

THE EVENING TIMES-STAR, SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1925

## The Evening Times-Star

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## THE MARITIMES AND OTTAWA.

A young Westerner, who came from Manitoba to report the Nova Scotia campaign for the Winnipeg Free Press, makes an observation concerning the political parties in the sister province which is of interest in all the Maritimes. "Some day," he says, "if the Grits and Tories in Nova Scotia ever get through fighting each other and combine to make a fight at Ottawa, there will be something doing."

In reviewing Maritime conditions, political and industrial, many observers from the other provinces have made comments of the same tenor. They have been disposed to ask why it is that the Maritime Provinces have not combined, after the fashion of the Prairie West, to send to Ottawa a hard and fast Maritime delegation which would sometimes hold the balance of power and, in the average year anyway, would exercise a considerable influence because of its numerical strength. The Western representative forms the impression that the business of getting better terms for Nova Scotia within Confederation has been impeded considerably by sharp and continuous partisan division. As an indication of this he writes:

"We managed to find one man who wasn't taking an active part in the election and who had no light of battle in his eye, and he said that one of the troubles in Nova Scotia was that any move to bring about a new economic condition became a political issue. The boys got hold of it and used it as a political football. They kicked it all over the lot with such vigor, especially if an election were on in sight, that by the time they were through it was as flat as a cooking-school pancake that was made two days in the first place."

"We asked him if a new era might not be in sight—a little more battling for the country and less for the party. He said he hoped so."

"What might bring about a change in the older generation?" we asked.

"Death had been known to do it, he said."

"Would anything else do it?" "It didn't think so."

"We asked about the younger generation, the young men and women of the province now reaching voting age. There was hope there, he said. He believed there was a new political outlook and would respond to moderate leadership. He believed a 'Young Turk' party, breaking from the two old parties and standing for Nova Scotian rights, even to the point of secession, would sweep the province."

As a matter of fact secession has not been a practical political issue in Nova Scotia. At the moment, too, any prospect of the obliteration of party lines, even temporarily, and the formation of an independent Nova Scotia party, has been dissipated by the great victory of the Conservatives. It will be the natural inclination of the people who have placed Mr. Rhodes at the head of affairs by such sweeping majorities to give him at least a reasonable time to see what he can do to bring about a more hopeful and prosperous state of affairs. Should he fall, then a Nova Scotia party might emerge. Whatever Mr. Rhodes may be able to accomplish, it is obvious that a great deal must depend upon the course of business in Canada generally, upon the pace of recovery not only in the Dominion, but in those other countries whose demand for our products secures so great an influence upon our trade.

The Free Press, commenting editorially upon Nova Scotia conditions, points out that while in the provincial campaign the Liberals were in open revolt against the tariff, that province has represented at Ottawa by an almost solid Liberal delegation whose members have not protested against a present tariff in the House of Commons.

## UNTIMELY STRIKES.

A strike in the Alberta coal fields, where trouble has been brewing for some time past, comes on top of the unfinished and disastrous struggle in the Cape Breton mining area.

These periods of dispute and idleness in Canada's coal fields are particularly to be regretted at a time when the country needs nothing so much as industrial activity, and also when predicted strikes in the United States make it more than ever necessary that Canada should be drawing to the greatest extent possible, upon its own reserves of fuel.

After considerable misunderstanding an arrangement had just been made whereby 25,000 tons of Alberta coal were to be shipped to the Ontario market, in order to determine the effect of transportation, and also Ontario a thorough trial of coal, with the hope that it would very largely displace American product.

The Alberta strike may prevent this experiment, which would be of national importance.

The latest reports indicate that a strike in the American anthracite region is likely to come at the end of August, when the present wage agreement expires. The miners propose to ask for more pay, and the operators reply that an increased scale is a question not that they

must be a reduction of the present wage if coal is to be mined. This move or less of an annual occurrence, and a rule in the past a settlement has been effected at the expense of the public.

Year by year Canadians become more convinced of the importance of more fully utilizing their own mines and it had been hoped that important progress in this matter would be made this year. Thus far that hope has not been justified, and the Alberta strike has been a setback. Little coal has been mined in Alberta for some time, some of the mines having been practically shut down, and others working only two days a week.

## PRAISE FROM A GREAT SOLDIER.

Many fine tributes have been paid to Canada's soldiers, but perhaps none carries more weight than that contained in the reply of Field Marshal Haig to the welcome extended to him in Ottawa. He directed the greatest British army which ever took the field. He stands in the first rank of British commanders. His words, in speaking of the achievements of the Canadians who served under his command on the Western front, were of soldierly directness and simplicity.

