she moeth seaward With her crop of bloated dead, Holding up their sores in pity To the cold moon overhead.

Frozen sores with awful gaping; Twisted faces carved with pain; Wasted limbs and swollen bellies; Here are Russia's sleeping dead. Can we on the day of Judgment Cleanse our garments of this stain?

Miles and miles of moonlight glowing On a far more ghastly host; Miles and miles of smoking snowbanks With dead hands protruding through: Dumb, dead hands that plead in silence To the soul in me and you.

There's a land where sorrow's children Never know the foot of play; I can hear them slowly, slowly, In their ghost-like bodies pray For the crumbs our burdened tables In the feast hour cast away.

Oiga might have been your daughter; O her walls of golden hair; When you think of children's laughter Can you leave her lying there, Where the Volga waits to take her On that last ride of despair?

We can rub our hands as Pilates, But, from that far walling shore, God will hear the Volga's burden Unto every Christian's door. And the dead upon your threshold Will lie there for evermore.

But the preachers go on praying; And the little people die; And the children, loved of Jesus, Vainly, with their thin lips cry: Vainly plead their swollen faces To a silent winter sky.

And the Volga moeth to seaward With her crop of bloated dead, Holding up their sores in pity To the cold moon overhead. For the nations have forgotten What the Master Jesus said. WILSON MACDONALD. Toronto, Feb. 2, 1922.

LIGHTER VEIN.

With Reservations. Mother (to Betty who has been sent home owing to indisposition of school mistress): I hope you were sorry for Miss Pringle was ill. Betty—Oh, I was, mother, but I couldn't help crying my eyes under my breath—Punch (London).

The Post's Canon.

Visitor—Who caused that unsightly fence to be put up in this beautiful neighborhood? The Post's Canon—Oh, that is the home of John Sweet-singer, the famous portrayer of the poetry of child life. He has a "Childhood" and "Fraternal Voices" but "Twilight" he had the fence built to keep out the peace of children's life.

No Peace in It.

"Are you not in favor of peace?" "I refuse to be quoted," replied Senator Sorghum. "It has gotten so that a man can't mention 'peace' without getting into some kind of an argument."—Washington Star.

A Bit Mixed.

The teacher was using the gramophone to make the children familiar with good music. Two famous singers had just finished a duet and the teacher said: "Now children, who can tell me the names of the children?" "Caruso," replied a small boy. "Yes, and who was singing with Caruso?" "Caruso's man Friday," was the disconcerting answer.—Boston Transcript.

Preparedness.

A tall, nervous-looking man rushed into the village grocer's shop. "Sell me all the stale eggs you have," he demanded. "Well, I don't usually sell stale eggs," said the grocer, "but I could let you have some if you—"

"I must have all you've got." "I suppose you're going to see 'Hamlet' at the village hall tonight?" said the grocer, knowingly. "Flush!" said the stranger, glancing around nervously. "I am Hamlet!"—Tit-Bits.

ON IRISH SETTLEMENT.

Spoken Discussed by Mr. C. B. Reilly at Reform Club. (Montreal Gazette).

"Irish-Canadians will now become just Canadians," was declared to be one of the results of the Irish settlement, by Mr. C. B. Reilly, K. C., speaking at the Reform Club luncheon on Saturday. "While the Irish nation was fighting for its existence, Canadians of Irish extraction could not but feel a deep interest in the struggle, and show their desire to help. However, now that the Irish question is settled, Irish-Canadians will be more likely to regard themselves in the same light as their compatriots of French extraction, just Canadians, and any quarrel between Mr. de Valera and Mr. Griffith or Mr. Collins will not interest them to any greater extent than a quarrel between Mr. Briand and Mr. Poincare would interest our French-speaking fellow-citizens."

Mr. Reilly also pointed out that Canada's power to assimilate additions to her population is becoming stronger as time goes on. "It is becoming more and more the fashion to regard Canada as our real homeland. The feeling that one is not exiled from anywhere when living in Canada is becoming more common, and the number of Canadians who are quietly but intensely proud of their Canadian nationality is ever increasing."

The speaker reviewed the development of the trouble in Ireland since the Easter rebellion of 1916. This rebellion was the first of but a very small portion of the Irish people, he said, but the unfortunate manner in which it was repressed, the bloodshed, the destruction of life and property, followed it aroused the entire nation, and ascribed much of the credit of the solution to his suggestions which modified the views of leaders on both sides. This was particularly true in regard to Clatter, the South African leader having strongly advised the Irish leaders to leave Ulster alone. His best counsel was wisdom and moderation in leadership, and it was in following this advice that Ireland could take its proper place in the commonwealth of nations known as the British Empire.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP UPHELD IN DEBATE.

