

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 29, 1922

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NOT INTERESTED.

In the course of a debate in the house of commons at Ottawa this week Hon. Dr. Manion declared that "the building of the Intercolonial Railway was of little advantage to the prairie provinces." The people of the maritime provinces are beginning to ask what advantage it is to them. Had it not been built, and if the people of these provinces had not been led to believe that it would be operated for their benefit, as a pledge of confederation, there would have been no Dominion of Canada, and the whole course of history, including that of the prairie provinces, would have been changed. The western man of today appears to care nothing for history. He sees what he wants and goes after it with a consistent disregard for what the eastern provinces may say. But if the Intercolonial Railway has been and is of no benefit to the west, of what benefit is it to the maritime provinces so long as excessive rates are charged? And if it is of no benefit, what do these provinces get? Their ports are not developed. They are shut out of their national market. The Intercolonial was to give them access to the central and western Canadian market on terms that would enable them to compete on fairly even terms. This was a right that never was questioned until within the last few years. But the west is not interested. It is thinking of its own affairs; and in centres now populous, that were a part of the wilderness when the Dominion of Canada was born, the people speak lightly of the claims of the people in the prairie provinces who made possible the development of that whole western region. These provinces must fight their own battles, and the press and parliamentary representatives must unite to keep our claims clearly and continuously before the people of Canada at large.

CO-OPERATION.

In hearty support of the plan of a joint conference of the St. John and Halifax boards of trade the Moncton Transcript says:— "There are so many ways in which the spirit of co-operation might find play in these provinces that it might be well for the boards of trade to provide means of enlisting the services of other organizations. It is fitting that the boards of trade of the two larger cities should take the initiative in this manner, and it may be supposed that any general programme or policy which they may lay down will meet with the approval of all other communities in the maritimes. These two cities have mutual interests which are not always the object of mutual effort, and more than that their prosperity is bound up with the interests of every part of the maritimes. Similarly the progress of these two cities must mean something to the agricultural and other interests of the maritimes as a whole. Unfortunately while this has been generally admitted as an academic proposition there has been little consistent effort to embody it in a practical and permanent policy, capable of shaping the activities of the different sections to a common end." "The people of these provinces need to co-operate not only to bring about a better development of their resources but to keep the claims of this part of Canada before the rest of the country."

HEALTH CENTRES.

New Zealand sets a notable example in public health policy. In a little book entitled *The World's Health*, the League of Red Cross Societies publishes the following summary:— "The whole country (New Zealand) is divided up into 97 medical districts, in each of which there are:— A general hospital. An infectious diseases hospital, with a special wing for advanced tuberculosis cases. A tuberculosis sanatorium. A home for the aged, with a special wing for the treatment of chronic diseases. A living-in hospital. Auxiliary hospitals with from 10 to 20 beds, in small towns. Cottage hospitals with from two to six beds (one or two of which are set aside for confinements) in villages. A service of district nurses." This is a remarkable record. In the same book from which this is quoted the subject of health centres is reviewed in a very interesting way. These centres fill a gap in the national public health service. There are now hundreds of health centres in the United States. In Belgium the Red Cross has included in its programme the establishment of health centres, which are subsidized by the home office and ministry of health, and are called municipal health dispensaries. The village of Monceau-sur-Sambre in Belgium is building a model establishment, using the school as a day and health centre, and placing school equipment, library, museum, gymnasium, swimming bath and recreation grounds at the disposal of the entire population. Of the development of the idea in England we are told:— "In England the movement started in quite another way. In 1919 a Consultative Council on Medical and Allied Sub-