After dealing with the work of Canadian troops in the earlier part of the war, and coming down to the Somme campaign, he said:

"Courage, the battle of the Thiepval Ridge, Regina Trench, tell in a series of successful actions the story of the first, second and fourth Canadian divisions in that first large scale offensive effort. It was followed by the campaign of 1917, the Vimy Ridge, the investment of Lens, the capture of Hill 70 and Passchendaele. In that year (if I may quote again from my official despatches) the Canadian troops achieved a record of uninterrupted success. And one thing there was about that last desperate fighting for the Passchendaele Ridge which was remarkable, and can be verified by anyone who cares to study the operation reports of that time. It is this: that at a time when for various causes the difficulty of ascertaining the exact position of the attacking troops was extreme, whereas the first reports of advance made by other troops were frequently proved, when the real situation was finally determined, to have been optimistic of the first reports of the fighting of the Canadians almost invariably showed that they were a little further on than their first reports had stated them to be."

With this record of achievement to their credit, Lord Haig went on to say, when in the spring of 1918 circumstances compelled the British army to get once more for a time on the defensive, it was small wonder that "I set the Canadian troops in that central position of the British line at Vimy, which they themselves had captured, and held the Canadian corps in hand as my reserve striking force, should the course of the fighting require its employment to restore the situation on the battlefield."

These are words of high significance indeed coming, as they do, from the general who for so long directed the striking power of the whole Empire in the chief theatre of war. When the time came once more to assume the offensive, when the great Allied advance was begun, "the Canadian corps," said Lord Haig, "was fit and ready to play a distinguished part in it. From the brilliant victories in the capture of Mons by the Third Canadian Division on the morning of November 11, the Canadian troops passed once more from one success to another. They took a leading share in those northern extensions of the original front which, on the 26th of August, turned the enemy's position on the old Somme battlefield, and, on the 2nd of September, broke the Drocourt-Queant line and threw the enemy into precipitous retreat to the shelter of the Hindenburg defences. Finally, they shared in the glory of those decisive battles which, commencing with the storming of the Canal du Nord on the 27th September, drove the enemy from the last of his prepared positions, overwhelmed him with defeat in the open field, and forced him to unconditional surrender."

The recommendation of the British Empire Service League that November 11 be set aside as Remembrance Day throughout the Empire should carry great weight, representing, as it does, the view of the Empire's veterans.

In the last fourteen years Greece has had seven revolutions, has exiled three Kings, and executed three Premiers. It is a record for instability quite beyond that even of any of the fields South American republics.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske of the United States navy is unable to sleep at night because of Japan. In an article in Harper's, deploring the agreement to limit naval armaments, to which his country, Great Britain and Japan are parties, he takes the ground that the treaty of restriction is a Japanese trap in which the Americans were caught. He now predicts certain

"probable consequences." First, he believes that Japan will begin to make encroachments upon the American right to an open door in China. If the United States resists this, as it must, Japan will seize the Philippines, and force a disastrous war upon his country. The repeated statement by Japanese statesmen that they would not take the Philippines as a gift gives him no comfort.

## Odds and Ends

"You never know what you'll find among the odds and ends."—From "Notes by a Wayfarer."

## "Combed His Hair With a Pine Tree"

(Chicago Journal of Commerce.)

No hero could more truly represent the essential spirit of his country than America is represented by Paul Bunyan, the giant hero of the lumberjacks. When facts have the glow of life, they turn into legends. It was this in old Greece, when the facts of the war with Troy grew greater and greater in the imaginations of the minstrels until finally blind Homer made the legends immortal in the Iliad and the Odyssey. Those legends are taught today in our schools, as well they may be. Our children learn of Achilles and Patroclus, of Hector and Agamemnon, of old Priam, of dazing Helen. They learn, in other tales of fable, how brave was Jason, how eagerly was he sought by the Indians in our new film.

Manager: "Order him \$300. Tell him it's only a half-breed."

"I've talked and talked to you until I am worn out."

"Well, why not shut up for a while?"

"What could be more said?" queried the lecturer, "than a man without a country?"

"A country without a man," murmured the pretty girl.

