

The Evening Times and Star
ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 28, 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 2417.
Subscription Prices—Delivered by carrier, \$4.00 per year; by mail, \$5.00 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.

G. FRED FISHER'S PLATFORM

- No. 1—(a) The completion and signing of the contract with the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission for Musquash Power.
(b) The appointment of an independent Civic Hydro Electric Commission to construct a Civic Distribution System and operate same.
- No. 2—Completion of Plans and Specifications for a Civic Distribution System.
- No. 3—That an offer be made by the city to purchase the entire property of The New Brunswick Power Company, at the sum named by the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, March 2, 1920, \$2,577,655.56. This sum to be the maximum, and the offer to remain open for ten days only.
- No. 4—In the event of the offer not being accepted by the Power Company, in the time specified, the city to proceed immediately with the construction of its own distribution system.

HERE IS THE RECORD.

The New Brunswick Power Company first sought to make the citizens believe the Musquash development could not deliver the goods.

When it became clear that the power was there and could be delivered the company changed its tune and asserted that it had a right to the first offer of the current for distribution.

When it failed in this direction it centred its activities at City Hall, with the result that Mayor McLellan recommended a deal with the company which would have given its property a dividend and interest bearing value of \$8,909,000.

When the city council declined to agree to any such terms the company offered to let the matter go to arbitration, confident that its experts would be as successful as they were when the New Brunswick legislature was the board of arbitrators and they were able to get away with that \$8,100,000, with an additional \$2,000,000 of common stock to become a burden on the citizens of St. John in due time.

When the city council declined to arbitrate, the company started the Big Noise which it is now making, to frighten the people and if possible gain a victory over them on Nov. 13.

The truth of any statement it may make may be gauged by its latest assertion that its plant could not be replaced today for \$7,000,000. It has become desperate and reckless. Its whole attitude, from the beginning, has been such as to reveal its true character to the people. It sought to get control of Musquash power to serve its own purposes, and what those purposes are the people have long since learned. There can be no power at cost for the consumer if the company has its way, nor any escape from monopoly. The choice the people have to make is whether they will get the full benefit of the Musquash development or hand it over to the power company. Surely there can be no doubt or hesitation as to the wiser course. A safe rule in view of past experience is to learn what the power company wants and then oppose it to the bitter end.

ONLY TWO WEEKS.

Only two weeks remain for active work in the majority campaign. There has been no campaign in the city's history fraught with graver issues, for it will determine whether St. John is to go forward as a result of cheap light and power, or whether it is to remain stagnant. There is no citizen, rich or poor, whose interests will not be affected by the result of the vote on Nov. 13. For years the city has been at the mercy of a monopoly which had no regard for anything but its own profits. There is now an opportunity to gain freedom and save the profits for the people. If the men and women of the city will but realize the significance of the issue involved they will not be indifferent, but rally to the support of Mr. Fisher and the cause he represents, which is the cause of the people. The time for active work is short. No voter should take it for granted that he or she may remain at home on election day. The power company will see to it that there is a thorough organization in its interest of such elements as it can control, and those who want power at cost must be no less determined to gain a complete victory. The more decisive the majority against it, the more ready the power company will be to talk business on a reasonable basis. It is the people's fight. They must consider very seriously what the city's position would be if Mayor

THE WOMEN VOTERS.

No citizens are more deeply concerned in the matter of cheap light and power than are the women. Cheap electricity means more and better light, and it brings within reach a number of labor savers which lighten the tasks of the housekeeper. Cheap electricity is of great use for heating as well as lighting purposes. Homes are made brighter and far more comfortable when the electric current can be got cheaply, and the work of the women in the house is lessened. For these reasons the women of St. John ought to vote and work for the election of Mr. G. Fred Fisher. A great reduction in the cost of electricity is assured at very outset when the city becomes its own distributor, but that is not all. There will be further reductions later, and for all time the city will be freed from monopoly. It will be buying light and power from itself, and will not be paying tribute to any corporation. There is also another very important consideration, which must appeal to the women of the city. Cheap power will mean more industries, affording more work for wage-earners. It cannot too often be repeated, or too strongly emphasized, that whoever controls the light and power of a city controls its growth. For this reason St. John should now break the shackles of monopoly, cease paying tribute to a grasping corporation, and make sure such low rates for these services as will result in industrial expansion. The women have much at stake in the contest. They can, by supporting Mr. Fisher, do their city a great and lasting service.

