

# The Evening Times-Star

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 4, 1926.

## HOLDING PUBLIC INTEREST

MANY people in the city will be relieved to learn that the matter of the proposed recall of the City Council is now definitely shelved, for the time being at least. While it is a healthy sign to have the interest of the taxpayers aroused on any public question, there is no doubt that much more can be accomplished through peaceful arbitration than through the medium of any contest in which acrimony is the chief factor. It is to be hoped that the result of Dr. Horace L. Brittain's investigation, but they have been promised a secondary audit by a firm of chartered accountants which will be approved by the Citizens' Committee.

That disposes of the present case, but there is food for thought in the whole situation. There is, first of all, a demonstration of the fact the city interest can be stirred up over questions of policy or administration, which can be turned to good effect. All that is required is to keep the people posted on these matters as they arise, and invite their criticism of any proposed projects.

This can be accomplished in various ways, all leading towards the same end. In some municipalities, citizens' advisory committees are functioning to the general advantage of all concerned. The public is kept interested in matters concerning the welfare of the city and, at the same time, the legislative and administrative officials are reaping the benefit of popular co-operation. But, far beyond the intrinsic value of such collaboration, is the spirit of unity which is engendered and without which no organization can hope to have any degree of success.

The press, too, is always ready and willing to lend its aid in furthering any movement which will help in carrying out the duties of city government. Nothing can compare with newspaper publicity to keep the citizens fully informed on the questions of the day, and those who have the government of the city in hand would do well to make greater use of that medium in achieving that end.

But no matter what method is employed, it will be to the credit and advantage of all, if the public interest is kept aroused on the matters which are almost daily cropping up in the civic arena, so that, when the voice of the people is asked either through election or plebiscite, they will be in a position to make a choice between the rule during the last few years, and so that any decision arrived at may truly be taken as the decision of all the people.

## CITY MANAGER PLAN

AFTER thirteen years' experience with the City Manager plan of civic government, the City of Dayton, Ohio, through its research bureau, has issued a pamphlet in which it gives a resume of the accomplishments of the city under that scheme. A summary of this booklet is published on the third column of this page today.

While it is shown that improvements have been effected under the manager plan, it is agreed that the scheme itself does not automatically give good government—that, in the final analysis, the choice of the city manager or council is the chief factor in the most important contribution to the success of the operation. In addition, the necessity of delegating to him all the administrative functions, and of his being given full power over all the departments, is stressed.

## MARKETING APPLES

THE Calgary Herald says there is great need of an orderly system of marketing Canadian apples. It points out that British Columbia has a huge crop of finest quality, but because the prairie farmers have a delayed harvest they are slow in purchasing apples, and the question of storage becomes a matter of vital importance to the British Columbia growers. Premier Oliver, addressing the Penitential Board of Trade, said there were hundreds of tons of apples going to waste in the Okanagan valley, and declared that if the people would manufacture cider from such apples he would see that it was placed on sale in the Government liquor stores. Major McCall, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Buenos Aires, said in Ottawa last week that when in the Okanagan Valley recently he was informed that thousands of tons of apples would go to waste because of a lack of markets, although he believed the Argentine could absorb the whole crop if shipped to that market. Premier Ferguson of Ontario recently spoke of hundreds of tons of fruit being allowed to rot in the Niagara district for want of a market. We know that there is a large waste of apples in the Maritime Provinces, because no effort is made to market apples which are of relatively poor quality and yet which ought not to be left to rot on the ground. Added to all this is the surprising statement of Fruit Commissioner McIntosh that the consumption of home grown apples in the Dominion has fallen off fifty per cent, while that of bananas, oranges and other citrus fruits has gone up sixty per cent. No doubt the very much higher price of apples compared with that of former years has something to do with the case; but it is plainly obvious that we ought to be consuming more of our own apple crop, and also finding outside markets for a much

larger proportion of the total. The commercial apple crop of Canada this year is now estimated at over 2,500,000 barrels compared with over 2,800,000 barrels last year, the decrease being in the eastern part of the country. Regarding the marketing situation the Ottawa Citizen says:

"There seems to be something wrong somewhere. It is not to be supposed that crops are deliberately restricted to secure higher prices, but it does seem as if marketing methods in the domestic market want looking into with a view to avoiding such wicked waste as that instanced and to bringing prices down more nearly to the old level, when every family had its barrel or two of apples in the cellar."

