

# The Evening Times-Star

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 12, 1926.

## A COMMUNITY CHEST

THE Associated Charities will ask the Board of Trade of this city to take the initiative in a movement to establish a Community Chest in place of the almost countless appeals for funds for various institutions each year. The Halifax Board of Trade took up the matter in that city and, with the aid of the Gyro Club, made it a success. That city is in the second year of its experience with a Community Chest, and is greatly pleased with the new order of things.

The Times-Star prints today a letter from Secretary Saunders of the Halifax Board of Trade to President Fisher of our Associated Charities, giving valuable information regarding the establishment of the Community Chest in that city. It should be read very carefully by members of all our benevolent and charitable associations, with a view to similar action in Saint John. The Community Chest is now established in a number of Canadian and many American cities. By none of them has it been abandoned. In brief, each organization requiring funds for its year's operations submits its budget, which is carefully revised, and the amounts required for all the organizations are summed up, and the total made up the Community Chest for the year. A week is given over to a thorough canvass of the city, and thereafter the people are not asked to contribute to this or that charity or institution. It is the business-like way of doing the work. They who contribute know that they will not be solicited every few days for some deserving purpose. While the funds are all solicited during one week, they are, in Halifax, payable either at once or quarterly or monthly, and the organization is central in the Board of Trade. It should be at all difficult to establish a Community Chest adapted to the needs of Saint John.

The city of Cleveland last year raised a Community Fund of more than \$2,000,000. The city of Asheville raised in 1921 a fund of \$85,000, and presumably is no longer. The following are the institutions included in the fund in Halifax: Children's Hospital, Infants' Home, Visiting Dispensary, Welfare Bureau, Victorian Order, North End Mission, Anti-Tuberculosis League, Sailors' Home, Red Cross, Children's Aid, Playgrounds and Y. W. C. A. Of course, the city makes up its own list of beneficiaries according to the needs of the community. The Board of Trade will do well to consider this matter, and see if it is not possible to raise public interest and follow the very excellent example set by Halifax.

## MORNING POST'S CRITICISM

WHY, one wonders, is the Morning Post, London's old and out Conservative-sounding daily newspaper, so severe on Canada's immigration policy? Somehow, on this side, even when having our little say about the distribution, or lack of distribution, of the settlers, had an idea we were doing all within reason to relieve pressure on the Motherland, while safeguarding our own interests in eliminating undesirable, untills, misfits and human liabilities which have no proper place in the schemes of a young country. The time has gone by when Canada can say, "Come on, come all." In the honest-to-goodness pioneering days the settler who preyed on his neighbors, while not unknown, was not a factor to be seriously reckoned with. General conditions were rough at the best, and those with no desire to work knew well enough that they would have to get a free feed. Suffering is applied to themselves is the last thing such gentry appreciate. Their self esteem does not forbid the asking, nay demanding, of help; and the dignity of labor appears to be the type of dignity for which they have no use. Yet Canadian immigration has been a water stain, although they can ill afford to spend public money on his support. Where Canada is discriminating. Why should the Morning Post object?

What is this scheme foredoomed to failure that officials in Canada go placidly on their appointed way administering? What restrictions does Ottawa spend its time imposing and Canada House applying? Is this the Empire scheme of assisted immigration recently examined by Lord Clarendon and declared good and working well? Even so, that is not the only way an immigrant can enter Canada, as Mr. Mackenzie King has recently pointed out. Perhaps we have been a little strict as regards insistence on a large proportion of agricultural workers. Lord Clarendon has noted that the townsman immigrants have made good in proportions as great as their rustic brethren. If still it is better for all concerned to make haste slowly.

And why, one may enquire, has the Morning Post a strong impression that the politics of Canada work against British settlement? That is the kind of statement which either should not be made or should be supported, chapter and verse. However, stout though the Morning Post be, it is not infrequently in its editorial remarks the opinion of a strictly limited class of British opinion. One may be certain that Great Britain generally is fully alive to the fact that Canada wants British settlers in any numbers, provided they are reasonably certain of becoming good and worthy Canadians.

## THE APPEAL

THE Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the final court of appeal in the Empire, has upheld the right of appeal in criminal cases, despite that section of the Canadian Criminal Code which states that: "No appeal shall be brought in any criminal case from any judgment or order of any court in Canada to any court of appeal of authority by which in the United Kingdom appeals or petitions of His Majesty-in-Council may be heard."

