

# POOR DOCUMENT

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THE EVENING TIMES-STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1923

### The Evening Times-Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 9, 1923

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#### THE EXHIBITION.

The St. John Exhibition will be here presently, and the advance arrangement's give promise that it will be the most successful of the long list of shows carried on by an association which has done a great deal for the city. There is a point in connection with the exhibition which every citizen should think about, and it is the importance not only of local exhibits but of strong local interest and support. On many previous occasions fairly successful shows would have been much more valuable and stimulating if the citizens themselves had realized that this is their own enterprise, and given it the aid which comes from a much bigger and more enthusiastic attendance such as the solid merits of the event warrant.

A city's enterprises succeed to a great extent in proportion to the faith of the people in them, and it is a part of good citizenship to display in regard to the exhibition the keen interest and to give it that degree of support which will make it a greater lever of progress and a better measure of the city's advancement.

This sort of thing is good for St. John. It brings business, and it impresses a host of visitors from far and near with St. John's growing importance as the trading capital of the province. There should be a record attendance this year—a new high water mark and there will be if the people of St. John serve their own interests and rise to their duty as citizens by giving the exhibition its due. What is worth doing is worth doing well. The fair will be successful one beyond doubt, but this year the public should decide in advance that it is going to make a new record in the matter of attendance. That kind of popular support pays handsome dividends. It becomes a source of confidence and pride, and affects the whole community favorably in stimulating faith and progress.

#### THE OTHER SIDE OF IT.

After all the talk about reckless driving of motor cars—which by no means over-there now comes a lively condemnation of the "mopet" or lay driver who blocks traffic in the city and holds up other cars on the country roads. In Maine, at least, talk of this is causing lively discussion, and the Portland Press-Herald says the "mopet" is indirectly responsible for most automobile accidents. The man who drives at high speed, and who holds up, particularly the one who holds up, is a nuisance, of course, but his sins must not be held in any way to excuse the more dangerous driver who is responsible for the great number of road tragedies.

Portland Journal, however, advocates punishment of some sort for the road loafer. It says:

"On every Sunday and holiday, when the main highways are filled with cars, there is always some driver who assumes that he has the right to drive along between twelve and fifteen miles an hour, holding up many automobiles by the same way as himself whose drivers are trying to get somewhere and who cannot stand the delay at the rate of speed the lay driver sets. In consequence there is a constant attempt on the part of those drivers who are being held back to go around the "mopet" and take up their own speed when they get ahead of him. In trying to dodge around this slowly moving car accidents with automobiles moving in the opposite direction are often narrowly averted.

"A person who thus blocks traffic on a main highway should be subjected to some penalty. It is not always the man with the flier who is guilty of driving in this lay manner but often times one who sits behind the wheel of a high powered and expensive car who can make every hill on high wheels and increasing speed. If we investigated all accidents which occur on account of drivers of this kind we should quite likely find that in almost every instance they were indirectly to blame for collisions, side-swiping and the ditching of cars which often result in serious injuries if not fatalities."

There is obviously something to be said for the driver who is not merely trying to reach his destination in the shortest possible time and who prefers a moderate speed. The people in New Brunswick who go loafing along congested roads, or any roads, at twelve or fifteen miles an hour are not yet numerous enough to be regarded as a menace. The driver who does to others the chance to get by safely is a nuisance and a danger as well.

#### THE GERMAN DEFIANCE.

The German Chancellor speaks for a weak government, but to the extent of his influence and ability he has further complicated the European situation by a speech which is in effect a defiance of France and a rebuff to Great Britain. It may be that his deliberate purpose is to increase the tension in Anglo-French relations and so destroy the remaining hope of a concerted policy on the part of the Allies, or he may have spoken in response to what he conceives to be the pressure of public opinion in his own country, believing it would destroy any government which showed a willingness to make concessions.

As it stands Cuno says Germany will not stop passive resistance in the Ruhr but will encourage and support it as much as possible. He even boasts of the effect of the resistance thus far, asserting that the French are not getting more than one-fifth as much coal as formerly and need not expect more as the inhabitants refuse to work under the bayonets of their oppressors and the French government. He questions the good faith of Britain, and charges her government with having adopted the French viewpoint in great measure—a statement which will cause a grim smile in Paris.

The immediate effect of all this is likely to be a stiffening of French policy. The French government will be likely to try more bayonets if those already in Germany are not sufficient, and to occupy more territory. The published fact that the German government encourages resistance, and intends to keep on doing so, will invite sterner measures on the part of the Allies. But such a course, as the British Prime Minister has said, is not likely to produce more coal, or more reparations, but less, and to further becalm the whole European situation.

