

Old Times in New Brunswick

By Dr. W. O. Raymond

No. 38—Reminiscences of George E. Fenety and the Morning News.

For more than sixty years few names were so well known in this province as that of George E. Fenety. As a versatile and versatile writer he was, in his prime, excelled by few, if any, of his contemporaries.

He was a most useful and valuable member of the community and had a very wide circle of friends, who greatly esteemed him for his many excellent qualities of mind and heart.

In 1867 there appeared in book form the first instalment of his "Political Notes and Observations," which he afterwards continued in the "Maritime Progress" down to a later date. He also wrote "The Life and Times of Joseph Howe," which was published in book form, and many articles for the press, which were always timely and were read with interest.

ARCHBISHOP CURLEY FLAILS IRREGULARS

Declares Only About One Per Cent of People Are Behind De Valera

New York, Sept. 20.—Archbishop Michael Joseph Curley, of Baltimore, successor in his archdiocese to the late Cardinal Gibbons, returned by the White Star liner Celtic from a visit to his native land and the home in Athlone of his aged mother, declaring that he could not find words strong enough to express his opinion of "the handful of deluded Irishmen inspired by De Valera to bring about chaos in Ireland and wreck the country."

The archbishop is tall, finely built, big eyed and eloquent. In the steering of the Celtic came twenty-six young Irishmen who had advocated the De Valera viewpoint and with whom the big archbishop had talked. He described them as "fine fellows who talked wild and did not know what they were doing."

That was his estimate of most of the youngsters "trying to ruin their country." The twenty-six aboard the liner apparently had become weary of a fight in which they realized that they were numerically an insignificant factor.

The archbishop said: "There is nothing more evident in Ireland today than that the Irish people want the peace treaty and the Free State status. More than ninety-five per cent. of the men who fought the 'Black and Tans' are with the people for the Free State and are being guided by the will of the people; in other words, Ireland is thoroughly democratic. At the head of the Irish government are men like Cosgrave, O'Neil, Hogan and others with whom I have talked, among the most brilliant souls Ireland ever has produced."

"Only a very small proportion of the Irish people stipulated with De Valera and his irregulars, bent on destruction, killing, burning and otherwise wrecking. They are without constructive programme, which is impossible in so small a minority, perhaps not much more than one per cent of the people. Destruction is their only argument. The people, being overwhelmingly for the Free State, greet the people's army as their saviors, and wherever that army appears the irregulars fly before them.

"Behind De Valera, who seems to have completely lost his head, are the Englishman Childers, the former English officer, Barton and the Poleski, an anarchist in Socialist dress as Comrade Markovics. It is an anomalous situation, unintelligible and unnatural. The worst feature about it is that De Valera and his wreckers are receiving help from supposed friends of Ireland in the United States. No American true to American principles should give the mad man's countenance to the present armed attack on the Irish people now being made by a disgruntled, disaffected set of men."

The archbishop has been abroad since July 6, visiting France, England and Italy. He was accompanied by Mr. L. B. Sticksney, rector of the Cathedral at Baltimore, and the Rev. Dr. Patrick Healey, professor of history in the Catholic University. He will stop here several days as the guest of Mgr. L. J. Evers, of St. Andrew's church.

LOOKING INTO IMMIGRATION.



Baron J. C. C. Sandberg and his wife, who are visiting Canada. The baron, as a representative of the Netherlands' government, is at present consulting Ontario authorities on the prospects of Dutch agriculturists settling in Canada.

Misleading Statements Corrected By Engineer Of N. S. Hydro System

Mr. K. H. Smith Writes That There Need Not Have Been More Than Momentary Interruption in Service From St. Margaret's Bay to Halifax—Damage By Lightning Negligible Halifax Mail Declares.

In view of exaggerated and wholly misleading statements regarding some slight damage to one of the transmission line cables from St. Margaret's Bay to Halifax when lightning struck it on Saturday, the following letter from K. H. Smith, Chief Engineer of the Nova Scotia Power Commission, to C. O. Foss, Chief Engineer of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, will be read with interest by the citizens of St. John.

