

The Evening Times-Star

The Evening Times-Star is printed at 23-27 Canterbury Street, every evening (Sunday excepted) by New Brunswick Publishing Co., Ltd., J. D. McKinnon, President.
Telephone—Private branch exchange connecting all departments. Main 2417.
Subscription Price—By mail per year, in Canada, \$5.00; United States, \$6.00; by carrier per year, \$4.00.
The Evening Times-Star has the largest circulation of any evening paper in the Maritime Provinces.
Advertising Representatives—New York, Frank R. Northrup, 350 Madison Ave., Chicago, E. J. Powers, 19 South La Salle Street.
The Audit Bureau of Circulations audits the circulation of The Evening Times-Star.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 4, 1924

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

The Royal Bank of Canada, in its July circular, says that certain favorable developments in general business took place during June although on the whole trade was comparatively quiet. One of the favorable indications is the advance in wheat, which amounted to seventeen per cent. since the middle of April. Another favorable factor, so far as Canada is concerned, is the indication that the world's wheat crop will be smaller than that of last year, a reduction of 93,000,000 bushels being predicted for the United States. Under such conditions, if the Canadian wheat crop turns out as is now confidently anticipated, the gain to Canada would be very large. A large crop and a large market at favorable prices would bring renewed prosperity to the West, and would be reflected in much greater general business activity in the East. The bank circular devotes a good deal of space to the Dawes Report, the chances for the acceptance of which, it says, have been improved by recent political changes in France. It says the Dawes plan is the first one in which business principles have been the deciding factor in determining the main provisions. A very favorable review of the plan from the financial standpoint is given. It is pointed out, however, as has been pointed out over and over again by British statesmen and financiers, that the payment of reparations by Germany depends upon the selling of her goods all over the world. Many countries are afraid of the competition of cheap German goods; but, in the opinion of this Canadian financial authority, "apart from the reverses which may be suffered by industries manufacturing goods in which Germany was pre-eminent before the war, the general effects of her return to active commercial life will not be bad." It is pointed out that Germany's increased sale of her own goods will be accompanied by increased purchases of food stuffs and raw materials, and in the latter connection Canada would undoubtedly be one of the countries which would reap some benefit.

ENCOURAGING THE TOURIST

The value of the tourist business has been recognized by the Union of Municipalities of the Province of Quebec. Last year the Union took the initial steps in the formation of a Tourist Association, and this year a resolution has been adopted urging all the people to organize to welcome tourists and provide them with the best possible accommodation. The Union urges that every Municipal Council adopt the best means possible to encourage in every way the tourist business throughout the province. Special reference was made by several speakers to the increase in business and the distribution of money that result from tourist traffic. While a new interest has been aroused in this matter in New Brunswick during the past year, we are far short of doing what ought to be done to attract tourists and provide for their accommodation. The number of hotels is being increased in the northern part of the province, but no definite plan has been adopted to provide accommodation in many places which tourists would find delightful if at the same time they could be comfortable. This is a matter in which every Municipal Council in New Brunswick should be interested. The movement of tourists this year is on a larger scale than ever and will continue to grow. Motor cars from many States were to be seen on our roads this summer months, but usual, and it will be entirely the fault of our people if the influx of visitors, who spend money freely where they can get the desired accommodation, does not continue to grow from year to year. Our roads are in good condition and are steadily being improved. What is most needed is an organized effort to attract visitors and to see that the accommodation provided for them is such as to make them desire to come again, and to tell their friends of the charms of a visit to New Brunswick.

THE GROWTH OF WINNIPEG

On June 18, 1874, Winnipeg was incorporated as a city. Its population was about three thousand. Four years before, 215 souls comprised the whole population of the village of Fort Garry. In 1902 the population of Winnipeg was about 50,000 and today, including the suburbs, it is close to a quarter of a million, making the third city in Canada in point of population. The Winnipeg Tribune, in a review of the half century since incorporation, quotes some remarks made by Lord Dufferin in 1877. The Governor-General expressed the hope that there would soon be a railway to carry the surplus grain of Manitoba to market, grain that, he said, was imprisoned in the storehouses for want of a means of transport. Within two years a railway was constructed to the American boundary, giving connection with St.

