

THE EVENING TIMES-STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1924

## The Evening Times-Star

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### JAPAN PROTESTS.

Japan is sending to Washington a protest, which will no doubt be a vigorous one, following President Coolidge's action in signing the Japanese exclusion bill. Already there is talk of the withdrawal of the Japanese Ambassador from Washington, but that he will do more than go to Tokyo for the conference is not to be doubted. Likewise it is not well to take too seriously the despatches from Japan telling of thousands of army reservists offering their services to their country. These are unpleasant manifestations, but, awkward as the situation is, the two nations will probably work out the issue peacefully for the time at least.

The American President has explained in very polite and friendly language why he signed the measure excluding Japan's nationals. He tells Japan that the clause affecting its citizens was a part of the whole immigration act, and that he could not deal with it separately. Had he been able to veto Japanese exclusion without holding up the entire immigration policy, he says, he would have done so. He assures Japan that the enactment does not imply any change "in our sentiment of admiration and cordial friendship for the Japanese people—a sentiment which has had and will continue to have abundant manifestation." He goes on to point out that the bill exempts from exclusion government officials, tourists, students, and some others, and he says that in his judgment it would have been very much better to have dealt with the whole question by inviting Japan to co-operate under the gentlemen's agreement which the present legislation supplants. "There is scarcely any ground for disagreement as to the result we want," he says, "but this method of securing it (the method insisted upon by Congress) is unnecessary and deplorable at this time. If the exclusion provision stood alone I should disapprove it without hesitation if sought in this way at present."

Thus the President goes as far as he can to soften the blow by words. But to Japan the words are of little comfort. What might have been is one thing, but the exclusion legislation is another; it is an accomplished fact, and while Japan still professes to hope that there will be some change in the near future, that is regarded in the United States as wholly unlikely.

### THE MARITIME AND REDISTRIBUTION.

In discussing redistribution and the proposal that there shall be an "irreducible minimum" for the Maritime Provinces, the Toronto Globe says that until such minimum has been exactly defined it will be difficult to debate it fairly. And it adds these "kind words": "But when it comes to a question of practical politics and fighting ability, a few Maritime Province men can always more than hold their own against larger numbers." The compliment is all right so far as it goes. It is true that the fighting ability of representatives from the Maritime Provinces is usually great, but it would hardly do to ascribe to the idea that because of their superior fighting ability the Maritime Provinces could safely agree to the continued reduction of their delegation in the Commons. The Globe would be one of the first, we take it, to wish to guard against any loss-sided development of the Dominion. It is not only necessary to admit that a diminishing Maritime representation would be bad both for these provinces and for the Dominion at large, but also to assent to the proposition that, so far as federal government activities are concerned, they should be as much devoted to Maritime development as to development elsewhere in Canada.

It is good for the Dominion at large that the Maritimes should be able to develop in industry as well as in agriculture, that their ports should be much more largely utilized under a sound national transportation policy, and that transportation rates should be such as to permit of the constantly increasing sale of Maritime products in the other provinces.

We buy largely from the rest of Canada, and unreasonable handicaps which prevent our selling more largely to other Canadians should not be maintained. Nor can the number of our members in the House of Commons be reduced to an unfair level without grave harm to us and ultimately to the whole Confederation.

### THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BANKS.

On the authority of Hon. Mr. Robb, acting Minister of Finance, it is announced that the Government has decided that there should be some system of inspection of banks under the Dominion Department of Finance. It does not appear that the Government has yet made up its mind as to the nature of this proposed inspection in detail, but evidently it is working out the scheme, and the proposals, which are to be submitted to the banking and commerce committee of the House in the near future, will be examined with a great deal of interest in and out of Parliament. Government inspection of banks is a question involving many difficulties, and some of these are hinted at by Hon. Mr. Robb when he says that the Government desires to establish a system which would permit the required inspection without in any sense diminishing or disturbing public confidence in the banking institutions.

