

# The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 24, 1920

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## BRIGHTER PROSPECTS.

The reports submitted at last night's meeting of the Commercial Club showed that matters of great importance are the subject of inquiry and action. The Club has already done the city good service in the matter of publicity regarding the imperative need of more wharves at this winter port, and its work in that connection will be continuous. A committee has examined and condemned the building by-laws of the city, and the commissioner of public safety says he will welcome assistance in framing new ones. The question of the removal of ashes and garbage is receiving attention with a view to practical suggestion and recommendations to the city council. The Club's suggestion regarding the employment of a freight traffic expert for St. John as is done in other large trade centres will doubtless result in conferences with the board of trade and business interests generally with a view to securing such an official. The need appeared to be well illustrated by statements made last night about excessive charges and discriminating rates. With regard to the proposed new hotel for St. John, Mr. Eldin made the plans which are being made and the plans will be brought to the city next week. Judging from the tenor of his remarks the matter is well in hand. Thus, while matters relating to the needed harbor improvements are receiving the most attention, because this is really the big thing for St. John and for the trade of Canada as well, the Club's various teams are busily engaged gathering information and framing up suggestions for progress along other important lines for civic betterment. That the Club means business appears in the warning of the president that failure to attend a certain number of meetings without valid excuse forfeits membership, and in his earnest appeal for all members of teams to attend their separate meetings and assist in advancing the work. The request of the Board of Trade that a member of the Commercial Club address its members, and the fact that the two organizations are working in perfect harmony augurs well for the future of St. John.

## OUR WATER POWERS.

Referring to a project to develop great water powers on the Colorado River the Christian Science Monitor says: "More and more the world finds itself turning to water power instead of coal and oil. Akinness, therefore, is necessary to keep this undeveloped resource out of the hands of those who would exploit it merely for their own selfish purposes. From its experience with oil, steel and other commodities, moreover, the public should have learned much. At least the public must fully realize its own interests in any great development projects." New Brunswick has learned this lesson, and the result will doubtless appear in the legislation relating to water powers which the Foster government will introduce at the coming session of the legislature. Our water powers must not be exploited for selfish purposes, but developed for the benefit of the many, and not of the few. In Nova Scotia a vigorous effort is being made to attract new industries. New Brunswick, with its resources and a proper development of its water powers, should also be an attractive field for the investment of capital. If harbor development is the big thing for St. John, power development is the big thing for the province, St. John included; and it should be done under public control.

## DRIVE TO THE RIGHT.

In British Columbia as in this province they still drive to the left, but there as here they are considering a change, to conform with the rule in most provinces and in the States. An exchange says: "The advent of the motor car has not only tremendously increased the speed of the traffic everywhere, but has extended the sphere of road traveling to a degree quite undreamed of two or three decades ago. Thirty years ago a man seldom used the road beyond twenty miles of his own house. Today he thinks it nothing out of the ordinary to take the road across a continent, passing through a dozen different countries or states in the course of his journey. The demand for a greater uniformity is, therefore, steadily growing in urgency. Where a country or a state, adopting one rule, finds itself surrounded by other countries or states adopting the other rule, it would be a step toward general uniformity if the former should adopt the rule of the majority." Hon. Mr. Veniot, in a recent speech in Halifax, urged Nova Scotia to join with New Brunswick in adopting the rule to drive to the right, as is done in the neighboring states and provinces. The moment Nova Scotia decides to do it this province will undoubtedly fall in line, and the sooner the better.

Toronto Globe: Sir George Foster has been telling the Canadian Club of Montreal that many people were ejaculating, "Damn the government," in regard to the high cost of living and the prevailing unrest. We agree with Sir George that this is both wrong and futile. The thing to do is to turn the government out.

In a circular just issued the Guaranty Trust Company of New York makes the following optimistic forecast for the year in the United States: "The purpose of the reviews and forecasts customarily made at this season of the year is that the last twelve months may well be described as 'helter-skelter,' and that the year now beginning should be one of the best in our history. The world shortage of goods continues, and Europe especially is clamoring for food, raw materials, and machinery. America has the things the world needs, and the labor and capital to make them available to the needy, but labor is restless under better wages and shorter hours, and capital hesitates to extend credit while the terms of peace are unknown. Those who see the opportunities, and who realize the only true remedies for the past and the only hope for the future, are urging the country to work harder and to spend less. There is no present indication of a decline in prices. Business everywhere is good, labor is in strong demand, and there are few shadows to dim the bright prospects of America during the coming year."