Paul, Minn., and in 1881 the Canadian Pacific began active operation. The rapid growth of Winnipeg was assured by its position. It was on the edge of the great prairie country as yet undeveloped, and the growth of the latter made it a centre of ever-growing traffic. In the early days all mail, passenger and freight traffic to and from Western Canada was routed by way of Winnipeg. It became a great railway centre, and the most important grain centre on the continent. It is today, from the financial and commercial standpoint, the centre of the Middle West. Other cities are now challenging its supremacy because they are in the heart of the grain country, and because there is now a large and growing movement of grain to the Pacific Coast instead of through Winnipeg for shipment to the world's markets. Nothing, however, can prevent Winnipeg from becoming a larger and larger city. It has a great hydro-electric system providing cheap power, and, indeed, The Tribune declares it has the cheapest electric power on the continent, along with a water supply adequate for the needs of a million people. The city has had its boom periods, sometimes followed by periods of extreme dullness and loss to enthusiastic real estate investors; but after each dull period it recovered and again forged ahead because its people never lost confidence in the future. In this there may be a lesson for cities much older, whose location is an assurance of their future greatness if the people will but have and give expression to an abiding confidence in their destiny. Other Canadian cities congratulate Winnipeg on its splendid record of half a century, and rejoice with its people that its future is so bright. Standing at the door of the granary of the Empire, it must enjoy continued growth and great prosperity. Eastern cities do not envy the western metropolis. Many eastern men and women have gone there and achieved success in life. It is a magnet which will continue to attract the ambitious, who will there find opportunity to share in a great development, and to achieve individual success.

Up to last night the Democratic National Convention had been unable to agree upon a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. The partisans of McAdoo and Smith have refused to give way, and no dark horse has been able to emerge with any prospect of winning the race. It has even been suggested that the convention adjourn to some other city, although it is not easy to see why such a move would have any effect upon the views of the delegates. Perhaps before tomorrow some means of breaking the deadlock will have been discovered. In the meantime a national conference is being held in Cleveland in the interests of the Progressive forces of the United States, and it is suggested that Senator La Follette may consent to accept a nomination for the Presidency in opposition to both the Republican and Democratic candidates.

The Standing Committee on National Railways, in its report to the House of Commons at Ottawa, strongly urges the Government to look into the possibilities of improving the steamer service between Canada and the West Indies. It expresses the view that both freight and passenger business could be greatly increased if modern vessels with coal and cold storage facilities and greater speed were provided. The Government has already given assurance that the possibilities of increased business with the West Indies will be looked into during the recess, and it may be hoped a decision will be arrived at which will result, in winter at least, to the advantage of Maritime Province ports.

A Maritime Province delegation has been urging the Government to reduce the freight on coal from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to the Central Provinces, to encourage the production of coke, and so lessen the quantity of fuel to be imported from the United States. It is intimated that a similar proposition has been or will be made in behalf of Alberta coal. The appeal ought to be favorably considered, because greater prosperity in the coal industry has a very beneficial effect upon other lines of business, and Canada should not be at the mercy of the United States for any portion of her coal supply.

C. N. R. TELEGRAPH HEAD RESIGNS

Toronto, July 3.—C. E. Davies, general superintendent Canadian National Telegraphs, has sent in his resignation after twenty years' service with the telegraph companies. Admitting that he had tendered his resignation, Mr. Davies added: "It is kind of a blow to me after my 20 years' service." He gave no further explanation.

To prepare peat for fuel, a high pressure machine extracts moisture and converts the combustible parts into dry lumps.

