

THE EVENING TIMES-STAR, ST. JOHN, N.B., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1924

The Evening Times-Star

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THE CROW'S NEST HEARING.

If the Board of Railway Commissioners need any further information about the Crow's Nest Pass rates they have certainly been given an opportunity of hearing everything during the week. The ablest lawyers in all Canada have appeared before them, instructed by large corporations, members of the Manufacturers' Association, railway companies and provincial governments, and yet when judgment is delivered no one will be satisfied. The Crow's Nest Pass rates, placed in force over a quarter of a century ago, should have been abolished long ago. They give discrimination on certain goods to certain sections, and this is not right. When Parliament interferes with the body it created to control railway rates another mistake is made. If the Railway Commissioners are fit for their positions, and they have always proved to be very able in other awkward situations, they are certainly competent to fix railway rates. There is a similar commission in the United States which is not interfered with, but our Parliament must have a finger in nearly every pie. To place responsibility upon a board and then endeavor to assume a portion of it is not in line with modern methods. It is not possible perhaps for the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement to be cancelled until Parliament meets, but there should be no hesitation then in adopting the principle that no one part of Canada should have preference over any other section.

WHAT COAL MEANS TO US.

This is a coal burning country. Any information we can obtain about the amount of coal produced in Canada from year to year is interesting and valuable. Our Federal Bureau of Statistics has recently given us some which enables us to realize how much coal Canada produces, how much it exports and how much it consumes.

In 1923 Canada produced 16.9 million tons of coal, exported 1.6 million tons, imported 22.1 million tons from the United States and 0.5 million tons from Great Britain, so that the apparent consumption of coal in Canada in 1923 was approximately 38 million tons, as compared with 27.5 million tons in 1922 and 31.1 tons in 1921.

The report further states that nearly 3.75 million tons of Canadian coal was burned in Canada during 1923; of this amount about one-half was consumed in the producing provinces and approximately four million tons of Canadian coal moved in inter-provincial trade during the year. Shipments of Nova Scotia coal to other Canadian provinces, principally New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec, amounted to 2,179,061 tons. The Province of Quebec received 1,240,284 tons of Canadian coal, an increase of 35,968 tons above the receipts of Canadian coal in the preceding year. Shipments of Canadian coal into the Province of New Brunswick were about 563,600 tons, while the shipments from that province to other parts of Canada amounted to 31,110 tons. About 77,760 tons of Canadian coal was shipped into central Ontario during the year. Manitoba and the section of Ontario lying west of Fort William and Port Arthur received approximately 784,930 tons. Saskatchewan receipts of Canadian coal were 1,251,550 tons, while shipments from that province to other places in Canada were 219,940 tons. Alberta coal to the extent of 1,934,000 tons found its way to other Canadian provinces, and 62,100 tons of British Columbia coal was also shipped for consumption in other parts of Canada.

The per capita consumption of coal in Canada in 1923 was 4.157 tons. The total consumption of coal included 40.3 per cent. from Canadian sources and 59.7 per cent. of imported coal.

About 30,300 men were employed in or about the mines in 1923; in addition to these, there were 1,748 salaried employees. Salaried paid totalled \$3,893,722 in 1923, as compared with \$3,777,626 in the previous year. Earnings by mine employees showed some improvement in 1923 over the previous year. The surface men worked on the average 279 days during the year, as compared with 269 days in 1922, and the underground employees worked 241 days on the average, as against 219 days in 1922. Twenty-one days' more work was done on the average by all employees in the coal mines in 1923 than in 1922, the total for the year being 230 days. The earnings per man-day were \$5.57, as compared with \$5.18 in the previous year, and the total wages paid amounted to \$42,221,990, or approximately 6.5 million dollars more than the total of \$35,773,001 paid in 1922.

Capital invested in the coal mines was reported as \$43,447,448 in 1923, an increase of approximately three million dollars over the figures for the preceding year.

WOMEN IN BRITISH TRADE UNIONS.

The working women of England are meeting the trade union. At the end of 1923 there were less than half as

many women affiliated as in 1921. For 1923 the estimate is given at 480,000; in 1921 membership touched the million mark. In the next year there was a sharp drop, the total being 618,349. More detailed figures given by the General Registrar of Friendly Societies show the same downward trend. These figures include employees' associations of all kinds and take in many groups not recognized by the Trade Union Congress. They show the number of women in unions in 1918, to 1,841,000 in 1920, falling to 1,003,000 in 1921, and to 868,000 in 1922. The 1923 figures, not yet issued, are expected to show a further decline.