We frequently hear of the success of what is called the Big Brother Movement in dealing with delinquent boys who have been before the juvenile court. Of what it does in Toronto the Globe of that city says: "A report of the year's work of the Big Brother Movement of Toronto was presented at the annual meeting of that organization held in St. James' Parish House. The report stated that during the year a total of 429 boys came under the care and interest of the 180 active Big Brothers, who are on the roll of service. Theft and disorders were the most popular crimes committed by the misguided little brothers who were dealt with. Truancy, vagrancy, trespassing and housebreaking were the next in order of frequency." The Big Brothers interest themselves in these boys, give them kindly companionship, good example, and encouragement to lead good lives. It is a noble work.

The city of Guelph, Ontario, has adopted daylight saving. It is considering the addition of one mill to the dollar to the assessment, for park improvement purposes, is taking the first step in the direction of town-planning, and the mayor is pressing for action to ensure the erection of several hundred new houses that are greatly needed. A swimming pool for the young people in one of the parks is also advocated. Guelph is also after new industries.

Holland, saved by the Allies from being overrun by Germany, refuses to give up the ex-Kaiser. There is much talk in its reply about national honor. An ordinary criminal may be extradited. Why should Holland refuse to yield up the greatest criminal of modern history?

The Boston Transcript, says the President Mall, reminds those who insist that prohibition will kill business that they can sustain their argument by pointing to the fact that three county jails in Massachusetts have already had to close up for want of patronage.

The United Farmers of Alberta have declared themselves in favor of reciprocity with the United States and the removal of the tariff on the necessities of life. They also stand for a bonny province.

**FUR-FARMING CONFERENCE.** A conference of fur farmers, fur dealers and trappers has been called by the Commission of Conservation to meet in Montreal on the 19th and 20th February. The programme for the conference is not yet complete, but will include addresses and discussion by the leaders of the rapidly growing fur-farming industry. Fur-farming has reached the experimental stage and is now on a solid commercial basis. It is also hoped to have an exhibition of black, silver, and cross fur, the pelts of fur-bearers reared in captivity.

In 1918, the Commission of Conservation issued a report on fur farming, for which there was a large demand. A supplementary report on this important industry will be issued early in the year.

## Weight of An Opinion.

A man went into a jeweller's shop one day, "I wish you would fix this watch for me," he said, "something's the matter with it." The jeweller examined it carefully. "I don't see anything wrong with it," he said. "Well," said the man, "it's lost a minute in the last three months." "That's nothing to worry about," answered the jeweller with a smile. "Aren't some of the works broken or some of the jewels lost or something?" asked the other. The jeweller looked at it again. "No," he said, "everything is O. K." Still the man didn't seem satisfied. "Well," he said, "I've suspected lately that the case is plain. What do you say?" "Solid gold," replied the jeweller. "None better," "Well, I'm glad to hear you say that," said the man cheerfully, "then perhaps you wouldn't mind letting me have fifty on it."

## An Anti-Climax.

Uncle (telling tall yarn to young nephew): "We had more than a mile to go to get out of the forest when we heard the howl of a pack of wolves behind us. I strained every nerve, but all in vain. Now I could hear their panting breath, at last I felt their muzzles touching me when—"

Nephew: "You must have felt glad, uncle."

Uncle: "Glad? Why?"

Nephew: "When you found they had their muzzles on"—Till-bits.



(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

## BETTER DAYS.

A better time is coming—I am quite sure of this—when you will see me thrumming my lyre in perfect bliss; the Reds, who claim attention will be too scarce to mention, the serpent of dissension will be too weak to hiss. We all are growing sadder with every passing day; the evidence grows plainer that pipe dreams fade away; and soon we'll stand and wonder why in the name of thunder we tried to tear asunder the things that ought to stay. You'll see us backward gazing and viewing, with a tear, our antics most amazing, in one unholy year, when we were all demoralized, and every day invented new kinds of doubt and fear. And on the heights of reason, we'll mutter, "Can it be, that through one godless season no dome from bats was free? O, can it be we ranted, and clamored to have planted in this fair land enchanted, false kinds of liberty? Slow, slow has been the waking from wild and hughenous dreams, but now the morn is breaking, and sunlight on us streams; and as the morn advances we'll come forth from our trances, while yet our eagle prances and fills the air with screams."

## CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Domestic Happenings of Other Days

### A SHIPPING PIONEER.

In the latter days of January, 1881, the senate of the Dominion of Canada united in an address congratulating the Hon. John Hamilton upon his completion of half a century in the parliament of Canada. His busy life came to an end in the following year. He was born at Queenstown in 1831, but he devoted most of his long and useful life to initiating and more or less perfecting lines of lake and river navigation between Niagara, Toronto, and Montreal. He had an interest in some of the earliest steam vessels plying on the route. For some years he controlled most of the ships running on Lake Ontario. In 1840, in order to be near his lake trade, he moved to Kingston, Ont., and after one or two unsuccessful attempts with a specially designed to run the river rapids to Montreal, he was successful. In winter his lines were by sleigh all the way from Montreal to Toronto. Mr. Hamilton was the first to introduce into Canada the iron ship. He had the "Passport" and the "Kingston" designed and built in Scotland. Then they were taken apart and shipped as freight to Montreal, where they were rebuilt and launched by Canadian waters. They formed, with two other vessels secured in the same way, the main shipping line for some years between Toronto and Montreal.

In 1881 he made his first appearance in the parliament of the country, taking a seat in Ontario. After confederation he was appointed to the post office department and held until his death. He was actively associated with Queen's University, Kingston, and also for some years he was president of the Commercial Bank.

### OUR FALLEN.

The sacrifice which they have made Who now in Flemish graves are laid, To future mankind will ensure, Through victory, freedom to endure. In battle days, midst roaring guns, Foremost have been our northern sons To purge the world, to render free From Hun-imposed tyranny.

What could be nobler than death When they for loved ones yielded breath? Why should we lament and why mourn That they to such an end were born? They are immortal, who gave all, To save this land from fate of ill. —W. D. White in the Montreal Gazette.

### ONWARD, UPWARD.

On! from honor unto honor; let not praise nor self allure! Onward, upward, be thy course, and let thy foot be on the stair.

### LIGHTER VEIN.

Judge—Have you anything to offer the court before sentence is passed on you? Prisoner—No, your honor, my lawyer took my last dollar.

### He Knew.

Mr. Outertown—Did you ask the new maid if she had any experience with children? Mrs. Outertown—I didn't need to. I could tell by the way she glowered at me that she had—Edinburgh Scotsman.

### Well Trained.

"So this is Leno," said the man. "Yes, but I'm not afraid. When I was a small boy my mother taught me how to say 'no'."

### Gone Forever.

"Gone are the happy days for the employee," said the man. "What does that mean?" "I mean those good old days when a boss could afford to get mad and fire the help once in a while."

### Looked Like It.

The little boy was in church for the first time. As the sturdiest child entered, he whispered to his father: "Are they all going to have their hair cut, daddy?"—Pearson's Weekly.

### All Right There.

The Professor—A man should have a solid foundation for his career and that means he should have a good head on his shoulders. The Freshman—I'm all right there. The track coach says I've got the solidest dome on the team.

### Applied Hydraulics.

Mike—A friend of mine fell asleep in the bathtub with the water running. Trixie—Did the tub overflow? Mike—Nope! It just leaked out the top.

### ORDER FROM BELGIUM.

\$10,000,000 Worth of Railway Equipment From Canada.

Ottawa, Jan. 23—An order for \$10,000,000 worth of railway equipment has been received by Canada from Belgium. This order is subject to arrangement of credit facilities under the new plan of specific accommodation to be granted by the Canadian government where needed. The order, which comes from the Belgian minister of war to the Canadian Trade Commission, is for fifteen locomotives and 3,000 cars. It is expected to be distributed among Montreal Locomotive Works, Kingston Locomotive Works, National Steel Car Company, Canadian Algis Chalmers and other concerns which have been negotiating with the Belgian authorities for some time.

## A LABOR PLATFORM.

The Independent Labor Party of Halifax has adopted the following platform:

1. Public ownership of all utilities and natural sources of wealth. Public ownership of banking and credit systems, life, health and fire insurance companies, and government ownership and operation of cold storage systems.
2. Democratic control of industry with equal pay for equal work, a minimum wage for women and minors, and equality of opportunity for men and women politically and economically.
3. No standing army for Canada.
4. Adequate state pensions, irrespective of rank, for disabled soldiers and sailors, or their widows and dependents, and their widows and dependents, based on the necessity of maintaining the pensioner's economic position in society.
5. A guarantee to every child from birth to maturity of the material necessities of life and an unlimited education, the educational system to be changed to conform with the ideal of co-operation instead of the system of competition. Pensions to mothers with dependent children and old age pensions to all.
6. Abolition of election deposits and of property qualifications for voting and the holding of public office.
7. Reduction of the tariff to reduce the cost of living by an increase in the income tax, inheritance taxes, and a tax on community created land values to pay expenses of the community.
8. No standing army for Canada.
9. Abolition of the Canadian senate and the Nova Scotia legislative council.
10. Amendments of the British North America act, so that the decisions of the highest court of appeal in Canada shall be final in all matters, civil and political.

