

THE EVENING TIMES-STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1924

## The Evening Times-Star

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ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 10, 1924

### SEA POWER.

While the discussion of armaments figures extensively in the discussions in the British Parliament just now, and while both Britain and the United States are favorable to an international conference on further disarmament when conditions in Europe have become more stable, there is on both sides of the water, among certain groups, a visible reluctance to stop construction. This is due, of course, to the troubled conditions in Europe, so far as Britain is concerned, while in the United States the Government's policy with respect to military and naval preparations is undoubtedly governed in some measure by distrust of Japan.

The reduction of battleships decided upon at the Washington Arms Conference is going on according to schedule, but some years must elapse before the navies of Britain, the United States and Japan are brought down to the level agreed upon as respects the capital ships. The battle fleets of all three countries are going through a course of readjustment. The ships under consideration are battleships built both before and after the Jutland sea fight. At the present time the United States has fifteen battleships built before Jutland and three built afterwards, while Great Britain has twenty-one pre-Jutland ships and one of the new type. Japan has eight of the old type and two of the most modern kind. Under the plan of reduction Great Britain will have seven old battleships in 1925 and three of the new type, and the American and Japanese strength will remain unchanged in that year. In fact the 1925 totals will remain substantially unchanged until 1934. At that time the Americans will have twelve old battleships and five new ones; Great Britain, thirteen old ones and five new; and Japan, seven and three. After 1934 the older ships will go out of commission more rapidly, and in 1941 what is called the 5-5-5 ratio will be reached. That is to say, both Britain and the United States will have fifteen post-Jutland battleships and Japan nine.

The Americans have been examining their fleet as a result of the winter manoeuvres, and naval men complain that the older battleships are rapidly getting out of date and that the fleet is very weak in submarines, cruisers and destroyers. While this is probably true, it would seem to the outside observer that the American naval strength is greater today than any existing circumstances warrant. Great Britain still has the strongest fleet, but gradually it will be brought down, so far as battleships are concerned, to the level of that of the United States. At present Britain's weak spot is in regard to its air force, and there is continual complaint because the Government will not take sufficiently rapid steps to increase the present aircraft strength very greatly. While all of this talk of armaments goes on there is a very general hope that European conditions will become sufficiently settled in the near future to permit of another long step in the limitation of naval and military expenditure.

### A BOOST FOR THE PORT.

St. John's campaign to push the legitimate claims of the port, a campaign now to receive extra steam from the strong committee of citizens headed by Mayor Potts and just beginning its work, will be strongly seconded by an immense number of Canadians who are coming to recognize the importance of giving Dominion traffic to home ports. The following, from The Sailor, the official organ of the Navy League of Canada, has the right tone, and indicates deserved recognition of the work already done in this direction by the St. John Board of Trade.  
"It is of little or no value to seek to develop a strong naval policy if the ports of our country are not utilized for the incoming and outgoing of our commerce. As things are, for example, Portland, Me., and many other American ports are channels employed by many Canadian shippers to the exclusion, it is declared, of our home ports. In 1922 alone more than twenty-five million dollars worth of Canadian grain passed through American ports in excess of the value of our grain shipped from the ports of Canada."

"In a strongly worded circular the Board of Trade of St. John, N. B., calls attention to this serious state of matters, describing it as a national danger. St. John itself is a splendid port in winter as well as in summer; it has a magnificent dry dock and all the necessary appliances for dealing with the heaviest possible shipments, and yet it is not taken advantage of by the very people who should support it from the point of view of national interest alone."

"Among many excellent things the circular contains is the following:—  
"To attain its height as a nation within the British Empire, Canada should fully utilize its ocean ports, on both the Atlantic and Pacific, particularly those ports that are available

enough, these instances of interdicting hurt her on the stage instead of helping her, as thousands of people thought there was a 'hoo-doo' on her, and stayed away from her performances in the fear of conflagration."

