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# The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 12, 1912.

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## CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION

There is danger that the people of Canada may become unduly self-important, and neglect some things which lie at the base of true national greatness. This country is growing very rapidly, and as the years pass the extent of its resources is shown to be greater and still greater, as new regions are opened up by the explorer and the railroad builder. Population and wealth are increasing, the outside world is making very complimentary allusions to Canada, and its problems are chiefly of the future; for the people are now too bucy adjusting themselves to the new conditions arising out of growth and expansion to recognize problems of a national character which do not relate to material progress. There is perhaps a disposition to challenge the world to look at us and take note of the great things we are doing and the brilliant prospects that lie before us; and to assume that because this is Canada and we are Canadians there never can arise any problems which cannot be solved without hesitation or difficulty. It is inspiring to see an army marching jauntily with banners waving ,but war is a serious business; and they would be very unwise who assumed that the pageantry was all of it. There is also a very serious side to nation building, and it reaches down into the very slums of the cities, into the homes of all the people, and into the schools and playgrounds of the children. When we say that Canada will have a hundred million bushels of wheat for export, or will complete another thousand miles of railroad, or add a small town every day to the population by bringing in immigrants, or have a surplus of thirty million dollars in the treasury, it may all be legitimate cause for congratulation and of national pride; but this new growth and wealth brings new problems and responsibilities, in presence of which the earnest citizen may well substitute for the boastful spirit one of profound seriousness, and a desire that the nation may be equal to its task of serving human welfare, in the face of great temptations to be merely rich, extravagant and proud. A million bushels of wheat for export will not atone for the infants that die in the superheated slums of a great city; a thousand miles of railroad will not smooth the path of the friendless to the poorhouse; a thousand new settlers will not alter the conditions under which another thousand live a life of ill-paid drudgery; nor will an overflowing treasury atone for the hunger of little children in homes of drunkenness and degradation. Let us not boast overmuch, therefore, of resources we did not produce, of opportunities for development and the acquisition of wealth that have come as a natural result of the forward march of the human race. They have as much in China. now that China is awakening to a knowledge of her resources and her opportunities. Let us not boast of the number of Dreadnoughts we can pay for at an hour's notice. But let us rather see the opportunity there is in Canada for the people to free themselves from the thraldom of mere getting and spending, and from the race and religious prejudices of old world experience; and by co-operation in the attack upon grave social problems clear the way for the development of a national character which will make the world forget Canada while it admires the spirit and the fibre and the social achievements of Canadians. A country is only great in the higher sense when it is the home of a great people. To develop a great and united people out of the heterogeneous elements which will dwell in Canada within twenty years will be a task worthy of the broadest minds and the loftiest ambitions. It is the fashion now to boast about what we are going to do for the Empire. There is a still higher ambition. What will we who are the custodians of this great opportunity, unparalleled in human history, do for humanity? The answer lies with the people of every city and town and countryside, and in the manner in which each individual regards his or her opportunity to improve local conditions, wear down local prejudices, and above all to give all the children a fair start in life, with the physical, moral and mental equipment they have a right to demand from the community into which they are born. Canada's best contribution to the Empire and the world will be the character of her men and women, and the manner in which they solve the social problems which have been the despair of older countries down to the present day.

## UNHAPPY MR. BORDEN

A London cable conveys the information that Mr. Borden will invite Sir Wilfrid Laurier to attend a naval conference in Ottawa. The cable adds:—

"The premier today expressed his pleasure at it being possible to pay Sir Wilfrid this compliment. He said Canada and the Empire owe him a large debt, but in these days gratitude is an unfashionable virtue."

This is perhaps the most entertaining story that has come from London since Mr. Borden and his colleagues and their advertising outfit opened the London engagement. It presents the spectacle of Mr. Borden striding about and boasting of what Canada would do for the Empire, and when pressed for particulars replying that he would ask Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

If Mr. Borden were sure of himself and of Canada, and felt any sort of confidence in his own ability to deliver the goods, he would present a definite policy, and he certainly would not be paying compliments to a man whose naval policy he cancelled, and whom he charged last year with the adopting a fiscal policy which would weaken and destroy the Empire.

The truth appears to be that Mr. Borden and Mr. Hazen have been strutting around, basking in the sunshine of English welcome, and forgetting Mr. Bourassa. But recollection has come at last, and now they would like to have Sir Wilfrid Laurier help them out of their difficulties. They would also like to have Mr. Winston Churchill come to Canada to influence the public mind in favor of some plan that would enable them to retain public support. Now that the people have had time to reflect upon it, the utter futility of this tory jaunt to London grows more and more apparent. Mr. Borden is as much at sea regarding a policy as he was before, and as fearful of what Mr. Bourassa may do to him.