## OUR SPINNING GLOBE.

"The earth on which we live is a spinning globe. Vast though it seems to us, it is a mere speck of matter in the immensity of space," writes H. G. Wells. "One star is so near to us that it is like a great ball of flame. This one is the sun, and it is ninety-three million miles from the earth. From the sun a mass of flaming matter having a diameter of 864,000 miles. Its bulk is like a quarter and a quarter times the bulk of our earth. "If the earth were a small ball, one inch in diameter, the sun would be a globe of nine feet diameter; it would fill a small bedroom. "It is well to understand how empty space is, and the decisions of the earth are a ball nine feet across, our earth would in proportion be the size of a one-inch ball, and at a distance of 864,000 miles from the sun. The moon would be a speck the size of a small pea, twenty inches from the earth. "The outer of our world is a little under 8,000 miles. Its surface is rough, the more projecting parts of the roughness are mountains, and in the hollows are seas. This film of water is about five miles thick at its deepest part—that is to say, the deepest oceans are five miles deep. "This is very little in comparison with the bulk of the world."

## VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

(Moncton Transcript.) In St. John the enrollment for the vocational classes opened there this week was nearly 800, and the vocational training committee finds that its facilities are inadequate for the accommodation of all who wish to take advantage of the kind of instruction offered. "When the Foster government adopted legislation providing for vocational training, the vocational training courses the chief city of the province showed little interest and only after prolonged agitation was the city persuaded to actually prepare to enable the committee to make a start. The demand for evening technical instruction in St. John shows that young people are keenly interested in acquiring greater proficiency for their work in life. New Brunswick is backward in the matter of technical education, compared with Nova Scotia, but the legal machinery for providing such education is now available, and should be utilized by every industrial community in the province.

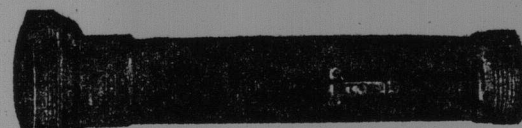
## AT THE Y. W. C. A.

More than 200 girls from the C. G. I. T. groups of the city churches last evening gathered in the Y. W. C. A. recreational centre and had a very pleasant time. Mrs. J. D. Hunter presided and songs of the C. G. I. T. were practiced, while there was much enjoyment taken from general chorus singing. Short addresses were given by Mrs. John A. McAvity, who was cheered as "the one who got the building for us" by the girls, and Miss Allison, who was made the recipient of a beautiful bouquet as appreciation of her work of organization during the last few weeks. The churches that sent groups of girls to the gathering were as follows: Low street Baptist, Fairville Presbyterian, St. George's, Central Baptist, Centenary, St. Paul's, Exmouth street Methodist, Zion, Main street Baptist, St. David's, Queen square Methodist and Knox; groups also came from east St. John and the Marsh Bridge mission.

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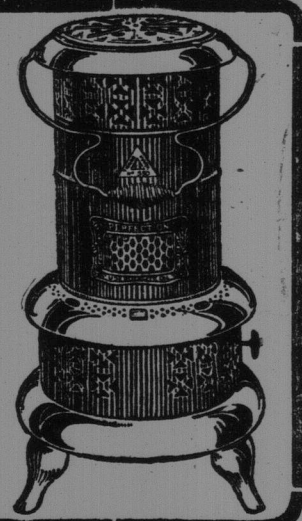
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# POINCARÉ AND THE NEW FRANCE

(Christian Science Monitor.)

Something over eight years ago, to be exact, in the autumn of 1911, a curious change was wrought in the world's concept of France. The world, however, cannot be said to have been hasty in forming that concept. Looking back over the previous hundred years of history, it saw France trying one experiment in government after another, and content with nothing long. It saw her wander from republic to empire, from empire to kingdom, and from kingdom back again to republic. And by the time that the second empire had gone down in the smoke and turmoil of the Commune, the world generally, and Europe in particular, had stereotyped its concept of France and labeled it "Unstable."