jects was formed, with Lord Dawson of Penn as chairman, to consider the means of improving the health organization of the country. A report was issued by this Council in 1920 recommending the establishment in all towns and villages of primary health centres, to be connected with secondary health centres in larger towns, which in their turn are to be brought into relation with a teaching hospital having a medical school. The primary health centre would be a small clinic, open to all doctors and patients, acting at the same time as dispensary, maternity centre, and school and industrial clinic. There would be attached to it a laboratory, a small operating theatre, X-ray and physiotherapeutic equipment, as well as anti-tuberculosis and anti-venereal services, in infant welfare centre, and midwifery, visiting nurse, sanitation and disinfection services. The primary health centre would possess an ambulance service for transporting patients. A recreation ground would be attached to it. Each doctor would attend his own patients. Fees and expenses would be paid, according to individual circumstances, either by the patient himself, by his employer, by his insurance company or provident society, or by some charitable organization. Cases requiring special treatment would be sent to the secondary health centre, by the staff of the primary health centre. Specialists from the secondary health centre would attend patients at the primary health centre or in their homes on special summons. As may be seen, this scheme would place at the disposal of the general practitioner the equipment and advice which he so often lacks. The resources of modern science would thus be made available to the inhabitants of even the most remote villages, and preventive and curative medicine would be brought together in close co-operation, without undue intervention from public authorities and without state control of medicine." In France and Italy similar plans have been drawn up or are being developed, and everywhere the need of health centres is being recognized. It is hoped one may soon be established in St. John, and that its influence will be effective in directing attention to the same need in other parts of the province.

The Liberal meeting in Fairville last evening was for organization purposes, in view of the by-election shortly to be held in St. John county. A supporter of the Foster government should be chosen to be Dr. Curran's colleague. The policy of the government must command itself to the people. This policy was set forth by the premier, by Dr. Curran and other speakers last night, and will have able advocates when the campaign is launched.

La Presse:—"The class of citizens that pays the largest part of the income tax is the salaried class. However, these people have not the most robust shoulders for carrying the burden. Efforts ought to be made to find and apply means which would distribute the burden in a more equitable manner."

CRIME WAVE BROKEN, THUGS FLEEING CITY

N. Y. District Attorney Finds Underworld in a Panic as Newspapers, "Equal to 2,000 Police," Arouse Public.

(New York Times). "We've got the crime wave by the throat," declared District Attorney Joseph H. Barton yesterday afternoon, in a happy mixed metaphor at the luncheon of the Kiwanis Club, held in the McAlpin Hotel. "The help the newspapers have rendered in giving publicity to the drive against crimes of violence in this city has aroused the public conscience, and thugs, in a panic, are seeking whomever they can find in place of guilty. Crimes of violence have decreased. The gunman has either moved on or is in process of being moved in. The help that the newspapers have rendered to this drive has been equivalent to an increase in the police force of 2,000 and a proportionate increase in my staff and the judiciary. The newspapers have created a sentiment in favor of the rigorous enforcement of the law against crimes of violence such as we have not known in a generation, and they have done this in less than two weeks' time. Public Conscience Aroused." "One of the most important factors in the development of the community's conscience is the press. Probably no one is in a better position at this moment to say this than I. When I announced about a fortnight since that it was my purpose to bring to trial every person accused in New York County of a crime of violence and that the calendars of the criminal courts would be made up of cases of robbery, burglary, pistol carrying and homicide, the newspapers featured that announcement and from day to day the newspapers have carried the results of this drive against crimes of violence."

THE FIRE-BUG AND THE EAST WIND.

"It's time to hit the trail again," The careless camper said, And left his little fire ablaze Within its leafy bed.

"I'll light another cigarette," The idle loafer said, And chuckled his old 'snipe' in the brush, One end still glowing red.

"Good time to fire my slashing now," The thoughtless rancher said, And touched it off without a thought Of how far it might spread.

"I think I'll blow an hour or two," The restless east wind said, Then liked it so he changed his mind And blew a week instead.

"Millions in lives and timber lost," The newspapers next said, What made those fires all start at once, We wondered as we read.

"It wasn't us, it was that wind," The fools in chorus said, So they're alive and loose this year. —We hope the wind is dead. —E. T. Allen.

LIGHTER VEIN.

Doing Their Best. Saturday morning's inspection in the army of occupation was in progress. The C. O. was giving his usual lecture before the assembled company. "Men, you can't drink this here cognac faster than they make it!" he belted. "No, sir," meekly answered the wee smile from the rear rank, "but (triumphantly) 'we've got 'em working nights.'"

The Limit Reached. "It is high time," said the militant reformer on the platform, "that we had a moral awakening in this town. Let us arise in our might. Let us gird our loins. Let us take off our coats. Let us bare our arms. Let us—"

"Hold on now!" exclaimed a tall, thin woman near the platform. "If this is to be a moral awakening, don't you dare to propose our taking off another thing." Boston Transcript.