Meantime confidential exchanges of views between London and Paris are going on, looking to the discovery of common ground. Neither Germany nor France wants to give Germany a chance to play the martyr, and both countries are sensible of the risks attending a split at this time. In Britain there is considerable opposition to the government's course but no change of policy is likely.

The immediate effect leaves the word with France. Her action may give the situation a new turn. It looks like a case which is going to be worse before it is better, unless Belgium, as suggested in today's despatches, succeeds in opening the door to agreement among the Allies by fresh compromise proposals. German comment on Cuno's speech is not favorable. The Germans are by no means so resolute as the Chancellor would make them appear.

#### REBUKING THOSE WHO SAY CANADA IS ON THE ROAD TO RUIN.

Rebuking those who say Canada is on the road to ruin and that the life of the nation is threatened, the Kingston Standard replies to the Montreal Star:

"In the last analysis the Star's remedy for the country's admitted troubles is no remedy at all, since it works almost cuts the ground under our very feet. What the country needs is not a standstill, but a steady, unflinching, and useful purpose—the contrary it does incalculable harm—to turn back on one's own country, and to expose a policy of Lamentation and Woe. That is pessimism run mad, and is blood turned to water; Fear surmounting Courage. What we need today is not a policy of Lamentation and Woe, but a policy of Faith and Optimism—Courage in ourselves, Faith in our Country, Optimism in our Future. The Gospel of Light ahead, if only we will see it. He who is a Bear on Canada and her People lacks not alone Faith; he lacks Vision. More than that, Fear is contagious. The cry of fear sweeps the mob from its feet and carries it blindly along—some to destruction, some to safety. There is no sane thought; only confusion and unreasoning panic."

St. John will be disposed to inquire sharply concerning the proposed cancellation of the cut in the C. N. R. rate to Halifax, its purpose and its effect. Why not make a corresponding reduction in the rate to St. John, which provides the short haul?

Mr. Coulter is the first Congressman to become President. The late President Harding was the first Baptist to occupy the White House.

#### CHINA WAITING.

(Daily Telegraph)

A great ruler will probably arise in China again, as great rulers have arisen out of chaos before in the country's long ages of history; but no action of foreign governments can hasten the day of his coming. The Powers have solemnly bound themselves, by the Washington Treaty to interfere in no way with Chinese sovereignty or territorial integrity, and any steps which they may now take to hasten the day will be strictly conditioned by that self-denying ordinance.

For the Genfus.

A genius had better marry anyone not an imbecile than not marry at all. —Major Leonard Darwin.

#### A DROP OF DEW.

See how the Orient dew,  
Shed from the bosom of the morn  
Into the waning moon  
(Yet careless of its mansion new  
For the clear region where 'twas born)  
Round in its little globe's extent  
Frames, as it can, its native element.  
How it the purple flower does slight,  
Scarce touching where it lies;  
But gazing back upon the skies,  
Shine with a mournful light,  
Like its own tear.

Because so long divided from the sphere,  
Restless it rolls, and unsecure  
Trembling lest it grow impure;  
Till the warm sun pines its pain,  
And to the skies exhales it back again.  
So the soul that drops that ray,  
Of the clear foundation of eternal day,  
Could it within the human flower be seen.

The greater heaven is its former height,  
Shuns the sweet leaves and blossoms green,  
And, recollecting its own light,  
Does, in its pure and circling thoughts  
express  
The greater heaven in a heaven less.

In how coy a figure wound,  
Every way it turns away;  
So the world excluding round,  
Yet received in the day,  
Dark beneath, but bright above;  
Here disdaining there to stoop,  
How loose and easy hence to go!  
How girty and ready to ascend!  
Moving on a point below,  
It all about does upward bend.  
Such did the manna's sacred dew distill,  
White and entire, although congested  
and chill,  
Congealed on earth, but does, dissolving  
run  
Into the glories of the Almighty sun.  
—Andrew Marvell.

#### IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Between Girls.  
Madge—I have lost all my illusions.  
Marie—You mean your present back?—Boston Transcript.

Indefinitely Postponed.  
"Johnny," said his aunt, "did you enjoy the book I sent you on your birthday?"  
"Hain't looked at it yet."  
"Why, how is that?"  
"Cause ma said I'd have to wash my hands when I read it."—Boston Transcript.