The Seven Months' War was indeed a veritable picture of the old France. It was all really over, of course, within a month, one incident following another with startling rapidity. First came the excited multitudes thronging the streets of Paris, filling the air with shouts of "A Berlin!" then the setting out of the great army on what was heralded as its triumphant journey to the frontier and beyond, the grand send-off, followed by an inexplicable silence, the French army "stuck as if in mud." Then came the descent of the Prussian host "like the rush of a torrent," and, within a few short weeks, Sedan. France recovered, of course, recovered marvelously. The third republic took root downward and sprang upward, but Europe had formed its concept and stuck to it doggedly. French politics became almost a byword, and when confronted with an Affaire Dreyfus, with all the corruption and injustice it disclosed, the world shrugged its shoulders, as who would say "It is France," and what more was to be said?

Then, suddenly, in the autumn of 1911, came the change, or rather Europe became aware of the change. The Panther had anchored in Agadir Bay, and a grand dispute was, at once, precipitated between Paris and Berlin, the outcome of which no one could foretell. It was a critical time, how critical was only realized in later years. All Europe was busying with discussions, and on the tip of expectation, not to say apprehension. Only in Paris, contrary to all precedent, was there a great calm. Paris remained calm and all France with it, imperturbably calm, and when the Franco-German treaty in regard to Morocco was finally signed, the November of 1911, Europe realized that it had in its midst a new power, and the one topic of conversation was the new France.

Of this new France, the premier, Raymond Poincaré, orator, lawyer, litterateur, and statesman, quickly came to be recognized as the expression. For many years, Mr. Poincaré, as he mounted rung by rung the political ladder, had been famous for his breadth of view. It was not only a great France that he preached, but a great France playing a great part, in the highest sense of that word, in the world's affairs. And so when the outbreak of the Balkan War in 1912 threatened, as it did for many anxious weeks, to precipitate a European war, it was Raymond Poincaré who, with the able help of Sir Edward Grey in England, again and again interposed successfully to prevent a break and keep the powers together. Before hostilities actually commenced, he proposed a conference of the powers, if only for the purpose of keeping them in touch with one another. And even when war was actually precipitated, he utterly scandalized the pugnacious diplomacy of several other nations by still advocating the calling of a conference for the same purpose.

It is true that the council never was held, but the calm and courageous stand of the French premier on that occasion, supported, as it was, by all the prestige of the new France, contributed to the maintenance of peace amongst the powers to an extent which cannot well be exaggerated.

A year later Mr. Poincaré was president of France, and France, no longer distrustful, as she had undoubtedly been in the past, of able presidents, looked forward to a great and distinguished term of office, during which the country, as never before, would find itself interpreted by its president. France was

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not disappointed. The latter part of 1913 and the first part of 1914 witnessed an interchange of brilliant state visits with Spain, England and with Russia. But then came the war, and the work of developing a true internationalism, for which Mr. Poincaré was so eminently fitted, had to be given up.

## HERE IS WHAT THE PRINCIPAL LEARNED

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ARE THE REMEDY FOR KIDNEY ILLS.

Principal of Saskatchewan Schools Tells Out of His Own Experience What to Do When the Kidneys are Diseased. "Webb, Sask., Jan. 23—(Special)—That there is one sovereign remedy for kidney disease and that remedy is Dodd's Kidney Pills is the outspoken opinion of Mr. George Hutchings, principal of the public schools here.

"I suffered for two years from diseased kidneys," Principal Hutchings states. "I was advised about a year ago to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. They have helped me more than any remedy I have ever tried. I find that my health has been greatly improved. "I can conscientiously recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to anyone suffering from kidney disease. I would not be without them."

Dodd's Kidney Pills act directly on the kidneys. They help the kidneys to do their full work of straining all the impurities out of the blood. The result is new health and energy all over the body. Ask your neighbors about Dodd's Kidney Pills.

## A SMALL FIRE.

The fire department had a run yesterday afternoon at 4.30 in response to an alarm from box 45 for a fire in a house in Britannia street, near Charlotte. The blaze was quickly extinguished, but during the excitement two women, inmates of the dwelling, were reported to have faint.

G. H. McRobbie, president of the British Columbia Board of the Retail Merchants' Association, who was visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McRobbie, of this city, left for Vancouver on Thursday night. Mr. McRobbie had come east to attend the convention of the Retail Merchants' Association at Ottawa and then came to St. John.

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