For scores of years the lumberjacks have been telling one another about Paul Bunyan, but only now has he been put into a book. "There are no stories about Paul Bunyan as a child," writes Mr. Stevens. He is supposed to have sprung into life full-grown. There are various estimates of his size, and always they are given in the loggers' fashion of measuring a log in axe-handle lengths. The favorite estimate is that ninety-seven axe-handles would scarcely span him from hip to hip. His beard was as long as it was wide, and as wide as it was long. He combed it and his curly black hair fell over his forehead. He spoke commonly in gentle tones, but his voice, when he loosed it, was like the rumbling of thunder, and by chance he belched from rage or pain, acres of trees crashed to the ground, bunkhouses were flattened and common folk were stunned.

"Nobody else in camp equalled Paul Bunyan in size except, of course, the bear. Between the eyes, Babe was forty-two axe-handles and a plug of tobacco wide. Other things in camp were on an equal scale. In the great cookhouse the kitchen was 'like another Mammoth Cave,' and in the dining hall the tables were ranged like the ranks of an army corps drawn up for parade on a plain. . . . Paul Bun-

yan invented a machine for the mixing of the hot cake batter, so perfectly devised that paying contractors now employ small models of it for mixing cement. The range on which a battalion of cooks fried the hot cakes was greased by a ski champion from Norway who skied to and fro with sides of ham strapped to his feet. And that the men in the far end of the cookhouse might be served before the hot cakes cooled, the flunkies speeded on roller skates. It required a crew of eleven teamsters with teams and scrapers to keep the yard back of the cookhouse cleared of coffee grounds and eggshells."

Not anywhere in ancient legend can be found a record of a meal so great as Paul Bunyan's black duck dinner, at which so much food was eaten that "for five weeks the loggers lay in a delicious torpor, and then Johnny Inslinger brought them from their bunks with doses of alcohol and Epsom salts."

Nowhere else in the world has there been a sawmill so great as Paul Bunyan's sawmill, with smokestacks so tall that "the was compelled to equip them with hinges and drawbridge machinery so that they could be lowered to let the clouds go by."

American achievement and American robust humor are epitomized in the legends of Paul, and Mr. Stevens says, "Visualizes perfectly the American love of tall talk and tall doings, the true American exuberance and extravagance." Paul Bunyan forms a rich and striking design in the tapestry of America's past. He should go into the school readers. We are confident that the children of America would find him more admirable than great Hercules.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

A Low Offer.

Movie Director—Mills wants \$600 for playing part of the Indian in our new film.

Manager: "Order him \$300. Tell him it's only a half-breed."

"I've talked and talked to you until I am worn out."

"Well, why not shut up for a while?"

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## PRESBYTERY BOARD NAMED

Will Act Pending Organization of New Church Court

Continuing Church Here Submits Protest—Presbytery Elects Officials.

Adjournment until the next regular quarterly session in September unless



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otherwise directed by the higher courts of the United Church of Canada was decided on at the close of the Saint John Presbytery sessions on Tuesday afternoon in St. Andrew's church.

During the interim marking the end of the new one, the Moderator, Rev. Hugh Miller, Dr. Sutherland and Rev. W. McN. Matthews were appointed a special committee to act for the Presbytery in cases of emergency.

Dr. Sutherland, as chairman of the church union committee, gave a report on the work so far which was greeted with applause. A vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Sutherland and the committee members following the adoption of this report.

The report of the home missions committee was read by Rev. Mr. Matthews, chairman. The report announced that the St. Stephen congregation wished to extend a call to Rev. Mr. McLennan, who has been supplying. A recommendation to the Home Mission Board of the Church were made as to the immediate inclusion on the list of augmented charges of several congregations.

Resignations of Rev. S. Prince, Woodstock, and Rev. W. A. Ross, Milltown, were respectfully accepted.

In discussion of the situation arising out of the church union movement, Rev. Mr. Ross said it was his impression that the first meeting of the United Church Presbytery for the Saint John district would be on July 27 next and that later in the year a Maritime conference would be held at Seckville. Dr. Sutherland was authorized to obtain definite information on this. A motion that ministers resigning through the church union situation be carried on constituent roll of the presbytery carried unanimously.

T. H. Somerville, member of the General Assembly, reported on the meetings consummating church union in Toronto recently. He said the services were most impressive.

Respecting the reports questioning the legality of the votes taken recently in New Brunswick on church union, Dr. Sutherland said nothing could be further from the facts.

Some discussion occurred on the result of the balloting in Fairville where the total vote was about 100 but which, according to Dr. Sutherland, should have been 88 as given by the official statistics. It was decided to have the committee investigate the matter.