Mr. Elbert H. Gary, one of the greatest leaders of industry in the United States, recently sent the following letter to Mr. Norman Hapgood, the well known magazine editor of New York:—"If I had a son I would advise him to be a total abstainer. For this reason and many others I favor absolute prohibition. In my opinion, permission to deal in either beer or light wine would be a long step in the wrong direction. Except in rare cases, and under the direction of a competent physician, I do not think alcoholic liquors are of benefit; and I am sure it has been demonstrated, that as a general rule, they are injurious mentally, morally, physically."

The coming visit of D. C. W. Saleeby to St. John is an event of far more than ordinary interest. Dr. Saleeby is a noted British scientist, and is president of the World League Against Alcohol, which will hold a convention in Toronto the latter part of next month. At that convention delegates will be present from all parts of the world. Dr. Saleeby is the author of the first book on Eugenics ever published. He rendered notable service during the war, and is now engaged in the war against alcohol. A brilliant speaker, he draws large audiences wherever he appears. His message will be heard with keen interest in this city and province.

The satisfaction of Capt. Walters of the Bluenose, and his crew, on having won the international schooner race, was marred by the tragic death of the captain's nephew, a member of the crew. There is a sad instead of a joyous home coming. The Bluenose, however, justified the confidence of Nova Scotians. The American members of the international committee have unanimously agreed that she is the winner. There were unpleasant incidents in connection with the races, but all's well that ends well.

By the introduction of hydro Winnipeg brought down the price of the electric current from twenty cents to three and a half cents, with a rate of one cent for cooking purposes. Millions of dollars were saved to the citizens. St. John has an opportunity to follow the example of Winnipeg, get rid of monopoly, and get the benefit of cheap light and power.

The free kindergartens should receive whatever financial support is needed to carry on their work. To close them would be to take a backward step wholly discredit to the city.

The New Brunswick Power Company is much better as a secret lobbyist at Fredericton or elsewhere than as a contestant in the open field of argument.

What is this talk about the city not getting the power it contracts for from Musquash? The province of New Brunswick is behind that contract.

It is a calamity to civilization that America dwells in uncouth isolation while seeds of a new world war are being sown.

Be Sure You Get This One, Mr. Elector:

(Continued from page 1.)

one might feel some compunction at cruelly shattering these fond illusions—but, since it has been used for outside propaganda, we must go on.

"Your company," says the writer, "is developing current at the present time by steam practically at the price the city is asked to pay for the Musquash current."

How does this check up with Mr. Kensit's statement on page 34 of his report: "The average cost is therefore 5.8 cents per k. w. h. sold"? Is 5.8 cents practically the same as 1.2 cents? What does practically mean?

Again, we are told by Mr. Kensit that in 1920 the revenue received by the company for light and power (excluding the street railway use) was \$504,463. How can one reconcile this with the bald statement: "Your Company's entire revenue from its electric light and power customers in the City of Saint John has never exceeded \$380,000 a year?"

THE TRUTH HERE IS OBSCURED BY A QUIBBLE. IF THE POWER COMPANY REALLY THINKS THAT THEY CAN GET ANYWHERE BY CUTTING OFF THE SUBURBS FROM THE CITY OF ST. JOHN THEY ARE BADLY MISTAKEN—IF EVIL CHANCE THEY SHOULD WIN THEIR FIGHT IN THE CITY—THEY WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY MEET THEIR WATERLOO IN THE SUBURBS.

