

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1923

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ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

This is nomination day in Ontario. It is expected that about three hundred candidates will be in the field for the 111 seats. This morning's despatches indicated that there would be only three elections by acclamation. There are four parties in the field, not counting any who may be classed as independent. The Conservatives will probably have the largest number of candidates in the field, although they were in third place in the last house. The United Farmers will probably come next and the Liberals third in the number of contestants, and then Labor and a few Independents. Three-cornered fights will be numerous, and in one or two constituencies four candidates will compete for popular favor.

There is no great outstanding issue in the contest. All the party leaders have declared they will not tamper with the Ontario Temperance Act without a popular mandate. The Government professes to doubt the sincerity of its opponents on this question, but they are at least on the record. Both the Conservatives and Liberals charge the Government with extravagance, and much is made of local issues in constituencies. There is a more distinct cleavage between Liberals and Farmers than in the last provincial election. Any differences with regard to hydro do not affect the policy of public ownership, upon which the province is sound to the core.

In the last house the United Farmers held 45 seats, the Liberals 28, the Conservatives 26 and Labor 9, with three Independents. There is nothing in the nature of the present contest that would lead one to expect that any party will now gain a clear majority over all others. Of course the unexpected not infrequently happens in elections, but one of the three chief parties is a clear winner in this contest. The general view is that there will have to be some such coalition as made it possible for the Farmers, by joining up with Labor, to get a majority and carry on. What observers in other provinces are most interested to learn is whether the Farmers movement in Ontario has gained or lost ground. It has been asserted that there is a distinct change in sentiment toward a return to the two-party system, and the vote in this election will show how much truth there is in the assertion.

LABOR AND LIQUOR.

Samuel Gompers is expected to be in St. John. He has fought it bitterly at all times. But when Mr. Gompers asserts that he speaks for labor in the United States he is assuming too much. The Boston Herald tells him so, and submits the evidence. We quote:—

"There is a good deal of reason to think that the A. F. and L. union labor in general are not unanimous against the prohibition amendment. Just now we have at hand two tokens that would justify this conclusion: a poll of 526 labor leaders taken by the Literary Digest a few weeks ago, and an article in The New Republic, written by Richard T. Jones, who is the district director of the United States employment service of the department of labor, at Kansas City. As sponsors for the dry attitude of labor Mr. Jones cites the action of some labor locals and various labor leaders within the federation. He emphasizes the claims of many unionists that the transfer of capital from the manufacture of liquor to other lines has materially helped the employment situation, that according to the federal census a capital investment of more than \$4,000 was required to employ one wage-earner in the manufacture of liquor, compared with less than \$2,000 in other industries; that in the old days the unions met above saloons where the rent was free," quoting a prominent Denver labor leader that "In Denver we had 108 unions meeting in twenty-eight different places, mostly over saloons," but that now in a dry state "we have a splendid labor temple owned by the locals"; that union secretaries report that dues are paid more promptly now, together with references to the various labor banks and labor headquarters buildings that have been organized and erected since the amendment was ratified."

Referring to the poll of labor leaders on the question the Herald says:—"As to the poll taken by the Literary Digest: Of the 526 labor leaders who voted, 346 declared prohibition a benefit to the working man, 143 affirmed the opposite, seven said it had not had a fair trial, and thirty-one were doubtful. Most of the replies simply reiterated the familiar opinion one way or the other. One interesting reply from Montana declared: 'Six thousand working men have voted themselves dry and would not care to go back to the old open saloon conditions. Montana has been dry for thirteen months. Many notorious drunkards have paid up old debts, are well dressed, happy and contented.'"

The Herald remarks that while all

this is not decisive, yet straws indicate the way of the wind, and that it is by no means safe to count labor as wet. There will be, it says, "a drive to put the coming convention of the A. F. of L. at Portland, Or., in October, on record against prohibition, and President Gompers doubtless will use all his influence in favor of the move, but he has not always carried the convention with him and there is no certainty that he will win on this question."

Affairs in China grow more chaotic. The President, Li Yuan Hung, has fled from Peking, and is held a prisoner on board his train at Tien Tsin. There is no effective central government in the country, and factions wage war as it pleases them. Under such conditions banditry flourishes, and the safety of foreigners is endangered. Intervention by other powers would not improve matters, since there is no authoritative voice in China, any outside interference would be sharply resented. It will apparently be a long time before China has a stable government satisfactory to the whole country.