The decision was in connection with a boot-legging appeal which was dismissed, but that is not of importance. The principle of the thing is what counts. For long there has been argument on the subject of appeal to the Privy Council or no appeal beyond Canadian courts. On the one side is affirmed the ultimate right of every British citizen to appeal to the Throne, which, in matters legal, is represented by the Privy Council for overseas Dominions and possessions, and the Law Lords of London—actually the same personnel of Lord Lords set on both committees—for the British Isles. Those who hold this view hint that any restriction of this

would be an insult to the Crown and the beginning of Imperial disruption. Possibly the most cogent argument is the unarguable impartiality of the Privy Council and the superb legal talent it commands.

On the other hand, it is contended that every court is representative of His Majesty, in whom justice is vested, and therefore no affront can be implied from the proposal to settle finally Canadian cases in Canada; that the Britisher's right to appeal to his King is met equally by granting a hearing in the Supreme Court; that the talent, if not so eminent, is eminent enough, and that Canadian judges can be trusted to act impartially. The strongest argument against appeal to Westminster is the expense and delay involved. As regards Imperial disruption, it seems out of date to plead danger of that when every tendency is towards devolution and relaxation of rigid bonds.

Really the matter seems to stand outside politics, Imperial or Dominion. Which is the more expedient method, always having regard to the sanctity of justice? The men who could decide this best are those who compose the Bench and Bar of Canada, and it should not be difficult to secure a decision from them. That done, if change were advocated, it is safe to assume that no opposition would be encountered from the British Parliament. The Privy Council gladly undertakes the duty of hearing appeals, but it would assuredly be delighted to cut down the cause list. Any way it is high time the matter were settled authoritatively one way or the other.

Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, was a welcome guest at the Armistice Day celebration in Saint John yesterday. Hon. Mr. Ralston is no stranger in Saint John, and his friends are by no means confined to one political party. He was selected to present the case for the Maritime Provinces before the Railway Commission, and performed that task with marked ability. Quite a number of years ago, when Mr. Ralston was removing to Halifax from Amherst, a citizen of the latter town said to a Saint John friend: "Keep your eye on that young man, Ralston." The confidence of the Amherst citizen has been justified in Mr. Ralston's career. It is in connection with the matter of three men selected to introduce Rotary in Australia, and his address as a Canadian received much attention in the Australian press. Aside altogether from politics, Mr. Ralston is always a welcome visitor to Saint John.

There is now a Canadian Federation for the Blind, and a New Brunswick branch will be organized. The particular purpose is to serve the interests of those afflicted with blindness, and among other things to secure, if possible, a pension for those utterly unable to earn a living. The proportion of such persons is really small in comparison with the number of blind people who either earn their living in full or have a considerable earning capacity. Public sentiment, however, is not so ready to the matter as it should be. It is in support of the aims of the new organization. Some of the work blind persons are able to accomplish is almost incredible. Their affliction is great but they bear it with cheerfulness. One has only to contemplate the condition if sight were deprived to be aroused to quick sympathy for those who cannot see. The new Federation should be very helpful to its members in many ways.

Sir Arthur Currie counsels the people of the Maritime Provinces to cease talking about the failure of Confederation. If Sir Arthur presented a bill to someone indebted to him for a large amount, would he accept a suggestion from the other party that he talk about the weather and forget the bill? Or, if when he presented the bill for payment the other party said: "Sir Arthur, there is a rumour on your nose"—would he regard that remark as a liquidation of the bill? The people of the Maritime Provinces are surfeited with well-meant advice which ignores the facts of the case. They will cease to talk about the failure of Confederation when they get their fair share of the benefits of the partnership—and not before.

The very impressive celebration of Armistice Day in Saint John was worthy of the day, and undoubtedly the people desire to have such a celebration on November 11 and no other day. One impression from the day should remain vivid in the minds of the people for the next year, and that is a sense of the common duty owed to the disabled veterans of the war and those dependent on them.

## Other Views

### DISCOURAGING CRIMINALS

(Buffalo Commercial-Express)

TO SAY that punishment is not a deterrent of crime is to go contrary, it seems, to all human experience.

