

The Evening Times-Star

SECOND SECTION

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PAGES NINE TO SIXTEEN

ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1924

SIXTEEN PAGES

Driving Rain Brings Adverse Comment on May 1 Moving

CUSTOM IN ST. JOHN IS CRITICIZED

No Law Makes First Day of May Moving Day, Say Lawyers.

DANGEROUS TIME

Health of People Endangered Going Into Unwarmed New Houses.

Somebody, in the heroic days when hardship was welcomed, and anything that smacked of ease was regarded with utter scorn, decreed that the first day of May should be moving day in St. John.

That is why those who faced the rain and wind this morning en route to their offices or stores found the streets traveled by furniture vans and with bedraggled persons going to a new habitation. It is not so much the law, but custom; and the number who mourn that custom became habit in this case grows larger every time there is a cold or rainy first of May. And a warm and sunny first of May is a rare exception. It is dangerous.

What happens is that people move into a cold house, get thoroughly chilled before the new abode is warmed, and, if there is rain, their clothing, the furniture, perhaps even the bedding, is damp, if not soaked, and those who escape a severe cold are extremely fortunate. The Health Department is guilty of a grave omission, one man who was moving said today, when it fails to set down May 1 as one of the causes of the existing death rate.

It must also be remembered that the present custom sends people house hunting during February, March and April, often in zero weather, and that the compelling desire to get a house selected and have the matter done with drives women to fatiguing effort irrespective of the nature of the weather. It's bad business.

Every year when moving time comes round there is much talk about the need of a change in the existing system, but nothing is done; and so, this morning, those who know that they had to take possession of new quarters at 12 o'clock, noon, looked out at the driving rain and shivered.

It is said there is at least as much moving today as usual, and the natural assumption is that there will be more work for the doctors.

Why We Do It. A Times-Star reporter, inquiring why it was compulsory to move on May 1, despite the state of the weather, took the matter up with several lawyers and men who know about real estate. So far as the day of moving was concerned, they said that this was a matter of custom, and May 1 had been the vogue here from time immemorial.

The yearly tenancy was the rule here, and the law on the subject called for three months' notice to quit on the part of the tenant or the same notice on the part of the landlord if he wanted to get possession of the premises. It would be just as legal to adopt June 1, or January 1, or any other date, as May 1 for the annual migration date, but this being accepted as the day to change living quarters, then the state of the weather failed to be any cause for delay.

In Other Places. In most of the cities of the United States and some of the cities of Canada the system of monthly tenancies had been adopted, and in those cities all that is necessary to terminate a lease is one month's notice. There is no regular moving day in those places. In neither case is the weather taken into consideration when the day for vacating the premises arrives.

No person could be found who would undertake to say how the first of May was adopted here as the official moving day, but the opinion was generally expressed that it was brought here by the first comers from England, and that instead of going out on that day to "Bring Home the May" they picked up their goods and chattels and moved them to a new home.

One real estate man said that the outgoing tenant had until noon to vacate, but after that hour the house belonged to the incoming tenant and weather conditions failed to enter into the situation.

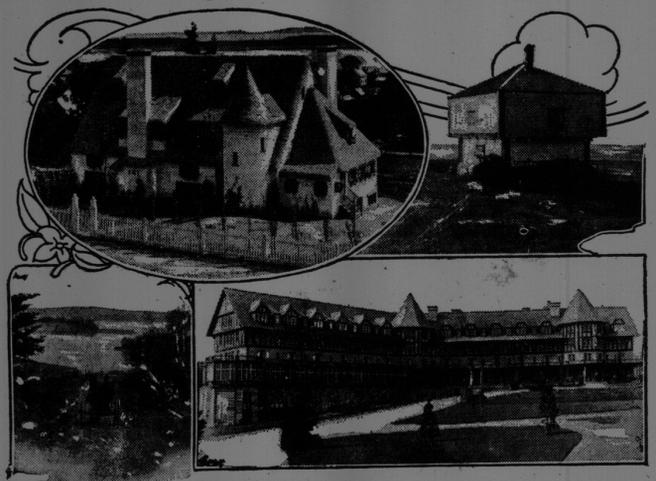
REDUCTION SHOWN IN TRAM RECEIPTS

Montreal, April 30.—The annual report of the Nova Scotia Tram and Power Co., Ltd., for the year ended December 31, 1923, shows that the gross earnings of the company in 1923 were \$1,383,979.84 a reduction of \$25,401.37, or 1.83 per cent. from the preceding year. Although expenses were substantially reduced, the net earnings were less than in 1922 by \$2,987.93.