## HOW LONG?

"WE CANNOT let the children of a drunken father starve or freeze?" This sentence appears in a letter from Rev. John V. Young of this city, which is printed in today's Times-Star. Will it set people thinking? Fathers are not supposed to become drunken in Saint John. Prohibition is the law of this city. Yet a hard working clergyman who finds great difficulty in meeting the wants of people who are "in absolute dire need, having no food or fuel," is obliged to say that intemperance is one of the causes of the conditions which every good citizen must deplore. It may be impossible, and indeed is impossible, at the present time for all heads of families in this city to obtain steady work. They should at least be free from the temptation of becoming drunken, and thus adding to the despair to the humiliated and the families. It is one as well as the suffering of their families. It is one thing when shaming glasses adorn a social function, but quite another when to extreme poverty is added the spectacle of a drunken husband or father. How much longer will the citizens of Saint John tolerate the widespread infraction of law which makes possible such a comment as that of the Rev. Mr. Young?

## INDIAN VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

IT IS interesting to note that Bombay is following the lead given by the United Provinces some fifteen years ago, and intends to foster provincial village handicrafts. One of the great troubles of Indian artisan and cultivator is his burden of debt, leading as a side line. Caste imposes feasts and celebrations on the occasions of domestic events—particularly marriages—which, by their expenses, crush the worker for the whole of his life, and in the case of handiwork workers and farmers force their products through the hands of middlemen, with all the bad and none of the good characteristics of that class. The result is that the worker is inadequately rewarded and the purchaser grossly overcharged.

So bad was this condition in the United Provinces that the local government stepped in. An office called "Village Industries" was established in Cawnpore with a member of the Indian Civil Service in charge. A census of all craftsmen was taken and all were invited to bring or send their whole output to the office, where it was inspected as to quality and, if accepted, paid for in cash. The Village Industries have never had any difficulty in disposing of these home products, because the selling price asked is a fair one—only sufficient being added to the cost to support the office—and so far as humanly possible the purchaser has the guarantee of genuineness. The carpets, silk, muslins, cloth-of-gold, brassware, silverware, pottery and carving are real Indian village products. The Village Industries issue an illustrated catalogue most of the purchases being made by mail. Now apparently Bombay is instituting a similar bureau.

This should prove of interest to our importers of such goods. The real silks and muslins of India are incomparable. They are not, however, easy to obtain even in India, unless you know exactly where to go. Inferior imitations are all too common in the bazaars. Institutions like the Village Industries help both purchaser and producer and assist in lightening the repayment of the latter's debts—debts he will continue to contract so long as caste prevails.

## Other Views

### THE VALUE OF LAND

(Winnipeg Tribune)

LAND is essential to support the living and to provide a last resting place when the spark of life is gone. It must be had as a mooring place for a ship or a landing field for ships of the air. And it is an element of which we are sure that the available quantity has reasonably definite limits. It is the very earth upon which we stand, and the man who owns breathing space is luckier or wiser than his fellows who pay toll for living, says the San Francisco Chronicle.

So it is not strange that the post-war record in Europe shows real estate as the most exalted form of wealth. For without land there can be no wealth, for it is the land that yields precious metals and jewels. Wisely chosen, land is the one sure avenue to independence.

### CIVILIZATION'S SCHOOL

(Des Moines Register)

IN THESE days when we are hearing so much in praise of autocracy and military discipline it is well to be recalled to the fact that the only one real training for a civilized state, and that the training of freedom and responsibility. The world, it cannot be emphasized too often or too much, began in the discipline of authority. It has worked its way by slow degrees to the discipline of liberty. Of course there is a lot of lost motion where people are free. But at the end of the journey they have travelled further and on better lines than those whose lives are ordered.

### BEWARE A COLD WINTER

(New York Times)

NEW JERSEY fishermen are now making a bid for fame as weather prophets. Seabright is in a fair way to eclipse Cape May. The coming winter is to be cold, says Seabright. The signs are coming in the fall of weak and frosty, also of mossbunkers; heavy feathering of gulls returning from northern waters; many fishhooks about, and the unusual height of ground-swells. These portents are not to be dismissed lightly. They are the wisdom of veteran mariners as well as of fishermen.

### A HAPPY WORLD

(Brookville Recorder and Times)

SUPPOSE we all stopped looking at the dark side of everything and insisted on reviewing the reverse side of the picture. Suppose everybody would quit contemplating the ailing and threatening black clouds and insist on peering just a little beyond into the sunshine that usually lurks behind, what a happy world it would be!

### WHO ARE THE PATRIOTS?

(Salem News)

SOME of our people love their country so much they can't be going to the polls election day, if it does not rain or if no one invites them to play golf or go motoring.

### BAD NEWS FOR THE PESSIMISTS

(Milwaukee Journal)

THE country can't be going to the devil when books on history and philosophy jump to the top of the best-selling columns.

## Dayton's Experience With City Manager System

THE City of Dayton, Ohio, which was the first large city to adopt the city-manager system, has just completed 13 years under that form of city government, and a pamphlet summarizing its results has been issued by the Dayton Research Association.

