

THE EVENING TIMES-STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1924

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FORBID THE GRAIN

The St. John Board of Trade, in urging that the shipment of Canadian grain through United States ports be forbidden, is able to point out that this has already been done in regard to cattle.

With regard to grain, it has been proved that Canadian shipments have been mixed with inferior American wheat while passing through the United States. In this connection a very illuminating despatch of March 4 from Winnipeg, appearing in the Toronto Evening Telegram is worth quoting. It says:—

"That hundred million bushels of Canadian grain that has been going to Liverpool annually through United States territory, it is conceded by the trade in Winnipeg, now may have to be diverted to Canadian channels, even if more time is necessary in the marketing. For definite proof of Canadian grain being 'bootlegged' while passing to the European market through the United States has been disclosed. Six positive cases in the one crop year where cargoes were 'doctored' with American soft wheat at some point en route in bond through from lake ports to the seaboard have been exposed. In each case the shipment was traced back to the head of the lakes and compared with original samples, showing conclusively that British buyers have been swindled by some agency in the States in the mixing process. Somebody, somewhere on this route between the lower lake ports and Liverpool injected into this Canadian wheat, covered by a Government certificate and in bond, with the seal of the Washington Government on it, a quantity of inferior American wheat. The British buyer paid for the article on the basis of the Canadian Government certificate and he did not get what he paid for and what the Canadian Government certificate assured him he would get. These facts, so vital to the world reputation of Canadian wheat, were exposed by Chief Government Grain Inspector George Seris, before the Royal Grain Commission this afternoon. These rumors have long been alarming the Canadian grain industry, but this is the first time any definite has been disclosed."

The Winnipeg despatch goes on to explain that a commission went to England a year ago and made an investigation. They found six cases of degradation of Canadian wheat in one year. Samples were secured and traced back to the starting point at the head of the lakes. Mr. Seris said there was no doubt after comparing the samples they supplied him in Liverpool with the samples of the cargoes taken by his inspectors at the lake head when they were inspecting the wheat into the ships that the grain had been tampered with somewhere, somehow, after it had passed beyond the authority of the Dominion Government inspection department.

"He went further," says the Winnipeg despatch, "and said that one cargo went from the Canadian terminals, and was unloaded at Toledo, Ohio. Later he found it was transhipped to Norfolk, Virginia, where it went into the ocean bottom for Liverpool. It had been mixed with soft United States grain somewhere along the route."

The danger of course is that British buyers may come to the point where they will attach no value to a Canadian certificate. If the Government should decide to pass an order respecting grain such as has been passed in the case of cattle, it would mean a great increase in the grain trade of Maritime Province ports in winter.

MR. BENTLEY'S SPEECH

Mr. A. F. Bentley, in moving the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne in the Provincial Legislature, sounded an optimistic note. He found cause for satisfaction in comparing New Brunswick, financially and materially, with the other provinces. Comparing our with the prairie provinces he found many and varied activities due to our diversified resources which are not found there. Mr. Bentley anticipates great results in the province from hydro development. He would have the Government continue to give substantial aid and encouragement to agricultural development, and sees in improved dairymaking a large source of profit. He finds a good feeling existing between employers and employees in this province. Regarding immigration, he believes British farmers could be established here with benefit to the Maritime Provinces. In common with all his fellow citizens Mr. Bentley feels that Maritime Province ports are not getting a square deal in relation to the overseas trade of the Dominion, but the whole tenor of his speech was such as to inspire confidence in New Brunswick and its future. Governed by that spirit, and its public men and business men of the province can do much to improve conditions.

MAJOR NEY'S ADDRESS

Major Ney made a very impressive plea in his address before the Canadian Club last evening for a change that would give religion a more definite place in our scheme of education. In the early centuries the two were practically one, but they have been divorced, and in his view we have gone too far in the other direction. Major Ney was able by citing the case of Germany to show how powerful an instrument education may become, and he pertinently asked, if Germany for an evil purpose could by education so mould a group of diverse peoples into one harmonious unit, what could education based on Christian principles not do for Canada. His argument for a definite religious aim in education, broadly interpreted, must appeal to all thoughtful citizens. There is dissatisfaction everywhere with the results of existing educational systems. They have not prevented hatreds and wars and evils that mark society, industrial and political life. Educational surveys are being made, and efforts to solve a problem of vital importance to every country and the world at large. A very interesting part of Major Ney's address was that wherein he contrasted the recent peaceful yet remarkable revolution in Great Britain with the French and Russian revolutions. The difference was due to ignorance in the two last named countries. In Britain the public schools produced the men who today govern the country. The old order has been reversed, and there is a vast significance in the change. The great need of today is to adapt education to what have been shown to be the needs of life and the world.