Containing that the public ownership and operation of public utilities was preferable from every standpoint to the private ownership and operation of such utilities, the Y. M. C. I. debating team defeated the Knights of Columbus team in the Knights of Columbus hall yesterday afternoon in the fourth debate of the intercollegiate series.

F. X. Jennings, leader, and W. R. Walsh represented the Y. M. C. I. and upheld the affirmative side of the resolution—Resolved that the public ownership and operation of public utilities is preferable to the private ownership and operation of public utilities. The Knights of Columbus team, made up of Fred Hazel, leader, and John Kennedy, upheld the negative side.

Dr. J. B. Gossell, vice-chairman of the Intercollegiate Debating League, presided at the debate and J. Frank Owens, W. J. Shea and W. M. Ryan acted as judges. The matter of presentation the Knights team was superior, but the sufficient argument to cancel this advantage of their opponents. Hon. R. J. Ritchie made a brief speech, congratulating the debaters, during the intermission in which the judges had retired to consider their decision.

By winning yesterday's debate the Y. M. C. I. team has come up on even terms with the Assumption Society of West St. John for leadership of the league. Each now has two victories and no losses. The next debate will be between teams representing the two teams.

At a meeting of the executive of the league held recently, it was decided to donate a silver loving cup to the society winning the greatest number of debates in the series.

THREATS AND INSULTS INSTEAD OF JUSTICE.

(Halifax Chronicle). So far as we know the people of that section of the country (Ontario), who talk about "think nationally," have never shown any interest in or concern for the upbuilding of maritime ports. They are quite content to have their exports and their imports carried through Portland, Maine, if it means more dollars in their pockets. If they were concerned about national development they would have their influence and their support to the proposal for the restriction of the British preference to imports through Canadian ports. That proposal, however, found little if any support from that section of the country. They care nothing for the interests of the ports of Halifax and St. John, so long as they found it more advantageous to do their business through New York or Boston. Now we have the threat made to us before the Toronto idio, Ontario and the West will combine to build up Portland Maine, and place the maritime ports of Canada out of business.

This is a fine attitude for those who talk so loudly about "thinking nationally." When the great crisis of the war was on, of what service was Portland, Maine, to Canada? It was the cause for which our soldiers fought during the greater period of the war? The value of the Atlantic ports of Canada was demonstrated during those five and a half false-fair years, in a way which the people of Canada should never forget. We have said it before, and we say it now, that Canada could not have carried on her part in the war if it had not been for the facilities existing on the Atlantic seaboard, more particularly at Halifax.

Surely this is a nice state of affairs that now we should be lectured and threatened in the name of Toronto, because our representatives, in behalf of the people of these provinces, should be asking for treatment and equitable adjustment of the Intercollegiate Railway situation? It is a matter of history that the building of the Intercollegiate Railway was an essential condition of Confederation. If that condition had not been met, it is doubtful if the Confederation scheme could have been carried through. All that the people of these provinces are now seeking is that there be a reasonable fulfillment of that condition and that the maritime provinces shall be given a fair chance for their lives, both as regard railway freight rates, which are now not only crippling but paralyzing industry, and as regards the establishment of a management which will make the Intercollegiate Railway what it ought to be, a live agency in the industrial development of the maritime provinces.

It is not a sectional demand, it is not a desire for patronage, or the establishment of the spoils system; it is in the national interest that this section of the Dominion should grow and prosper. We have contributed more than our share to the building of railways and other transportation facilities in the Dominion, and we do not propose to be turned out of our own country, and to be subjected to the insults and threats of other threats or insults from Toronto.

ONTARIO UNFAIR TO THESE PROVINCES.

(Moncton Transcript). It serves a small purpose to tell credulous people in Ontario that before the era of the famous civil service commission, the Ontario government was run for the benefit of maritime politicians and that the road was piling up deficits which had to be met by taxing the people of other provinces. Nothing is said of the vast sums spent on canals, from which the people of these provinces get no direct benefit, but of which they have had to bear a share of the cost. Nor is there mention of the vast contributions of the public money made to promote private railways in Ontario and the other provinces. Before Confederation the two provinces made huge loans to the Grand Trunk Railway, on which has never paid a cent of interest. And when the maritime provinces entered the confederation the loans made for the benefit mainly of Ontario became a charge upon the national treasury and have remained there ever since.

