

The Daily Journal

THE JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO., LTD., PUBLISHERS.
82 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B., Canada.
S. S. CARTER, Managing Director.
Telephone Numbers: Private Branch Exchange, Main 1910 and 1911.
Advertising Representatives: Henry DeClerque, Chicago; Louis Klebahn, New York.

Subscription Rates:
City—Delivered: \$5.00 a year or 50 cents per month.
By Mail—Outside City: \$2.00 per year or 33 cents per month.
To the United States: \$4.00 per year.
Foreign subscriptions: \$15.00 a year.
The Journal will not be responsible for remittances in currency.

All subscriptions are payable in advance and at full price. Insurance of your remittance by using postal note, money order or registered letter. Subscriptions are started only with current issue. Three days' notice required to make change of address. Be sure to give both old and new address. Renew promptly and sign your name exactly as it is on your label. Subscriptions are not acknowledged unless requested. Receipt of remittance is shown by your label being changed inside six days.

The Journal is sold in Montreal at Windsor Hotel News Stand; Ottawa at Chateau Laurier; Portland, Maine, by H. A. Miller, 381½ Congress St.; New York by Hotaling's Agency, Grand Central Depot; by Schultz Agency, Grand Central Depot; Boston by The Old South News Co., Boston.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1922.

THE NEWS-GARBLING, AXE-GRINDING ORGANS.

The man or woman who votes for Mr. McLellan on Nov. 13 will vote:

- Against light and power at cost.
- Against freedom from monopoly.
- Against the industrial expansion of the city.
- Against increased comfort and convenience in the homes of the people.
- Against a policy which has enriched the cities and towns of Ontario.—The Evening Organ.

Just another lie, Mr. Citizen, that is all the above statement amounts to.

What is the difference between what Mr. McLellan stands for and Mr. Fisher's platform? The difference is that Mr. Fisher makes an offer to the Power Company which he holds open for only ten days, when he intends to proceed with the erection of a civic distribution system, while Mr. McLellan is opposed to the erection of a civic distribution system and is in favor of having a board of arbitration in order to acquire that property and so save the citizens from the increased taxation which a civic distribution system will entail.

Mr. McLellan is accused of deserting his platform, because he dares to bargain with the Power Company. Who accuses him? The news-garbling, axe-grinding organs. And what have the organs done? They also by supporting the Fisher platform propose to bargain with the Power Company. Is it not as logical to say that the organs have abandoned their platform as to accuse Mr. McLellan of doing so?

Why do Mr. Fisher and the organs propose making an offer to the Power Company? Obviously, because they know in their hearts that the proper course to pursue is to acquire that property; because they are aware that the building of a civic distribution system will entail increased taxation. But their enmity for the Power Company causes them to make an offer which is so palpably unfair and inadequate that the Power Company undoubtedly would prefer to meet competition rather than accept it. Why do they make the offer? Simply so that they may be able to say when the citizens cry out against the inevitable increased taxation, that an offer was made to the Power Company and was refused. In other words, the platform is framed to save their hides not to protect the citizens.

They consider that the Power Company should be paid \$2,577,000 for its property. They make the admission by that offer that the Power Company is worth at least that much. Surely if the organs consider it worth that much to the city in order to avoid erecting a civic distribution system and a steam stand-by, it is worth while submitting the proposed offer of the city and the offer of the Power Company to an independent board of arbitrators.

That is what Mr. McLellan proposed to do. He also proposed to make sure that the city was not buying a lemon when it purchased Musquash power. The insight he has been enabled to acquire at City Hall into all the details of this question have made him realize that caution is necessary.

Mr. Fisher, according to his platform, would immediately jump in and sign up the city for Musquash power. He would commit the city to an expenditure of \$1,500,000 for the building of a distribution system and the inevitable steam stand-by.