## CONTINUING BODY

The Presbytery of Saint John in connection with the continuing Presbyterian Church in Canada, consisting of the ministers and representative elders of those congregations voting out of the United Church and remaining with the Presbyterian Church in Canada, met on Tuesday in Knox Church.

The action of carrying on the Presbytery was taken following the delivery into the hands of the clerk of the court of the United Church, which met on Tuesday in Saint Andrew's United Church, of a protest and claim of right, the text of which was:

GROUND OFS OF PROTEST.

"We, the undersigned Ministers and Elders, members of the Presbytery of Saint John, do, in our own name and in the name of all who may choose to adhere to us, hereby solemnly protest that:

"The real historical and hereditary identity of the Presbyterian Church in Canada consists in her faithful adherence to her Standards of Doctrine, namely: (a) The Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as being the only infallible rule of faith and manners; (b) The Westminster Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms as her subordinate standards; and (c) the principles and practice of the Presbyterian Church as laid down generally in the form of Church Government and the Directory for Public Worship of God, all set forth in the Basis of Union of 1875.

"We do further protest that the decision of the prevailing party in the Presbyterian Church in Canada to merge that Church in another Church holding different standards and polity is beyond the powers of the General Assembly, and that we cannot comply with the course pursued.

TO CONTINUE IN SESSION.

"We do further protest that it shall be lawful for us, together with such other members of this Presbytery as shall share to us, to continue in session as the Presbytery of Saint John in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada, maintaining with us the standards and polity of the Church as hitherto understood and held.

"And finally, we protest before the Great God, the Searcher of all hearts, that we and those who do choose to adhere to us are not responsible for any schism in the Church or for any consequence that may flow from this enforced separation.

"In witness whereof, this our solemn protest and claim of right, and as members of the Presbytery of Saint John in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada, we subscribe our

hands at Saint John in the Province of New Brunswick, this Thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-five. (Signed)

"H. MOOREHEAD LEGATE,  
"J. W. BRITTON,  
"W. M. TOWNSEND,  
"E. J. KERR,  
"MURRAY MACLAREN,  
"I. W. HUTCHESON."

## MODERATOR ELECTED.

Rev. William M. Townsend, M.A., of St. Columba's church, Fairville, was elected moderator, and Rev. R. Moorehead Legate, B.D., of Knox church, was appointed clerk. Many matters of importance arising out of the present situation were dealt with. Recommendations to the Home Mission Board of the Church were made as to the immediate inclusion on the list of augmented charges of several congregations.

which have voted to remain Presbyterian. The next stated meeting was pointed to be held on the second day in September.

## Buffaloes Here Elect Officers

The New Brunswick Lodge of Buffaloes, at their meeting last night elected officers as follows: W. P. M. Quinn; C. M. C. Tapley; C. O. W. Blandin; C. T. D. Bevan; C. S. W. Blackwell; C. Co. G. McKinnon; Q. W. G. Tindley; C. Min. B. Alcorn; C. R. Mr. McLaughlin; C. Tr. R. Leehart; A. B. J. Strachan; C. Trusler; H. Pitt. Those taking part in the programme included Messrs. Blandin, Lockhart, Alcorn, Bevan and Moore.

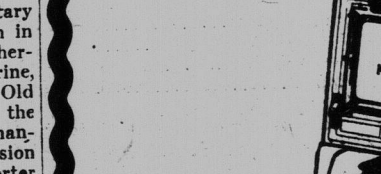
Wise parents let their youngsters know beyond doubt that industry earns rewards. Promising these rewards for when they have grown up is a kind of persuasion that the youthful mind cannot grasp.

Give them a real urge to further and better effort by a clever stroke right now. A watch by all means.

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The lowest of all Hydro cooking ranges save you per month. You have already saved \$15, so you figure that your gain on one year's Hydro cooking the price of the stove.

Add to that the gain in cleanliness in appearance. The gain in time with this rapid heat. The gain in saving economy—an oven that never goes wrong. The gain in sleep in mornings. Started in a split second, any heat you like. Get a Hydro as low as \$10 down nothing as nice or cheap to run.

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Have you wondered, sometimes, when you dined out, why everything tasted so good—the vegetables, the boiled meat, the stewed fruits? Did it ever occur to you that the cooking were played a vital part in culinary results?

SMP ENAMELED WARE

With its clean, smooth surface, keeps the natural flavors of foods at their best. That's why thousands of good cooks insist on the use of SMP Enamelled Cooking Ware, of which you'll find a complete line in the SMP Enamelled Ware Section of

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