If government inspection of banks is introduced there will arise in some quarters a demand that the Government undertake to guarantee depositors and shareholders against loss, and that the Government should not propose to do, in fact it is likely that the coming discussion, after the Government's proposals are submitted, will emphasize the necessity for avoiding any form of government supervision which would unduly limit banking initiative, enterprise, or responsibility. The banks cannot be conducted by the Government, but must be conducted by banking men, but the Government and the House of Commons may approve of some form of official inspection such as would acquaint the Finance Department more fully with the condition of weak or unsoundly managed banks than has been the case hitherto. There is not any reason in the world why conservatively managed institutions should encounter the slightest loss of public confidence because of the reasons advanced in favor of bank inspection. The Canadian banking record is good. The country's banks occupy an admirable position and give the country most valuable service. The country will soon learn exactly what sort of inspection is proposed, just what service the government proposes to give the public through that inspection, and what measure of government responsibility will be involved. The whole matter is one requiring careful and well considered action, and there is nothing in the situation justifying haste or departure from sound Canadian practice in action or in principle.

### COMING BACK.

In many parts of Canada warnings are being issued by the newspapers and by public men that Canadians who go to the United States without being sure concerning the conditions there are likely to meet loss and disappointment. From many districts also, there is information to the effect that many Canadians are returning to their own country, and this, together with letters from exiles and news concerning lack of employment in many American states, has resulted in giving people of this country a much better idea as to the chances they would take by going into exile.

That the tide is turning in a marked degree is asserted by the London Advertiser, which says: "Young men who left Western Ontario for Detroit and other United States points are moving in the opposite direction. The reason why they left Ontario was that work was plentiful and wages good in the United States. There are many plants there now where there is no work to be had. The magnet toward the Republic has ceased to pull."

"There are cases not far from London where young men left the farm for Detroit. They could not be blamed, because they were sure they could make more money. Today a number of them are back. They did work for a time and made good wages, but they had to part with a large percentage of them to pay living costs. Then the work ceased, and they once more made a wise move—they came back to Ontario and took the first work they found, on a farm."

"The tide has turned in the opposite direction. Canadians are coming home, and Canada today is fundamentally in better shape than the United States." All this is endorsed by the Halifax Chronicle as undoubtedly true, and the Chronicle adds that a traveller who returned to Nova Scotia recently after spending three months in New England said that "everywhere he went, in all the manufacturing towns, he found plants closing down and men out of work. The reaction from the boom across the line has set in, and we are fundamentally better off."

Speaking of civic automobiles, there is an argument most of the time in many cities as to whether or not more cars should be bought than are really needed, and also as to what uses they are put. In Toronto, where a new harbor board is

in power, the garage of the Harbor Commission is to be closed and its eleven automobiles are to be sold. There was a staff of twelve in the garage, which is now being reduced to two. There were three boats in commission, and now there will be but one. The Star suggests that there are other boards and commissions in Toronto which could make a similar reduction, including the Board of Education. Toronto, evidently, has been much overdoing the civic motor car business.

### Press Comment

#### JAPAN'S RISE TO POWER.

(New York Times.)  
In another section of today's Times is an article describing Commodore Perry's reception in Japan just seventy years ago. The story is of unusual interest at present, not only on account of the light that it throws on Japan's policy of isolation which had led her to become a small country, but also because it brings into sharp relief the remarkable rise of that nation. Within the lifetime of men still living it has grown from a small country, entirely unfamiliar with the developments of the modern world, to one of the greatest Powers on earth. It is doubtful if ever there has been such a rapid transformation in the history of the world. Japanese men and women are still living who remember the days before Perry—days when Western civilization and all the marvelous machinery and contrivances were utterly unknown to them.

Most of the growth of Japan is due to the paternalistic wisdom of the world. They sent them to the United States and to all the countries of Europe, and instructed them to study not only the mechanical devices of Western civilization, but also its religion, art and governments. By tradition a martial people, they naturally watched with great interest the development of war machinery and by sea. The first news sent back by their missions must have been somewhat disconcerting. In America in 1864 they reported a great war. In 1866 they found Germany and Denmark at war, and four years later France and Prussia. They were not slow to learn the lesson that armed strength was essential to any nation which wished to win a place in the world.

Now they were slow to discover the principle that control of the sea is essential to an island kingdom that wishes to become a world Power. Hence with a speed that equalled the sudden transformation of Rome from a land to a great sea Power during the First Punic War, two and a half centuries before the birth of Christ, the Japanese began to build a navy, until today in some respects they have outstripped even our own.