It may be noted that the operation of the St. Margaret's Bay transmission line under emergency conditions is no criterion of the operation of a similar line which is not connected to a steam generating station. This line is directly connected to a steam station and was used as well as made of this steam station when convenient as that it should continuously lie idle. As a matter of fact, so long as the steam plant is available in any case it is desirable that it should be used from time to time. This was evident in the recent situation, when after it was decided to use the steam plant for reasons of convenience, it had been idle so long that considerable difficulty was experienced in placing it in service and initially it was able to supply only a limited service.

THE NOVA SCOTIA POWER COMMISSION.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 18, 1922.

Dear Mr. Foss:

In response to your telephone inquiry concerning the interruption in electrical supply to the city of Halifax on Saturday evening last, I may state for your information, as well as that of any others interested, as follows:

A stroke of lightning severed one of the transmission line cables from St. Margaret's Bay to Halifax. This broken wire, which had interrupted the service of one circuit, each circuit consisting of three wires, fell on certain other cables, thus temporarily putting two circuits out of service. We always had one circuit available ample to carry all the load supplied at that time and within something over an hour a second circuit was cleared and ready for service.

At the first interruption in service, due to some confusion in the operating staff at both ends of the line, arrangements were made to place the steam plant at Halifax in operation. This having been done, no effort was made to put the transmission line immediately in service, since once the steam plant had been started it was considered that it might as well continue to operate until permanent repairs had been effected to the slight damage to the transmission line.

In so far as the physical condition of the line was concerned, there need not have been any more than momentary interruption in service to Halifax from St. Margaret's Bay and within less than two hours the line was in a position to supply the full capacity of the generating stations. The actual damage to the line and generating equipment was negligible, amounting to the severing of one wire only, which was quickly replaced, and the burning out of a few

coils in a ground resistance at the generating station. It may be noted that the operation of the St. Margaret's Bay transmission line under emergency conditions is no criterion of the operation of a similar line which is not connected to a steam generating station. This line is directly connected to a steam station and was used as well as made of this steam station when convenient as that it should continuously lie idle.

Yours very truly,
K. H. SMITH,
Chief Engineer.

C. O. Foss, Esq., Chief Engineer
New Brunswick Electric Power
Comm. St. John, N. B.

The Halifax Mail publishes the following letter from K. H. Smith:

"In view of rumors which have come to our attention as to serious damage and even loss of life in electrical service which occurred on Saturday evening last, I would be glad if you would give publicity to the following:

"Notwithstanding the severity of the electrical storm, said to have broken wires, which had interrupted the service of one circuit, each circuit consisting of three wires, fell on certain other cables, thus temporarily putting two circuits out of service. We always had one circuit available ample to carry all the load supplied at that time and within something over an hour a second circuit was cleared and ready for service.

"The fact is that, as Mr. Smith says, the damage was negligible. Lightning struck the wire at tower No. 134 (from St. Margaret's Bay) about half way between the bay and the city, burning it off. No towers were damaged, and there was little or no damage to the plant. In view of the widespread damage reported in the New England states and other sections, it is considered that Halifax and vicinity was extremely fortunate in coming through with so little injury to the electrical services."

The Mail adds: "The fact is that, as Mr. Smith says, the damage was negligible. Lightning struck the wire at tower No. 134 (from St. Margaret's Bay) about half way between the bay and the city, burning it off. No towers were damaged, and there was little or no damage to the plant. In view of the widespread damage reported in the New England states and other sections, it is considered that Halifax and vicinity was extremely fortunate in coming through with so little injury to the electrical services."

PAINTS A DARK PICTURE OF GERMANY'S PLIGHT

Chancellor Wirth Declares Middle Class Suffering, Workers Discontented and Poverty Appalling

EXPRESSES FEAR OF SOCIAL REVOLUTION

Says Hope Lies in Possibility of America's Taking Steps Towards World Reconstruction Which is Impossible Without Her.

London, Sept. 20.—An alarming picture of international conditions in Germany, of the poor harvest and the "unfulfillable demands" of her late enemies, was drawn by Dr. Karl Wirth, German chancellor, in an interview with the Berlin correspondent of the Westminster Gazette. Germany's only hope, he intimated, lay in America.

"The hunger which is feared on account of the bad harvest," he said, "is an extremely dangerous situation and causes grave fears for the immediate future. There is danger of internal disorders should the misery continue."

After reiterating his previously expressed views on the reparations demanded and denouncing the attitude of the Allies, he continued: "Any one can see for himself the terrible sufferings of our middle class, which today runs the risk of annihilation. Indeed, one can say it is already ceasing to exist."