But it is not until we reach the last phrase that the silly trickery of this circular is fully disclosed. The whole point of its appeal to the voters is an agonized squeal against what it terms "Mr. Fisher's platform of confiscation," but it is suddenly remembered that this document is supposed to be a guarantee of assurance to the timid shareholders, and so winds up:

"From every standpoint the City has nothing to gain by entering into competition with the Company, and while there might be some interruption of dividends at first IT IS NOT BELIEVED THE COMPANY'S EARNINGS WOULD BE PERMANENTLY AFFECTED."

NOW, WHERE IS THE CONFISCATION?

To sum up: This letter brings to light no valuable contribution to the solving of our problem, but it does brilliantly illumine the fundamental rottenness against which the proponents of Hydro are struggling. TOO LONG HAS THE WILY PROMOTER PLAYED OFF THE CONSUMING PUBLIC AGAINST THE INVESTING PUBLIC AND TAKEN HIS MERCILESS TOLL FROM EACH.

MAHOMET COMES BACK.

(The Cleveland Press.)

Christianity has carried the mountain to Mahomet. The differences among Christians in Europe, and the indifference of Christians in America, have allowed the crescent banner, freshly drenched with Christian blood, to cross once more from Asia to the frontiers of European civilization.

All of which would be bad enough as it stands, but the worst, in all human possibility, is yet to come. The Turk is a firebrand and his presence back in Europe, once more in the midst of the seething Balkans, is like a flaming torch thrusting about in a powder magazine. Sooner or later there is bound to be an explosion.

The rehabilitation of Turkey in Europe marks the betrayal by France of her recent allies, Rumania and Jugoslavia. These two nations—but recently vassals of the unpeppable Turks—have long experienced the callous brutality and the relentless reaction of the Mohammedan character.

France's insistence upon the Koran's return to Europe is short-sighted statesmanship even for post-war diplomacy in Paris. The Little Entente no longer can trust France as against Turkey, while the Turks, always at heart in sympathy with German militarism, have been assisted by France to become formidable secret friends of Germany in rehabilitation.

But, France does not share the major responsibility alone. This situation, so dangerous to the peace of the whole world, would not have arisen if the American government had been loyal to its international duties.

It is a calamity to civilization that America dwells in uncouth isolation while seeds of a new world war are being sown.

SIGNS OF THANKSGIVING.

(Detroit Free Press.)

Air a-gettin' cool an' cooler,
Frost a-comin' in de night,
Hickory nuts an' walnuts fallin',
Pumpkin keepin' out to sight,
Turkey struttin' in de barnyard,
Nary step as proud as his—
Keep on struttin', Mistah Turkey,
Yo' do know what time it is.

Cider press commence a-squeakin',
Eatin' apples stored away,
Chillin' swarmin' round lak hornets,
Hummin' 'gins among de hay,
Mistah Turkey, keep on gobblin',
At de geese a-flyin' south,
Umph, dat bird don't know ghut's comin',
Ef he did he'd shet his mouf.

Pumpkin gettin' good an' yallah,
Make me open up my eyes,
Seems lak it's alookin' at me,
Jes a-layin' der sayin', "Fies,"
Turkey gobbler givin' rovin' blowin',
Gwine rovin' givin' his sass an' slack,
Keep on talkin', Mistah Turkey,
You ain't seed no almace.

Farmer walkin' throo de barnyard,
Seein' how things is comin',
Sees all de fowls is fattenin'—
Good times comin' sho's you born,
Hears dat turkey gobbler braggin',
Dun his face brunk in a smile,
Nebbah mind, you sassy rascal,
He's gwine nab you atter while.

LIGHTER VEIN.

Complimentary.

Host—Ah, Brown, let me introduce you to Miss Peggy Lytle. I'm sure you've read his famous books.

Guest—N-n-no. I'm afraid I haven't had that pleasure.

Host—Oh, of course you have, my dear fellow, but you've forgotten, that's it!—Boston Transcript.

Hard to Realize Though.

A philosopher is one who realizes that trouble is just opportunity knocking to offer him a little exercise.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Unimportant Detail.