Major Ney's address, following the challenge of Mr. Justice McKeown and President Trueman of Mount Allison to adapt our provincial system more closely to the life and needs of the people, should assist in directing public attention more generally to the whole subject.

MONEY FROM TOURISTS

The Winnipeg Tribune makes a plea for better facilities to bring tourists into that province, and for such publicity as would attract the attention of those who have leisure to go on tours. Of the value of such a course it gives this illustration:—
"More than 700,000 tourists visited Minnesota last year, and 1,000,000 are expected during 1924. It is said that a large percentage of this number are attracted by the opportunity to observe animal and bird life. These tourists spent, in 1923, \$40,000,000 in the State of Minnesota."

Commenting on this record the Tribune says:—
"Commercially speaking, \$40,000,000 is a large amount. Practical advertising and the provision of facilities as the demands arise, would eventually bring Manitoba on a par with Minnesota in respect to tourist traffic. Minnesota has not made itself known to the world by a policy of drift. State and civic authorities and clubs and railroads have been active for years. The example is worth following."

The example is worth following in the east as well as the west. We in the Maritime Provinces have the example of Maine, where perhaps a most tourist money is spent as in Minnesota.

Publicity is the great need. We have the roads, the scenery and climate. There is room for hotel improvement, and attention should be given to this as well as to a continuous publicity campaign. The northern part of the province is greatly improving its hotel system, and the example is worth following in every part.

Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University, declares the world is too highly organized, and that the people are like machines, to drive or be driven. "We have reached a point," he says, "where a father can't talk to his son until a father and son banquet has been arranged. Mothers can't advise their daughters until a woman's league has been organized and we can't give to charity until a drive has been set in motion; and we need a return to the older ideals and a truer brotherhood of man." There is much force in these remarks. The banquets and leagues and drives have been organized because personality fails to assert itself and the individual falls short in the performance of his or her duty. There seems little chance, however, that conditions will be otherwise unless there is an unexpected awakening to a keener sense of personal responsibility.

The United States has added twelve cents per bushel to the duty on wheat, and twenty-six cents a hundred pounds on wheat flour. This is directed against Canadian wheat and flour, and is another reason why no opportunity should be given for making Canadian wheat with inferior American while it is en route to British ports. Let us ship all our grain and flour through our own ports.

Press Comment

DICKENS ON TAXATION.

(From A Tale of Two Cities.)

"The village had its one poor street, with its poor brewery, poor tannery, poor tavern, poor stable-yard for relays of post-horses, poor fountain, all usual poor appointments. It had its poor people, too. As its people were poor, and many of them were sitting at their doors, shredding spare onions and the like for supper, while many were at the fountain, washing leaves, and grasses, and any such small yieldings of the earth that could be eaten. Expressive signs of what made them poor were not wanting: the tax for the State, the tax for the Church; the tax for the lord, the tax local and tax general, were to be paid here and to be paid there, according to solemn inscription in the little village until the wonder was that there was any village left unswallowed."

OPPORTUNITY AND FAME.

(Montreal Star.)

Last week the author "Tipperary" died in England. A little from birth, he wrote the song years ago for a vaudeville skit, and had long since realized his paltry pecuniary profits. It was not a good song. It was not even a good marching song. But it will never be forgotten as long as English is spoken. A generation hence college students who have never heard of Rawlinson or Horne or Plumer, will be able to follow the refrain of "Tipperary."

For Fame stood unseen at the author's elbow as he wrote it. Addressing the boxes and balcony, in the end he won the big battalions. He sent millions marching to victory.

So, too, with all of us—the dearest, most unprofitable task may be the very task set us by Opportunity. It would be madness to neglect it, for we never know when Glory is at hand.