It is a modern lesson in adaptation. The modernization of Japan has been complete, and has been accomplished in the short space of two generations. Whether this is to the advantage some of the cynical among their number sometimes question. It is always dangerous suddenly to adopt entirely new modes of living. But the achievement rightly commands the respect of the world. Whatever resentment the Japanese may feel about the exclusion of their laborers from the United States, they may derive just pride from the consciousness that they have grown overnight into one of the greatest nations in the world.

### BE CAREFUL OF JEERS.

(Lowell Courier-Citizen.)  
Paragraphers who are inclined to wax funny at the expense of Professor Goddard's moon-hitting rocket may be reminded that about 30 years ago paragraphers were finding rare and racy copy in the flying machine with which Professor Langley was seeking to rise over the mistle of the Potomac. These college professors with their absurd schemes have a way now and then of making a monkey of the humorists, most of whom always take the tory attitude of "it can't be done." It is yet to be proved that a rocket, projected by a series of timed explosions, may not penetrate the upper regions of space and even, at some time, reach the lunar surface. And carrying a passenger? Well, that may be far in the future.

### THE FLAG AND THE CRADLE.

(San Francisco Chronicle.)  
Lord William Gagey-Cecil, bishop of Exeter, foreseeing grave consequences from the attitude of the rising generation of women toward motherhood, makes a suggestion that would at least give the girls some conception of their responsibilities. He would place the cradle beside the flag and when the girls of the schools came to salute the flag he would bid them salute the cradle as well. It is a nice idea, but until the womanhood of today cease to follow fads and turn back to the duties that Nature intended for them—until they worship the cradle more and equality less—the family circle will continue to contract.

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### AWAKE!! STRIKE OUT!

Ah, youth! why pinest thou for rest? Why faltest thou to join the quest of noble men, who press along To find the place of hope and song. And finding it, light up the sky Like flaming comets, winging high O'er groining mortals on the earth. Unconscious of their wit or worth? Why waste thy heaven-given power? Dost thou not hear the calling hour? Revive thy slowly drying brain! Wear not the sweat of toil and strain! Call out the guardian of thy will That men may see thy worthy skill. Applaud thy hand, acclaim thy name And give thee royal rank and fame!

Press onward 'neath the burning sun Until thou hast thy conquest won. Ah moonbeams of a tropic night; And keep thy honey sweetly bright. Soothe courtesy and laughter knew, For they subdue the stubborn foe. When rudeness, ire, and fiery frown Fall utterly to break him down!

There still are virgin mines of gold, As rich as fabled mines of old. Awake! arise out on sea or sod. Who have not yet their spirit spent! There is a crown, somewhere concealed For royal men in shop or field; Awake! arise out on sea or sod. And scale the heights, a flaming god! —Lilburn Harwood Townsend in Forbes Magazine.

### IN LIGHTER VEIN

The Conversation Ended  
Patience—"I know a man who looks so much like you that one could hardly tell you apart."  
"You said you have a sharp appetite and our axe is rather dull."

Something Sharp  
"I think you'd better cut the wood before I give you the meal."

"Why lady, I—"  
"You said you have a sharp appetite and our axe is rather dull."

A Leap-Year Thrust  
Maude—"I've something to tell you: I'm engaged to Jack."  
Ethel—"I'm not surprised. Jack never could say 'No.'"

"Are you guilty or not guilty?" asked the magistrate of an Irish prisoner. "Faith!" replied Pat. "That's for a clever gentleman like ye to find out."

Conductor—"This transfer has expired."  
Girl Scout—"No wonder with all these windows closed."

### Glycerine Mixture Surprises St. John

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### SIR DOUGLAS HAZEN GOES TO ENGLAND

Sir Douglas Hazen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, accompanied by his wife and daughter, Althea, left on the Montreal train yesterday for Quebec, whence they will sail for England on Friday on the Canadian Pacific liner Montroyal. Sir Douglas will attend the meeting of the Canadian Bar Association in England. The Bar Associations of England and of Canada are to be joint hosts for the American Bar Association when there will be a unique assemblage of eminent legal authorities.

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## WING SUGGESTED FOR COURT HOUSE

Addition of Another Story is Impracticable, Says Architect.