Every criminal or criminally disposed person, if he read the story of the conviction of Alfred Gangloff and Benedict Pawlak—and such stories are read in the underworld who may be sure—realizes that the courts under the Baileys laws are hitting the criminal line hard. That story was read, too, less than two weeks after the sentencing of two members of the Moulton gang.

Criminals don't think straight about ways for getting a living, but they can think straight enough when they have such evidence of the certainty of punishment to think about.

### WHITE PLAGUE AND SCIENCE

(Glasgow Herald)

TUBERCULOSIS takes many forms, all of them producing invalidity, and all of them so closely interwoven with the fabric of our industrial and social and economic life that the treatment of tuberculosis is a sociological problem quite as much as it is a medical one. Each year almost brings to light new aspects of its distribution, and sometimes new methods of treatment. Team-work is adding rapidly to our knowledge of disease processes, but we have not yet organized adequate means whereby it may become readily available. Many years ago a distinguished writer observed: "Science has shown the way; it remains for society to apply the knowledge;" and the words are even more applicable now than when they were written.

### SEEDLESS APPLES

(Boston Post)

THE seedless apple is the best boon promised. Already it is claimed, a tree in Canada is bearing apples that will take all the point out of the schoolboy's plea, "Give us the core." The apple without a seed or a core would be a real benefit to everyone except manufacturers of coring implements. It is to be desired. But if by any freak of climate, it turns out that the coreless and seedless apple will not thrive in this climate, most of us will continue to prefer a New England apple to its inedible centre to the best coreless and seedless product from the Western orchards, which look perfect but which lack the flavor that is the apple's chief asset.

### FAMILY DUTIES

(London, Ont., Free Press)

IF WE are an Empire we must do as Empires ought to do. Each must stand by the other in exchange and interchange of all sorts of commodities, products and manufactured goods. It does, and will, pay us all well.

## News and Views From The British Capital

LONDON, October 28, 1926.—The special cabinet committee charged with supervising estimates has been reconstituted, and will soon be dealing with the departmental proposals for next financial year. If Mr. Churchill is to avoid imposing new taxation, which above all things he desires to do, the committee must wield its economy axe far more drastically this year than last, because the coal stoppages, even though its revenue effects are not quite so painful as certain Jeremiah's predict, will make things pretty tight all round, and no half-measures can possibly save the situation. One opportunity the committee will enjoy that was not presented last year. In deference to the powerful agitation for uniting all three fighting services under one ministry of defence, in which many service representatives joined, the navy, army and air force estimates will be considered, not separately, but together. It is conceivable that this may show ways and means to effect a really notable cut in the interest of economy.

Speeding Up

The opening this week of the new "beam" wireless service between this country and Canada came quite appropriately at a moment when the Imperial Conference is sitting in London. But that happy coincidence is accidental, and due to the work of equipping the stations taking far longer than estimated. The post office made very rigid demands before licensing these wireless stations, and insisted on an installation capable of transmitting a hundred letters a minute each way for a daily average of 18 hours. The great advantages of this service are its speeding up of communications between the Mother Country and the great western Dominion both for official and business purposes, the virtual secrecy ensured for messages, and cheap cost of transmission. Actually the rates for the new "beam" service compare favorably with cable charges. Mr. Mackenzie King sent important confidential letters last week with the most satisfactory results. "Beam" stations are nearing completion which will link us up with South Africa and Australia. For some reason which even Senator Marconi cannot quite fathom, wireless waves better between this country and Australia than with nearer Dominions.

The Chemical Combine

There is a growing section of business men and even politicians who firmly believe that our industrial salvation depends on efficient organization of huge trade trusts. Some have even cited the coal industry as the most arresting example of this need. To these the great chemical combine now announced is a move in the right direction. In this case the objectionable features of some trusts are absent. The combination is one of not competing so much as kindred concerns, and it looks now for the first time as though the British Dyestuffs Corporation might make good. In association with Brunner Mond, United Alkali, and Nobel Industries, it has immense strength and resources. Lord Ashfield's career is well known, and he is the genius who has made the company so successful. Sir Harry McGowan began life as a Glasgow messenger boy. Sir Max Mupstap is a literary Liverpool merchant. Sir Alfred Mond is probably the liveliest business man in the House of Commons.