Hon. Dr. Roberts is threatened with political extinction because the St. John Board of Health decided to have the city's milk supply pasteurized and reduce the infant mortality here, as it has been done elsewhere, in addition to protecting all users of milk from diseases which unpasteurized and uncertified milk may carry into the homes of the people. The Board of Health, not Dr. Roberts, passed the regulation. It was merely approved by the Health Department after it had been adopted.

Rev. E. E. Styles of St. John is to be congratulated very heartily on his election as President of the Methodist Conference of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Though acting as pastor of one of the smaller churches his ability and zeal have commended him to the Conference membership as a whole.

A man in Oswego, New York State, has remembered Yale University to the extent of \$172,000. Bequests to educational institutions are all too rare, and when made are worthy of special note as a suggestion to other possessors of great wealth.

Bulgaria does not want a Balkan war, but she does seem to want a little war among her own people. Outsiders are prone to think the country should be content with what war she has had considering its results, but the Bulgarian temperament is peculiar.

MONUMENT IN HONOR OF POPE PIUS V. IN ROME

Rome, June 14.—Extensive preparations are being made for the unveiling of a monument to Pope Pius V. in St. Peter's. Persons connected with the ceremony hope that it will contribute to a movement for his beatification. Pilgrimages are coming here from Rome, where there has been a parish priest; from Mantua, where he was an archbishop, and from Venice, in which city he served as patriarch.

WHO PAYS THEM?

(Toronto Globe.) From what are generally known as corporation taxes the Ontario Government raised in 1922 the huge sum of \$2,659,227. None of this money was paid by the people in general, but it was paid by the people indirectly by the people who, in travelling on railways or in shipping freight, contributed \$946,557 to the Provincial Treasury, who, as a deduction from life insurance funds paid \$428,275, and from fire insurance premiums \$211,019, or in dealings with banks provided \$342,983 that ultimately found its way into the public till. All of these levies have been very greatly increased since the Hon. Peter Smith took control of the provincial finances. He has done little to reduce them in form of tax collection originated by a Turkish Grand Vizier, who, finding it impossible to raise sufficient revenue by a head-tax, believed he had solved his problem by imposing a tax on fingers.

When Mr. Drury says he has not increased ordinary expenditure nor levied direct general taxes for extraordinary expenditure, he means that he has not added to the burdens of citizens who never travel on railways or street cars, who never attend any place of amusement, who never buy or sell a house, or do business with a bank, or make life insurance payments, or buy imported goods, or pay federal income and sales taxes, or attend race meetings, or get a liquor prescription filled, or go fishing and hunting, or inherit property. If there are any citizens in Ontario who never do any of these things, it is known to them that the Hon. Peter Smith, whose hand has lain heavily upon most of us, passed them by.

Mrs. Jennie Southard, of St. Stephen, presiding officer of the Grand Temple of the Pythian Sisterhood in the Maritime Provinces, will visit Moulton Temple, No. 14, through the week. She comes to St. John after a Nova Scotia tour.

AT TWILIGHT.

(Elizabeth Scollard, in The New York Herald.) Often I wonder when the twilight falls And the bright torches of the day grow dim. Often I ask "What has become of him? Went he to east or west? His laughter calls Like an old tune tossed out upon the wind— But in what way was he here but yesterday, And yet he has been gone full many a May. Ever I search, but nowhere do I find."

Is there no answer, no way I may trace Your footsteps on the road or down the lane. Must every outstretched hand reach but in vain? Blows there no balm to ease the heart of me? When, as of old, shall I come face to face With him I seek, the lad you used to be?

LIGHTER VEIN.

A Good Lander. May—Tom seems to be up in the air about Mayme. Say—Don't worry; she'll land him all right.

Making Trade For Father. Frank Campbell, Jr., son of a prominent New York funeral director, has started at the age of ten to become a racing demon. He has issued challenges to any body under sixteen to race his specially-built Italian racer, which makes great speed.

Horrid Insects. A girl who had just returned from Egypt was telling very heartily of the pyramids and other wonders. Some of the stones, she said, were covered with "hieroglyphics." "I hope, dear," said her mother, anxiously, "you were careful not to get any of them on you."

The Artists. "A fine stenographer you are! Call yourself a typist and don't know how to put a ribbon on a typewriter." "Does Paderewski know how to tune a piano?"

An Abandoned Bird. Dealer—Did I understand you to say that the parrot I sold you uses improper language? Cultured Customer—Perfectly awful. Why, yesterday, I heard him spit an infinitive.