Winston Churchill is trying to secure Liberal and Conservative co-operation against Labor. The Labor extremists may make that possible if the Prime Minister gives way to them, but at present it looks as if the next election would be fought out on the fiscal issue. If it is, the Conservatives will stand pretty much alone against the other parties, and none of the three will win real power.

Some Liberals who are speaking against the budget at Ottawa are figuring largely in the news of the day, but it is not to be forgotten that most Liberals and most Progressives will vote for it. Whatever its merits, or demerits, it bids fair to go through with a big majority.

The Maritimes are promised a summer of keen interest in athletics. There has never been a time in their history when they had better home talent than now, and the work of developing and supporting the athletes is an excellent one.

Paris is expecting that tomorrow's elections will be another triumph for Poincare.

### Press Comment

THE FRUIT OF THE TREE.

(N. Y. Herald-Tribune.)  
The severe sentence imposed on Cecelia Cooney and her husband was just and necessary. As the "Bobbled Bandit" the girl had attained wide notoriety. For the court to mitigate her punishment in consideration of her neglected childhood and her early surroundings would have been to encourage hundreds of slum-born girls to prey on society.

Yet, with this young woman's parentage and upbringing, it would have been truly miraculous if she had not gone wrong. She was born of an illiterate and heartless mother and an illiterate and heartless father. She grew up in a basement on a coal heap till she was taken in charge by the Children's Society that she might be saved from starvation. At fourteen she went to work as a laundress and continued to earn her own living by hard labor till she was fully grown. Meanwhile she had no companions or associates whose influence tended to improve her standards. In her world the fear of prison was the chief deterrent to crime.

Moderately good looking, and with a mind considerably keener than that of most girls of her acquaintance, she soon acquired ambition for pretty clothes and "good times." She had learned to read while with the Children's Society, and during the course of her life had evidently reflected on the ease with which gunmen not only obtained large sums of money, but eluded the police after the commission of their crimes. The man she had married was little more than a moron. With his physical strength to back her she conceived the idea of becoming a bandit herself. The rest of her story is well known.

In the slums of London Dickens discovered and immortalized many types such as this girl. She was what her inheritance and environment made her. And it is a tragic truth that the same sort of parents and environment are at the present moment sending out criminals of both sexes from the crime mill, and that society is as yet insufficiently organized and enlightened to know what can be done to save them.

### PLANS MINISTRY FOR NEWFOUNDLAND

St. John, Nfld., May 9—Albert Hickman, leader of the newly formed Liberal Party, announced this afternoon that he had accepted the invitation of Governor Allardice to form a ministry to succeed the government of Premier W. B. Warren which resigned on Wednesday.

### THE FAMOUS KATE

The theatre-goers of this generation had almost forgotten that there ever was such a person as Kate Claxton, the famous actress whose death was announced the other day, but an older generation recalls her very well, the fame she gained, notably in "The Two Orphans," and some tragic incidents in her career. She had a curious history, and she rose to a high place in American melodrama. Her real name was Cone. She was a granddaughter of the Rev. Spencer Houghton Cone, who at one time was an influential Baptist minister in the United States, but who in early life was a successful actor. His father was Colonel Spencer Cone, a valiant soldier of the Civil War. She began her stage career when she was about twenty, with Lotta Crabtree. A writer in The Boston Transcript recalls the tragic experiences which Kate Claxton had in connection with fires in theatres, saying:—

"Her father was a brave soldier, and she had all of the soldier's coolness and intrepidity in danger. No doubt all the obituary articles about her will tell the story of her coolness and presence of mind when, in playing in 'The Two Orphans' at the Brooklyn Theatre, Dec. 5, 1876, the building took fire and was destroyed. She stood on the stage to the last, endeavoring to calm the audience as it made them go out deliberately, and no doubt by that means saved many, though 295 lives were lost nevertheless. Again, Miss Claxton was in a great fire at the Southern Hotel, in St. Louis, April 11, 1877, where she once more displayed signal courage and helpfulness. In the latter calamity, in which eleven lives were lost, she escaped by a burning stairway that fell as soon as she had stepped off it. She saved her brother's life, but almost lost her own. Strangely

### MEN ARE MEN

Business is business, but men are men. Working, loving and dreaming. Telling with hammer, brush or pen. Motivating, planning, scheming.

