

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1920

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 4, 1920.

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FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING

The Bankers' Trust Company of New York thought so much of the address of Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador, at a dinner given in Washington for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to representatives of British trading and commercial organizations and it has printed the speech in full and has sent it broadcast, expressing the belief that it "will be of wide interest because of the frankness in diplomacy which the Ambassador outlines as the policy to which he adheres."

In the course of the address Sir Auckland Geddes referred to the importance of friendship between English speaking people, and casually observed that there are some newspapers in the United States "which can point out exactly what the British trading and commercial interests are, terrible people, subtle, cunning, Machiavellian." This picture, he said, was not true—that "the picture of the extraordinary subtlety of the British commercial interests, and their close cooperation with the government which one sees sometimes held up here for the admiration of the American people, is founded upon a myth." Not only so, but, "throughout generations it has been the habit in England—a bad habit—for the commercial and financial interests to go their way, and for the government to go its way, neither paying the slightest attention to the other, and neither very much caring what the other was doing."

However, times have changed and there is "need of frankness and honesty and forgetfulness of self in the conduct of international affairs." Sir Auckland declared that it is no longer possible "to leave to closeted diplomats the conduct of the affairs of the nations," and that each country should come to understand what the other is like and what it is thinking, while the people of each should be "keenly, anxiously desirous that the relations between the nations should be characterized by fair dealing and square dealing, as much in politics and political relations as in trade and in trade relationships."

The Ambassador contended that nothing could be gained by being suspicious of one another, while inability to trust one another meant harm and economic loss. Proceeding, he said that in all his dealings with the American state department he had been as open as it was possible for one man to be in dealing with another, giving all information it was in his power to give, and he knew of no political action contemplated by the British government designed to have a commercial or trade effect which he had not received permission or been instructed to disclose fully. The concluding portion of his address is of special interest, and deals squarely with the question of misrepresentation of Britain by a portion of the American press. He said:

"I believe complete, full, free and frank reciprocity in that interchange of information will do more for the world than any scheme or any attempt to build diplomatic structures which a wind some day may blow away. Frankness, openness, and a real expression of what we aim at—that is what will make friendship possible between us. And yet you have only to look at some of the papers some times to see expressed beliefs that our two governments are not working closely together in these matters. I saw it stated in the papers that the British government has protested one action after another of the United States government in recent weeks. That is not true. There have been no protests. I saw it stated in the press that the British government has desired to sell German ships back to Germany with—could not understand how it could be so—but with, so far as the mind of the writer was able to envisage what was happening, a desire to cripple in some way the American mercantile marine. That was absolutely untrue. The British government cannot legally sell any ship that is in British hands. No British subject can sell any ship that is in his hands to Germany or to any German, for under the leadership of the government an act was passed by the British parliament making for a term of years illegal to dispose of the mercantile ships. These statements appear in the press, and they do harm. They might do much harm if they were not contradicted, but far better than contradicting these statements will be to develop such acquaintanceship between one another, such respect, such understanding between our nations, that our falsehood will find no lodging there."

The British Empire is fortunate in having at Washington a man whose vision embraces, in his own words, "a real cooperation between the two nations, a cooperation based upon respect, upon understanding, and upon a recognition of the greatest frankness in their relation one with the other."

There are elements in the United States which desire neither a friendly understanding nor co-operation between the two great powers, and the tide of misrepresentation will continue to flow, but there is a deeper and a stronger tide, moving in the direction indicated as desirable, in the interest of both nations and of the world-at-large, by Sir Auckland.

ALL SETTLED NOW

Let us be thankful for President-elect Harding and the establishment of Marion, Ohio, as the centre of inspiration for a somewhat bedraggled and bewildered world. Speaking at Marion last night, Brother Harding is reported to have declared that "the Versailles League of Nations was now deceased although the new administration intending to see that the belief that it was part in a new international association founded on peace and justice."

The world will no doubt be glad to learn where it must go to get peace and justice. There was a mistaken notion that the forty-odd nations in the League of Nations had at least a rudimentary knowledge of the principles of peace and justice, and that their experience in the war-period would predispose them towards working an arrangement to ensure the future supremacy of both. True, the British, French, Italian and other statesmen did not meet at Marion, Ohio, but those Versailles. In this they may have been presumptuous, and perhaps it was because they were so close to the shell-torn areas of France and Belgium that they could not form such an international association as will now blossom on the banks of the Ohio. Lloyd George, Millerand and all the other tyros who have been making such a bungle of the League of Nations should welcome release from their labors and anxieties. We are not as yet permitted to know how the sage of Marion proposes to make an obedient world gather humbly around his front porch and take its orders. It may be that the revelation must be made gradually, lest it stagger humanity. It may even be that in the kindness of his heart the great pacificator does not wish to shatter at a blow the colossal self-complacency of the statesmen of Europe, but desires to break the news gently. Moreover, there is a precedent. The United States took its time in going into the war.