In a foreword, the city-manager plan is described as the private corporation form of organization applied to city government. The corporation is composed of a body of stockholders whose voice in the company's government is given expression through participation in the annual election of a board of directors, to whom is delegated the power of directing the affairs of the corporation. This board of directors appoints a general manager who carries out the policies of the board. He, in turn, selects a staff of division and department heads, which assists him in the actual operation of the corporation.

In a similar manner the city manager plan functions in the operation of municipalities. The stockholders are the citizens who elect a commission or council to which is delegated the power of directing the affairs of the city. This council is like the board of directors in the business firm; it appoints a general manager, called a city manager, who carries out the policies of the council. The manager selects his department and division heads to assist him in the management of the city.

The Dayton council consists of a commission of five, elected at large on a non-partisan ticket; their duties are purely legislative; they determine the policies to be carried out. The city manager, on the other hand, is responsible for the execution of laws and ordinances, recommendation of legislative measures, the appointment and removal of heads and sub-heads of departments without restriction, and supervision of the budget.

The city administration is divided into five departments—law, public service, public welfare, public safety and finance. It is within the power of the council to discontinue any department by ordinance, and to determine, confirm and distribute the functions of the departments. Citizens advisory boards have been created, and these serve without compensation, their duties being to consult and advise with the departments. Initiative, referendum and recall provisions are included in the city charter.

The city manager form of government was adopted in Dayton in August, 1913, because the citizens felt that it was simpler, that responsibility and authority were placed in one man, and that it was most responsive to the electorate, that it was free from party politics, and that its form of organization, similar to that in business corporations, was planned to render service.

The new plan made possible a continuing policy in the administration of the city affairs, because the administrative head would be appointed for an indefinite term and would not have to be elected every few years. It also provided for the election of an administrative head by appointment on the basis of his experience in the field of government administration, and removed the matter of chance which was involved in securing a qualified man as executive head by election.

In Dayton's experience the city manager plan has been more responsive to the electorate than the whole output to the office, where it was inspected as to quality and, if accepted, paid for in cash. The Village Industries have never had any difficulty in disposing of these home products, because the selling price asked is a fair one—only sufficient being added to the cost to support the office—and so far as humanly possible the purchaser has the guarantee of genuineness. The carpets, silk, muslins, cloth-of-gold, brassware, silverware, pottery and carving are real Indian village products. The Village Industries issue an illustrated catalogue most of the purchases being made by mail. Now apparently Bombay is instituting a similar bureau.

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It is admitted that the city-manager plan does not automatically give good government, but, on the other hand, it is argued that it does furnish the machinery for giving better service more easily than the council form of government. The city manager plan is shown by the fact that in the 1922 elections, a revision of the charter by ward system was defeated only by a majority of 9,000 votes, the ballot being 28,000 for the manager plan and 17,000 for the old scheme.

That there is not complete unanimity on the part of the citizens of Dayton in favor of the city-manager plan, is shown by the fact that in the 1922 elections, a revision of the charter by ward system was defeated only by a majority of 9,000 votes, the ballot being 28,000 for the manager plan and 17,000 for the old scheme.

## \$100,000 a Day in Gold

(Vancouver Star)

THERE has been a steady increase in the gold production of Canada during the last decade due largely to the discovery of the new goldfields in Northern Ontario. According to a report prepared under the direction of the Hon. J. A. W. Wilson, Minister of Mines, by A. W. G. Wilson, Ph.D., Mines Branch.

This rate of increase is likely to be sustained for some years to come not alone because of the production that will come from the properties now undergoing development but also because of production from the new Bonny fields in western Quebec, and from the newly discovered Red Lake area in western Ontario.

Last year (1925) the total production in all Canada was 1,740,886 fine ounces of gold valued at \$3,576,970. Approximately 84 per cent of this production was obtained from the mines of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake in northern Ontario, and 13 per cent from British Columbia.

Canada's total recorded production of gold since year 1858 now amounts to \$896,786,381. The world's total production of gold has been declining since 1912, but the Canadian output is still increasing annually, and since 1922 Canada has stood third among the countries of the world as a producer of gold, with a rate of nearly \$100,000 per day and this rate of production of this precious metal. The present output will probably continue to rise for some years.

## Making Flowers Grow

(Unity Bulletin)

ORIENTAL flowers which normally require two years to bloom, is brought to full blossom in two months and sweet peas appear five weeks ahead of their natural schedule under the stimulus of electric light, according to a report of the American Horticultural Society.

"Turning a dark cellar into a bright solarium and growing tropical plants 8,000 miles north of their native habitat are actual realities," says the report. "In an experimental greenhouse near New York City all sorts of weird results have been obtained by running a traveling crane up and down all night over the glass roof, flooding electric light in varying intensities over beds of plants and flowers from the four corners of the earth.