"The teacher says I will soon speak French as well as I speak English." "But you mispronounce" many words.

"Oh, that's nothing. I mispronounce a lot of English words, too."—Boston Transcript.

His Masterpiece.

Lady—"What, in your opinion, is the best piece of fiction?"

Author—"My last income tax return."—London Opinion.

Like Most People.

Health hint writer asks: "How do you eat your meals?" Well, says one at a time.—Reading News-Times.

ASQUITH AND CHURCHILL HEARD

Former Criticizes Coalition and New Ministry

His Own Party Small, But Unshamed of Record—Churchill Makes Declaration—Talk of New Coalition With Conservative Premier.

London, Oct. 27.—The election campaign has now reached a stage where there is such a number of political speeches and pronouncements that it is becoming almost a physical impossibility for the newspapers either to report or follow them. Herbert H. Asquith, former premier, and Winston Spencer Churchill, colonial secretary in the Lloyd George cabinet, were the two principal figures engaging attention today. Mr. Asquith's address was devoted chiefly to criticizing the coalition government's short-comings and the new Bonar Law ministry.

"We have today the unusual spectacle of two authors of coalition, Lloyd George and Asquith, writing rival epitaphs to carve upon its tomb," declared Mr. Asquith.

Referring to the Laborite manifesto, Mr. Asquith said that Labor on many questions spoke almost with the same voice as the Liberals, but that the purpose was gradual accomplishment of organized control of enterprise by the state over a greater part if not the whole of the industrial field.

His own party, Mr. Asquith described as "few in number—voles crying in the wilderness—derided in debate and overwhelmed in the division lobbies." But, he added, "they fought on and challenged any other party with their record."

Mr. Churchill declares himself a Liberal and free trader but says he is willing to co-operate with progressive Unionist elements if this should be necessary to counteract what he terms the predatory and confiscatory policy of the socialist labor party.

Mr. Lloyd George today delivered addresses while on his way to Glasgow where tomorrow he will deliver a speech. Asquith Chamberlain, chancellor of the exchequer in the Lloyd George cabinet, spoke to his constituents Birmingham tonight. He defended his course in the coalition government and during the recent crisis. He said the Bonar Law programme and that of the coalition and that he was still prepared to co-operate with Bonar Law.

One of the most interesting features of the situation continues to be the possibility of the election bringing forth another coalition government but under a Conservative premier. "Co-operation" as it is called, seems to be hinted at in most of the addresses of the Conservative and Liberal Unionist speakers and although there still is no opinion as to whether an arrangement of less than wanting human intercourse after I have finished working. The whole world is alive during the hours immediately after the theatre; I want to be part of that world.

"There are ways and ways, of course of taking part in the night life of a great city. I have a feeling that what Ellen Terry meant was not that she objected to night life, but to giving of yourself to a restaurant public, continuing to act, in a word, that is the mistake all young actors and actresses make. When I was younger I did it. I wanted to go everywhere, to be seen everywhere, to be recognized and point-

with the National Liberals. There is even a report that the Conservative and National Liberal candidates in Leeds will issue a joint manifesto.

These tenders of support and co-operation give an air of uneasiness to the struggle as it affects the parties lately composing the coalition, the Laborites and Asquithian Liberals being the only parties standing independent platforms. It is said that Lord Birkenhead, former lord high chancellor, and Mr. Chamberlain will appear on the same platform with Lloyd George at a demonstration in Queen's Hall, London, next Friday.

Lord Robert Cecil has so finally announced his intention to remain an independent Conservative. In an interview Lord Robert says he is profoundly relieved at the exit of Lloyd George and regards a change in government as a blessing. He adds that he is a personal friend and a great admirer of Bonar Law, and that he intends to support him and his government so long as it pursues a policy he can approve.

EARLY TO BED RULE SCOTED BY STAGE FOLK

Actors Think Night Hours Their Natural Element for Work and Play.