A PRIME FACTOR

The function of education in world-reconstruction was explained with great clearness and force by Dr. Frank D. Adams before the Canadian Club last evening. One of the great troubles of the world, as he pointed out, is that out of the war have emerged many new democracies, unfitted for self-government and in danger from ignorance. The people welcome the freedom of democracy, but do not fully appreciate its duties and responsibilities, and thereby incur the danger of failure in the experiment.

Dr. Adams rapidly reviewed the conditions in Russia, China, Mexico and some other countries, and then considered the case of Canada, which Lord Milner had recently described as the most to be envied of all countries. Even in Canada there are, said Dr. Adams, conditions which call for improvement. He pointed out that the war there were forty illiterate men. In Montreal today five thousand children are said to be running about without school accommodation. Not far from Winnipeg there was recently a large settlement not one of whose members could speak English. There is thus the two-fold task of ensuring that every native-born child shall be educated, and that the foreigners who come into the country are inspired with Canadian ideals. All this calls for intelligent, progressive and hard work, along enlightened lines of policy, in every province in Canada.

An interesting portion of the address of Dr. Adams was that dealing with the stirring of race-consciousness as a result of the war, and its effect in Egypt, India, China, Japan, and among the colored races of the world. The change has given rise to new prejudices, and it would be folly on the part of the white race not to take note of them and consider the effect of possible new alignments in world policy in the time to come.

Canadians are, or should be, profoundly interested in all world-tendencies and movements, because these affect the British empire, and because Canada can never stand aloof. There is, therefore, need of a system of education as nearly universal as it can be made, not only in the interest of internal development but of external policy. It is well, moreover, that there are voices like that of Dr. Adams to challenge the attention and the interest of the people in a matter of such supreme importance to the nation.

HEART ON SCREEN

New York, Nov. 4.—The beating of a man's heart was reflected on a screen by a magic lantern before a class of medical students in a lecture at Flower Hospital. The ebb and flow of blood was represented by this newly invented electro-cardiograph.

NEW FASHION IN VARSITY CAPS
London, Eng., Nov. 5.—Oxford has a new fashion in university caps. The style of headdress is of soft black cloth, square on top, with a band that fits around the head, doing away with the stiff mortar-board.

Rev. M. L. Orchard Appointed.
Toronto, Nov. 5.—At a meeting of the general board of missions of the Baptist church in Canada yesterday the appointment of Rev. M. L. Orchard, of Brandon, Man., as assistant secretary to the department of foreign missions was recommended.



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VICTORY.

We're feeling well and hearty, and peace is in our souls; the Farmer-Labor party has triumphed at the polls; and Parley, standard bearer, will fill the White House chair and bring a reign of terror to traitors everywhere. The Wall Street barons hissed him, hissed Parley, safe and sane, the plutocrats dismissed him with snorts of high disdain, and all the hosts of treason said they would knock him cold; but oh, there were no fleas on our standard-bearer's back. He came from Salt Lake City, the home of Brigham Young, and he was wise and witty and had a fluent tongue. The farmer left his barley in a manner circumspect, to vote for good old Parley, our President-elect. And Peter, Mike and Charley, the toolers, plied their feet, to vote for good old Parley, who takes the Woodrow seat. Oh, some were sure that Harding would harvest Wilson's socks, and some made claims regarding my old friend Jimmie Cox. And some grew sore and snarled, defending Warren, or Yim, but I stood up for Parley, and now rejoice with him. Old parties are disjointed and driven from the map, and I will be appointed to some fat public snap.

CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Domestic Happenings of Other Days

THE ACADIANS.