Marconi and Cables

I suppose that Senator Marconi, in the not too frequent occasions when he finds time for social visits, is probably one of the most popular men of his time. At the moment, however, he is not very popular with the great cable companies. His forecast of the future of the new "beam" wireless has had an immediate effect on popular sentiment, and there seem to be a great many people who foresee a falling off in the volume of business done over the cable. So much so that there has been a fair volume of selling of cable shares. Senator Marconi himself would probably admit that it will be many years before wireless really supersedes the cable, but there are always some nervous people, who see in any new invention the prompt supersession of the old regime.

## Why Not Canada?

(Toronto Globe)

THE Peterboro' Examiner pertinently calls attention to the fact that the new "beam" wireless in a Scottish paper stating that there are 34,000 persons registered with the American Consul at Glasgow, and that the country offering the United States, and asks if there is any reason why Canada should not get a big share of these people. The article quotes:

Within the past six weeks the American Consul at Glasgow has received applications for visas of 8,000 persons, and there are now 40,000 intending emigrants on the waiting list, the total being added to at the rate of 1,200 per week. Those now applying have no hope of obtaining visas for two years, yet under this year's quota only 5,000 persons are permitted to enter America, leaving 34,000 on the waiting list.

This is an impressive statistic. The thought which should come into the mind of every one wrong with Canada's immigration policy when so many persons from one district are thinking of leaving their native land to enter the United States, and asks if there is any reason why Canada should not get a big share of these people. The article quotes:

The immigration Department is weak. The larger question involved is the loss to the Empire of this man-power. The wealth produced by 40,000 energetic persons and their purchasing power is worth considering. If these are to be lost to Scotland, every possible effort should be made to retain them for some other British nation. Canada needs them, so do Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and each of these countries has advantageous facilities to place at the disposal of the immigrants.

Hon. Robert Forke has promised to develop a comprehensive immigration policy for this country, and it is to be hoped that he will succeed in convincing the sturdy stock of his native land that the Dominion is the real land of promise. The 1,200 people who are clamoring weekly for an opportunity which Glasgow and neighborhood deny them would undoubtedly make a valuable acquisition to our population.

## More Fun—Less Work

(Canada Lumberman)

ROGER BABSON says no one wants to work any more. We are living in apartments where the janitor does all the work that is done; where we have not yet drawn our sustenance from tin cans, delicatessen bags and packaged foods; where there are no children and none want; where we use the apartment to sleep in, the car to live in, the golf course to recreate in, and so have no time for work.

All of us are mighty willing to blame poor business on someone else, or the weather, but most of us hate to think we are the fellow who is to blame.

More, not less, advertising, says Mr. Babson, more encouragement to the salesman, specializing on increased sales and distribution; a concentrated operative effort to get more done, to increase the nation's efficiency by increasing our own, to put more time on sales and selling methods, in a word less play and more work.

## Britain's Business

(London Evening Standard)

THE business of Great Britain is not to involve itself in the intrigues and plots of the Continental Powers and their puppets. It is to improve its own stately heritage, to develop and consolidate the limitless resources of the Empire, to pursue, hand in hand with the overseas nations, a policy of prudence, detachment, peace and mutual understanding. It is to find cultivator peace and joy. The garden is big enough for all our energies, and profitable enough, if properly tilled and watered, to satisfy all our ambitions.

## Just Fun

TEACHER: "The Captain was singing during the battle. What do you suppose he was singing, William?"

Little Willie: "Show me the Way To Go Home."

"HAVEN'T I told you, Bobby, that you will mash your fingers if you drive nails?"

"Yes, I know, Dad, but Jane's holding the nail."

Weep to the tale of Willie T. He met a girl whose name was K. He courted her at a fearful risk. And begged her soon to become his m.

"I would if I could," said lovely K.

"I pity your lonely unhappy life. But, alas, alas, you've come to the end of your rope already. The mother of 8."

ANOTHER reason why we hate to have a photograph taken is because it makes us look like we were having a photograph taken.

MODERN LOCKSLEY HALL. Condemn, leave me here a little while as yet 'tis early morn. Go and get some gas and bring it while I sit with the born.

A skirt is a garment which always seems to be too long, too short, too tight or too something.