"We have done all possible and are now at our wits' end. There is serious discontent among the workers. The poverty in Germany is appalling, and there is fear of a social revolution. Our difficult position is understood even in the hostile foreign circles; nevertheless, methods of pressure continue to be accorded first place.

"There is still some hope left. America, which has been standing aside so long, now perceives that the reconstruction of the world is impossible without her assistance. Indeed it is time she took steps in this direction; otherwise it will be too late."

NORMAL WORK IN OTTAWA IS LIKELY, OFFICIAL THINKS

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—That unemployment in Ottawa will likely be normal this winter is the opinion of C. S. Ford, superintendent of the Ottawa branch of the Employment Service of Canada. Mr. Ford said that demands for labor for the bush are already heavy, and they are having an appreciable effect on the wages being offered, which at present vary all the way from \$26 to \$40 a month, with full board and free transportation. In his opinion, wages for bush men will likely go higher still.

In their hearts most women adore it," Miss Teresa O'Donoghue, president of the League of Catholic Women, believes the short skirt had no history of extremes, particularly when girls got to wearing men's socks and showing a considerable stretch of bare leg between skirt hem and sock top.

"Slimpy skirts, low bodices and half-stocking legs are coarse and vulgar," she said, "but should have been abandoned long ago for more modest garments."

Miss Elizabeth Sears, president of the New York League of Business and Professional Women, is all for the shorter skirt, but is leading a barren and sterile army of short skirts.

"No, emphatically no!" exclaimed this champion of a lost cause. "Do you think New York women want to go back to slavery? Our organization has never approved of the very short skirt any more than it approves of the very long skirt. In our business women's exhibition to be staged next month we will display what we consider to be a sensible, useful office dress. The skirt is seven inches from the floor. That is the proper length. Business women will never wear the ankle length skirts that dress makers are trying to introduce."

Even Business Women in Line. The answer is that they are wearing them, as a special investigation made by reporters for the New York Herald among business women in the last week clearly demonstrated.

Hickson, man modiste of Fifth avenue, said that the short skirt has had its day and that the ankle length skirt has come to stay.

"The short skirt was a war measure in economy, anyway," said Hickson. "It was never becoming to any except the slenderest and youngest of women. It was never really graceful or attractive. Now we are done with it and glad that it is gone.

"No woman who pretends to be well dressed will wear her skirt more than five inches from the ground. Most skirts will be longer except for the street, and even in the street they will almost touch. Only the flapper clings to the short skirts, and she is getting ready to desert it."

Similar testimony was offered at other Fifth avenue shops—Giddings, Hollender's, Franklin Simon's, Bonwit Teller's and others. Skirts go lower as the waistline rises. Moreover, boots instead of shoes are to follow the lengthened skirts.

Most of the defenders of the short skirt are of the sex that doesn't wear "low"—except the Scotch, now and then. Dr. Royer S. Copeland says it's a shame the short ones are patching out on the score of health, if nothing else; and then too, the view was often pretty fair. "Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., is a short skirt, not unattractively, considering his business, and he hopes to see the long ones come in."

"I only hope they won't go to extremes," said Mr. Ziegfeld. "The long skirt is here. There is no resisting fashion. Even a man knows that much. But it's almost too bad."

An Advance In Wages and an Increase In Buying Power

Henry Clews Says Business Situation is Near Normal in United States—Continued News of Excellent and Assured Crops—Stability of Rails.

(By Henry Clews.) New York, Sept. 16.—Practical settlement of the coal and rail strikes had already been fully expected and discounted by the market so that the developments of the past week, bringing assurance that the situation is near a thing of the past for the present at least, can hardly be reckoned as an im-mediate factor in the investment situation. Since they did not interfere with the advance of stocks, there has been no particular reason why the settlement should exert any new or direct effect. The market in short has already begun to look forward to other conditions as the dominant factor in prices.