Not a 'Bus, But a Tram. There was a young man who said, "It annoys me to think that I am a creature that moves in predestinated grooves." In fact, not a 'bus, but a tram."

Lines to Major Casey Wood on His Advancement to a Colonelcy. Casey tells much, would do more if he could; His career is one constant promotion. Would Casey like to be General? Casey would.

WETHERED'S GOLF.

(London Observer.) Since the new champion's return from America last autumn there has been noticeable change in his golf, and it was never so marked as at Deauville last week. The craving, anonymous length—length that is calculated to frighten the life out of the other players—has vanished. In its place has come a desire for control, and so long as the ball is on the course he is supremely happy. And as Mr. Wethered can in no circumstances be short of drive, the expression "on the course" means that it is far enough for all practical purposes—as far as most people's "creatures" are concerned. There is still more in that ever-memorable final against the famous Scotsman, Mr. Robert Harris. Wethered even permitted the enemy to out-drive him; not once but many times. This was in the nature of a phenomenon, and those who witnessed it rubbed their eyes and pinched their legs to make quite sure that they were not dreaming. In his Oxford days Mr. Wethered would have regarded it as a deep affront if any man dared to outdrive him from the tees. This led to some wild, vicious, unrestrained hitting, which made those who saw it shudder.

A man who can hit long on shots, as Mr. Wethered does, with some very nearly approaching a flick of the wrist, has no need to swipe from the tees with the wooden clubs. Mr. Wethered has eliminated that suspicion of snatching, which is likely to ruin even the best-intentioned shot. Instead, he follows more closely the example set by Mr. Francis Ouimet, who starts with the club back quietly with a straight left arm, and maintains a perfect to the nearly horizontal position. There is still more of the "punch" in Mr. Wethered's stroke, and it is a deep, clean, and accurate. Mr. Wethered's golf is a study in the art of putting. He still keeps to it with the results we know only too well.

What contributed, perhaps, more than anything else to Mr. Wethered's great victory was his wonderful pitching with the machine-nibbled from a range of 100 yards, which was backed up by an equally marvelous display of putting—eight below an average of 2's for the thirty holes played. But the greatest of Mr. Wethered's method of approaching with this club is to keep the hands in front of the head of the club, so that the shaft is at an angle, reducing the loft of the face. The ball is hit downwards, thus imparting back-spin, very little lift is taken in fact the turf under the ball is only just grazed by the cutting edge of the club.

There is no driving golfer using accepted types of implements, who can impart a greater degree of back-spin in these short approaches than can the new champion. It is the distinct downward blow at the back of the ball rather than underneath it that imparts the back-spin, while the subsequent lift when the ball is in contact with the club face helps to control the flight. This is a shot analysis of cause and effect, he has himself perfected, and when successfully executed it is one of the most lucrative shots in golf. It is lucrative because it helps materially to reduce the horrors attendant on the putting.

ITALIAN DEMOCRACY.

(Italy and the Fascist) by Arthur Livingston, in June Century.) The plain fact is that Italy, which has little aptitude for ballot democracy, as Anglo-Saxons understand it, has an instinct for democracy and for government by the vox populi. It is the method of the politicians, a sport, yourself better than your antagonist by beating him or shouting him down, and we will give you a chance to make good on your promises. The Italian public was prepared and even disposed to accept Socialistic leadership in 1920. But the Socialists proved to be rabid. Very weak, we bet on the bound. This is the "psychology" of the Fascist coup d'etat.

But it was the simple straightforward appeal of Mussolini that caught the national imagination and electrified the world by the spectacle of not of a people to the awakening of the party's triumph, but of the awakening of the party's triumph. The Socialists were Italians, but they sought redemption of the proletariat over the heads of the nation. Clericals were Italians, but they sought their ends by keeping the state weak and divided. The rulers were patriots, but they kept in power by subordinating the country to special interests, that Italy, an agricultural nation, might "cut a figure" in the modern world. As a prophet of nationalism, Mussolini promised to wipe out these disastrous policies of the past, asking labor to seek its welfare in that of the nation; Catholics to reverse their church, but not at national expense; industrialists to desire to give a new man a chance. The public caught this idea, halloing it for a moment with a sort of religious consecration. These were the decisive elements in the surrender of the Italian nation to Fascism.