Press Comment

A CHANGING ORDER IN POLITICS

(Boston Transcript.)
The old-time political oratory no longer rings true. Such examples of it as have been given at the national conventions this year failed to arouse the expected response, notwithstanding the noise that they provoked. It was so in Cleveland; it was so in New York. Claiming all the political virtues for the one party and attributing all the political sins and evils to the other does not impress either the audiences in whose presence the speeches are made or the wider audiences who "listen in" and read the newspaper reports. Take the speech of Senator Harrison of Mississippi, for example. Leading Democratic newspapers expressed disapproval of that type of campaign effort. Even the more moderate remarks of Senator Walsh were described as the address of a prosecuting attorney. Criticism of the Mondell speech at Cleveland may be made on somewhat the same lines.

There is, fortunately, a tendency to laugh at the claim-everything brand of oratory. Ridicule is a mighty weapon against it. To laugh it into the discard is easier than to get it there by mere denunciation. The speech-maker who can stand verbal assault as long as it is serious in form has no stomach for facious volleys of ridicule. The old-time speech is doomed. It is destined to take its place in the future with those toasts that, in the days of the grandfathers, were offered at political dinners, and which are now regarded as among the diverting curiosities of political literature.

THE CHURCH OF THE ELEGY.

(Boston Herald.)
Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" is one of the best known poems in the language. The church and the yard commonly associated with the musings of the poet now are in danger of being so encroached upon by the city of London as to lose almost entirely the aspect of quietude described in the poem, and the church building has become so unsafe that structural alterations already are under way which it is hoped will change only for a time the outward aspect of the edifice.

The suburbs of the great city are fast reaching out towards Stoke Poges. A real estate agent announces that building lots are for sale in the meadows which since Gray's time, almost two centuries ago, have kept the quiet and beautiful characteristics of the scenery of the Thames valley. Gray knew and loved the landscape, typically English, and reaching away to Windsor and Eton. Exertions are now making to save these acres of meadow land and thus retain the setting of the church and its burial yard as they were in the time of the poet.

The "ivy-mantled tower" of the poem is under sentence of removal. A temporary wooden canopy is to be put over the square base and a wooden scaffolding now surrounds the spire. Under the tower the Penn family had a large square pew, but that now is to be abolished, and other changes are necessary owing to the decay wrought by time.

Whether Gray actually wrote his "Elegy" here is a matter of debate. He may have contemplated more than one of the country churchyards then abounding in England. But he lived at Stoke. It must have been the place of his meditations. There he was buried. A century ago a handsome cenotaph was erected on the meadow lands in his memory and made large enough to be seen for a considerable distance.

The plight of the historic place must interest all lovers of literature. If a thing of beauty is a joy forever it is true, too, that a great poem is a universal treasure. The place has as long associations of interest to Americans for another cause. The family of the Penns lived in the vicinity. The founder of Pennsylvania was buried in the neighborhood. His son bought the manor of Stoke in 1769. The Penns built a large manor house, which now is said to be the quarters of a golf club, and they made a "famous" entrance into the church from the old house. England is making public cause for the raising of the money to preserve the spot from ruin by these enemies, time and suburbia. "Far from the madding crowd" it was when twilight fell on that summer evening of the poet's reverie, and the "madding" never should be permitted to intrude upon a solitude held in reverence round the globe.

"THIS FREEDOM"



SUPERANNUATION BILL PASSES HOUSE

Belgian-Canadian Treaty is Signed—Yesterday in Parliament.

Ottawa, July 3.—The ways of Parliament are many and devious. Today it passed the superannuation bill, over which it was anticipated there would be some difficulty, but the Commons made no difficulty about it. It affects about 50,000 civil servants all over Canada, and provides that on the retirement of a civil servant, after a stated period of service, he can draw a pension of seven-tenths of the average salary received in the five years preceding his retirement.