At the signing of the Armistice, the number of women directly or indirectly employed in British industry amounted to about two million in all. Of these 863,000 were in the metal trades, 232,000 in government establishments, 34,000 in agriculture, 55,000 on railways, 27,000 on "busses and trams, 66,000 in banking and finance, 41,000 in commerce, 155,000 in the Civil Service, and 107,000 in the textile trades. Practically all of these women were governed by the pledge, faithfully maintained by the women and their leaders, to support and press for the "restoration of pre-war practices," that is, an understanding that the men's claim for employment was to be observed. It was with a view to the redemption of this pledge that the men insisted upon the women coming into the unions, though in some cases, e.g., the engineers, they refused to admit them to their own. For the same reason the men put their weight behind the women's claim for equal pay for the same job.

In English labor circles it is expected that there will be a gradual increase in industrial employment of women, but that this employment will be in addition to and not in substitution of the employment of men.

The curious statement was made by Sir James Mackenzie, who has recently attended the sessions of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in Canada and the United States, regarding the activity of the American people. To him Americans appear to be great wasters of time, invariably late and slow in doing everything. Our shorter hours, said the Englishman, and effective work in this country gets there quite as much as the American method. He was not at all impressed with the so-called American hustle and, apart from their own particular specialization, such as their business, professional or other activities, they show a great lack of individualism. How is that for an Englishman's verdict? There is no doubt that whatever else the average American is, he is a hustler. One only has to visit the great American cities to realize the nervousness of business, the intensity of effort, the haste and speed of men and women and the great amount of work performed.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is expected to be at his farm in Alberta today. No doubt during his trip across the prairies he has caught up with a lot of sheep. No one, except he as a young and enthusiastic as Edward P., can evade Morpheus too long, and, judging from all reports, he was not as eager for the company of that fair god as he might have been.

Winston Churchill is hard to down. He is once more seeking a seat in Parliament. This time he will be a Unionist, or, in other words, a Conservative. Churchill is a very clever man, somewhat erratic, but vigorous, energetic and fearless.

WONDERS OF EDUCATION. Prospective teachers at the Fond du Lac County Normal School, in Wisconsin, were asked recently to describe Senator LaFollette in an "identification test." One young woman described the Progressive candidate for President as "a Frenchman who came to America during the war." She admitted she had always lived in Wisconsin.

Another student said Teapot Dome was "an old tomb discovered in Egypt about a year ago." A few of the more startling answers were—Ober-Ammergau—A great German politician. Herrin—A title used in Germany. Pinchot—A race horse. Frances E. Willard—American pugilist.

Oregon—A province in Germany. De Valera—A bandit in Mexico. Lloyd George—King of England. Ford—Man for President and backed out. Helen Keller—A great airplane flier. John Wampanaker—A watchmaker. Mussolini—A region in the southern part of Eurasia.

Tariff—A city in France. Leonard Wood—An aviator. Venizelos—Country in South America. Henry Cabot Lodge—Place where societies meet. Volstead—Experimenter about laws in physics. Flume—A mountain in Japan. Babe Ruth—World heavyweight champion. Muscle Shoals—A great coal mine in Italy. Firpo—African prize-fighter. Steinmetz—A kind of piano.

Press Comment

IN CANADIAN PULPITS.

(Quebec Chronicle.) The Presbytery of Quebec in recently passing a resolution of recognition and appreciation of the 40 years ministry of the Rev. Dr. Love in St. Andrew's Church, Quebec has not only honored that gentleman, but has also honored itself and the denomination which it represents.

Few of our citizens are better known than Dr. Love and none more highly esteemed. His personality is magnetic, and his gifts many and varied. In addition to his, at times, strenuous pastoral duties, he is always to be found in the forefront of every movement for the welfare of the city in which he has so long lived and so successfully labored.

With his fellow citizens of a different faith and speaking a different language he has never been at variance and has deservedly won their respect and admiration. In all matters pertaining to education he has ever taken the deepest interest and we join with the Presbytery of Quebec in congratulations on his long and successful ministry in the one church, which for length of time and work accomplished has few parallels in Canada.

Dr. Love furnishes a striking example of the Old Country clergyman who has performed a fruitful ministry in this country. He was brought out at a meeting of the ministerial representatives of the Canadian church held last summer when the question of international exchange of pulpits was raised and discussed at some length.