#### NOT SO DENSE.

"I think that children are not so observing as they should be," said the Inspector to the teacher.  
"I hadn't noticed it," replied the teacher.  
"Well, I'll prove it to you," and turning to the class the Inspector said: "Some one give me a number."  
"Thirty-seven," said a little boy eagerly.  
The Inspector wrote 78 on the board, and nothing was said.  
"Will someone else give me a number?"  
"Fifty-two," said another lad.  
The Inspector wrote down 26 on the board, and smiled at the teacher. He called for another number, and young Jack called out:  
"Seventy-seven; now see if you can change that."—Public Opinion (London).

When Maurice Francis Egan was United States Minister to Copenhagen he made a practice of going through the Province of Denmark once a year, and lecturing on American literature. One night when the present King and Queen of Denmark were dining at the United States Legation the King, in conversation with the Minister, said to Mr. Egan:  
"I receive agreeable reports of your lectures in Copenhagen. Do you use a different lecture every time?"  
"I always use the same one, Your Majesty," the Minister replied.  
"But what do you do if people come a second time?"  
"They never come a second time," was the answer.—Kansas City Star.

### English Girls Learning How Canada Farms

The four young English girls who are visiting Canada on scholarships offered by Sir Henry Thornton, are now on their way to Guelph, Ont., to take a short course at the Agricultural College before returning to their homes in England.

The last two months have been spent by the "Marmettes" in sight-seeing and learning. They were taken to the coast on a trip that embraced all the principal points of interest. That journey was a wonderful revelation to them of the extent of the country and the variety and splendor of the scenery along the National Way.

Coming back they settled down for a short course at the Manitowish Agency, where they took practical instruction in animal husbandry, poultry, dairying, botany, entomology, and carpentry.

Five weeks ago they were placed in charge of Prof. C. H. Lee, acting president of the Manitoba Agricultural College, who had the party taken to the exhibition to see the exhibits and demonstrations there by students and to give them an idea of the class of livestock raised in Western Canada.

The scholarship girls are: Misses Mildred White, Devonshire, Ivy Town; and Joan Moore, Leicestershire. They are chaperoned by Miss Stella Wolfe, Murray, a journalist in London, England.

#### FRANK COMMENT ON RUHR.

(London, July 24.—By Mail.)—London has heard some news recently on the situation in the Ruhr. J. Thomas, the Labor leader, said recently at Shrewsbury: "It appears to me at the parting of the ways in European affairs, so far as France is concerned, that she is not to be trusted for her misdeeds, but she should say to France that the only solution of the present state of affairs is to get together, talk things over frankly, and watch the future with a desire to forget the past. We cannot stand by and allow the continuation of a policy which is ruinous to us as well as to Germany, and can lead to disaster for ourselves."

#### HOW MANY STARS ARE THERE?

(By Dr. William J. S. Lockyer, in London Mail.)

How many stars are there in the sky? To make any first approximation to the answer to the above question, it is necessary first to find out what is the faintest star in the sky that can be recorded by a telescope with an attached photographic plate. Photography must be employed, because visual observations are inadequate, owing to the fact that the photographic plate is capable of recording stars which are even the largest telescopes in the world can show us.

The second step is to photograph the whole sky from pole to pole and then count up the stars that are on all the plates.

The result of such a count will only show a rough idea of the number of stars in the sky, because, in the first place, the more powerful the telescope the greater the number of stars that are recorded, and we have not yet arrived at the limit of the size of the telescope.

The speed of the photographic plate is probably quite slow now compared with what it eventually will be, and the number of stars that are recorded there is a great amount of dark matter in space, scattered here and there, in a large and small quantities, which lies between us and the distant stars, cutting them off from our vision.

Everyone knows that stars are not all of the same brightness. Astronomers use the term "magnitude" for brightness and adopt the system of changing from one magnitude to the next greater magnitude by multiplying by two and a half; thus the star of the first magnitude is two and a half times brighter than a star of the second magnitude, and so on.

Now with the unaided eye an observer can see about 6,000 stars, a telescope of moderate size can see about 7,000 stars, and a half-inch telescope will be above the horizon at any time.

Every gain in magnitude means a great increase in the number of stars recorded. Photographs taken with such a powerful instrument in the world, the 100-inch reflector at the same observatory, photographs stars to the twenty-first magnitude, and the 150-inch reflector at the same observatory, photographs stars to the twenty-third magnitude. A survey of the whole heavens with this latter instrument would tell us how many stars there are in the sky. Such a survey has not been made, so one has to be content with a more modest one—very complete, however, made by a British amateur astronomer and extending to stars of the seventeenth magnitude.

