

# The Evening Times-Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 23, 1924

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## THE END OF AN ERA

Lenine is dead and Trotsky has ceased to be a dictator. The Bolshevik movement in Russia reached its height more than two years ago, when Lenine confessed that a change of policy was necessary. Up to that time he had hoped to spread Bolshevism all over the world, but he found instead that he could not impose his theories even upon the Russian people. Murder, cold-blooded and relentless, had stalked through the land, religion was mocked, and the world at large defied, but the end was failure. To replace one kind of class rule by another was not the way out of Russia's troubles. The remnants of the despised and persecuted educated class had to be brought again into service. Soviet rule continued, it is true, but on broader lines, and with an eye to better relations with other countries. Only seven years have passed since Lenine and Trotsky assumed direction of Russian affairs, and the task has now been assumed by others, who are less bloodthirsty and have more regard for world opinion. The Lenine-Trotsky regime was a passing phase of the great Russian upheaval out of which tranquility has not yet come, nor stable government. That great country is still groping its way toward democracy, and because of the dense ignorance of so great a proportion of its people has yet a long way to go. The world at large has learned a lesson from Russia. It has seen Communism in action, and has learned the utter futility of that philosophy in solving the problems of humanity. There are still fanatical upholders of Communism in Russia, and scattered groups in other countries, but they are a warning influence. If there were a Carlyle to write the story of the last ten years in Russia it would indeed be "history read by lightning." That there was need of reform in Russia none will question, and it could be revolutionary; but it could not be a lesson from the cold savagery of such leaders as Trotsky and Lenine, to whom history will accord rank with the worst despots of the French Revolution.

## SIR DOUGLAS HAZEN

The report that Sir Douglas Hazen is likely to publish this year or next his political and legal reminiscences is a matter of great public interest. Sir Douglas entered Parliament in 1891, and had been interested in public affairs for some years prior to that date. His parliamentary experience began in the closing days of Sir John Macdonald, and he has been familiar with all that has transpired in Ottawa since that time. His recollections of notable men of his time who have been instructive to the public will be of great value to the student. Sir Douglas can also tell much that will be entertaining as well as instructive regarding politics in his time in New Brunswick. His legal reminiscences will tend to recall many very able jurists of this province, and will be of very special interest to all members of the legal fraternity. There is uniting in past years by men who could have made very notable contributions to provincial history. Sir Douglas Hazen has the ability as well as the knowledge to make such a contribution, and if he does so it will not be the least of his contributions as a public man and a worthy citizen of New Brunswick.

## GETTING IMMIGRANTS

An interesting experiment in getting settlers is being made in a section of Alberta which has irrigated lands. The burden of the cost of irrigation is heavy upon the 478 rate-payers who live in this particular district, and they need to bring in more people. The Ottawa Citizen thus tells the story:—

"A settler from Switzerland who came of a cheese-making family, started making Swiss cheese for the farmer who employed him, and someone with vision saw a little farther ahead to a time when a new industry would be established in the southern district. Instead of shipping cheese in, as at present, a very high grade of cheese could be shipped out. So starting with cheese-making, the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District has started out to get settlers from Switzerland. If they can get seventeen to twenty families this year they will be satisfied, and trust that others will follow of their own accord. While money is necessary for success, as the land is held in private ownership, the owners are prepared to be generous. They have offered to rent or sell, or even to lend land to these newcomers at the close of Miss Shaw's talk. The ladies of the W. A. serve delicious refreshments after the lecture, when the good audience enjoyed a happy social hour."

supervision of the very best kind. The farmer with too much land on his hands, will be likely to do everything in his power to help the settlers along, as apart from a natural desire to see them succeed, he has a very real interest in their success."

The citizen sees in this experiment a definite co-operative movement which should have excellent results, and observes that it is in striking contrast to the usual immigration policy. We quote:—

"In the past Canada's immigration problem has been met in too vague a fashion. While the Federal Government paid the piper, it has never given a definite lead to any settler to any province, though the free lands in the West were a lure in themselves. Through that policy of aloofness, settlers have gone to the wrong districts, and finally, discouraged through repeated crop failures on land to which they were unaccustomed, crops that they knew little of, and methods with which they were unfamiliar, they drifted to the cities."