Now, Mr. Citizen, look at the thing in a sane and sensible manner. Where is the great difference in what Mr. McLellan and what Mr. Fisher propose doing? It is simply that Mr. McLellan is opposed to building a distribution system and Mr. Fisher pretends to be in favor of it, although his offer to the Power Company shows that at heart he believes a dual system should not be built. Mr. McLellan proposes caution in dealing with Musquash power because there is the opinion of experts that the power is not there, while Mr. Fisher proposes recklessly entering into a contract.

One admits openly that the Power Company should be purchased, while the other makes a tacit admission. One is willing to come to reasonable terms while the other would commit the city to useless extravagance rather than have arbitration.

Which of these men, do you think, has the right idea?

MORE ON FIGURES.

Did you read in the Times Monday evening, Mr. Citizen, that the street railway belonging to the New Brunswick Power Company should be valued at about \$2,500,000. Probably, you did not, but that is the valuation which the Times would place on it according to the editorial in that paper on the San Francisco street car service.

The Times gave out the information that the people of San Francisco owned and operated 67 miles of street railways and owned 163 street cars; also that San Francisco had invested to date \$5,481,000 in the street car business.

There are twenty-five miles of street car lines in St. John and 45 cars. Taking San Francisco as a basis of comparison this would place a value of nearly \$2,500,000 on the local service. That hardly seems enough but there you have the Times' figures and yet the Times advocates paying only this amount for the entire plant and equipment of the Power Company.

Surely no public school in St. John is responsible for the complex and inaccurate method which the Times uses in its arithmetical problems.

WHAT ABOUT MILK?

There is a prospect that the excitement over power and lighting rates is permitting many means of what comes dangerously near exploiting the public to be overlooked. This might in part be due to the tendency of most people to develop keenest interest in something not readily and accurately understood. One at least of these activities should not come under that category and deserves attention.

A few days ago it was announced that on November

first the farmers would advance the price of milk two cents a quart. The apparent unanimity with which this advance is likely to be passed along to the consumer seems to have completely escaped notice by the parties most affected. Milk is an essential of diet. Most of the milk used in this city is not all that milk should be by a considerable margin and certainly is no better than it was twenty years ago when it sold for far less money. It is not, however, our purpose at this time to go back that far. The Journal believes in this present instance the farmer is right.

During the worst years of the war the dealer in milk was limited by the Food Board to 5c. a quart profit. For some time past he has been taking an average in this city of between seven and eight cents, leaving entirely out of the question the matter of quality. The milk for which the farmer received 5c. sold here at 12c. and 13c. The average daily consumption of milk in this city ranges around 11,000 quarts. Taking a spread of 7c. on each quart this leaves a gross profit of \$770 per day, \$5,390 per week and \$284,500 per year on milk alone without taking into account the earnings of cream, butter and side lines. This statement, of course, is going to be met by the assertion that a large quantity of this milk is sold at wholesale or lower prices. Beyond the fact that this simply means the taking of another profit, we do not see that any such reckoning enters into the question at all and our readers are cautioned not to give it weight. We refer to the ultimate consumer.

It is respectfully submitted that this total is above the legitimate requirements of the business. The average milkman has a horse, wagon and sled with a barn or shed and a stock of nondescript eight-quart cans; to the use of these he adds part of his time. The average farmer has a hundred acres of land, ten cows, their stable, feed and range, plus his time for care, milking and delivering to the station. At 5c. a quart he cannot live. This makes no allowance for the cost of upkeep during non-productive periods in his herd. His business varies; the dealer's is constant. Yet the dealer has been getting fifty-fifty with the farmer.

We are told that government assistance in the matter of maturing obligations will be necessary for the farmers in some sections of the country. A fairly intimate knowledge of many of the rural districts in this province leads us to believe that, while this cry for government assistance may not be fully warranted in receiving favorable consideration without much study, the big fact remains that produce prices to the farmer at this time, and under this head we include milk, cannot promise much margin for the payment of capital account or other extraordinary items. It may with equal freedom be contended that the average city consumer is feeling the effect of dull times, but the point is here made that this milk situation requires just as much attention from the consuming public, and means just as much, as other more nebulous things such, for example, as the cost of electric current for lighting the homes. The proposed increase in milk prices would readily take care of the light bill of the average home for any month. Think it over Mr. Ultimate Consumer!

