

The Evening Times-Star

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., MARCH 9, 1926.

WHY "EXPERIMENT?"

The White Star Steamship Company prefers to send its steamers to a Maritime port rather than to Portland, Maine, where they are now going. That is known on the authority of Major Curry, General Manager of the White Star Line's Canadian services.
Why should the company be compelled to send its ships to an alien port in order to get Canadian freight?
It was recently announced that the White Star steamer Regina would call at Halifax only on its mid-April trip, cutting out Portland, and taking its entire cargo at the Nova Scotia port. This is referred to as an "experiment," but there should be no experiment about the arrangement.
Not only the Regina but other White Star steamers which now make Portland their western terminus should come next year to Saint John and Halifax, one to each port, and some of the other, conflicting Portland altogether; and there should not be the slightest difficulty in providing them with the necessary cargo.

The latest revelations regarding this matter only serve to show more clearly than ever how necessary it is that the port of building up American ports with export freight of Canadian origin, and also by taking our imports through American harbors, should cease.

A few days ago in the House of Commons Mr. H. B. Short, the member for Digby, made the statement that the C. N. R. had a contract to supply cargo to the White Star ships at Portland, and he protested against any such policy or practice as un-Canadian and as encouraging and perpetuating a policy most damaging to Canada's economic and national interests. Major Curry, in a statement made public today, denies that any such contract exists between the White Star and the C. N. R., but he says such a contract did exist last year and that it was cancelled. This lets the cat out of the bag very conspicuously. The existence of such a contract had long been suspected, but that it did exist was repeatedly denied. Mark this: that while it may be true that no such contract is in existence today, the C. N. R. is still supplying the White Star with cargo at Portland, contract or no contract, so that the result is the same. Furthermore, Major Curry says it is true that more freight is offered at Portland than at Maritime ports, and that explains why the White Star steamers go there, although the company is endeavoring in every way to foster trade through Canadian ports.

What is the obstacle? Just one, but a fatal one. These ships, seeking Canadian export freight, have to go to Portland in order to load it, because it is not made available to them—as it might be readily made available—at Saint John and Halifax.
There should be no talk of "experiment" in the matter of switching these steamers to Maritime ports next season. Major Curry himself is on record as saying that his company prefers the Maritime ports for two reasons, one patriotic, and the other being the fact that the ships can be handled more cheaply in Maritime harbors than at Portland.

That Halifax and Saint John have the facilities to give these steamers quick despatch requires no demonstration. These harbors are quite as accessible as Portland, and they have an other claim which should not be overlooked, although it has been too ignored by certain of the powers that be, namely: that Halifax and Saint John are Canadian ports, while Portland is not. It is in the United States, and its people, while very admirable folk, pay no taxes in Canada and do not even contribute to the C. N. R. deficits as we do on this side of the line.
It is a monstrous situation in which a British steamship line, whose avowed policy is to use Canadian ports, is compelled to take cargo at Portland, thereby helping to expand that support at the direct expense of our own harbors, and it should no longer be tolerated. The case is one demanding very plain speaking, and it must call for still more plain-spoken discussion until it is corrected.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

The March business letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce notes continued improvement in the country's trade during the last month. Prices for some agricultural products during February were not quite so favorable as in the previous month, but generally the volume of business has been better in several lines of industry and the markets have shown greater stability. Western farmers, owing to the great crop and favorable prices, have continued to reduce debts piled up in former years, and the bank letter notes that the marketing of the balance of the crop will provide additional buying power and continue to have a good influence upon markets all over the country.
The market for lumber manufactured in Eastern Canada is still not encour-

What System Of Civic Government Do You Think Best?

(The second article on Civic Administration in The Times-Star series is published herewith, dealing with the German municipal system. Another form of civic government will be dealt with in an early issue.)

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY.

The cities of Germany are frequently referred to as examples of the highest attainment in civic government, and as far as the physical aspect of cities is concerned this is no doubt a correct view. In city planning, city building, promotion of industrial development, and general management of civic affairs, as in some other spheres of action, the Germans had, prior to the war, attained a degree of efficiency that no other country could claim. In connection it is necessary to premise that the following brief outline of the German system of civic government relates to pre-war conditions, no more recent information being available.