C. N. R. TIME CHANGES. EFFECTIVE APRIL 30. Affect Some of the Trains In and Out of Union Station—Suburban Changes Not in Effect Until May 22.

Time table changes on Canadian National Lines, effective April 30, will affect some of the trains on the main line, and also the trains on the Valley Railway.

No. 18 train for Truro will leave as usual at 7.15 a. m. No. 14 for Halifax will leave at 1 p. m., forty minutes earlier than at present. No. 30 will depart at 6.10 p. m. as usual.

No. 19 from Moncton—Maritime Express connection will arrive at 1.50 p. m. instead of 1.30 p. m. No. 18 from Halifax will arrive at 5.35 p. m. as usual.

No. 17 from Truro will arrive at 9.30 p. m. as usual. Changes on suburban service are not to be effective until May 22, when the time of No. 9 and 10 between St. John and Halifax will be changed.

There is a change on the through service between St. John, Edmundston and Quebec via Valley Railway and Transcontinental. This train will leave St. John on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.40 p. m. (Atlantic time) and will arrive at St. John at 12.45 p. m. the same days. The train will run daily except Sunday as usual between St. John and Fredericton.

The double daily (except Sunday) service between Prince Edward Island and the mainland will go into effect on May 1. Trains leave Sackville for Toronto at 1 p. m. and 5.55 p. m. Connections from St. John will be by No. 19 and No. 14 trains.

SUBURBAN SERVICE, ST. JOHN—WELSFORD. Effective May 1st partial suburban service will be established between St. John and Welsford; times of departures and arrivals given below:— May 1st to May 20th: Train 120 leave Welsford 5.40 a. m., arrive St. John 6.45 a. m. Train 108 leave Welsford 6.55 a. m., arrive St. John 7.50 a. m.

Train 127 leave St. John 6.15 p. m., arrive Welsford 6.45 p. m. On Saturdays, May 6th, 13th and 20th, train 127 leaving 5.15 p. m. other days, will be cancelled and sent out at 9.20 p. m., arriving Welsford at 9.55 p. m. On Saturdays, May 6th, 13th and 20th, train 125 leave St. John at 12.20 p. m., arrive Welsford 1.04 p. m. Welsford 1.25 p. m., and 1.50 p. m. On Saturdays, May 6th, 13th and 20th, train 125 leave Welsford at 6.55 p. m., arrive St. John 7.50 p. m.

From May 1st until May 20th train 105 will leave Fredericton one hour later than shown in printed time tables. The above service will be in operation until May 20th, after that date practically the entire suburban service will become effective, but midway train will run on Saturdays and Sundays only until July 1st, when it will run daily except Sunday.

Canadian Pacific desires to have patrons note that when daylight trains are cancelled on Saturdays and Sundays, trains will be adjusted to conform with Daylight Saving Time. Eastern Time covers all figures shown herein. e. o. a.

"AWAKING MAGYARS" Vienna, April 29.—The mystery which surrounded the recent bombing of the Liberal Club at Budapest and puzzled the authorities is now nearing a solution. The police are certain that the crime can be laid at the door of a powerful reactionary and Chauvinistic organization known as the "Awakening Magyars," who are known to have formed a centre of violence against the Jews of this organization already have made, including Edgar Gally, two lawyers and a non-commissioned officer of the Imperial army known as Kovacs, alias Karacsony.

The latter already has admitted that he received hand grenades from Gally, but asserts that he had nothing to do with the Liberal Club outrage and refuses steadfastly to betray who did the bombing.

NEW ONE IN EXPLOSIONS: HIS GLASS EYE BLOWS UP. Lethbridge, Alta., April 29.—Something new in explosions is reported from Warner, near here. Ronald Folsom, a school teacher, wearer of a glass eye, was knocked down when the eye exploded. An air hole or flaw in the pupil of the eye is advanced as the cause of the explosion, and the theory given is that a piece of the glass struck the optic or some other nerve, the shock causing Mr. Folsom to fall.

NEED GREAT FOR RUSSIAN RELIEF

Official Denial of the Report That Famine Peak Has Been Passed.

The following information is forwarded with reference to press despatches from Moscow, dated April 5, published in various Canadian papers, and stating that the peak of the famine in Russia had been passed. This contradiction appeared in Canadian papers on Saturday, April 15, 1922.