Treaty Signed

Ottawa, July 3.—There was signed at Laurier House tonight the first treaty ever signed in Canada, a commercial treaty between Canada and Belgium, in which each nation grants to the other most favored treatment in their whole tariff schedules. The treaty follows negotiations extending over a considerable period, which were begun during the presence of the Canadian ministers in Europe last year and are to be brought to a successful conclusion. Plenipotentiary powers were asked for by Canada from King George for Hon. James A. Robb, acting Minister of Finance, and Hon. Dr. Belandier, who signed a few days ago, and tonight at 7 o'clock the treaty was signed. Baron De Selys, Belgian Consul-General, acted for the King of Belgium.

Drug Treaty Dropped

Ottawa, July 3.—A resolution asking the Canadian Parliament to ratify the treaty to curb the traffic in liquor and drugs across the international border was dropped from the order paper of the House today.

Immigration Bill

Ottawa, July 3.—Canada's policy towards "undesirable" immigrants came under discussion in the House of Commons tonight. Following the Winnipeg strike of 1919 rigid changes were made in the Immigration Act in regard to the admission of persons seeking to overthrow constituted authority by force. The bill passed the committee stage after prolonged discussion and stands for third reading.

C. G. M. M. Deficit

Ottawa, July 3.—An unanimous recommendation that the House of Commons should pass the vote of \$900,000 contained in the estimates for the Canadian Government Merchant Marine for the fiscal year ending March 1925, is contained in the report of the House standing committee on national railways. The report draws attention to the fact that the vote of last year. The committee urges the Government to give serious consideration to the possibility of developing the chilled beef trade between Canada and Great Britain. It is pointed out that the refrigeration capacity of from 15 to 20 times greater than the four ships of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine operating from Canada with refrigerating plants on board.

West Indies Trade

Regarding the West Indies trade, the report says: "It is felt that passenger and freight business between Canada and the West Indies could be greatly increased with resulting profit if modern vessels with cool air and cold storage facilities could be provided for tropical fruit which could be marketed in Canada, but this business naturally cannot be secured without steamers of greater speed and cold storage facilities." The committee recommends that the Government look into the possibilities of improving the passenger service to and from the West Indies.

Branch Line Bills

Ottawa, July 3.—Five Canadian National branch line bills were killed in the Senate today. Four of the

lines are in Saskatchewan, the fifth is in Nova Scotia.

The line in New Brunswick which was scheduled for construction from Kingsclaire to a point on the St. Croix River was changed to run from Fredericton to Vancouver. This involves the securing of running rights over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

HILLS.

(Arthur Gutterman, in New York Times.)

I never loved your plains—
Your gentle valleys,
Your drowsy country lanes
And bleached alleys,
I want my hills—the trail
That scorns the hollow.
Up, up the rugged shale
Where few will follow.
Up, over wooded crest
And mossy boulder,
With strong thigh, heaving chest
And swinging shoulder.
So let me hold my way,
By nothing halted
Until, at close of day,
I stand, exalted.
High on my hills of dream—
Dear hills that know me!
And then, how fair will seem
The lands below me!
How pure, at vesper-time,
The far bells chiming!
God, give me hills to climb,
And strength for climbing.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A Compliment.

Editor—"Are you sure that this has never appeared in print?"
Struggling Author—"Oh, thank you, sir."

The Appropriate Answer.
Judge—"Why did you steal this gentleman's watch?"
Accused—"I'm cross-eyed, Judge, and I put my hand in his pocket by mistake—I only wanted to know the time."
Judge—"Three years."

Our Complete Debt.
Teacher—"We borrowed our numerals from the Arabs, our calendar from the Romans, and our banking from the Italians. Can anyone think of any other examples?"
Willie Wills—"Our lawn mower from

Inside the Iron

The Electric Iron is a wonderful little thing. Its little body contains the ability to do work that saves the housewife an immense amount of drudgery. It costs very little to keep it at working heat and it does away with miles of walking to and from a hot stove.
"Electrically at your service."