The continued news of excellent and assured crops in nearly every line has naturally exerted a powerful and stimulating effect upon market conditions. This has been aided in part by the recovery in the steel situation which has considerably surpassed current predictions on that score. At a good many plants it would now seem that output is back to a level of approximately 60 per cent, of capacity, while the movement of steel products has been very satisfactory. The appearance of rail embargoes during the past week may interfere with this progress for a short time, but is not likely to be a permanent factor. A favorable tonnage report indicating fulfilled orders of nearly 6,000,000 tons for the United States Steel Corporation was fully 100,000 tons better than the market had been led to suppose, and shows the underlying strength of demand in a great many basic industries. Talk of shutting down factories for want of fuel has largely disappeared and there is a very decided shortage in nearly every line of industry. Upward tendencies in prices continue and it may be expected that price indexes for the rest of the month will tend toward higher levels.

A noteworthy feature during the past week has been the stability of the rail-way stocks. While the public has been showing less enthusiasm with respect to the market it has been demonstrated on several occasions of late that plenty of buying orders appear when stocks are undervalued. This will in all probability not display such a halting disposition at the present time in all probability an attempt would be made to single out weak spots of that sort. With the traditional element disposed to work for a re-liquation, however, no opportunity to cause liquidation is neglected. Recoveries have been promptly taken place when recession affair.

due to this cause has occurred. The floating supply of railroad stocks has been reduced to very small proportions, and steady absorption of what is available has kept the market from suffering any unusual burden of undigested securities of this class.

Important announcements of wage increases in the textile regions must be classified with the advances in steel wages already announced, indicating as they do the satisfactory increase of buying power in a considerable number of important branches of business. The strength of general buying power has always made itself evident in a number of ways—among these the improvement of retail trade indexes. This is now being paralleled by a corresponding improvement in the wholesale trade outlook which points to a very heavy demand for goods of consumable character. The farthest increase in buying power has already been well confirmed during the past spring and summer, as a result of readjustment in agricultural industry, accompanied by improvement in prices which enabled him to settle his obligations at banks and also to make a stronger demand for goods. This better outlook is now extended into the industrial field owing to the improvement in wages which has been going on there and which now affects coal, steel, textiles, and in a certain sense rails, thus making a very large element in the population much stronger in the buying sense than ever before.

A distinctly larger volume of business has been transacted on the exchange during the past week. This has been accompanied by rather greater irregularity, doubtless due to the fact that the trading element is now working on the basis of the market while the public is fairly well "loaded up." Market dullness is usually an incentive to some traders to lean toward the short side and at present this is a feature of current conditions, judging from day to day sales and from the increased borrowing of money for stocks. While the public is showing less enthusiasm with respect to the market it has been demonstrated on several occasions of late that plenty of buying orders appear when stocks are undervalued. This will in all probability not display such a halting disposition at the present time in all probability an attempt would be made to single out weak spots of that sort. With the traditional element disposed to work for a re-liquation, however, no opportunity to cause liquidation is neglected. Recoveries have been promptly taken place when recession affair.

Mother Leaves Babies In Court Room Because Father Is Sent to Jail

Montreal, Sept. 19.—"Take them, I haven't a cent; I'm sick; I cannot feed them, nor pay the rent of my house." With these words a frail little mother advanced to the judge's bench in the Special Sessions court this morning, and beside Judge Amedeo Monet, who was presiding, placed her little family, an infant a few days old, a child of two and a half years, and another of fourteen months.

In an environment that reeks with the stench of the pathetic appeal of the mother, who after her infant was born, created a sensation. To the judge, long in contact with the sordid phases of life in his legal capacity, the woman's words came as a shock.

"You have sent the bread-winner of the family to jail, do the same with me if you like. I can't abandon my babies in the street like stray dogs." With these parting words the mother fled from the court room, leaving the children in the hands of the judge.

After learning the woman's name a search of the court records was made and revealed that the husband had been sent to jail to serve a term for keeping an illicit still. The sentence was passed early in the year, and the husband with two others was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine or serve the prison term. Appeal of the case was made. The other two men appeared.

and when they lost the appeal paid their fine, but the woman's husband did not pay, and last week was arrested and sent to Bordeaux to serve his sentence. The pitiful plight of the little family was only revealed this morning when the mother committed her little ones to the care of the court.

To have a ready-made family wished upon one is at times embarrassing, but when the involuntary recipient of the said family is a judge with a family of his own, matters are still further complicated, and Judge Monet, generous though he is, had to find some one to serve as proxy in the role forced upon him.