REMOVAL OF EMBARGO.

Representatives of the Canadian and late British Governments have reached an agreement as to the conditions upon which Canadian store cattle are to be admitted to the United Kingdom. The Canadian Minister of Finance, Mr. Fielding, is content with the conditions of quarantine which are to be imposed in place of the embargo, which has been lifted, so that it is reasonable to believe that the interests of this country have been reasonably protected.

Commenting on the removal of the embargo, the Montreal Gazette says the following:—

The opening of the British market to Canadian store cattle comes at a particularly opportune time in view of the new duties of 1-2 to 2 cents per pound now levied against Canadian cattle going into the United States. Departmental officers who assisted the Canadian Ministers in London are of the opinion that Canadian shippers will obtain much higher prices in the British market than they have been securing in the United States, that the annual export of two hundred thousand head will mean a minimum sum of \$5,000,000 to the Canadian farmer, and that the Canadian railways and merchant marine will each benefit to the extent of \$2,000,000 or thereabouts. It may be that these estimates lean to the side of optimism, but that the Canadian trade stands to derive some advantage and even a considerable advantage from the removal of the embargo is hardly to be doubted. The new arrangement will give confidence and stability to the industry, replacing the injurious uncertainty which has prevailed since the adoption of the new United States tariff law.

When all this has been said, there still remains a question as to whether, in the long run, the export of unfinished cattle to Great Britain, or to any other market, is the best thing for the Dominion.

There seems to be reasonable ground for belief that a profitable trade in chilled meat could be built up with the United Kingdom, if adequate slaughtering and cooling facilities were provided at the ocean ports and this would be a desirable alternative to the export of store cattle.

With regard to the Halifax Power Company and the reported increase in the value of their stocks, in a situation such as existed in Halifax and such as exists here at the present time, when private investors see a Bolshevik tendency on the part of a community to wreck an investment, it is but natural that the value of the stock in that enterprise should decrease. It is also only natural that when things get re-established on a normal, even basis such as happened in Halifax, when the Nova Scotia Liberal Government turned the hydro power over to the Power Company, that stocks once more should increase in value. If the Globe-Atlantic building, for instance, were situated in Moscow at the present time, the owners would not be able to realize a very great deal on the sale of it.

If Niagara were Musquash, if St. John were in Ontario, if Musquash had been developed at a reasonable cost per horse-power, and if—but what's the use—all the "ifs" in the world won't alter the fact that another distribution system means increased taxation.

Why don't they answer. There is a reason.

Remember when you go to the polls on November 13, that a civic distribution system will mean increased taxation.

Fancy St. John with another line of poles along its streets.

"Figures cannot lie." Therefore the news-garbling, axe-grinding organs cannot answer the questions which have been put to them.

Reminiscences of New Brunswick

REDBURN THE SAILOR

An old resident of St. John tells of going to see Redburn, in company with Constable McGeaghey. The two looked through the wicket of the cell door and saw the condemned man reading a newspaper. The constable took occasion to say to him that a man in his situation ought to be reading something better than a paper. "You be d—d, how do you know what may happen to me yet?" was Redburn's reply as he abruptly ended the interview.

The execution took place at the east end of the present jail building, which was then a new structure, having been occupied only about five years. The style of gallows used was one, I think, which had never been tried here before, and has never been used since. It was designed to be on the same principle as the apparatus which, in recent years, was in favor in New York and other cities of the United States. It was the weight and pulley style. From the east window of what is now the second story of the building, but was then the ground story, the ledge of rock having since been cut down, a stationary beam projected, at the outer and inner ends of which were pulleys through which the rope ran. At the end of the rope inside the building was a heavy weight, held in place until the proper moment, when its release and fall would instantly jerk upward the end which held the noose. This, it will be seen, was a different arrangement from the weighted lever, used in later years, though the theory was the same, and the arrangement itself essentially the same as a modern American method. In all these plans, the condemned is supposed to be jerked from the platform so violently that his neck will be dislocated. Where there is any blunder about the adjustment, he is simply strangled, and the thorough efficiency of the old-fashioned drop, properly calculated for the weight of the condemned, is incontestably demonstrated.