The custom of bringing notable preachers from overseas to occupy the first pulpits in Canada, in fact, seems to be proving. It is not many years ago since the late Bishop Carmichael, by virtue of elevation to the episcopacy, retired from the pulpit of St. George's Episcopal church, Montreal. His successor, whose is a well-known name all over Canada, was an Irishman, Archdeacon Paterson Smyth, St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, whose pulpit was held for so many years by Dr. Barclay, called Rev. Bruce Taylor from Scotland, who is now principal of Queen's University, Kingston, and in turn was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Duncan, since gone back to his own country. "Scottie," Rev. Dr. Roberts, of the American Presbyterian Church, again is a Welshman.

Wesley College, Montreal, has had a graduate of Dublin University at its head for upwards of 10 or 12 years in the person of Principal Smyth, whose whose leadership a very fine and modern theological school has been created on university grounds, and it is only four years since Rev. Dr. J. W. G. Ward came to Emmanuel Church from London.

New St. Andrew's, Toronto, has in its pulpit a Scotsman, the Rev. Stuart Parker, while the Metropolitan Church in that city held as its minister for six years a Welshman, the Rev. Dr. Trevor Davies, who is now in the Timothy Eaton Memorial Church, and is succeeded at the Metropolitan by an Englishman in the person of Rev. Dr. Wardlaw Douglas Church, of Montreal, called a man from the Bahamas three years ago. The Rev. A. Worth Eardley, an Englishman, being now the minister of this church. These men have all been valuable contributions to the Canadian pulpit.

Many Canadian laymen and ministers think, however, that while it is valuable for churches in Canada to hear the viewpoint, at first hand, of the theologian and pulpiteer of the old land, it might also be of value to churches in Great Britain and Ireland to accept for their pastoral ministers graduates from the Canadian universities and theological schools. Some have even been bold enough to suggest that the time has come to establish a basis of fair exchange.

DEMOCRACY AND THE VOTE.

(New York Times.) The astounding increase of political shirkers is one of the strangest and most disquieting facts in the life of the American state. Few persons stop to remember that a limited suffrage, a sort of oligarchy, prevailed in the colonies and in many states. George Cabot, who held "democracy in its original operation to be the government of the worst," wrote, in 1804, that "if no man in New England could vote for legislators, who was not possessed of his own right of two thousand dollars value in land, we could do something better." Yet the Massachusetts constitution then restricted the suffrage to persons "having a freehold estate within the commonwealth of an annual income of three pounds or any estate of the value of sixty pounds." This was no federalist, no New England, peculiarity. In New York a voter must have a freehold of twenty pounds. In Republican Virginia he must own twenty-five acres of improved land; in Maryland and South Carolina fifty. Ohio states insisted on the payment of taxes for possession of a certain amount of personality.

These restrictions were swept away, largely under the impulse of the democratic movement that began with Jefferson and was continued by Jackson. The first quarter or third of the nineteenth century saw most of them removed. White male suffrage prevailed. The Civil War struck out the color discrimination, tempering in the southern states with an educational qualification, such as Connecticut and Massa-

chusetts have long known. Then came woman suffrage. At last we had complete "democracy."

How complete? Forty years ago four-fifths of the qualified voters voted in 1900 less than three-fourths voted in 1920 only one-half. How is it going to be in 1924? Is this steady decline of public interest in public affairs to keep on? Is the United States going back to oligarchy? What ought to be the insurance tariff on the Ship of State, half of whose crew are malingerers, slackers or skulkers?

Let us love flow, a blessing unforced, unthought: A gift that must be pleaded for is less than naught.

—William D. Drake, in Everybody's Magazine.

LIGHTER VEIN.

Important. Norwegian Film Star—"Fifty thousand dollars was offered me to stay in America."

Man from Christiania—"Did the offer come from America or Norway?"—Karlström (Christiania).

Very Simple.

Lover—"How did you manage to cut for me this lock of my darling's hair without her knowledge?"

Mail—"Easily! I cut it when she was in another room!"—Nagels Lustige Welt (Berlin).

Convinced.

"Man is a tyrant," declared Mrs. Fixdub. "Isn't he, John?"

"Really, my dear, I hardly—"

"Is he or is he not?"

"He is."—Bristol Evening News.

Common Sense.

"If you borrow money, borrow from a pessimist!"

"Why?"

"He won't expect to get it back!"—Karlström (Christiania).

Still Some Hope.

"I could dance like this forever," he whistled fatuously.

"Oh, I shouldn't say that," replied his partner with a suspicion of frigidity. "You're almost bound to improve."

Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.

Positive Proof.

Show—"When we enter the hotel we mustn't let them see we are newly married!"