Business is business, but he's a fool whose business has grown to smother his faith in men and the golden rule. His love for friend and brother.

Business is business, but life is life. Though we're all in the game to win it. Let's rest sometimes from the heat and strife. And try to be friends a minute.

Let's seek to be comrades, now and then. And slip from our golden tether; Business is business, but men are men. And we're all good pals together.—Anonymous.

### IN LIGHTER VEIN

Easily identified  
First Golfer—"That was a fine drive you made this morning."  
Second Golfer—"Which one do you mean?"

First Golfer—"Oh, you know—that time you hit the ball!"—The Humorist (London).

"Thank you for the presents, auntie."  
"Oh, they are nothing to thank me for."  
"That's what I thought, but mother told me to thank you all the same."

"Look at me!" exclaimed the lawyer warningly. "I never took a drop of medicine in my life, and I'm as strong as any two of your patients put together."

"Well, that's nothing," retorted the physician. "I never went to law in my life, and I'm as rich as any two dozen of your clients put together."

Wife—"The heavy explosion of a battle always causes rain. It rained after Waterloo. It rained after Fontenoy. It rained after Marathon."  
Husband—"But Marathon was fought with spears and arrows, my dear. Always throwing cold water on everything I have to say."

### Letters to The Editor

DAYLIGHT SAVING.

To the Editor of The Times:  
Sir,—Re daylight saving time, we wish to say that we thoroughly agree with the gentleman whose letter was in your paper of May 9 and we are certain that there are hundreds more in our city of the same opinion. And we think that a petition should be taken and given everyone of eighteen years or over a chance to vote on it. It is some time since a vote was taken on daylight saving and the people have had a chance to consider whether they want it or not.

Daylight saving time is a very good arrangement for the people who have cars and summer homes, but for people who have to stay in the city all summer long it is absolutely of no advantage.

Thanking you for this space in your valuable paper, we remain  
Yours truly,  
TEN BUSINESS GIRLS.  
St. John, May 10.

### AGAINST IT.

To the Editor of The Times:  
Sir,—I, as a schoolboy, would like to express my opinion of this so-called daylight time. I myself find that when I have to go to bed at night that it is almost impossible to get to sleep. Getting up an hour earlier is a great nuisance. It may be all right on sunny mornings, but on dark or rainy mornings,

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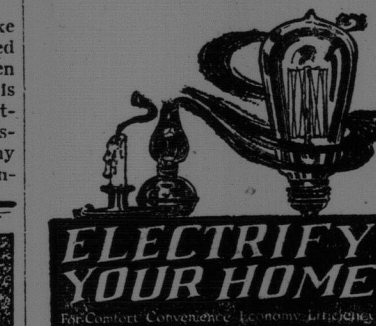
A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 10 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe.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

ings, I find it is all I can do to get out of bed so early, and get to school at 8 o'clock. By the end of a week I generally find myself thoroughly worn out and my mother completely so. No doubt other school children and parents feel the same way.

Daylight time may be all right for those who can stay in bed and have their breakfast brought to them, but to the teachers, school children and the working class in general it is an abomination. Hoping that this short letter of a school boy may encourage others to come forward and express their opinions. I am,  
Yours,  
EMERY A. SEWELL.  
St. John, May 10.

### \$50,000 PAINTING IS WITH 50-CENT ONES

Paris, May 9.—A very fine Rubens painting, representing Venus with a lawn, has just been discovered at Roubaix, in the Nord Department, among a lot of old pictures which were valued at only 50 cents each. It was one of a batch of paintings bought by an antiquarian from the nephew of a Paris auctioneer, who died forty years ago, and covered with the accumulated dirt of many years of careless handling, there was nothing in its appearance to suggest to the ordinary observer that it was of great value.  
The dealer in sorting out the parcel of pictures, was about to place this one among a group of odds and ends of little consequence when he noticed the signature, F. P. Rubens, in a corner of the picture. He had it cleaned, and then submitted it to the Brussels School of Painting, where the experts had no hesitation in pronouncing it a genuine Rubens and a fine specimen of the master's work. Its value is estimated at \$50,000.