Again these provinces have submitted to a protective tariff, which has been mainly adjusted to serve certain interests in Ontario. Manufacturers of that province have insisted on a tariff on the things they produce, but they have stoutly resisted the adoption of customs duties which would have obliged them to purchase coal from the maritime provinces. It is not true that the Intercollegiate Railway was managed from here under the responsible control of a Minister of the crown, was run for patronage purposes. Officials of the railway had authority and responsibility of a very definite nature then, and there were few, if any, railway men in the maritime provinces who were not earning their money. And the business men of the provinces, and likewise the business men of Ontario, who do business in the east, know that they get a service on the Intercollegiate Railway, a better service than they have and it is being sent to the management of the rolling stock was diverted to the west.

During the months of January, February and March our stores will close at one o'clock on Saturday.

"X" BOILER LIQUID

Permanently Repairs Leaks in Heating Boilers and Removes Scale

How "X" makes Boilers Leak-proof, Rust-proof, Scale-proof and Prevents Foaming. When "X" is poured in the boiler it combines instantly with the water. In sizzling out through the crack the water is vaporized and the "X" is changed by atmospheric oxygen into a solid which fills up the crack. The constant heat in the boiler hardens the repair to the toughness of metal so that it will stand 500 POUNDS PRESSURE.

A quart can of this wonderful liquid will do a \$50.00 repair job; a half gallon can will do a \$100.00 repair job.

Phone Main 2540 **McAVITY'S** 11-17 King St.

Desolvo Pipe Cleaner

For removing obstructions in closets, washstands, sinks, drain and sewer pipes. It cleans them of accumulations of grease, rags, paper and vegetable matter, without injury to the pipes or plumbing connections.

Desolvo has no equal for thawing frozen pipes, stacks, etc., quickly and easily. It can also be used as a solvent to remove stains from marble and Porcelain.

EMERSON & FISHER LTD. 25 Germain Street

As Long As They Last Which Won't Be Long

CHILDREN'S FELT HATS	FOR WOMEN SEPARATE SKIRTS "Prunella," Serge, Tweed, \$5.00 Each	FROCKS Silk, Taffetta, Canton Crepe, \$15.00 Each	MEN'S FUR FELT HATS Several Colors, all sizes, \$3.70 Each
----------------------	---	---	--

A Few Fine ALL WOOL SERGE and TRICOTINE FROCKS \$22.50 Each Misses and Matron's sizes.

D. MAGEE'S SONS, Limited Since 1859 St. John, N. B.

POISON GIN KILLS 5.

2 ARE SERIOUSLY ILL.

New York, Feb. 13.—Five negroes, two women and three men, are dead and two others seriously ill in New York, because of drinking poisonous alcohol. The concoction was labeled gin, and four saloon owners are being questioned by the Newark police.

The dead are: Charles Ferguson, 95 Prince Street; Mrs. Minnie Gorman, 165 Broome Street; Robert Patterson, 144 Baldwin Street; Freeman Brown, 138 Broome Street; Miss Bessie Moon, 24 years old, of 144 Baldwin Street. The latter died in the City Hospital in New York.

Two other victims, James Gorman of 165 Broome Street and Mrs. Hattie Odgers of 98 Prince Street, are in a serious condition in the City Hospital from alcohol poisoning. The police took into custody, Sam-

uel Jaffe, a saloon keeper of 165 Broome Street; Max Etken, a partner of Jaffe of 219 Broome Street. Later the four men were released in the custody of their lawyer, Harold Simanbl. Still later the police sent for the return of the four men, who were again questioned, on the strength of statements alleged to have been made by some of the victims that they had bought "essence of gin" in the two saloons. The saloon owners deny that they sold any liquor, and the accused men are held temporarily on charges of violating the Volstead act.

In This Shop On Dollar Day

A small amount of money will purchase a genuine dollar day bargain unobtainable otherwise.

Fur Coats (of \$125 value)	\$50 each
Fur Coats (of \$125, \$225, \$250 value)	\$75, \$90, \$125.
Fur Scarves, Capes (of \$25 to \$35 value)	\$20
Frocks of all wool, serge and tricotene	\$10
Frocks of silk, taffetta, canton crepe	\$15
Shirts of prunella serge, tweed	\$5
Woolen Coats in tweed and velour	\$8
French Kid Gloves	for \$1

MEN'S DEPARTMENT

Silk Neckwear, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 value	for 50c.
Winter Caps, \$2 to \$3.50 value	for \$1
Woolen Gloves, heather, grey	for \$1
Lined Gloves of \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.50 value, for \$1.50 & \$2.50	
Woolen Sweaters of \$8 and \$12 value	for \$3.50 & \$8
Velour Hats	for \$1
Soft Hats, genuine Knox and Christy	for \$3.50
English Tweed Coats	for \$10

D. Magee's Sons, Ltd.

SINCE 1859

ST. JOHN, N. B.