The question of democracy is being debated, as last causes are debated, warmly and acrimoniously. The Fascists in Fascism naturally look forward to a rehabilitation of Parliament, in which they will for the present guarantee a Fascist majority by the Fascist method. Mussolini is opposed to democracy in principle and to parliaments in particular. He prefers a small group of "twelve wise men" to the present parliament.

Mussolini did not find Fiume a congenial environment; it was too small a bubble for his big frogs. But the important thing to remember about Fiume is that the backbone of D'Annunzio's resistance to the Fascist movement was the Italian seamen, a powerful organization of sailors, communists on the one hand and patriots on the other; loyal, that is, with a vengeance, and devoted to him supplied with money and provisions from the sea. This fact has determined D'Annunzio's policy since then. When the Fiume venture came to an end, the postfound heroism of the worshipped leader of thousands of patriotic working men, willing to die for their leader, he might lead.

This situation has always embarrassed Mussolini; it has embarrassed D'Annunzio just as much. Neither could destroy the other without attacking a tested patriotism of nationwide recognition. D'Annunzio likes the adoration that goes with leadership; he has only vague ideas as to where he would like to go. He has maneuvered, therefore, to retain the adoration, leaving the rough work to the Fascists. The violent methods now well known, D'Annunzio accordingly, in the name of reconciliation between the classes, raising a protecting hand over patriotic labor organizations that Mussolini was willing to accept.

He has saved his old seaman's soul, and by virtue of his friendship with Mr. D'Annunzio, prevented the Fascist movement from becoming a Federation. In his old guise as patriot, and in his new one as labor leader, he lifted his voice to moderate, to temper, to restrain, to interfere. D'Annunzio is a sort of Virgin Mary to the Fascist Italy, of which Mussolini is the wrathful Lord Jehovah.

"C. B.'S" LOVE STORY.

(London Sunday Times.)

I have been promising accounts of the forthcoming biography of Campbell-Bannerman by Mr. J. A. Spender. Mr. Spender had not an easy task at the start, for there were no predecessors or close relations nor copious diaries by C-B, himself to supply the raw material for the biography. A G. Gardner produced a splendid life of Sir William Harcourt, but then he had a good deal of his preparatory work done for him by the care with which Lulu Harcourt had preserved all the memorials of his beloved father's career. Mr. Gardner made magnificent use of his material; but he had the material to a degree to the biographer of C-B, and I believe that when Mr. Spender started on his work he did it rather as a pious duty than as a pleasure. The task was a task that promised a brilliant literary result. He would not even now say that he had produced a brilliant literary result, but he has just got a glimpse in conversation with those who have seen the book, and I think that he is right. Some of the pages of the account I got of some of the scenes it describes, and especially of the scenes in Marienbad, when the long-drawn-out tragedy of years of illness came to its close with the death of C-B's devoted wife.

It would be unfair to anticipate the story here; let me say that, as it was told to me, it was poignant almost to the intolerable point. It was a confirmation of a theory I have long held, and perhaps even expressed, that after all, human souls, however close they may be brought by love and years of intimacy, still proceed in their own orbits, on parallel lines that never quite meet. If ever there was a case of married life of absolute and almost slavish devotion of a husband to a wife, it was in the case of C-B with his wife; yet in the delirium of illness and in the prospect of their common life, she doubted the devotion—as between the most tragic of all, poor C-B, doubted it. That's how men and women, even when they are blind in their love, understand and torture each other. But it is an imperfect world.

RADIO TONIGHT.

WWJ—THE DETROIT NEWS. Eastern Standard Time. (380 Kilocycles.) 5 p. m.—Markets and baseball scores. 8:30 p. m.—The Detroit News Orchestra; the Town Crier; James E. Brown, tenor; Miss Edith Moore, pianist; Miss Viola Bridges, contralto.

QUIPS AND CRANKS.

(London Punch.) A man who appeared at Bow County Court last week was wearing flannel trousers, a blazer, white shoes and a straw hat. It is possible that he was employed by the clerk of the weather as a decoy.

Weather experts never seem able to say with any degree of accuracy whether it is going to be wet or fine," laments a weekly journal. In view of our peculiar climate perhaps it would be fairer to let them have two guesses.

In the opinion of "Ian Hay" women are the best story-tellers. It is only fair to say that the one about being detained at the office was first told by a man.

The cost of cremation has been considerably lowered, and we are rather tempted to give it a trial.

The New York correspondent of the Daily Express intimates that the Georgia negro has a rooted objection to being lynched. It is feared that the nigger and the banjo are playing havoc with the colored man's love of sport.