In the instance of Redburn, the blunder was in allowing so very little slack to the rope that, instead of a sudden jerk and dislocation, there was simply a very rapid hoisting. The effect was much the same as in an execution at a yard-arm, which was possibly what a sailor might desire, whatever the public might think. It has, however, been said that this style of gallows was rigged to suit the wishes of the condemned man. He considered that the disgrace of being hanged would be less keenly felt by him if he were suspended as nearly as possible after the fashion in vogue on ships of war.

There was another thing in regard to this execution which, as a matter of sentiment, gives one a pleasant feeling. Of all times of the year, the date fixed was in the holiday week, when the world was rejoicing over Christmas and its memories. Perhaps the judge felt that he could not in justice to the prisoner set the time any earlier, and it seems to have been the fashion to allow in justice to the public, no more than a month between sentence and execution. Some years later, indeed, in Slavin's case, the time was just four weeks.

The morning of the 24th of December was bitterly cold, but this fact, of itself, would not have prevented a large concourse had not the sheriff, James White, kept the hour he had fixed a secret from the general public. The weather was too severe for many, except a determined few, to be on hand early, prepared to wait several hours, if needful, and as the sheriff had made his calculations to have as little delay as possible, the attendance of the curious was small, as compared with that at executions in previous years.

Redburn came out upon the temporary platform which had been laid upon the floor of the old jail, and having a checked sailor shirt. Attending him were Revs. Robert Irvine (presbyterian), Samuel Robinson (Baptist), and Alexander Stewart (Episcopalian). The condemned man listened attentively to their words, and not only seemed perfectly calm, but proved that he was so in a very singular way.

The hangman, whose identity was concealed by a mask, was a small-sized fellow, who either from nervousness or stupidity, was unable to properly adjust the noose. Redburn perceived this, and turning to the keeper of the jail, quietly said: "This man does not know how to fix it, Mr. Willis. I wish you would come and see to it."

Thereupon Mr. Willis stepped forward, and with the tears running from his cheeks, did the last grim office for the man, for whose untimely end he felt such deep regret. A moment later, the signal was given, and the law had satisfied its claim for the murder of Patrick Carling.

This incident I have from an eye witness. Another witness of the execution says that, so severe was the cold, the fingers of the dead man were frozen stiff during the time the body remained suspended.

Redburn was the first person hanged at the new jail. Eleven years later he was followed by Slavin.

Your Brick House

costs you from a twentieth to a tenth more than the less substantial structures, but it lasts twice as long and remains in a better condition.

Use Brick

Stephen Brick Co., Ltd.
ST. JOHN

SEPTEMBER.

Saw you aught, o' sweet September,
Going down the tangled brake?
If you saw her, you'd remember,
And you'd turn to look her way.

Royal purple she is wearing,
And with gold her feet are shod;
Surely you have seen her faring
Through the clust'ring goldenrod?
She's a regal maid and splendid,
And her beauty's full and free,
Generous and open-handed,
Lavish with her gifts is she.

Surely, you have seen September
With her shining hair wind-blown?
Tell me, do you not remember
Which of these ways went she down?
Ah, she's gone; but hark, a-ringing
O'er the upland, faint and clear,
Comes the echo of her singing,
"I'll return another year."

Farewell then, O winsome maiden,
Till Michaelmas daisies bloom again;
When peaches blush and hawthorns
redden,
I'll seek and find thee: not till then.
—Jessie Findlay Brown.

THE LAUGH LINE



Real Peevish.
She—I would box your ears if—
He—if what?
She—If I could get a box large enough for the purpose.



Smart Boy.
Phyllis—How would you define a crying need?
Phil—A handkerchief.