An additional story to the old court house is regarded as impracticable by Garnet W. Wilson, the architect, who has been requested by the Municipal Council to prepare sketch plans for the restoration of the court house to its original form. Mr. Wilson said yesterday that the building was such as to allow of no elevator, which would be necessary were a third story built. He said also that an additional story would be impracticable as the court room ceiling was higher than the other rooms and the rooms in an additional story would have to be on different levels. The present building has two main floors and an attic floor.

To his mind the most feasible scheme for obtaining additional space was to continue the building by a wing along King street East to the present Registry building. This wing could give

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But, man, there are other imps doing greater damage than this to homes every day. You cannot scold them or whip them nor even catch them at it. The ringleaders are called Rot, Rust, Decay, Neglect. They are the imps of destruction.

Paint and Varnish alone will keep them away. Now is the time to take precautions. Now is the time to protect your home if you would preserve it.

## Paint & Varnish

SAVE THE SURFACE CAMPAIGN  
11 Bishop Street, Montreal  
A co-operative movement by Paint, Varnish and Allied Interests.

accommodation for what extra quarters were desired, Mr. Wilson said.

To Have Cupola.

The plans for the restoration which Mr. Wilson has prepared call for the preservation of the exterior exactly as it was at the time of the fire five years ago, with the exception that provision is made for a small cupola to give access to the flag staff on the roof. The lack of a cupola had proved an inconvenience in other years as to reach the flagstaff it was necessary to get out through a hatch and straddle the ridge.

The exterior of the building would be cleaned by sand blasting and where needed the masonry would be pointed up and renewed. Mr. Wilson said the masonry was in good condition and the walls of stone were in general two feet thick, built as strongly as masons knew how to build in the early days. His plans call for a roof of the original pitch but covered with copper. The original roof was of slate set in mortar and later a roofing of galvanized iron was put on.

Accommodations.  
The accommodation which the court house provided and would provide when restored is as follows:  
On the ground floor, a large entrance hall with a council chamber to the south and a smaller council chamber in the northeast corner, two toilets and a store room in the centre and an ante-room opening to the rear of the larger council chamber.

On the second floor, the large court room, 48 feet by 38 feet, two rooms for sheriffs on the northern end opening from a corridor which runs the width of the building and two rooms for the judge and barristers which open from the southern end of the court room.

On the third floor, most of the space is occupied by the high ceiling of the court room but one jury room is located on the southwestern corner and another on the northeastern corner and a witness room is placed in the front of the building on the northern end. Formerly there was a bridge which gave connection between the jail yard and the northern end of the court room. Mr. Wilson considered it would be advisable to have a bridge built from the southern end of the court room to the jail yard for the use of prisoners. The former bridge crossed the mass of solid stone which has been broken down and carried away for road material.

Police officers of the North End division were called to a house off Winter street last evening on account of a reported disturbance there, but when the officers arrived everything was quiet.

## RED ROSE

For COFFEE particular people-  
Roasted and packed same day in airtight cans

### MORE LICENSES ISSUED.

Three more hotel licenses were issued by the Sub-district Board of Health yesterday, making six in all. There are still 11 hotels which have passed inspection for which no licenses have been

issued and there are also a few hotels in the country which have not yet been inspected. May 1 is the date on which licenses are renewable.  
The Dead Sea is 80 miles long and nine miles wide.



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Use a good wax polish."  
"What do I recommend?"  
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Cycling is one of the cleanest of sports and healthiest of exercises. The pleasure and benefits your boy will receive from riding with the Scouts, or with any of the other organizations active in promoting a standard of clean, manly boyhood in Canada, will repay, many times over, the small cost of a C.C.M. Bicycle.

Just think of the whoop of joy your boy would let out tonight if you told him you were going to get him a bicycle. When you take him down to the C.C.M. dealer's to pick it out he will be the happiest boy in town.

Every C.C.M. Bicycle is a bear for punishment. It will stand up

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The boys' and girls' models, as well as adults, are equipped with the famous Triplex Crank Hanger, that makes pedalling so easy, and with the C.C.M. Hercules Brake that coasts so freely and stops so quickly.

There's a model for your boy whatever his age—including the Curved Bar model, the bicycle the boy won't outgrow, and a dashing Sport Model for the older boys and adults. Also neat, trim models for girls. C.C.M.s are \$15 to \$20 less than the "peak" prices. A Big Dollar's Value for every dollar you invest in a C.C.M.

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