There was much talk a few months ago about the need of well-directed colonization work, with carefully selected immigrants in New Brunswick. If any such settlers are to be brought out this year we should be hearing something about the plans. It is not merely a matter for the Government, which will act more quickly and aggressively if assured of a favorable public sentiment and the operation of the people generally. An occasional spasm will get us nowhere. Boards of trade, farmers' organizations and civic and municipal bodies should all be interested in a matter of such vital importance to provincial progress.

## NATIONAL SPENDING

There is one journal in Canada which does not agree with the proposal of the City Council of Woodstock, N. B., that an effort should be made to reduce Canada's debt 25 per cent. in five years. Here is what the Saskatchewan Star says:—

"Why reduce the debt? Why not increase the nation? There is no reason why Canada, instead of being a small nation with a large debt, should not be a large nation with a small debt. No policy of short-sighted, chattering economy, nor any policy of confiscatory taxation, is going to help Canada to grow. When talking about economy, Canadians should talk about balancing the budget. Talk of 25 per cent. reduction in five years is foolish. A big national debt is not a good thing, but we got ours by doing our part in a great cause, and we have no reason to be ashamed of it. We can carry it; why therefore cripple the nation in an attempt to get rid of it? Canada has been in the position of a starved stepchild for nearly a century, largely because she had extremely cautious people Down East and reckless people Out West. This national debt may yet be our salvation, just as many a young man never amounted to anything until he got head over heels into debt and had to use his brains and all his energy in the effort to get out. Why whine about the debt? After all, it represents less than a tenth of our national wealth. A pretty light mortgage, considering what the money was spent for."

The trouble is, of course, that the interest on the debt must be paid, and it is a small item. It cannot be whistled down the wind in the breezy western fashion. Undoubtedly we need to increase the nation, but a huge national debt is not an attraction to immigrants. Apparently the western journal would have more in mind of less public expenditure, but that, in view of what the great financial and industrial leaders tell us, would not be good business. Who knows what emergency expenditures may still be ahead? Present economy for the individual and the nation is essential to later progress.

The port of Vancouver is demanding an enquiry by the Board of Grain Commissioners into the charge that there is discrimination against Vancouver in the matter of grain shipments. Today about twenty-five western senators and members of the House of Commons are expected in Vancouver, following an invitation from the harbor board, and will be told all about the advantages of the port and about its needs. The Vancouver people are not letting any grass grow under their feet. Their example is worth following, by St. John people.

## SPEAKS ON JAPAN

Miss Loretta Shaw, returned missionary from Japan, spoke at St. James' Anglican church last evening. Rev. H. A. Cody, the rector, presided, and gave a short address of appreciation at the close of Miss Shaw's talk. The ladies of the W. A. served delicious refreshments after the lecture, when the good audience enjoyed a happy social hour.

## Press Comment

### OLD MISSOURI CEMETERY.

(From the Missourian.)

A family cemetery surrounded by a natural stone wall is one of the quaint places near Columbia. Over the gateway is inscribed "Any one not the husband, wife or child of a descendant of George Jewell cannot be buried here." The gate is hewn out of the stone wall three feet thick. Thirty-four of the forty-three graves in the cemetery were made before the end of the civil war. In the rear are the graves of the negro servants of the family. Among the illustrious descendants of George Jewell are Dr. William Jewell, for whom Jewell College was named; Dr. R. H. Smith, who was superintendent of the State Hospital at Fulton thirty years; and Charles S. Hardin, Governor of Missouri and founder of Hardin College at Mexico. The first grave in the cemetery was made in 1827 and the last in 1919.

### PACIFIC OCEAN HAS "ARRIVED"

(Vancouver Sun.)

Last year when steamship companies of the Atlantic and Pacific found it desirable to confer on matters of common interest, Atlantic companies sent two lone representatives to Vancouver for this purpose. This year with a conference held relative to a plan for securing uniformity in bills of lading and other matters pertaining to ocean carrying charges, the Atlantic steamship companies are sending a full delegation of 13 members to this coast. In short, the importance of Pacific business has been increased in the eyes of Atlantic companies in the proportion of two to 13 since last year. The Pacific ocean, as a centre of world trade, seems definitely to have "arrived," even in the eyes of rival trading groups.

### GEN. BUTLER'S SUCCESS

(Sydney Record.)