FAMINE PEAK NOT PASSED IN RUSSIA. Despatch from Moscow is contradicted by Lord Weardale. (By Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, April 14.—Colonel Macleod of the Canadian Save the Children Fund has received a cable from the headquarters of the British Fund, denying that the peak of the famine has been passed in Russia, as was indicated in a press despatch from Moscow.

This despatch stated that ex-Governor Goodrich of Indiana was leaving that city to report to Herbert Hoover that the peak of the famine had been passed. The Canadian committee of the Save the Children Fund immediately cabled to Lord Weardale, chairman of the British relief organization, concerning the despatch, and in a reply received today Lord Weardale emphasizes the fact that the report referred to the present programme of the American relief administration.

It is further pointed out that both the American relief administration and the British organizations under Sir Benjamin Robertson have lately undertaken additional responsibility for feeding more people in the famine areas, and that distress is undoubtedly increasing.

POLICE BOAT WINS

1,500 Cases of Rye Captured After Chase and Battle with Rum Ship.

(New York Post) Two miles of breathless chase through the early morning mists in the Narrows, a round of shots, and then a boarding party that would have stood comparison with those of old war-sloop times—that is the story of the seizure today of 1,500 cases of rye, valued at \$200,000 and the arrest of two officers and four seamen of a rum ship.

The seizure and arrests were made by Sergeant Richard Whelan of the No. 2 Harbor Patrol, and Patrolmen Cornelius Brassi and Robert Rau. The launch was idling along its patrol route two o'clock when it received a radio message from Captain Bailey of the John H. Hyman, who reported that the powerful lightship was in the Narrows, acting suspiciously.

Slipping over towards the position given by the Hyman, the patrol boat found the Ideal. The captain of the barge was ordered to stop, but instead, said the officers of the patrol, he put on more speed and the chase began. For two miles the two craft sped along, the police boat gaining steadily, and then, as it neared the Ideal for the second time, fired five shots over the deck house. With complete understanding of this language the officers of the Ideal stopped, and the patrol boat drew up alongside the rum ship. The three officers clambered up the sides of the lighter and were met by its entire complement, six men, and a tow to one light began.

LADY ASTOR'S POLITICAL SERMON (New York Evening Post) If the House of Commons is often the scene of a speech like that which the woman member made in the town hall last night, it deserves to be nicknamed the House of Commons-sense. Lady Astor, indeed, scored the double triumph of being both sensible and epigrammatic, a feat which is seldom pulled off. "I can conceive of nothing worse," she remarked, "than a man-governed world, except a woman-governed world."

After all the nonsense that has been poured out upon the subject of the influence of sex in government, this bit of reason is most refreshing. Even the old dispute as to whether a lawmaker should merely reflect the opinion of his constituents or have a mind of his own, yielded before Lady Astor's attack. "The politician in Washington," she observed, "if he is a wise man, will always have one eye on his constituency, making that constituency so clean, so straight, so high in its purpose, that the man from home will not dare to take a small, limbo view about any question, be it a national or an international one." It would not be easy to put the proper relation between representative and people more succinctly.

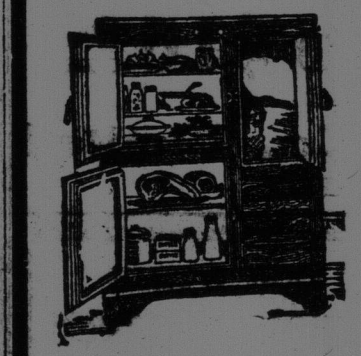
To be blunt about it, Lady Astor does not talk like a politician, but like a real person. When did a politician ever admit that good government begins at home? Politicians depict the world or the nation or the state or the district or if necessary the ward, divided between the powers of light and the powers of darkness. A vote for the other side is a vote for primal chaos. Sometimes, in spite of all warnings, the majority lets the other side in, but under no circumstances is the voter to be blamed for what happens. At the worst, he was deceived. Lady Astor sweeps all this away philosophically. "We must begin," she says unflinchingly, "with ourselves, our own consciences, and clean out our own hearts before we take on the job of putting others straight."

Obviously she does not mean that the individual must wait until he has made himself perfect before he sets out to perfect his government, but that he should realize the folly of expecting a government to be better than its ingredients.