He—"No. Look here, you had better show them mine and my umbrella!"—Roy Blas (Paris).

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STOPS BUILDING OF COURT HOUSE

Mr. Justice White Issues Injunction in Re Dalhousie Contract

An injunction restraining the municipality of Restigouche, the wardens, the secretary-treasurer of the county and the Parsons Ed Co., Limited, of Montreal, from proceeding with the construction of a new court house for the county of Restigouche, and the removal of the present building to the rear of the lot and placing the same on blocks and from taking any further step and committing any further act towards the construction of the said court house and restraining the warden and secretary-treasurer from paying out any moneys with reference to the building of a new court house was granted by Mr. Justice A. S. White on Tuesday afternoon in Sussex.

The injunction was sought by the plaintiff, James H. Moore, as a result of the action of the committee of the Restigouche County Council awarding a contract for the construction of a new court house at Dalhousie. It was contended by the defendant that the Municipal Council could not delegate this matter with no reference to cost to a sub-committee.

TALKS OF WORK OF JUVENILE COURT

"As you know, those who do wrong are hard to reach if the Christian worker has to secure them," said Miss Edith A. Hurlbut, deaconess in St. George's Anglican church, Montreal, yesterday. She went on to tell how the Juvenile Court officers were a great aid in taking in charge the young offenders. They were then given over to the various Christian workers, upon whom the straying ones looked with trust and respect, the officers having taken the onus of whatever censure might seem to follow the finding out of youthful reprobates from the law.

Miss Hurlbut is visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. Stevens, Orange street, and is enjoying a well earned holiday. She is very enthusiastic about her work and spoke with pleasure of the many improvements effected by organizations for the guarding of the young of the city of Montreal, as well as in other cities in Canada. St. George's church, where Miss Hurlbut is situated, is well known as a centre for work among the poor, as well as having a great many wealthy members. Miss Hurlbut will be in the city for some time.

Two airplanes make trips twice a day between New York and Dixville Notch in the White Mountains, carrying passengers, mail and newspapers.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY GETS A RARE DOCUMENT

An interesting document of considerable historic value has been presented to the Natural History Society by Dr. J. Roy Campbell, K. C. It is the original of the deed of ownership to a King street property in St. John. The inscription is as follows: "This may certify that Joseph Lingley is the rightful owner of the Lot No. 151 in King street, being 50 feet by 100, having complied with the terms of receiving it. By order of the directors of the towns at the entrance of the River St. John. Carleton, 28rd May, 1784, River St. John."

The name of the owner of the lot, the number of the lot and its measurements are written in ink but the rest of the inscription, except the date, is printed and the document bears the signature of Richard Holland. No exact information could be discovered yesterday as to who Richard Holland might be. His name appears as one of those who received a grant of land in Carleton but none of the historical reference books that were searched revealed any clues as to his calling or as to why he should have had authority to sign a document such as the one in question, which is apparently not a record of transfer but a record of the making of an original grant.

GLEN FALLS FAIR.

The executive of the fair committee of the Glen Falls Community Club met last night in the Community Hall with Mrs. George Cuthbertson, the convenor, presiding. The members reported good progress in all departments of the work for the fair, which is to be the second annual event of its kind to be held at Glen Falls. It was reported that a special booth was being erected to display the work of the pupils of the Glen Falls schools. Arrangements were made for a final meeting of the committee on Monday, when the names of judges will be announced. It was decided that all exhibits must be in the hall by noon of Sept. 30.

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LOOKING FOR CHESTNUTS.

Last night, Charles Dunlavy, corner of Wall and Cannon streets, complained to Police Constable Bettle that boys were climbing on his fence and breaking it. When the officer arrived on the scene the youngsters had departed. James Hayer, of Mount Pleasant, complained of boys damaging his trees by breaking branches in their endeavor to obtain chestnuts. When the police officer arrived the alleged bad boys were not to be seen. Of deer Bettle further reports, that while on his beat he had occasion to warn a number of boys off the lawn owned by Mrs. Stetson on Mount Pleasant. The boys, like the others, were after chestnuts. Butterflies have become a plague in parts of Italy.

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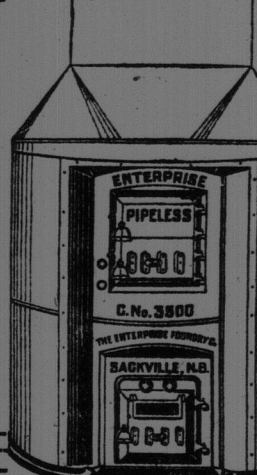
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2