## A CANADIAN NAVY

The tory Toronto World has no doubts on the subject of the navy. It calls for a money contribution if that is really needed, but declares also that Canada must have her own fleet. It says:—

"We believe, and now is the time to say it, in Canada becoming a great maritime power. We are more or less a maritime people. We have great and growing maritime interests at stake. We are building up in a surprising way fleets on the Atlantic and fleets on the Pacific, and we will some day have an immense shipbuilding industry both on our western and our eastern seaboards. We have started a Canadian navy and we give Sir Wilfrid Laurer credit for the initiation of this idea. It must be greatly strengthened."

On the same subject Canadian Collier,s says:—

"There is only one standpoint, in our opinion, from which the spending of money for warships in a time of peace is justified, and that is when the expenditure serves to stimulate industry in the country. If Hon. Mr. Borden is convinced that the German Peril is imminent and England may need our help before we would have time to build ships to help her, a contribution of money may be justified; if England is in peril there must be no delay in going to her aid. But whatever announcement Mr. Borden makes we shall expect it to be coupled with another announcement, to the effect that Ottawa will prepare at once for the building of a Canadian navy in Canada. After this present peril is past, or when the safety of the Old Country is guaranteed, there must be no more money contributions to the English navy. Let us contribute the products of our hands, but not our revenues. A great shipbuilder in the United States informs us that in his opinion the prosperity of the iron and steel business in the United States began with the building of steel warships there. The tariff may have had something to do with the matter, but not everything. The building of a Canadian navy would stimulate the Canadian steel business, too, and indirectly a score of other industries also. It will be the beginning of a new era in our industrial history when we lay the keel of a dreadnought in St. John or Halifax."

The number of journals expressing similar views is growing, and Mr. Borden cannot ignore the public sentiment behind the expression.

The French press joins that of England in protest against the action of the American congress in the matter of the Panama canal. Treaty violation is not profitable in the long run.

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The habit of presenting addresses to the Duke of Connaught should not become too common. His Royal Highness might fairly be trusted to take something for granted. One comprehensive and very brief address should suffice.

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The continued wet weather has brought about a serious condition of things in the farming districts of the province. A rise of ten feet in the upper St. John river in August is probably without parallel in the history of that stream.

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Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill classes Mr. Bonar Law with that other agitator Mr. Ben Tillett. The blarney stone did not soften Mr. Churchill's speech, after all. Ben Tillett is the man who publicly asked God to strike Lord Devonport dead.

## FLOWER PROPOSALS

Geneva, Aug. 12—In remote Alpine hamlets and villages, especially in the Bernese Oberland, there still exist ancient and pretty customs of proposing marriage by the language of flowers.

If a maid accepts a boquet of edelweiss from a man, she at the same time accepts him as her fiancee, the idea being that the man has risked his life to obtain the flowers for the woman he loves, though, of course, a bunch of edelweiss is not very expensive.

Another method, which also exists in the Canton of Glarus, is for the young man to place a flower-pot containing a single rose, and a note, on the window-sill of the girl's room, when she is absent from home, and wait—perhaps days—for a reply.

If the maid takes the rose, the young man boldly enters the house to arrange matters with her parents, but if the rose is allowed to fade away, the proposal is rejected without a single word having been exchanged between the couple.

Sometimes a fickle girl will keep a young man waiting a day or two for an answer, but whatever it may be, it is considered final.

A farmer in South Deerfield, Mass., has 100 acres planted to cucumbers for pickles and expects to gather 10,000,000 this season.

## IN LIGHTER VEIN

UNSYMPATHETIC

Literary Hack—"Gee, but it's hard to write verses for winter on a hot summer day!"

His wife—"Huh! You ought to try making preserves for winter on a hot summer day!"

LEGALLY SPEAKING

"What did you do with your book whose leaf you found loosened?"

"Put it through a legal process."

"What do you mean?"

"Had it bound over to keep the piece."

A DIPLOMAT.

"A woman should take an interest in the doings of the world that interest her husband."

"Yes," replied young Mrs. Torkins, "but she has to use tact. I never ask Charley what the score is. If our team loses it's a mistake to force him to talk about it, and if it wins he'll tell without asking."