WOMEN AND KICKERBOCKERS.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

Despite frequent ukases and pronouncements by high ecclesiastical dignitaries forbidding women wearing knickerbockers, there seems to be no diminution in their use. Over the week-end, Ottawa swarmed with maids, and even matrons, attired in the bifurcated garments which up till recently were looked upon as the sole sports of men. They seem to be determined to stick to their breeches, despite the warnings that they are "dangerous and immodest."

The fact of the matter seems to be that women have permanently and successfully invaded the athletic world as well as the business world. What is more, they appear to be resolved to dress up for the occasion, which suggests that the reason they have not hitherto excelled in vigorous outdoor sports is precisely because they clung to skirts. And just as the franchise has given them greater political freedom, so the knickerbocker has given them greater limb freedom and athletic prowess.

WORTHY OF HIS HIRE.

(Manitoba Veteran.)

From the help wanted column of our daily paper we quote the following: "Wanted, man to work for his board and room, must be honest and reliable, one who can keep preferred." The address is a private house in the city.

This is the kind of golden opportunity not included among the dazzling prospects outlined in immigration literature.

We like the "honest and reliable" clause; it has a touch about it which will give the successful applicant a glow of pride. "Many were called and I alone was chosen;" the more so if in addition he qualifies as "one who can cook."

The advertisement does not state what evenings out the cook general will be allowed; and whether he will be permitted to receive callers in the kitchen—his young lady, for instance.

We hate to think of the distress this advertiser would be put to if labor was scarce, and nobody could be found to work for nothing.

Lots of people, of course, even under present conditions, are of the opinion that people who want servants to do their household drudgery, should be prepared to pay for the privilege; keeping up with the Joneses notwithstanding.

Still it's a free country, and we only hope the best man will be found to pay for the privilege; keeping up with the Joneses notwithstanding.

Canada Complimented.
Canada and Canadians were spoken of in kindly, complimentary language recently in a brief editorial comment in the Boston Transcript upon the arrangement whereby British immigrants will be accorded a preference over others in ocean and rail rates on their journey to this country. The announcement of this arrangement, says the newspaper, will be good news for British immigrants hoping to escape the restriction bar in the United States "by a preliminary residence in Canada" and "it is not bad news for the people of the United States."

The Transcript says that emigration from Canada to the United States has been heavy and Canadian authorities are endeavoring to replace it with immigrants to the Dominion from Great Britain. "Canada remains, quite happily for us," continues the article, "a great 'incubating ground' for good American citizens, and most Americans are willing to see the process continue. We need Canadian enterprise, Canadian thrift and Canadian brawn in the United States."

The possible consequence of the arrangement between the Canadian Government and the transportation companies, to which The Transcript alludes, is the very one which Canadians are anxious to prevent. The taxpayers of the Dominion will not be willing to contribute to the cost of transporting British immigrants to this country only to see them move on to make their homes in another.

NEW LAMP BURNS

94" AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 85 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94 per cent. air and 6 per cent. common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, O. K. Johnson, 246 Craig St. W., Montreal, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

Hants
(Strickland Gillman in New York Times.)
De mudturtle splash fum de ole moss lawg
Whah re hant snoop by in de big black bag.
Whah de hant shake de moss on de ole pine tree!
Who say ain' hants? Not me!
Dey might ain' hants; ain' sayin' dey is.
But 'roun' midnight when de moon jes ris.

En shadders is deep as deep kin be—
Who say de ain't? Not me!
De nighat dat walk by de graveyahn
—L—L—

Day jeh' ain' no sloh cullud men!
Might ain' no hants, en agin might be.
Who sayin' dey ain't? Not me!
Howcome dat soun' in he hammok swamp?
Hit go like a ghos' foot—tromp, tromp, tromp!
I see a 'blacin' distance 'twenst hit an me—
Wha' dat but a hant? Whooooo-eee!

IN LIGHTER VEIN
A Mere Trifle
Insurance Examiner—"You look like a good risk, Mrs. Malone. What was your father died of?"
Mrs. Malone—"O! can't rightly remember as to that, but, sure, it was nothin' serious."

By Force of Magnetism
"George," she said, "you have held a good many high positions in your time."
"Yes," said George.
"And I have heard it said that your success was due to the magnetism that drew men toward you."