Reliable Dentistry



Take advantage of your visit to the city to have your teeth attended to. Call early so as to receive proper attention. Reliable dentistry at reasonable rates.

Boston Dental Parlors
Head Office Branch Office
527 Main St. 35 Charlotte
Phone 683. Phone 38.
Dr. J. D. Maher, Proprietor
Open 9 a.m. until 9 p.m.

Antique Furniture Heppelwhite

This is one of the most beautiful of all the period furnitures with its gracefully tapered legs, and the whole inlaid with White Holly or Ebony.

—and you need not fear about the correctness of the designs. They are correct and authentic.
P. J. NORDBY, Bloomfield.
Phone, Hampton 59-5

FOUR FOOT SPRUCE CLAPBOARDS

Cleats, 2nd Cleats, 3rd Cleats in 5 inch.
3rd Cleats, Extra No. 1, and No. 1 in 6 inch.
To arrive shortly a car of all grades and widths.
At the Handy Lumber Yards.
Phone Main 1890.

The Christie Wood-Working Co., Ltd.

186 Erin Street



YOUR EYES ARE YOUR BREAD WINNERS. DO NOT NEGLECT THEM.

D. BOYANER, Optometrist
111 Charlotte St. St. John

Every Home Should Include a

UNIVERSAL

Vacuum Cleaner

It is a great aid to put the house in order without the usual drudgery that accompanies sweeping in the old way.

Complete with attachments for upholstery, draperies, etc.

\$65.00

Phone Main 2540 - McAVITY'S - 11-17 King St.

No Matter What Belt Fastener You Use We Can Supply It

IN STOCK

Lace Leather	Alligator Lacing	Oval Point Hooks
Clipper Hooks	Bristol Lacing	Blake's Studs
Crescent Plates	Kerr's Wire Lacing	Round Belt Hooks
Crescent Rivets	Smith's Fasteners	Moran Couplings

D. K. McLAREN, LTD.

Main 1121—90 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.—Box 702.

More "M" From Y

The dial of your watch makes 432,000 revolutions in a day, travelling a distance much greater than your longest auto tour.

Naturally it requires "Service"—lubrication and cleaning. Expert attention every twelve to fifteen months, or six to twelve months on small watches, prevents wear and repair bills.

Having us give you "Service" will make your watch last many years longer, and save you money on up-keep. We guarantee our work to give satisfaction, and our charges to be fair and reasonable. The usual attention to repair work during morning hours while our Jewelry Store is on.

L. L. SHARPE & SON.

Jewelers and Optometrists.
21 King Street, St. John, N. B.

PAINT

Our stock is now reduced from 2,000 gallons to 1,400 gallons.

Same price, \$2.50—while it lasts.

HALEY BROS., LTD. -:- St. John, N. B.

The Union Foundry and Machine Works, Ltd.

Engineers and Machinists.

Iron and Brass Castings. Phone West 598.
West St. John. G. H. WARING, Manager.

WORK BY WIRE



Electrically At Your Service

THE WEBB ELECTRIC CO.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
Phone M. 2152 91 Germain St.
S. C. Webb, Manager.

Reflect Quality

Increase the selling power of your store fittings by the addition of large

Plate Glass Mirrors

which will bring to your establishment that air of quality that invariably makes for increased sales volume. For particulars and prices, phone Maine 3000.

MURRAY & GREGORY, LTD.

Cutting Mill — Aladdin Co.

Dry Hardwood . . \$3.50

Dry Kindling 2.00

Per Load Delivered

GEORGE DICK,

46 Britain St. Phone M. 1110

THE GOOD WILL

of our Graduates is our Best Asset. We are grateful for this Good Will, and it is our aim, by thoroughness of training and devotion to students' interests, to continue to turn out Graduates who will keep us in grateful remembrance.

Send for Catalogue and Rate Card



STENCILS

Winter Port Shippers could be well advised to order their Brass Stencils early to prevent delay in shipments.

Flewwelling Press

69 Prince Wm. Street