If we want a new world, we can have it—provided we want it badly enough to make ourselves worthy of it. This is the gist of Lady Astor's political sermon. We owe her our thanks for it.

TONSURE CONFERRED. New Freeman.—Last week at St. Augustine's Seminary, Toronto, His Grace Archbishop McNeil conferred tonsure on several candidates, including John Kane of the diocese of Chatham, and Charles Boyd of St. John, N. B.

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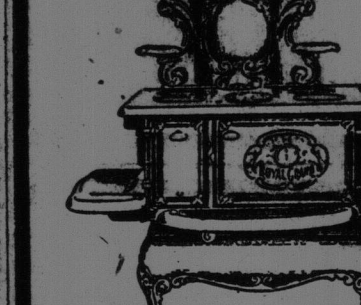
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PASSING OF THE BLACK MARIA

(New York Post) Twenty years ago it gave anybody a shiver when he heard a Black Maria rumbling by. These huge, steel police wagons were a heavy load for the sturdier pair of horses pounding over the cobblestone streets. You could hear them coming a long way off, and people would stop to watch them go by down some back street.

It might be at dusk after some long trial that the police wagon was still on duty taking the prisoner to the ferry for Blackwell's Island, that half light the high, black inclosed wagon would look even uglier. Sometimes sobbing or rebellious pounding on the dull metal walls could be heard from within. A policeman would be standing unconcerned on the back step, for raving prisoners were placed in double security. Not only were there the outside steel walls, but also a complete steel compartment within at the front end of the wagon. The last of these grim relics of an older New York stand rusting on the old Blackwell's Island. They are soon to be destroyed, for the island has been changed to Welfare Island, and the superintendents are anxious to remove all vestiges of prison life. Hereafter only hospitals, training schools, and city refuges for the poor are to be found on Welfare Island.

In the time of these steel wagons, with only a few holes bored in their sides for air, there were no police patrol wagons. The city was so small that a policeman could borrow a wheelbarrow or a cart to take a drunk or a sullen prisoner to the nearest station. The modern patrol wagon or ambulance is constructed along somewhat the same lines as the Black Maria, having a long compartment with seats along both sides and a door and steps at the back, but on a smaller scale.

After the Black Marias passed out of use, some of them were sent over to the island with the idea that they might be of use in transporting prisoners from one building to another. But they were too heavy for this, and consequently were simply left standing in a group with their wagon tongues pointing in any direction outside the old Civil War barracks.

The barracks Come Down. The last of these old barracks, by the way, are passing too. Dr. Conway, medical superintendent of the metro-

politan Hospital, recently ordered them removed, and now the debris is being cleared away. When war was declared in 1901 there was a sudden great need for barracks for New York troops. Blackwell's Island was selected as the location for the proposed new army camp, and four long, low buildings were put up on the north-east end of it. Training grounds were established there and a large percentage of the troops who went from New York to the front received their primary training on the island.

After the war a garrison was maintained on the island for a short time, but soon the place reverted to the city. The old barracks were then used as workmen's quarters and storehouses. Since that time they have been used for stables, barns, shops, and garages. Their construction, wooden frame with a wall filling of soft bricks, made them comfortable quarters and strong enough to withstand all kinds of weather. A Graybeard mourns them.

Three years ago, when it was decided to erect two new dormitories on the island, two of the barracks were torn down and large stone buildings replaced them. More dormitories will probably go up on the site of the barracks now being cleared away. A graybeard sat beside the ruins, and the cats which clambered over him—the place seems alive with cats. "Tearing her down, are they uncle?" "Yep, takin' the last of 'em out. Sort of part of the island, they got to be to us. Hate to see 'em go after livin' in 'em and workin' in 'em for years an' years. But I was the last one out. Waited till they started to wreck her before I moved my shop. The old fellow smiled wistfully and made a sweeping gesture towards the upper end of the island. "The troops used to drill here, they say. One of the boys here maybe he remembers seel' 'em drill. Maybe he does; he's old enough."

QUEEN OF SPAIN ON WAY TO LONDON FOR FUNERAL OF BROTHER Paris, April 29.—Queen Victoria of Spain and her two daughters, Cristina and Beatriz, arrived in Paris yesterday. They will remain here until Sunday when they will leave for London to attend the funeral of the Queen's brother Lord Mountbatten.

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