"Don't pretend to be bashful, now. I was just wondering if you were magnetic enough to draw the ticks from that drawing-room carpet tomorrow morning before breakfast."

A Good Thing
A speculator on the Stock Exchange was sitting in a friend's office and during the conversation, which was mostly about stocks and shares, he informed his friend that he had picked up a good thing cheap during the winter.

"It stood at thirty-three then, and yesterday it totalled eighty-four," he said.
"By jove! You are very lucky. What is it?" said his friend.
"A thermometer," was the reply.

Tip From the Chaplain
The rector of a fashionable London church was introduced to preach at a well known prison. When in the vestry he said to the prison chaplain: "Now I have come, I don't know what to say to your inmates." The chaplain replied: "Preach to them exactly as you do to your own congregation; and remember, only one thing: my people have been found out and you have not yet."

Minard's Liniment for Sprains.
Remnants of a civilization of 2,000 years ago have been found on a small island of the Hawaiian group.

In parts of Manchuria where copper coins are scarce, matches and postage stamps are used for small purchases.

FOLEY'S PREPARED FIRECLAY FOR LINING YOUR OWN STOVE

Sold by Hardware Dealers.

Don't forget to order now an ELECTRIC CLEANER to assist in the irksome Spring Cleaning.

"Electrically at your service."

The Webb Electric Co.,
Phone M. 2152 91 Germain St.

LOCKOUT FEARED

IN VESSEL YARDS

General Idleness of Shipbuilders in Britain Threatened

London, March 7.—Trouble in the shipbuilding industry threatens to extend to a general lockout. The trouble began through the irregular action of the shipyard men at Southampton striking for a large increase in their wages after negotiations had begun between the unions and employers on the question of higher pay. The employers decline to proceed with the discussions of the matter while the Southampton men remain on strike, and threaten a retaliatory general lockout.

The executives of the unions concerned in the difficulty have been unable to move the Southampton strikers from their antagonistic attitude. After a conference yesterday they appointed a deputation to proceed forthwith to

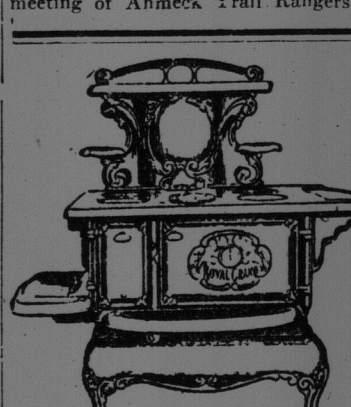
BOYS CONDUCT

A MOCK TRIAL

A mock trial was commenced at the meeting of Ahmecca Trail Rangers of

the Ludlow street Baptist church last night. D. B. Black was judge; J. W. McGiffin, attorney for the prosecution, and Frank Perr for the defence. Frank Kelly was the prisoner, who was charged with misdemeanors in connection with tardiness and forgetfulness at the recent sleigh drive. Two witnesses, Glendon Taylor and Edmund Clark, were examined before court adjourned.

Gold has recently been found in Abyssinia, and promises to be a source of great wealth.



Everything Cooked "to a turn"
Tempting and Tootsoms
with the Enterprise Royal Grand in the kitchen! Wonderful system of heat-control, remarkable economy of fuel, convenience of operation and attractive appearance have placed the ENTERPRISE ROYAL GRAND to the very forefront of our celebrated line of cast ranges. Only the very best materials and workmanship go into the making of the Enterprise Royal Grand which, with but ordinary care, will give good, dependable service for years. And yet the Enterprise Royal Grand is MODERATELY PRICED—CALL AND SEE IT.

EMERSON & FISHER, LTD.

Alabastine does not Sour, Spoil nor "Set" When Left to Stand

YOU may mix Alabastine for your walls or ceilings and leave it standing overnight. It will not set in a hard mass but will retain the fluidity necessary for resuming the task without mixing the following day or evening.

Nor does Alabastine turn "sour" and spoil, even if left standing for days. You will never have the slightest offensive odor from this sanitary wall covering.