At 90 He Cuts New Sets of Teeth

Spencerville, O., May 1.—Albain Miller, farmer, living west of Spencerville, is 90, yet he is cutting a set of teeth. Five of the old teeth have become loose and have been taken out and new teeth have taken their place. He expects a complete new set of equipment and hopes to live to be more than 100 and get the good from his new set of teeth.

Good Roads Delegates meet at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea



Top, left, An architectural feature of St. Andrews by the Sea. Right, The ancient block house. Below, The Algonquin Hotel and another bit of N.B. scenery.

All matters pertaining to the betterment of roadways throughout the Dominion will be discussed at the eleventh annual convention of the Canadian Good Roads Association, which, according to an official announcement will be held at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, N.B., June 24, 25, 26 and 27 next. The Algonquin Hotel, one of the finest summer hotels on the coast, will be specially opened for the convention ahead of the usual time, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company placing the entire hotel at the disposal of the delegates and their wives and friends who will attend the convention from every part of the Dominion.

The executive committee of the association, of which G. L. Squire, Deputy Minister of Highways for Ontario, is chairman, are already at work on the programme, which will be based largely on the practical work done by the members of the inter-provincial conference of highway officials held at Winnipeg recently.

The six business sessions of the convention will be allocated to separate branches of the highway problem, and nothing but that section will be discussed at that session.

One will be devoted to financial matters, the delegates discussing the best means of financing road construction work, the raising of revenue for maintenance, the apportioning of grants and the big question of who should pay for the roads. Another will be set aside for administration questions, the operations of departments largely from the point of view of the preparator of specifications, or comparative

cost systems, and the adoption of a uniform cost data formula. Construction matters will be talked of at a third session, including discussion on the different types of asphalt, cement, tar and other bituminous materials and their relative utility for specific traffic loads. A fourth session will deal with maintenance problems, the most effective and economic method of repair of all kinds of road surfaces, the value of patrol systems and the maintenance of culverts and bridges. Traffic and its relation to road construction, the taking of traffic census on a systematized plan so as to aid in the selection of the best material to meet requirements of the users, the effect of autobus and motor truck traffic, the elimination of grades and curves, uniformity of lights and signals, and the enforcement of speed and all highway travel regulations, also will be taken up.

Most of these subjects were discussed by the officials of the provincial governments at the Winnipeg conference and resolutions drafted on them which will form the basis for discussion by the delegates. Well qualified people will open the debates and give the lead for the talks that follow.

The good roads enthusiasts of New Brunswick are already making plans for the fitting entertainment of the delegates, and T. P. Ragan, a member of the executive of the association, is co-operating with them to ensure that the visit to St. Andrews-by-the-Sea shall be not only profitable and practical, but so pleasant as to make it memorable.

At a meeting of the Chatham Board of Trade, which was held last night, the members discussed the possibilities of securing new industries built around the actual needs and resources of the town. J. S. Martin, M. L. A., had discovered on investigation in the matter of ordinary commodities of living, Chatham imports largely from the outside world rather than producing within itself and the country around the staples of everyday life, such as meat, butter, etc. Why were they not producing more?

A folder will be issued in a few days and placed with the several distributing associations giving valuable information and illustration of the Miramichi country and the North Shore generally to the traveler and prospective settler. The board will communicate with an industrial firm now about to locate in the province to consider the advantages offered by this community; and a committee was also appointed to make a reliable and descriptive list of the farms available for purchase in the surrounding country and lodge the same with the Department of Agriculture and the Government Farm Settlement Board.

BATHURST FORMS NEW ATHLETIC CLUB

Bathurst, April 30.—One of the most important moves for the development of amateur sport yet made in Bathurst was taken Sunday in the Parish Hall when at a largely attended meeting of the Catholic men of the town, the Young Men's Catholic Club, was formed. Officers elected were as follows: President—S. A. McKendry. Vice-president—A. S. Veniot. Secretary-treasurer—A. L. Fournier. Managing committee—W. R. Kingston, Dr. J. L. Veniot. Director—Cleo J. Melanson.

Besides directing basketball activities, the Y. M. C. C. will take an active part in all outdoor sports. It will probably have baseball, football and other winter sports.

In addition it is intended to acquire suitable gymnasium equipment so that the physical development of the boys and young men of its membership can be attended to according to their various preferences.

World Topics Discussed In Letter From London

(Correspondence of Times-Star.) London, April 17.—Before the Anglo-Russian conferences now taking place in Downing street are over, Mr. MacDonald's settled worried-look expression may deepen. I hear that the Soviet is making money rather than the reparations, and that the delegation from Moscow includes some particularly litigious characters. It also happens that the very morning of the first conference, at which the British Premier was kept waiting 20 minutes, brings ominous reports from Russia. Trotsky seems to have hitched his wagon to another promising wagon, and now breathes threats of war for the recovery of Bessarabia's rich provinces. So the Labor Government in London is rather between the devil and the deep sea again—with Russia making overtures to Britain on the one hand, and threatening war against France on the other.