Speaking in the House of Commons a member recently stated that the income tax is detected. We felt it would not be long before somebody let out this secret.

The authorities of the Baile Zoo are in a quandary as to what they shall do with Miss Jenny, a ferocious elephant, which recently mauled a keeper. One suggestion is that, from the Zoo, she should have a few words with her.

With reference to the man who fell down in a London street the other day, the explanation is that it happened to be a spot where the road was not under repair and the unfortunate fellow had not noticed it.

An American investigator is estimating the quantity of intoxicating liquor in the world. Judged from the stuff one obtains in this country we should say the amount is about half.

An Amherst newspaper has calculated that eight hundred and twenty-seven English authors have lectured in the States during the past winter. Surely it is time the States joined the League of Nations.

It is predicted that developments of wireless steering will make it possible to dispense with jockeys. After an experience in connection with the thirty race the other day we are inclined to favor the idea of dispensing with horses too.

In connection with the proposed removal of the statue of Eros from Piccadilly Circus, we hear of a suggestion that it should be set up at the entrance to the Divorce Court.

"Regular habits of Brooklands are often amused by the fancy names given to the racing cars. Many years ago there was a high powered car christened 'Pobble' and devoted to Lewis Carroll will not need reminding that the 'Pobble' was a creature that had no toes."—Evening Paper.

"Maud's Arctic Drift."

"Jolly regular," it is to be hoped, as Tennyson said of his Maud; but not "splendidly null."

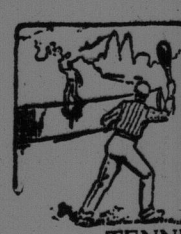
HOW TO KEEP PEOPLE ON THE SOIL.

(L'Action Catholique.)

"The first moral reason for the desertion of the rural districts is the bad opinion the farmer has of his calling. The education that the farmer's child receives is another reason. It is a mistake to believe that children of farmers 'ought' to receive the same kind of instruction as the children of cities. Of course they ought, like city children, to learn to read and write and count; they ought to know the history of their country and have a general idea of geography. But, 'est modus in inveniendis,' there is a middle way in all things. There is a manner of education, and the manner that has been followed here has not been of a nature to inspire proper respect for the soil and things of the soil. On the contrary, the moulding that has been given to the education, by the mentalities of the teachers who themselves, generally, were trained in the cities, has tended to the young men, a tendency to direct the young men, in embryo, towards the cities. It is in this direction that reform is most pressing, for if we can come to the importance of country life, if we can inspire in them a love for the soil, parents will find an encouragement and a consolation which will aid them to successfully battle against the attraction of the pleasures of city life."

AFFAIRS IN PALESTINE.

(Montreal Gazette.) Another of those periodical crises, with which we are familiar, has again loomed up in Palestine, the Turks making strenuous attempts to negative to Jewish nation. The Palestine mandate was promulgated in 1921 after the great victory of Megiddo, although there was considerable delay before its final ratification. All the difficulties in the way, however, having been ironed out, and almost insurmountable barriers overcome, including those dealing with the custody of the Holy Places, in which the Vatican took a special interest, the Palestine mandate became a part of the law of nations. When Lord Balfour, then British Foreign Minister, declared that the British Government favored the establishment of Palestine as a national home for the Jewish people he was careful to make at point of insisting that the establishment of such a national home for the Jews in Palestine should not in any way interfere with the rights of the already settled in the country. "It being clearly understood," Lord Balfour declared, "that nothing shall be done which might prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine; or the rights and political status of the Jews in any other country." The mandate already they have much evidence to show that far from the Jew and the Arab being quite unable to work together, they are already co-operating very materially to the advantage of both peoples. The Jews are proceeding on good lines, and are



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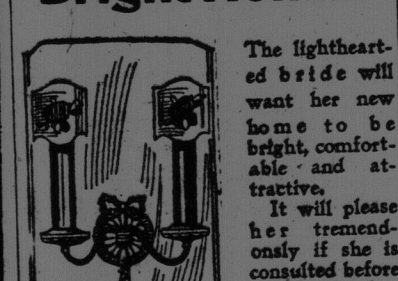
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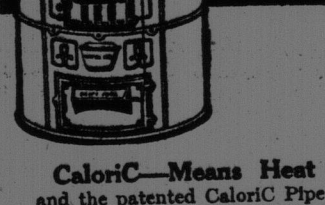
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