The Webb Electric Co.,

M. 2152 91 Germain St.



THE FOLEY POTTERY

For good rich BAKED BEANS use plenty of clear pork fat and ALWAYS BAKE in the OLD FASHIONED BEAN POT.
Made by The FOLEY POTTERY
Ottawa, July 3.—Five Canadian National branch line bills were killed in the Senate today. Four of the

TRANSFER JUDGE IN ROCKEFELLER CASE

New York, July 4.—Magistrate Norman J. Marsh, for eighteen months assigned to Traffic Court, has been transferred to Harlem Court and joined the regular circuit of magistrates. The transfer is the result of a suspended sentence on Miss Abby Rockefeller, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., after her arrest as a second offender on a speeding charge.

FIRE IN AN ASH CAN.

About 8.15 o'clock last evening, the fire department was called out by an alarm from Box 16 for a fire in an ash barrel in the rear of 308 Prince Edward street, near the corner of Hanover street. Burning refuse in the barrel caused such an amount of smoke that a person walking along the street thought there was a building burning and sent in the alarm without investigating.

LOST YOUNGSTER FOUND.

Audrey Chalson, aged two years, was found wandering about King street yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock by Traffic Officer Duffy, who took the youngster to Police Headquarters, where she was later called for by her father and taken to her home at 84 King Street East.

SPIRITUAL STAGES IN THE OLD TESTAMENT.

"Nothing in the story of mankind more interesting than the stages by which the Ideal of the Father became possible to the human race, says Basil King in Harper's Magazine. Glimpses of God have been seen wherever man has lived. The Egyptians have had theirs, the Greeks theirs, the Romans theirs, the Hindus theirs, the Chinese theirs, the Moslems theirs. They have been truer or more distorted according to the instinct of the race. But it is always a groping after God, with some measure of ability in finding Him. Importance is its supreme success. Not, it must be repeated, that the success came all at once, or that it came easily. It came through many errors, held through many centuries. Of these errors there is one on the very surface of the Old Testament which sometimes makes it hard for the modern man to read that book with sympathy or approval. It is the habit of mind, and the turn of phrase, which ascribes to God all the passing impulses of a young and semi-civilized nation in the process of expansion. What their passions or ambitions urged them to do they believed that their God commanded them to do. He was their inspiration and their refuge."

YOUR VACATION FOOTWEAR

Wherever you go or whatever you intend to do on your vacation you will need new shoes. Pleasure can only be enjoyed to the full extent where the feet are correctly and comfortably shod.

You will find in our windows and show-cases the last word in sport or dress wear—priced reasonably, too.

For women we have many styles of sport Oxfords with Crepe Soles, in either Buck or California pattern. \$4.75 to \$6.75

Sandals in a variety of leathers and colors. \$2.75 to \$3.75

Pumps and Slippers in many new models, plain or cutout effects in Patent or Color Combinations of Fawns, Browns, and Grays. \$2.75 to \$7.75

For men, and particularly seekers of "Foot Comfort," who want the good looks of the new with the comfort of the old, we have many smart models in both Boots and Oxfords. \$3.75 to \$8.75

WIEZEL BROS. SUPERIOR FOOTWEAR

"SHOES FOR A PURPOSE"

REX

King of Cigarettes

Supreme quality and proven excellence

10 for 15¢
25 " 35¢

Manufactured by
Imperial Tobacco Company
of Canada Limited

GET READY FOR STRAWBERRY PRESERVING FOLKS!

The berries are just coming along, and soon you'll be "Putting Down" your strawberries. To be sure of best results, be sure to use

SMP ENAMELED COOKING WARE

which is clean, sanitary and much more durable than ordinary kinds. Come in and have look at the famous SMP PRESERVING KETTLE. SMP comes in White, Diamond and Pearl, in the showing of

EMERSON & FISHER, LIMITED