The figure 1,500,000,000 (fifteen hundred million) may therefore be taken as an approximate value for the number of stars in the sky.

WHEN HALIFAX WAS WILD.  
(Bylander in Toronto Globe.)

Some dazzling sideights on life in Halifax and other points in Nova Scotia are found in "Dyott's Diary," a book published in London a few years ago, and comprising the day-to-day notes of a British soldier who was stationed for a time on this side of the Atlantic toward the end of the eighteenth century. Life among the officers, the company of Prince William, afterwards William IV., was much given to the life in Halifax had the same merry strikes of a more recent time.

General William Dyott, as he afterwards became, visited Sydney with the Prince early in 1788. This was then the seat of government for Cape Breton, and the "improvements" were not a very propitious appearance at present. The party dined on the Grand Pré, and the "improvements" were not a very propitious appearance at present. The party dined on the Grand Pré, and the "improvements" were not a very propitious appearance at present. The party dined on the Grand Pré, and the "improvements" were not a very propitious appearance at present.

PARTIAL AGREEMENT.  
(Toronto Daily Star.)

A correspondent of the Ottawa Journal asks whether thin girls or fat girls make the best wives. The Journal answers, "Yes." But before the Journal pins a medal on itself for diplomacy, let it remember that the kind of girls it mentioned simply don't exist. It is referring to spirituelle girls and plump girls, that's another matter. But the answer is "Yes" anyway.

THE STING.  
(Kingston Standard.)

The New York Times has a good grasp of Canada's immigration schemes, but the sting in its editorial paper lies in its ending: "But is Canada content to be chiefly an agricultural State? Must not her development be hastened by other means? Must she not be sufficiently to flow in long as, in obedience to organized labor, she is hospitable only to domestic and agricultural laborers? These are questions which need answering."

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#### THE ROMANCE OF BISLEY.

(Lord Chelymore, in London Times.)

This year's Bisley meeting marks the Diamond Jubilee of the National Rifle Association. The first meeting of the N. R. A. was held in 1860, but there were some years during the war when the annual meeting was in abeyance.

At the first meeting Queen Victoria fired the first shot at 400 yards, and scored a bull's-eye. The target with which she did this is still in the possession of the National Rifle Association in their museum.

The first president of the N. R. A. was the Duke of Cambridge, who continued in office until his death. Queen Victoria's interest in the association from its earliest days was shown by the fact that her prize of £250 was presented from the first day, and the first winner of it was the famous shot, Edward Ross. The course in those days was shot over with muzzle-loading rifles.

The originators of the N. R. A. were Lord Blyth, afterwards Earl of Wemyss, and Mr. W. H. Murray, and at the beginning the annual meetings were held at the Mansion House, with the Lord Mayor in the chair.

The association was, of course, started really for the purpose of interesting the ordinary Volunteer movement in rifle shooting.

In 1890 we moved to Bisley from Wimbledon, and an interesting point in connection with that removal was the fact that the marker for Queen Alexandra—then Princess of Wales—who scored the first shot with a bull's-eye at 1,000 yards, was Quartermaster-Sergeant Bolton, of the Grenadier Guards, who had just retired, and was shot for Queen Victoria thirty years before, wrote and asked if he might do the same again. Permission was granted, and he thus held the record of having marked bull's-eyes for two sovereigns.

At the beginning of the growth of the N. R. A. is provided by the fact that, while at the first public shooting at the Ashburton Shield, in which I fired for Eton in 1883, there were only six public school entrants, this year there are sixty-six.

The weather has played its part in everything else. We are holding it in our hands, and it is a matter of fact, but I have known the occasion when Bisley week, then, as ever, held in July, and the day of a fall of snow—slight, but snow nevertheless.

"SPOONERISMS."  
(N. Y. Herald.)

Canon Spooner, Warden of New College, Oxford, has just marked the eightieth year. One of his famous breaks occurred immediately after a wedding which he presided over when he said: "It is customary to kiss the bride." It is said that on one occasion when he was saying good-bye to a woman relative at the station he absent-mindedly kissed the porter and gave a slipper to the female relative.

Among the other mistakes credited to the popular canon are his references to the "inquiring" of the "inquiries" when he was congratulating kings, and to a camp passing through the "knee of an idol." Once at Portsmouth he wanted to see the battleships and "browsers." But one of his most famous breaks was during the Victoria Jubilee celebrations when he called for "three cheers for the queer old dean," when he meant "dear old Queen."