ONE WAY.

Patience—"Is she doing anything to try and reduce her weight?"

Patrice—"Oh, yes, she's lying about it."

A BAD STATE.

"He invented a dandy story to tell his wife when he got home after midnight." "Good one, was it?" "A peach; it would satisfy any woman." "Did it satisfy her?" "It would've, but he couldn't tell it."

BOILED DOWN.

"You don't avoid hot weather by going away from home." "No," replied Miss Cayenne; "but it's better to be among strangers where the formalities prevent giving way to the irritations of climate."

ENGAGED.

Mrs. Hill—"Is your husband, the doctor, busy now?"

Mrs. Pill — "Indeed, he is. Why, he made three calls up at your brother's house today." "I didn't know anybody was sick there." "There isn't. He was trying to collect a bill."

FINAL INSTRUCTIONS.

"George!"

"Yes,"

"Are you sure that you can make your bed?"

"Oh, yes, there's nothing to that."

"All right. And you can get your own breakfast? I've ordered everything."

"Yes, dear, I'll get my own breakfast."

"Now, promise me one thing. You'll wash the dishes, won't you? Don't pile them in the sink."

"All right, I'll wash them."

"And be sure and close all the windows before you go away in the morning. It may rain, you know."

"Yes."

"And give the canary his bath every day."

"Aha."

"And water the rubber plant,"

"Hm."

"And sweep the kitchen floor now and then,"

"All right,"

"Oh, yes, and be sure you don't forget to put out the milk bottles every night."

"I won't."

"Oh, George, I owe the baker 65 cents. Drop in and pay that some day."

"I will if I think of it.

"But you must think of it. I promised him he'd get it last Monday."

"All right."

"And don't forget to feed the cat."

"No."

"And remember the pan under the ice box has got to be emptied twice a day."

"Twice a day for the pan."

"And whatever you do, when you take a bath don't go away and leave the heater going."

"I won't."

"Put the laundry on the back steps every Tuesday."

"All right."

"Now, dear, kiss me good-bye. The train is about to leave. You won't be lonely, dear, will you?"

"No, my dear, it doesnt' look as though I will."

# TO EXPLORE GREENLAND'S CAP OF ICE

## Daring Dane Leading Expedition to Study Glacial Movements

## MOTOR BOATS AND PONIES

## Novel Experiments While Risking Life to Find Secrets of Unknow Land—Their Outfit

New York, Aug. 12—Daring explorers are to plunge into unknown frozen regions and study Greenland's cap of ice. They are to go through the country when the ice gathers which starts the formation of the bergs of the North Atlantic. The movements of the vast glacial deposits will be investigated.

The present Danish expedition is under the leadership of Captain J. P. Koch, of the general staff, a noted cartographer, who has already spent a number of years in geographical research in both Iceland and Greenland. His scientific assistants are Dr. A. Wegener, a professor at the University of Marburg, Germany, who will have charge of the meteorological investigations, and a botanist of the name of A. A. Lundager, both of whom have previously journeyed through parts of the same territory.

One Sigurdson, an Icelander, accompanies the scientists as chief of material. He is now in his native land securing ponies for the expedition, and will have charge of these animals in the unusual service to which they will be put. Heretofore, the Esquimau dog has been utilized for kindred work, but Captain Koch has good reason to believe that the sturdy, sure-footed ponies of Iceland are better fitted for this task.

Fifteen of these willing beasts will be employed. While Sigurdson is recruiting his equipment for the undertaking Captain Koch and his scientific associates are busy investigating the glacier of Vatna Jokull, which has long been an icelandic feature of interest. This body of ice is located in the southeastern part of the island and near the coast.

### Brewer Furnishes Funds

The expedition has been financed by prominent Danish people and $25,000 has been subscribed. Half of this sum is a contribution from what is known as the "Carlsberg gift," which was founded some years ago by a very rich brewer named Jacobsen, probably one of the richest, if not the richest of Denmark's wealthy citizens. It is believed that the explorers reached Denmark Harbor, just above 76 degrees north latitude, about August 1. They will be carried there from Akreyi, Iceland, in the three-masted schooner Godthaab, which has been loaned by the national authorities for the occasion. The Godthaab is a vessel of 160 tons burden, and has a crew of fifteen men. She will take the ponies and all of the stores for the exploring party.