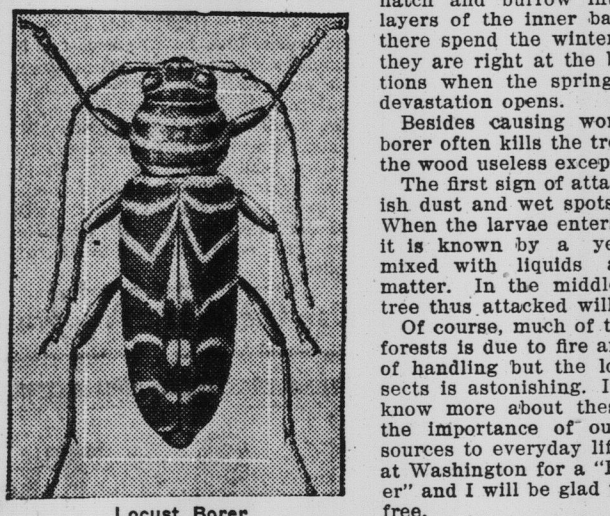
"Orchids are produced at will and brought to fullest flower on fixed schedule, pressing strange deluges in the horticulture of the future."

## Queer Quirks of Nature

HE'S PREPARING FOR SPRING ALREADY

By ARTHUR N. PACK

DO YOU know that millions of insects are now getting ready for their war of devastation next spring?



Locust Borer

## Poems I Love

By CHAS. HANSON TOWNE

"Home," By Richard Le Gallienne.

MR. LE GALLIENNE has not written many sonnets, but the handful he has given us are distinguished by that grace and beauty which he puts into anything he touches. The poignant note in these lines cannot fail to strike the reader. Here is crystallized one of those supreme moments every lover knows. It is magic—here magic—thus to get a mood on paper for all time.

"We're going home!" I heard two lovers say.  
They kissed their friends and bade them bright good-byes;  
I hid the deadly hunger in my eyes,  
And, lest I might have killed them, turned away.  
Ah, love, we, too, once gambolled home as they.  
Home from the town with such fair merchandise—  
Wine and great grapes—the happy lover buys;  
A little cosy feast to crown the day.  
Yes! we had once a heaven we called a home.  
Its empty rooms still haunt me like thine eyes.  
When the last sunset softly faded there;  
Each day I tread each empty haunted room.  
And now and then a little baby cries,  
Or laughs a lovely laughter worse to bear.

Just Fun

HE WAS looking for a rich wife, and thought he had found what he required.  
"I love you," he said, "more than I can tell in words."  
"Try figures," she replied, coldly.

"THE fat is in the fire," chuckled the doctress as he tossed a heavy-weight into the flames.  
BIRD'S-EYE maple has just as much to do with birds as mahogany has to do with hogs.

"I THINK the Charleston is awful!" "I can't learn it, either."

"YOUR medicine helped me wonderfully," wrote a grateful woman to a patent medicine concern. "A month ago I was so weak I could not speak my baby, and now I am able to thrash my husband. Heaven bless you!"

WHERE'S MR. BARNUM.

A GIRL with no rouge on her face wins the health prize at Barnard College. Miss Elizabeth Metzger, 2 years old, is 5 feet 4½ inches tall, weighs 120 pounds.—Editorial note in a Detroit paper.

TRY pulling, for a change. Any darned old mule can kick.

CUSTOMER—"Have you any eggs that have no chickens in them?" Grocer—"Yes, ma'am; duck eggs."

HE (twice nicked by the razor)—Hey, barber, gimme a glass of water. Barber—Whass matter, hair in yer mouth? He—No, I wanna see if my neck leaks.

OUR idea of a dumbbell is the sap who takes to the chicken coop after putting in bird seed.

THOSE not careful about what they get into find it is trouble.

WHAT did the moths eat before Adam and Eve had clothes?

CIDER always works whether prohibition does or not.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

(Forest Standard)

In no country of the world today is there such an organized system to promote better homes as in Canada, particularly in the rural districts. The Women's Institutes are to be found in every community with well-worked-out courses in home economics provided through them by the department of agriculture. Home nursing, sewing, millinery and all the allied home arts are taught in short courses.

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Georgette Crepes ..... \$18.90 up to \$25.00

Taffetas ..... \$16.75

Cut Velvet ..... \$29.50

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Look for "Oven-baked" on the label. It's the only way to be sure of getting beans that are really baked, because only beans that are baked can be labeled baked. Look for—ask for—enjoy more—

## HEINZ OVEN-BAKED BEANS with tomato sauce

Other varieties—HEINZ TOMATO KETCHUP • HEINZ COOKED SPAGHETTI • HEINZ CREAM OF TOMATO SOUP • HEINZ PEANUT BUTTER

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HEINZ OVEN-BAKED BEANS SOLD IN CANADA ARE BAKED IN CANADA