## Queer Quirks of Nature

### JAUNTY BEAUTY OF FIELD AND FOREST

By Arthur N. Pack

IT is believed that all pheasants came originally from southern Asia, where the great variety of climate and environment have developed an astonishing variety of beautiful and interesting species.

Some are birds of the hot moist forests, some prefer open woods of the higher lands and a few inhabit the alpine treeless slopes and canyons of the lofty Himalayas, where they may

By Arthur N. Pack

Light caster and fawn with fancy turn back cuffs in contrasting colors. All sizes. Very special on Saturday.



Chinese Pheasant

designed to the shelter of the forest when danger threatens.

Most of them have long tails, the central feathers of which present a degree of graceful slenderness which well sets off the bird's body. Others have long tails not unlike those of our grouse.

None is dull, and in a majority the variety of color is bewildering. Copper and bronze and gold and silver, in all combinations and degrees of intensity, help to make the group one of the most notable, since they are rivaled, perhaps only by the far-famed birds of paradise.

Long ago, when the depleted game covers of England suggested importation as a remedy, the pheasant was brought from the east. China pheasant it is often called, but usually it is the blend of a number of breeds.

The success of Britain's experiment led America, when her inconceivable game birds began to show the effect of overhunting, to turn to the pheasant. Great numbers were turned out in a blind endeavor, but in most instances the birds failed to establish themselves.

In a few sections, however, notably in the more humid parts of our north-west, and in southern British Columbia, the pheasant seems to have found a region suited to its needs.

## Poems I Love

By CHAS. HANSON TOWNE

"The Dust," By Lizzette Woodworth Reese

THIS Baltimore poet is one of the most authentic singers of our time; but it is only in recent years that she has come into her own. There is an individuality in her work, a magic, a quiet wonder that no one else has been able to imitate, much less to create. She gets tremendous effects through the briefest phrases; she seems to peer into eternity, like Emily Dickinson, and snatch its secrets for us. She loves nature with an enduring passion; her poetry is full of the sweet scent of the earth after rain, of "starry sunsets" and the piercing odor of spiny and boxwood.

The dust blows up and down Within the lonely town; Vague, hurrying, dumb, aloof, On sill and hough and roof.

What cloudy shapes do fleet Along the parch'd street; Clerks, bishops, kings go by— Tomorrow, so shall I!



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## Who's Who

IN THE DAYS NEWS

W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM

A QUIET, unassuming, middle-aged man who writes plays with the insight of a physician into the minds and hearts of folks is W. Somerset Maugham, English novelist, now in the United States for the premier of his play, "The Constant Wife," with Ethel Barrymore in the leading role.

When Maugham was a young man his parents insisted that he study medicine instead of dabbling in writing. To please them he attended King's school, Canterbury, and Heidelberg University, Germany, then he went back to London to be graduated in surgery from St. Thomas' Hospital.

He began to practice as a surgeon, but through his years of medical study he had not lost sight of his ambition to write.

Then came the war and Dr. Maugham enlisted in the medical corps. He soon learned that his services were of more value in the secret service. It was there he collected much of the material which he plans to use in short stories and plays this year.

Becoming ill in 1916 he set out for the South Seas and it was on this voyage that he met the missionary, the girl whom he called Sadie Thompson, and the other persons whom he later put into his story, "Miss Sadie Thompson," produced as the play "Rain."

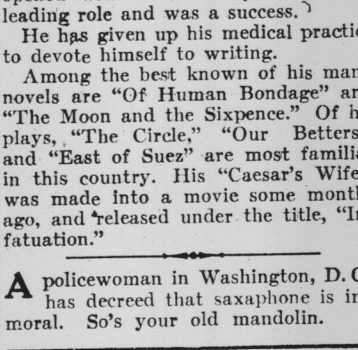
It was back in 1900 that his stories first began to be accepted. Then two or three plays were bought by producers. In 1907 his "Lady Frederick" opened with Ethel Barrymore in the leading role and was a success.

He has given up his medical practice to devote himself to writing.

Among the best known of his many novels are "Of Human Bondage" and "The Moon and the Sixpence." Of his plays, "The Constant Wife," "Rain," and "East of Suez," are most familiar in this country. His "Casar's Wife," was made into a movie some months ago, and released under the title, "Infatuation."

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