These will consist of sleds, clothing and furs and about fifty-six cases of provisions— a matter of five thousand pounds. For the ponies fodder will be taken to tide them along for three months, and about six tons of compressed food, composed of oatmeal and syrup in cakes, will also be carried for these animals. In all the entire outfit will weigh fully forty thousand pounds.

When this load is landed at Denmark harbor further transportation will devolve upon the ponies and a number of small motor boats which have been fitted out for the trip.

### Motor Boats in Far North

The use of motor boats is another novelty in Arctic exploring, but the value of this mode of travel is emphasized by the presence of many lakes and small streams occasioned by the summer melting of ice and snow. At Denmark Harbor the local technical division of the Danish military force has already laid the foundation for the expedition's principal base, and from the nearby arsenal the explorers will be well provided with rifles and ammunition, so that they can hunt on their journey inland.

## National Air By Statute

Washington, Aug. 12 — Representative George E. Foss, of Illinois, has come to the rescue of the patriots who have often bemoaned the lack of an officially designated national air. In a bill which he has introduced in the house, Mr. Foss says that the nation should have a national air which should be used on state occasions. He recommends that the "Star Spangled Banner" be the one, and that Congress should so designate it.

FROM A WIFE'S DIARY.

"I am completely disheartened.

"Tonight I entered the parlor suddenly and found my husband lying on one of my lovely new sofa cushions.

"How impossible it is for a woman to make a home in the true sense when she is married to such an insensate man!

"Sometimes I feel that I should be glad to die."—Pearson's Weekly.


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# SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENT OF NEAL LIQUOR CURE

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### Excellent Work Being Done at the Neal Institute Recently Opened in St. John—Particulars of This Three Day Treatment

With that splendid measure of success which has characterized the work of the Neal liquor cure elsewhere, the Neal Institute recently opened in St. John at 46 Crown street, is achieving those excellent results which has so generally commended this famous treatment to all those individuals and organizations striving to overcome the liquor habit. As is well known by those who have followed the progress of the Neal Institute, the treatment is based on the most approved scientific principles and is guaranteed to cure all inclination for strong drink in three days. Evidence of the favor attached to the Neal cure is seen in the fact that the government of Australia is now employing it in treating the inebriates of that country, the Neal cure thus being accorded a national endorsation. It is likewise recommended by physicians, ministers and other workers in the cause of reforming those addicted to drink throughout the length and breadth of Canada and United States.

So far-reaching in importance is the work of such an institution that a representative of The Telegraph obtained an interview with the manager of the Neal Institute in St. John, B. L. Stevens, with the object of receiving further information relative to their facilities for efficient treatmen. Situated in a very atractive section of the city, the Neal Institute premises are such as to afford the maximum comfort and convenience. The interior has been attractively furnished and the general plan of the building meets in an ideal way the requirements of the Institute. Electric bells and telephones connect all rooms, the floors are corked so as to prevent the transmission of sound. There are baths on every floor, equipped in the most sonitary manner, hot water heating, running hot and cold water in patients' rooms; in fact, every home comfort.

The staff consists of doctors and nurses, all of whom are particularly qualified for the careful discharge of their duties, and an inspection of the Institute at once emphasizes the care and efficiency which marks the treatment of all cases and the general management of the Institute.

On the first floor are the offices and reception rooms, all splendidly furnished, likewise the dining room is located on this floor, while the patients' rooms are situated on the second floor. New equipment is to be found of the most improved type.

Discussing the matter of treatment, it is pointed out that the Neal cure is an internal treatment, fully vegetable, and entirely harmless, without hypodermic injections.

There are fifty-three Neal Institutes in the United States and ten in Canada. Last year these Institutes successfully treated thirty thousand patients. In September 1st year the Australian government after a thorough inspection of all liquor cures of Europe and America, adopted the Neal three-day drink habit cure, and that country is now operating Neal Institutes as a government proposition. The brief period of three days required appeals particularly to the business or professional man and the mechanic, because it involves the least possible absence from regular employment. Patients conscientiously desiring to be cured of the craving for drink are guaranteed to be cured of all desire to alcoholic liquor in three days. Absolute privacy characterizes the methods of the Neal Institute, the patients being in their own rooms, there being no necessity for communicating with anyone apart from the physician and nurses in charge.

With the numerous endorsations which the Institute have to offer it is not surprising that since opening in St. John some four weeks ago they have treated a very large number of cases most successfully, organizations engaged in this work of reformation have become greatly interested in the treatment, and safe it is to predict for the Institute a very bright future in this city in its very commendable work.


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