"You might as well tell a night watchman to go to sleep at midnight as tell stage folk ought to turn in before the sun rises."

That's the way Raymond Hitchcock sees it. It started with a comment made by Ellen Terry, Grande Dame of the English stage, to the effect that "actresses should go home to bed after they have finished their work, so as to be able to work better the next day." All London was aroused by the famous lady's casual statement. Today it is bringing expression of outraged opinion from such people as Mr. Hitchcock, who speaks for the actors, and from those who strike the controversial note for the workers.

All agree and both agree that it's all wrong. There is a feeling that the post-war attitude which condemns books, condemns dancing, condemns everything, in fact, which runs counter to the plan and run of things as ordained by people who are mid-Victorian in years or in outlook. Up to the present, however, the spotlight of adverse criticism of habits of the stage has been turned only upon ordinary folk. Actors have always been considered different. With but little comment they were allowed liberties and idiosyncracies considered peculiar to their art. It would have been enough for a member not connected with the profession to make such a devastating criticism, but to have the words come from one of the most highly ordained is regarded by the player folk as lamentable.

"You know it makes me sick, this business of people laying down rules for everybody to obey," observed Raymond Hitchcock. "I can't be dancing. Because you go to sleep at 11, must I go to sleep at 11? You might with just as much logic say that a night watchman ought to go to sleep at 11 or a reporter on a morning paper ought to go to sleep at 11. It's tommyrot."

"The day is divided into three eight-hour periods for the average man, eight hours for work, eight hours for play and eight hours for sleep. He comes home from work and gets ready for his dinner. He takes a bath and changes into a different suit of clothes. He is provided he has two suits of clothes in these hard times. If he hasn't, he washes his face and neck in cold water because cold water is good for him and he sits down to the heavy meal of the day. This done he decides to take a show. He goes to the movies or, if he has sense, he comes to my show. No, I am not trying to pun. If he has sense he'll have a good seat where he can see me."

"After the show, he puts on his hat and goes home for home. I am taking the average man, you understand. Arrived at his house, he locks the door, tries the windows, winds the clock and yawns. Two minutes later he is fast asleep. He deserves to be, he's had his eight hours of work, followed by his allowance of pleasure. That's how it should be decreed by the Lord or should have been."

"Now consider the poor working girl on the stage. Consider me. We are out from the theatre between 11.30 and 12. We, too, must work and change, you know. After work comes the real meal. That's what your grandfather isn't it? That's what your grandmother and grandmother do. Actors cannot have their real dinner before the theatre. Food makes them dull; it cramps their style."

"Well then, we eat. There's no fun eating by yourself, everybody will agree to that, so we go where we know others of the same kind will be congregated. We may take a party to a restaurant. We may take a party to a restaurant. That's normal, isn't it? The business does the same thing. It so happens that all or most of the places have music or cabaret with meals that are served at that hour. That's not our fault. We don't want the music to start with, we want the meal. After the meal, a little music, yes. And a dance. Why not? That is our play-dance. It's the only time I can get to hear a good orchestra—I mean another good orchestra, we always have good time I can hear Paul Whiteman. Music is good for us. What was the use to say when I was younger I did it. I wanted to go everywhere, to be seen everywhere, to be recognized and point-

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recreation; and recreation, according to Webster, is simply refreshment after wearying toil and anxiety. The nurses, who are on duty twelve hours out of every twenty-four and seven days a week, need just such recreation to tone them up and prevent the drabness and drudgery, "the wearying toil and anxiety" of it all from depressing them.

Our hospital owes much to the devotion and loyal service of its nursing staff. Then let them have all the pleasure they can get during their short and precious hours of leisure.

If dancing and other social gatherings in the Nurses' Home are not allowed, then the word home is a misnomer, and does not carry the cherished associations of that sacred word.

If they will not seek to curtail any of the privileges which the nurses at present enjoy, but, on the contrary, will strive the more to make their abode a home in every truth.

Yours truly, GEO. H. EWING. St. John, Oct. 27, '22.

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