What Germans Say. A big city man, just back after a business tour of Germany, gives some arresting impressions of what the many influential Germans he met are thinking. All of them said frankly that Germany would accept the reparations terms, simply because they entail no payments of any account for two years, and within that period the monetary regime will have been restored, and Germany will be playing the honest broker to both sides in the approaching British-American war. Nothing is more firmly fixed in the German mind—and it is quite a characteristic Teutonic point of view—than that we are egging on Japan to war with America, with the object of destroying another great trade rival, as we helped to destroy Germany. No amount of persuasion will shake this conviction. If an Englishman repudiates it, he is either a hypocrite or an ignoramus.

Both Right. The aggressive sentiment throughout Germany, says this astute city man, whose sympathies were formerly rather inclined to post-war Germany, is most unmistakable. At the popular cafes the prevailing fashion is monarchist toasts, and a majestic chanting of a militant song, "We will march, we will march." Several times in the course of his comparatively short visit the London business man found himself compelled to share these embarrassing demonstrations. My friends says that both the French and the British view of the German problem is right. France is right in her view that, if she withdraws from the Rhine, Germany will pay only under compulsion, and he now believes the only solution is one that frees Germany economically but retains military control of the bridgeheads.

An Unpleasant Test. Can there be an exception to the nil nil bonum? Herr Stinnes, the German financial genius, whose death has just occurred at the age of 54, suggests it. His father was a Rhinelead coal-owner, and young Stinnes worked for a brief spell as a miner. He had a thorough-going German commercial education, and was a considerable expert in the reparations proposals of the Allies. I met him once. A merciless autocrat, he struck me as the embodiment of the War Lord's conception of Kultur, expressed in terms of L. S. D. On the whole, perhaps the T. N. T. type was more admirable.

London Activities. Stinnes was well known in the City of London. He was unique, not be-

Radio Jazz For Darkest Africa

Washington, May 1.—Natives in the heart of Africa will be able soon to perform their ancient ceremonial dances to the strains of jazz through a radio loud speaker, and will be given instructions in modern agricultural methods in the same way under plans of British officials of Kenya colony. Trade Commissioner R. A. May, at Alexandria, Egypt, has advised the Commerce Department that plans already have been made to install a radio set with loud speaker in every village. Besides the musical programmes, he said, farming instructions will be sent to the natives in their own language.

cause that influence was practically unsought. Men in the city, especially in the shipping and oil industries, knew that he always avoided politicians. A year ago, when he was in London, Stinnes told a friend of mine that he had "no time to waste" on statesmen. When he wanted to know what a government would do he went to the business men and sounded their views. He certainly carried this out in London, and on his frequent visits, when rumor said that he was arranging world-shattering schemes, he was usually quietly "gossiping" with business acquaintances. His genius was the genius of the organizer, entirely heartless, often cruel, and his success was due to a gift for knowing not only what to do, but what would be the consequence of it. With the possible exception of a well-known banker he had not a friend in London. But he had at least a score of influential acquaintances.

Master of Balliol. Most Oxford men agree that the late Master of Balliol was the most eminent personality to fill that distinguished post since the famous Dr. Jowett, whose disciples included so many future celebrities. Jowett predicted that young H. H. Asquith, who was under him at Balliol, would be prime minister some day. And now I see it suggested that the vacant post at Balliol may possibly be offered to Mr. Asquith. He would fill it admirably, as he would (Continued on page 13, sixth column.)

That is the kind of dollars we want in St. John. And we want all we can get of them. We all benefit when they are at work; we lose when they are not. And with the assistance of our fellow citizens, we can guarantee to keep them at work. For, as we have shown in previous talks, we put a great many of them, every year, into local channels, for local circulation—more than 380,000 of them. And the merchants, the commercial houses, churches, theatres—the homes of St. John receive the benefit. Without YOUR patronage, it is clear, we couldn't have done this. And if we couldn't do it, we would all be the losers. No doubt of that. Take the matter of taxes, for instance. We have shown that for every dollar's worth of business we lose, the City loses, in taxes, four and a half cents. And, as a matter of course, what we don't pay must be made up by other tax-payers, because—

WE ARE THE ONLY DISTRIBUTORS OF ELECTRICITY IN ST. JOHN THAT PAY TAXES, OR ANY OTHER FIXED CHARGES TO THE CITY. It's worth while considering, is it not? And, again: We employ more than 250 citizens of St. John, and distribute among them, each year, \$800,000 in wages. Quite an item, surely! Further, it is the fixed policy of the Company to purchase, in St. John, from local merchants and manufacturers, everything that we can possibly buy here in the way of supplies. A big item in itself. More dollars that travel around the city. And the motive power that keeps this great wheel of community prosperity revolving is YOUR PATRONAGE. Isn't it a worth while proposition? NEW BRUNSWICK POWER COMPANY.