Philadelphia's experience is showing what one capable, upright, energetic man can do to stop lawlessness, the inefficiency and corruption of Philadelphia's police department has been shameful and notorious. A new mayor, recently taking office, brought into the City, as Director of Public Safety, Brigadier-General Smedley D. Butler, a man who had made a reputation for himself for efficiency and determination in the United States Marine Corps. In three days a hundred of saloons and speak-eas that had been running wide open without interference from the police were closed, houses of ill-fame were empty, crime of various kinds had been so checked that the number of arrests were almost negligible, and a number of crooked police officials were out on the streets for new jobs and inefficient officials were back in the ranks. Life is safer and more pleasant in Philadelphia now than it was and property losses through criminality are smaller than they were, all because a mayor decided that decency demanded a "clean up" and decided that a free hand should be given an honest, capable official. There is a lesson for new American cities in this Philadelphia case.

### HIGH COST OF MIDDLEMEN.

(New York Herald.)

Farmers at Imbler, Oregon, gave the nation something to think of when they dined well on their own produce. The 15 cents included the cost of preparing and serving the meal in addition to cost of the raw food.

Imbler and Portland are approximately 250 miles apart, with regular rail communication. Yet between the farms of Imbler and the restaurant tables of Portland a single meal rose in price \$1.39.

There are many items massed in that \$1.39—freight, commissions, costs of handling and storage, wholesale and retail profits, merchandising rent, restaurant rent, preparation of food, and service, to say nothing of the restaurateur's profit. These charges represent, in theory, just compensation for each of the factors involved in getting Imbler's produce to Portland's tables, and the consuming public suffers only when those charges are exorbitant when compared with service rendered.

We should hesitate to name the price that this dinner, which cost \$1.55 in the elite restaurant of Portland, would bring in a New York restaurant of the best grade. Naming it might produce a riot.

### CANADA'S GAIN IS AMERICA'S LOSS.

(New York Herald.)

Swedish emigrants to the number of nearly 200 have landed in Halifax, Nova Scotia, by the Scandinavian-American Line which with that voyage began regular service between the United States and the Dominion. Thousands of Swedes, Norwegians and Danes are reported as preparing to follow and take up homes in the Canadian Northwest.

These Scandinavian emigrants prefer the United States to Canada. Because of the presence of large numbers of Scandinavian settlers in Minnesota and the Dakotas they would feel more at home in our Northwest. The climate of that section suits them readily. There they would have the inspiration and friendly guidance of fellow countrymen who have made good in the new land. But the ill contrived quota law bars them from the United States. So they take Canada as the next best sphere for their labors and ambitions.

This country has never experienced any difficulty in assimilating Scandinavians. As settlers they rank among the true empire builders, bringing new lands under the plow, dotting the prairie with substantial homes, rearing large families and building solid communities. Their zeal for education supports great State universities well and their political responsibilities seriously and dominate elections in several States.

In addition to being strong, home loving and assimilating the Scandinavians in the United States are thrifty and law abiding. In Dr. Harry H. Laughlin's report on the effects of the Immigration laws more than 700 of our penal and public charitable institutions the Scandinavians make an excellent showing with respect to crime and dependency. The produce only one-third as many criminals, compared to their numbers, as the total population of the United States produces, and only three-partners as many dependents.

This raw material of good citizenship is now being shunted away from the United States by an unwise piece of legislation. What is Canada's gain is America's loss.

## ALADDIN.

(Arkansas Gazette.)

I have lost a priceless thing; I have lost a talisman—  
A dream that a little lad dreamed long ago.  
Years ago I cast it down as a thing of nothing worth  
And now it has been taken—and ah, I need it so!

New dreams for old, good folks; new dreams for old, good folks; new dreams of fame and empery, how they glist and glow!  
Dreams of love and peace and power; all are offered, gemmed and golden.  
All for a little dream dreamed long ago.

Just a little childish dream—all that I remember  
Is that it was molded in the bright  
Fath, and wistful wonderment,  
And happiness in little things . . .  
Because I lost it I have lost the touchstone of truth.

New dreams for old dreams—up and down the city  
Hear me hawk my wares of dreams, glittering and glad.  
Lords and gentlemen, traffic with me! Burghers, of your pity,  
Barter back the little dream of a little lad.

## LIGHTER VEIN.

Correctly Described.

"Your son must be the idol of his family."  
"Yes, he has been idle for 21 years."

## A Gentle Hint.

"That's a tactful waitress. Yesterday she said to me as I was leaving—'Please remind me tomorrow that you didn't pay your bill today.'"