The early history of Canada contains no touching episode than the story of the Acadians of Nova Scotia and their exile from the meadows of Grand Pre. That story was immortalized by an American poet, Longfellow, in his poem "Evangeline," the beautiful lines of which are known to nearly every school boy or school girl. The poem inspired a French-Canadian sculptor, Philippe Hebert, to design a model of Evangeline "pleurant le pays perdu," looking back with tears on the land she must leave, and in due time the Canadian Pacific Railway co-operated in erecting a full-sized bronze statue which Henri Herbert completed from his father's particularly interesting story of Evangeline and the Acadians, for they were themselves descendants of Louis Hebert who came to the Saint John plain to Canada three hundred years ago, and Bear River, Nova Scotia, is generally understood to be a corruption of "Hebert" river, where the family first settled.

The Acadians are now scattered over the continent, but they have a link in the chain of the L'Assomption which has about 70,000 members, all of whom must be of Acadian descent and Catholic religion. The society has 100 local branches in New Brunswick, fifty-two in Nova Scotia, seven in Prince Edward Island, two in Montreal, one in Ottawa, twelve in Massachusetts, five in Maine, one in New Hampshire, and one in Connecticut. There are 200,000 Acadians in the maritime provinces, and about 50,000 in the province of Quebec and the New England States. The Acadians of North America are found in the counties of Inverness, Cape Breton, Glace Bay, Guysboro, Yarmouth and Digby in Nova Scotia, with a sprinkling in the counties of Halifax and Cumberland of the same province. In New Brunswick, Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester, Restigouche, Madawaska, and a few in the other three counties of Prince Edward Island. As to the United States, apart from the State of Louisiana, where they are in large numbers, they are chiefly found in the States of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut. As to the Province of Quebec, the descendants of the Acadians are to be found all over that province, but in some places whole parishes are of Acadian descent.

The patron day of the society is August 15, known as the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. The Acadians were anxious still further to perpetuate the memory of the old Acadian days and have subscribed a considerable sum to establish a Grand Pre, including the historic well-associated with the story of Evangeline, and the statue now erected. A beautiful memorial chapel is to be erected from designs by an Acadian architect, M. R. A. Frachet, of Montreal, N. B., and a rustic fence with Normandy gateways has been built around the park site, which has been designed and laid out by Percy Nobbs of Montreal.

LIGHTER VEIN.

Positively.
"Have you heard my last joke?" asked the Post, as he stopped the Grouse on the street.
"I hope so," replied the Grouse, as he kept on traveling.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Frontier Etiquette.
Fresh from Boston, the lawyer in the frontier town had just finished a glowing summation up for the defense. There ensued a long pause, and the Easterner turned in some embarrassment to the judge.
"Your Honor," he asked, "will you forgive the jury?"
"Oh, no, I guess not," answered the judge benignantly. "They ain't got much anyway, so I let them keep all they can make on the side."—The American Legion Weekly.

What It Escaped.
Teacher: "You see, had the lamb been obedient, and stayed in the fold, it would not have been eaten by the wolf, would it?"
Boy: "No, me'am; it would have been eaten by us."—London Sketch.

All in the Good Book.
Bishop Hosi said at a Naville picnic: "The religious knowledge of two many adults resembles, I am afraid, the religious knowledge of little Eve."
"So you admit that Sunday school regularly," the minister said to little Eve.
"Oh, yes, sir."
"And you know your Bible?"
"Oh, yes, sir."
"Could you perhaps tell me something that is in it?"
"I could tell you everything that's in it."—Indeed! And the minister smiled.

Do tell me, then.
"Sister's beau's photo is in it," said little Eve promptly, "and ma's recipe for vanishing cream is in it, and a lock of my hair cut off when I was a baby is in it, and the ticket for pa's watch is in it!"—Los Angeles Times.

ONE OF ENGLAND'S MOST WEALTHY MEN VERY ILL.
London, Nov. 5.—Sir Marcus Samuel, one of the largest oil companies in England, is seriously ill. He is said to be one of the wealthiest men in England.

GUARD AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT

Methodist Church Board Calls on Government, Business Men and Public.

Toronto, Nov. 5.—Striking a note of warning of the "near possibility of a rapid development of unemployment" and calling upon the government and business men, as well as public men generally, to exercise forethought and take action to prevent, as far as possible, consequent poverty, the board of evangelism and social service of the Methodist church yesterday passed a resolution on the unemployment question.

"We must insist," the resolution says, "that no government is doing right that is not preparing its plan for future emergency in unemployment."

The organization of a complete national provincial and local system of employment bureaus by public authority is urged in the resolution.