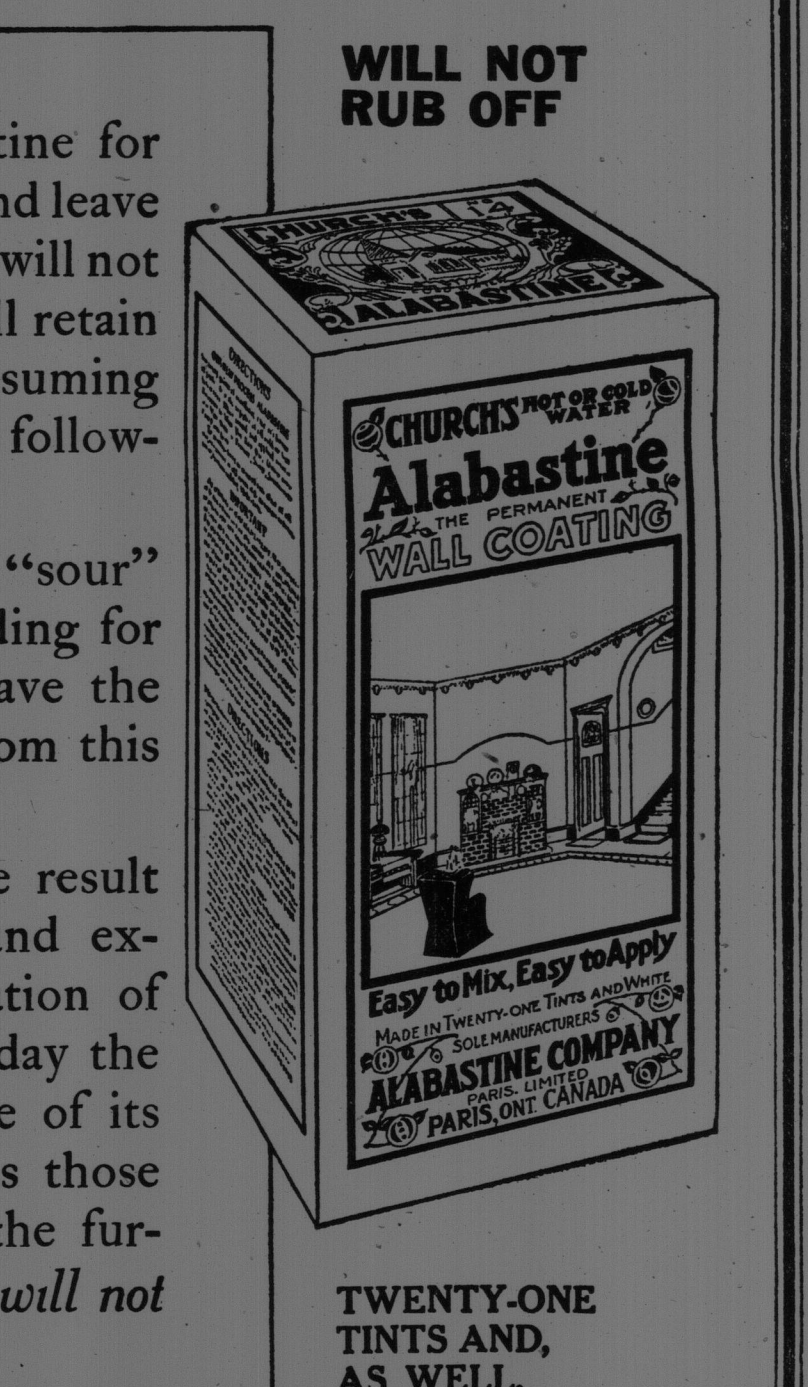
These advantages are the result of years of experience and experiment for the elimination of defects. Alabastine is to-day the leading wall finish because of its perfected features, such as those emphasized herein, and the further fact that Alabastine will not rub off.

Alabastine to-day is better than ever because the makers have sought to achieve for its users the utmost in utility and beauty.

ALABASTINE CO. PARIS LIMITED
PARIS, ONTARIO

CHURCH'S HOT or COLD WATER

Alabastine



WILL NOT RUB OFF

Alabastine is sold in twenty-one colors, affording practically unlimited effects for walls or ceilings. And by means of the Opaline Tint System, wonderful mottled or flecked surfaces are easily attained.

Ask your dealer or send to us for sample cards of Alabastine Tints and Opaline Effects, also our Stencil Catalog.

Save the Stencil Premium Label on bottom of every package.