COMING BACK TO CANADA.  
(Quebec Chronicle.)

Many factories in New England have recently curtailed production, and the repercussions are being felt by the States. From other parts of the States come other reports of a slowing down of production. Many of these are now working short time, or are out of employment altogether; and it is reported that some are planning to return to Canada. Unless American business swings into another cycle of expansion, and the signs are contrary, Canada may expect a reversion of the recent exodus.

It is, therefore, well for Canada to be well for Canadians to remain in their own country, where at present there is little unemployment, and where the opportunities for the future are fairly attractive.

TO BE PUT FAIRLY AND SQUARELY BEFORE THE PUBLIC. I have not the slightest doubt if that is done the verdict will be just as it was in 1906.

It is this defensive movement on the part of British free traders which Mr. Bruce denounces as an attempt to thwart the Dominions at the approaching conference. It is most unfortunate for Imperial relations that the issue of Imperial preferences should have arisen in a form which is resented in Great Britain by leaders of opinion whose friendship for the Dominions is beyond suspicion. Mr. Bruce gives the impression that he is spilling for a fight, in a matter which involves the established fiscal policy of the Mother Country and the deep-rooted convictions of millions of Britons be should proceed with more tact and delicacy. Mr. Asquith is right in saying that the taxation of food must be the basis of any scheme of Imperial preference. Surely the British people pay more for their bread is one that they should be left to decide for themselves without hectoring from the Dominions. All the latter can decently do is to raise the question and leave the decision to those who must foot the bill. Canadians may be assured that their Prime Minister will approach it in a way that will save their self-respect.

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Women's White Canvas Oxford, medium toe and heels. Sale Price \$1.50

Men's Genuine Brown Calf Boots with Goodyear welt sewn soles. Broad and medium toes. A real snap at Sale Price \$37.00

Women's White Silk Hosiery, plain or with clocks. Regular \$1.95 value. Sale Price \$1.25

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#### A TACTLESS PREMIER.

(Toronto Globe)

The indiscreet utterances of Premier Bruce of Australia have alarmed British free traders. They believe that the coming Imperial Economic Conference an attack will be made on the policy which they hold to be essential to the industrial life of the country, and they are organizing to repel it. A recent meeting for the purpose in a House of Commons was attended by members of the Independent Liberal and National Liberal parties and of the Labor party, and by some Unionist free traders. Speeches were made by Mr. Snowden, the Labor economist, Mr. Asquith, Sir John Simon, Sir Alfred Mond, and others, and a permanent committee was set up, comprising members of all parties, "to keep a close watch in Parliament over the interests and for the defense of free trade."

A resolution adopted expressed "determination to oppose any form of protection whether advertised as a basis of Imperial preference or on the plea of assisting British agriculture." Mr. Asquith made these significant statements:

From the beginning of the controversy began twenty years ago the issue raised by the call for Imperial preference was the taxation of food. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain at the very outset confessed that any preference given to the colonies or the outlying parts of the Empire was of no use, economically or sentimentally, unless as an essential part of it you put a tax on the importation of food into this country. There has been no change in the essential, fundamental and unalterable economic conditions. Imperial preference without the taxation of food is a fraud and a sham.

If that issue is raised again—and it will be raised and must be raised by some of the proposals to be laid before the forthcoming Imperial Economic Conference—and if some of these proposals materialize, the issue ought

to be put fairly and squarely before the public. I have not the slightest doubt if that is done the verdict will be just as it was in 1906.

It is this defensive movement on the part of British free traders which Mr. Bruce denounces as an attempt to thwart the Dominions at the approaching conference. It is most unfortunate for Imperial relations that the issue of Imperial preferences should have arisen in a form which is resented in Great Britain by leaders of opinion whose friendship for the Dominions is beyond suspicion. Mr. Bruce gives the impression that he is spilling for a fight, in a matter which involves the established fiscal policy of the Mother Country and the deep-rooted convictions of millions of Britons be should proceed with more tact and delicacy. Mr. Asquith is right in saying that the taxation of food must be the basis of any scheme of Imperial preference. Surely the British people pay more for their bread is one that they should be left to decide for themselves without hectoring from the Dominions. All the latter can decently do is to raise the question and leave the decision to those who must foot the bill. Canadians may be assured that their Prime Minister will approach it in a way that will save their self-respect.

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