LABOR EXTREMISTS IN TORONTO HIT BY TOM MOORE

Toronto, Nov. 5.—Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, gave the extremists in the labor movement in this city a dressing down at a meeting of the Toronto district trades and labor council last night and declared that, backed by the Industrial Banner of this city, they were working in the interests of the One Big Union and for the disruption of the international unions. He said the extremists in the local unions were traitors to the cause of the workers and were following tactics similar to those which preceded the big strike in Winnipeg. He stored the Industrial Banner, for publishing articles which he said, led the public to believe that a serious fued existed in the ranks of organized labor in Toronto, whereas this was not the case.

BIG INCREASE IN FREIGHT RECEIPTS AT SYDNEY, N. S.

Sydney, N. S., Nov. 5.—A noteworthy increase in the monthly freight receipts of the Canadian Government Railways in Sydney is reported for October. It is stated that the returns exceeded all previous records by considerably more than \$60,000 for the month. Payments for freight carried to and from this city were said to be about \$305,000.

TARIFF HEARING IN P. E. ISLAND

Representatives of the farmers, the potato-starch makers, and the manufacturers of Prince Edward Island appeared before the tariff commission sittings being conducted by Sir Henry Drayton and Hon. Senator Robertson at Charlottetown yesterday.

Agriculture received the most attention from the commission, the chairman asking many questions, and there was an interesting discussion between the commission of agriculture and horticulture. It is possible to increase the annual earning power of our farms, which he estimated at thirty million dollars, to double that amount by more intensive cultivation and the use of more fertilizer.

Senator MacLean presented a memorandum from seven starch manufacturers. The mills have a capacity of ten thousand tons. They are not operating now because farmers will not supply potatoes. The price offered for potatoes is 10 cents per hundred. The starch industry on the island is in danger of being wiped out owing to cheap Japanese starch being dumped in Canada at a price below the cost of potatoes here.

The prohibition of Japanese starch must be considered by the commission. C. L. Mackay, secretary of Bruce Stewart & Company, Limited, presented the case of Island manufacturers, in a written statement strongly advocating continuance of the present tariff under which industries have been established here. Protection would benefit all classes and should be maintained.

VERDICT OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Coroner H. A. Porter conducted an inquest into the death of Frederick Fisher of Halifax, who was killed by being hit by an engine at Lawlor's Lake on last Friday evening and the jury brought in a verdict to the effect that his death was due to accident and no blame can be attached to anyone. J. E. Moore, conductor of the train, John R. McQuarrie, driver, Richard MacGivern, fireman, Clifford F. LeBlanc, brakeman, and L. R. Ross, terminal agent of the C. N. R., all gave evidence. The jury consisted of the following:

FIRST FLIGHT OVER EQUATOR.

Guayaquil, Nov. 5.—Elio Liat, an Italian aviator, piloting a biplane of the newspaper El Telgrafo, has made the first flight over the equator. He flew from here to Cuenca, a distance of about 120 miles. The highest altitude reached was 12,000 feet.



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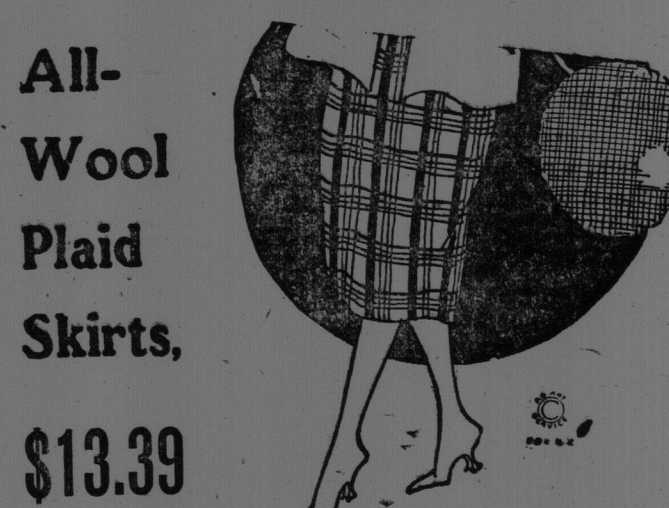
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Washable Suedetex Gloves, \$1.00 Pair

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GRAIN IN ELEVATORS THROUGHOUT CANADA

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—According to returns received at the Dominion bureau of statistics for the week ending October 29, the quantity of grain in store at the public elevators throughout Canada has increased by 23,199,699 bushels in all grains as compared with the previous week.

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