Left Handed Compliment.  
Butcher—"My son—the one that used to help me in the shop here—he's gone in for boxing. Won a championship, too!"

Customer—"Ay, I remember him. I suppose he'll have won the lightweight championship?"

Not Her Weakness.  
"Did my wife speak at the meeting yesterday?"  
"I don't know your wife, but there was a tall, thin lady who rose and said she could not find words to express her feelings."

"That wasn't my wife!"  
Up-to-date Chauffeur.  
Old Gentleman (engaging a new chauffeur)—"I suppose I can write to you last employer for your character?"

Chauffeur—"I'm sorry to say, sir, each of the last two gentlemen I have been with died in my service."

Hops.  
He—"Why the deuce do I struggle with this piffing job?"  
Fair Typist—"Don't be discouraged, think of the mighty oak. It was only a nut like you."

She Probably Would.  
"Why, Charles," said a fond mother, "huh!" exclaimed Charles. "I guess you'd be a whole lot more surprised if I did want to go."

A BIG BLIZZARD  
IN NEWFOUNDLAND  
St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 22.—With the thermometer at 14 above and a gale of northwest wind prevailing, the eastern section of Newfoundland is in the grip of a real old-fashioned blizzard. No advices have been received as to the full extent of territory covered by the storm.

A curtain of water, properly applied, has been found effective in extinguishing fire in open top oil tanks.

To The Public  
Owing to the Dufferin Hotel being torn down we have moved our business to 195 Union St. (near Grey House) where we will be pleased to receive you at any time.

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Optometrists 1-24

The Webb Electric Co.,  
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An Electric Immersion Heater  
for the quick shave at home for the young mother to heat baby's bottle or sterilize some clothing. Attached to a lamp socket, hot boiling water comes in a hurry.

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## "77"

For Grip, Influenza

COLDS

To get the best results, take Humphrey's "Seventy-seven" at the first sign of a Cold.  
Medical Book mailed free.  
At Drug Stores, Humphrey's Homeo. Medicine Co., 156 William Street, New York.

## LUMBERING IN ALBERT BRISK

Many Crews at Work and no Man Need be Out of Employment

Hopewell Hill, Jan. 22.—Not for many seasons has there been such activity in the movement of lumber, in Albert county, as there is this winter. With the many portable mills saving in different sections, deals and boards are being made rapidly, and the hauling of the output of the various mills to the railway stations and other points of shipment, is now in progress on an extensive scale. At Albert, Riverside, Hopewell Hill and other localities, steady streams of teams are busy every day, and the yards are rapidly filling up. The roads are excellent for teaming.

While there has been quite a lot of snow, there has been no drifting, and main roads and by-roads everywhere have a smooth, hard surface, that greatly facilitates the work of hauling. With the work in the woods and the mills, and the teaming incident to these operations, outside, there are better employment conditions than for some years. Anyone that can use an axe or saw or possesses any milling capability, need not look long for work. In fact

there is absolutely no unemployment, and wages are at least fair. This all adds to the general prosperity, and merchants and others, not directly connected with the lumber business, are profiting considerably by such conditions. Merchants, particularly, report good business.

Camp supplies, nowadays, by the way, are rather different from those of the early lumbering days, judging from the reports that come from the camps. The present day "lumber-jack," at his meals, enjoys just about the best the markets afford, and his menu compares favorably with that of the ordinary hotel, and probably superior to that of many village householders. All kinds of meat, fish, mince pies and apple pies, two or three kinds of cake always greet the tallers when they take their seats at the camp tables, affording quite a contrast to the pork and molasses and bread of half a century and more ago.

One of the best equipped of the portable mills operated this year, is that of the F. Wilson in Demolville district, where Mr. Wilson expects to cut and saw a million feet. The mill, besides the usual equipment for sawing boards and deals, is supplied with lath machine and planer. Lumbering conditions, generally, are well nigh ideal, there being just about the right amount of snow.

There's about as much difference between skating on Nestor Johnson's and other skates as there is between riding in an airplane or on a bicycle. You just as good as glide without the least effort—soar along and leave 'em all behind. Why? Because Nestor Johnson's are the choice of champions. Their tubular-braced runners are as true as a die. Their

NESTOR JOHNSON NORTH STAR TUBULAR SKATES

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No. 7 of a Series

CHURCH UNION IN CANADA

Unionist "Facts" Explained

in Full from Basis of Union

The Unionists tell us that—"Throughout the English-speaking world, there is evidence of a drawing together of the Christian Churches and of a growing confidence in the desirability of Church Union."