Standing around the court room were several officers of the Salvation Army, who watch the cases with a view to lending a hand to unfortunates, and came to the rescue, as did the high constable and an officer of the Municipal Assistance. The little ones were taken to the Salvation Army headquarters, where they will be cared for. The mother was located outside the court house and will be looked after by the Municipal Assistance department.

Judge Monet, with a word of cheer, assured the little mother that all will be cared for, and meanwhile official machinery of the court will be set in motion in an endeavor to secure from the minister of justice a pardon for the bread winner, so that he may return to his little family.

No Strong Beer Licenses For Hotels.

Toronto, Sept. 20.—Attorney-General Raney told delegates representing temperance organizations who yesterday addressed a special parliamentary committee on hotel accommodation that there was no possibility of the hotels obtaining a license for stronger beer or light wines.

John MacDonald, spokesman, said that hotel men should not be under the ban of society. They should be helped to give the public proper service. Many hotels had told him that they were doing better now than before. His own travelers had told him that hotel conditions were vastly better.

Found Guilty of Manslaughter.

Montreal, Sept. 20.—Willie Fournier, forty-one, was found guilty of manslaughter here this afternoon and was remanded for sentence next Friday. He was convicted of having caused the death of Albert Laporte, of L'Assomption, by selling him a quantity of morphine, from the effects of which he died on June 23 last. Mr. Justice Monet summed up strongly against the accused.

Jackson, Cal., Sept. 19.—All forty-seven of the miners entombed in the Argonaut mine August 27, are dead. This is announced officially.

NEW YORK WOMEN GIVE IN TO LONG SKIRT RULE

(New York Herald.) New York women have surrendered completely to fashion's long skirt decree. This was admitted yesterday by Fifth Avenue dressmakers. The long skirt, the slinky skirt, has driven its knee length sister into oblivion, and this in spite of all the protests, the defiance and the brave utterances by many women who wanted to retain the freedom and ease of the short skirt.

The Easter parade last spring indicated that New York women—American women—were getting ready to surrender. Yesterday's admission by the dress-makers and by women themselves revealed the surrender accomplished. Some women are glad, some are sorry—but apparently all are going to wear the long ones, just as plump Monsieur Poirot predicted.

"I hate these long skirts that sweep the ground," said Marie Tempest. "I cannot believe that women will adopt them again. I refuse to wear sweeping skirts myself. Why, oh why, will women give up the freedom that is so hard won in these matters of dress?"

eye, Miss Tempest's skirts were not a gray mess from the floor. You couldn't have pushed a thick book between the end of the drapings and the floor. They seemed the real thing in slinkiness.

"The old modes are the loveliest," said Mrs. Howard Chandler Christy. "There is beauty in the long skirt, but extremes are to be avoided, of course."

"You can't judge a woman's morality by the length of her frock," said Frances Starr, "but whatever may have been said about the short skirts they certainly were ungraceful things—abominations. They were hideous and unlovely. Outside of that they were all right. Me for the long ones every time."

Long Skirts for Frances Starr. And she wears 'em long and silky and very, very slinky—very.

"Men are always troubling themselves over women's skirts," said Minerva T. Hinks, dean of the women's school of applied thinking. "Maybe that is because men used to wear 'em themselves and set us the example in abandoning them. Teeth and hair have receded with civilization, why shouldn't skirts? The controversy as to short skirts versus long skirts is of no consequence. All skirts are going. Women will wear neckers or trousers."

"Good riddance," said Mrs. G. A. Jones, speaking of the way the ladies have given the gate to the abbreviated garment. "It was a horrid thing, without a graceful suggestion, and revealing in its crude immodesty curiosities in leg architecture that probably nine women out of ten possess and should never reveal. The long skirt of lovely lines is one of the most beautiful of garments."

Wilson's Fly Pads. Every 10c Packet of WILSON'S FLY PADS WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN \$8.00 WORTH OF ANY STICKY FLY CATCHER. Clean to handle. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores.

DOMINION OF CANADA VICTORY LOAN BONDS. MATURING 1ST DECEMBER, 1922. THE BANK OF MONTREAL, under authority of the Minister of Finance, is prepared to effect, without charge, exchange of the above bonds for 5 year 5 3/8% Bonds maturing 1st November, 1927, OR 10 year 5 3/8% Bonds maturing 1st November, 1932. FULL PARTICULARS are obtainable upon application to any branch of the Bank of Montreal in Canada.