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### SAY STINNES' SON TO SUCCEED FATHER

Berlin, May 9.—As regards the immediate future of the leadership of German industry, the Stinnes concern is expected to carry on in its present form under Herr Stinnes' eldest son. He and his two brothers are reported to have equally brilliant business heads, and they will be guided entirely at first by the right-hand man of their father, Dr. Vogler, in Dortmund.

It is said that Herr Stinnes always intended his huge concern to stop in the family, and though he was of an extraordinarily capable judgment in selecting good direct-

ors for his various departments, he never allowed any one man to rise to any great independence.

Last autumn Herr Minoux, regarded as the finest brain in his immediate entourage, broke away and set up independently. He will doubtless play a big role in industrialism in the coming period.

Herr Stinnes held the principle that every new undertaking should pay for itself within six months of the time of starting, and there were expectations that he would throw off many smaller branches of his giant interests during the coming year's struggle, under what may be slightly adverse conditions consequent upon reparations payments. His operations always showed more of an amalgamating than of a constructive tendency. It is rumored that for some time he had desired to rid himself of his shipbuilding interests, which were the

one thing that he had actually built up.

Industry will miss him badly—politically, less. It was only as a money-giver that he was of use to the party machine. He was always an object of mistrust to his enemies, who feared egotistic motives. His friends kept his incorrigible directness, not to say uncouthness, of argument gladly in the background.

### WILL BUY 30,000 HORSES IN CANADA

Moscow, May 9.—It is reported that the Ukraine Agricultural Bank intends to make a preliminary purchase of 1,000 horses from Canada at once and later this year will make more purchases, the total amounting to 30,000 horses.

Arrangements are being made to supply poor peasants with the Canadian horses on a credit basis.

### SATISFACTION

A seemingly low price for an article is always attractive, but unfortunately frequently misleading. How often is heard the remark—"I would rather have paid a little more and got the quality I wanted."

As a matter of fact that "little more" was necessary to obtain the better quality. Good goods require a higher price to be good.

There are cheaper teas than "KING COLE"—but would you be satisfied with their quality?



**When You Shower the Bride-to-Be---**

—Gifts practical and beautiful will be welcomed and treasured—gifts such as Sparkling Cut Glass bon-bon dishes, water sets, tumblers; Pyrex Transparent Glass Oven Baking Ware, Glittering Solid Aluminum Kitchen Ware, and Ornamental Brassware, all of which you'll find in ample assortment in our comprehensive displays which await your inspection.

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### IN THE LAST ANALYSIS THE GENERAL TAX-PAYER ALWAYS FOOTS THE BILL

We have, in previous talks, placed before our fellow citizens what the success of the New Brunswick Power Company means to the citizens and the city. And we have, also, pointed out what an impairment of the earning power of the Company must, inevitably, mean—an increase in taxes all-around.

All of which is obvious because what we don't pay in taxes, and other civic charges, someone else must. And that someone is the general taxpayer—the citizens.

And for what?  
Better electrical service? We think not. Ours is better than any.

Cheaper service? On the average, no. We can serve you as cheaply as any.

We pay taxes; Hydro fellow doesn't. Yet the city must raise money through taxes to meet its expenses. A deficit from one source must be made up from another. No doubt of that.

Snow must be removed from the streets and paving done. Taxes must pay for this and the less we pay the more the general taxpayer must. A simple statement of fact.

Where, then, is the saving in the impairment of the manufacturing and sales power of the New Brunswick Power Company?

And further! Will a community, having through community competition impaired the earning power of a private company, take care of those who, because of such impairment, are thrown out of employment?

If so, we have yet to hear of an instance. Isn't there enough of unemployment today, anyway?

Your contract with us for electricity will keep the wheels of industrial St. John revolving.

Isn't it about time for every serious minded citizen to look facts in the face?

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