THE ANSWER.—It is true there is a growing spirit of Christian Unity throughout the English-speaking world, UNITY.—But the Organic Union movement is dead or dying in the United States, and has recently been abandoned in Australia, and there is nothing like it in any other country.

The Unionists tell us that—"Canada is giving leadership, because our needs forced definite action."

THE ANSWER.—Canada is being driven through poor leadership, where others are too wise to go.

The Unionists tell us that—"Parliamentary approval . . . is designed to protect the rights of both Unionists and minorities."

THE ANSWER.—More accurately it should be stated that Parliamentary approval is necessary to legalize the taking of the property and identity of the Presbyterian Church by a minority of that Church into the so-called Union Church of Canada.

The Unionists' So-called Facts are:

1. "Before a minister can be ordained, he must 'satisfy the examining body' that he is in essential agreement with 'The Statement of Doctrine' of the United Church."

THE REAL FACTS ARE.—That the Minister need not be so thoroughly in earnest about his "essential agreement" as to back it up with his signature, neither is he asked even to promise adherence by word of mouth. He makes no pledge whatsoever to teach even the Doctrines of the proposed Basis. He is only required to satisfy a so-called "Examining body" composed of men who themselves have taken no pledge to teach the proposed Basis, and whose examination therefore, may be expected to be a very cursory affair.

2. "The oversight of the Spiritual interests of each charge shall be entrusted to the Minister or Ministers and a body of men specially chosen or 'Set apart' or ordained for that work, who shall jointly constitute the Session."

THE REAL FACTS ARE.—They do not tell you that the men so set apart will be Elders in name only. The Session will no longer be a Court of the Church nor will the Elders any longer have the RIGHT, BUT ONLY THE POSSIBILITY of sitting in Presbytery, for the Presbytery Member may be "any one on the roll of the Congregation." THE ORDAINED ELDER as known to Presbyterians today, is shorn of its meaning.

3. "Any pastoral charge, in view of vacancy, MAY extend a Call to any properly qualified 'Minister or Ministers' subject to the approval of the SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE, as now to Presbytery, etc."

THE REAL FACTS ARE.—In the Presbyterian Church there is no MAY EXTEND A CALL. The Call is an INDEFINITE RIGHT, fought for and won, and now to be changed from a RIGHT to a concession.

THE SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE is supreme and its actions cannot be overturned by any court. It consults the people's desire only so far as it shall see fit, and reports "for information only." Its authority is far above that of the Presbytery at present. The Presbytery's sole consideration is the character and standing of the person called; but the Settlement Committee has power to refuse to allow a man to go to a Congregation that wants him, on the ground that they desire to put him elsewhere.

The Call as a Right of the People Disappears

4. "It shall be the duty of the Presbytery to induct or install Ministers . . . to inquire each year, into the personal character, doctrinal beliefs and general fitness of candidates for the ministry . . . to license them to preach and to recommend for the ordination of the Conference."

THE REAL FACTS ARE.—as we say, that the Presbytery can do many things, but it CANNOT ORDAIN, and yet the right of the Presbytery to ordain is one of the foundations of Presbyterianism.

THE UNIONISTS STATE:

What we are asked to give up is nothing compared to the potential value of the proposed Union, and yet the Unionists will spend thousands of the Churches' money to make you believe you are giving up nothing at all.

Presbyterians Rally to Your Church, and Prevent its Destruction and Spoilation

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ASSOCIATION

73 SIMCOE STREET

TORONTO, ONTARIO

There's something about it you'll like

T. P. 2

## CAPTAIN AND TWO OF TACOMA KILLED

Versa Cruz, Jan. 22.—Captain Sparrow, one officer and two telegraphers of the United States cruiser Tacoma were killed in a storm which swept this city Sunday and Monday, after the Tacoma went on a reef.

The crew was rescued with difficulty.

A GRAND MANAN VESSEL WRECKED

Digby, Jan. 22.—The schooner M. Harvey, from Grand Manan to Westmouth, with herring, was reported to be ashore and pounding to pieces on the rocks at Centerville, this afternoon.

The crew was rescued with difficulty.

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