"ASSURED SERVICE"

THE NORTH SHORE SEEKS INDUSTRIES

Chatham Board of Trade Members Discuss the Possibilities.

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Y. M. C. C. is Organized and Elects Officers—To Boost Sport.

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PASTOR IN RAID

Rev. H. E. Rompel Leads Dry Agents in Clean-up at Joliet.

Joliet, Ill., May 1.—With three revolvers hanging from his belt, Rev. Henry E. Rompel, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Joliet, stalked from his little study Saturday night, placed himself at the head of 40 prohibition officers from Chicago, and in three hours nabbed enough "stiff" to fill the basement of his little church—the temporary prohibition headquarters.

LEG IS CUT OFF BY C.N.R. ENGINE

C. P. R. Car Inspector Meets With Accident at Gilbert's Lane. Joseph Black, C. P. R. car inspector, who was on duty in the C. N. R. yards near Gilbert's Lane crossing last night at 11:43 o'clock, was run over by C. N. R. engine No. 8018, in charge of Engineer C. Nickerson, who was on his way to the round house. His right leg was amputated below the knee at the General Public Hospital.

MORE PARTIES FOR HYDRO SURVEY

Hon. Dr. E. A. Smith, chairman of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, arrived in the city last night to look after the month-end business at the office here. The work of the survey party at Grand Falls, he said, was progressing favorably but it was very difficult for them to get real results until after the snow had disappeared. He expected that towards the middle of May additional survey parties would be called in commission.

GIVES TALK ON CHILD WELFARE

Dr. W. C. Kierstead of Fredericton Speaks on Problems. At a meeting in Chatham Dr. W. C. Kierstead of Fredericton gave an interesting address on "Problems of Child Welfare." He outlined the various problems to our social life which centre around the sick and defective children, the feeble-minded, the delinquent, the neglected and dependent, and gave valuable information as to ways in which these problems are being dealt with in sections of our own province and in the wider field of human life.

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ESCAPED BOY TAKEN BACK

Sergeant Dykeman yesterday afternoon conveyed a boy to the Boys' Industrial Home from which he had escaped a few weeks ago.

Dollars That Travel Around St. John; Real Home-Builders

That is the kind of dollars we want in St. John. And we want all we can get of them. We all benefit when they are at work; we lose when they are not. And with the assistance of our fellow citizens, we can guarantee to keep them at work. For, as we have shown in previous talks, we put a great many of them, every year, into local channels, for local circulation—more than 380,000 of them. And the merchants, the commercial houses, churches, theatres—the homes of St. John receive the benefit. Without YOUR patronage, it is clear, we couldn't have done this. And if we couldn't do it, we would all be the losers. No doubt of that. Take the matter of taxes, for instance. We have shown that for every dollar's worth of business we lose, the City loses, in taxes, four and a half cents. And, as a matter of course, what we don't pay must be made up by other tax-payers, because—

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ST. JOHN TEACHER OF VIOLIN WEDS

Malcolm Goudie Takes Bride in Toronto—Will Live in the West. A wedding of interest in St. John was solemnized in Toronto yesterday when Miss Janet Paterson Jardine, daughter of Mrs. James Jardine of Rexton, N. B., became the bride of Malcolm Goudie, who until a few days ago was a resident of this city. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. S. L. Squire, 98 Albany avenue, and the officiating clergyman was Rev. P. M. MacDonald. The bride, who was unattended, wore a becoming tailored suit of navy blue broadcloth, with grey hat and shoes to match and carried a bridal bouquet of American Beauty roses. Following the ceremony a dainty wedding luncheon was served, after which Mr. and Mrs. Goudie left for the Pacific Coast, where they will visit Vancouver, San Francisco, Los Angeles and other cities. They will reside in the west. They were the recipients of a large number of magnificent presents.

LT. COL. LEONARD IS NEW PRESIDENT

Heads the St. John Fusiliers Rifle Club—Annual Meeting Held. Lt. Col. C. F. Leonard was elected president of the St. John Fusiliers Rifle Club at the annual meeting of the organization last night in the armory. Lt. Scott was chosen as captain and Sgt. Jones, secretary. The executive committee is composed of the following: Q. M. S. Moore, Headquarters; C. S. M. Strachan, A. Company; Sgt. Lasher, B. Company; Q. M. S. McDonald, C. Company; Q. M. S. McLaughlin, D. Company.