The German system of civic government is similar in some respects to that of Great Britain, but is bureaucratic rather than democratic. It consists of three elements: the Gemeinderat, the Magistrat and the Burgomaster. The Gemeinderat is an elected representative body corresponding approximately to the English City Council, but shorn to a considerable extent of its powers, being much less directly connected with the management of the city's business. The German City Council, like that of England, is a much larger body than is customary for cities of like size in this country. The number of representatives is fixed by law in proportion to population, but there is no limit to the number of representatives. In England, the members of the Council are usually business men of ability and high standing in the community. They are elected by wards or districts for a term of six years, one-third of the number retiring every second year. The Gemeinderat is the final source of power, since every legislative measure must be passed by it and—subject to approval of the Central Government—the appointment of all administrative officials is in its hands. Having, however, created by election and appointment, the Magistrat, all direction and administrative functions are delegated to that body.

The Magistrat is a group of experts consisting of all the salaried heads of departments and a number of unpaid members elected by the Council, forming together a body usually about one-third the size of the Gemeinderat. The Council. The unpaid members are elected by the Council for a term of six years in which the same way as the salaried members by the English City Council, they are either retiring councillors who have rendered good service for a number of years in the legislative body, or men of high standing selected from outside the Council because of their qualifications in the various departments. The Magistrat are strictly executive, advisory and administrative, and they include those which pertain to the Board of School Trustees. The Burgomaster, who is the head of the city, is elected by the Gemeinderat. He is a highly trained official, usually a University graduate, who is specially adapted to his life work. His office more closely corresponds with that of the Mayor in England than that of the Mayor. He presides at meetings of the Magistrat, his function is to respect and suggest to the chairman of a board of directors in a private corporation. While the Burgomaster's legal powers are limited, his influence is great, and if he is a man of vision and foresight, combined with discretion and ability, he can do much to better the city. The desire of each to serve the other, the willingness to concede something as well as claim something, would point the way to safe channels; but these tendencies are too often lacking.

The fact is that success in marriage, like the finest kind of success in other phases of life, is a matter largely of unselfishness and sacrifice. These qualities, if sometimes they can be taught to the would-be navigators, will save the First Year Club its trouble. But as all the world goes sailing, it is a tremendous task.
What Hurts.
(Newcastle, Ind., Courier.)
A solid money-grubber is anybody who grabs more money than you can grab.
What Real Treasure Is.
Choose to leave your children well instructed rather than rich, for the hopes of the learned are better than the riches of the ignorant.—Epictetus.
As Proved Later.
(Brantford Express.)
The best man at a recent wedding in St. Louis was a woman. Many a groom has also found that out—later.

A Gentle British Gibe



Dame Europe: "I used to be so nervous in this district, but now that dear Rover is with me, I feel so safe."
—The Daily Courier (Liverpool).

Poems That Live

DATUR HORA QUIETI

The sun upon the lake is low,
The wild birds hush their song.
The hills have evening's deepest glow,
Yet Leonard tarries long.
Now all whom varied toil and care
From home and love divide,
In the calm sunset may repair
Each to the loved one's side.

The noble dame on turret high,
Who waits her gallant knight,
Looks to the western beam to spy
The flash of armor bright.
The village maid, with hand on brow,
The level ray to shade,
Upon the footpath watches now
For Colin's darkening plaid.

Now to their mates the wild swans row,
By day they swim apart,
And to the thicket wanders slow
The hind beside the hart.
The woodcock at his partner's side
Titters his closing song—
All meet whom day and care divide,
But Leonard tarries long.
—Sir Walter Scott.

The Best of Advice

BY CLARK KINNAIRD

WHAT IS A GENIUS?

EVERY now and then some person is publicly acclaimed a genius, although the chances are that he or she merely happens to be unusual. What is a genius? Properly, a genius is one who is possessed of the highest order of intelligence, and in a "practical" sense, a genius is one who is able to do things which other men cannot do. It is one of the truest of truths that human intelligence of a simple order are very largely, and are variations from one idea to another, and in the same channel. Leonardo di Vinci is known best as a painter, but his notebooks show him to have possessed greatness as an engineer, an inventor, as a philosopher, in all the arts. He is but one instance.

TO PROFESSOR LEYONS is due the greatest credit of having emphatically pointed out in his Principles of Science how the genius of discovery depends altogether on the number of these random notions and guesses which visit the investigator's mind.

THE true genius' mind does not run in the same channel. Leonardo di Vinci is known best as a painter, but his notebooks show him to have possessed greatness as an engineer, an inventor, as a philosopher, in all the arts. He is but one instance.

THE little kid read a sign which said: "Ice cream—Ninety Cents Per Gall." And he wondered how much they charged boys.

FABLES IN FACT.
HE HAD JUST GRADUATED FROM COLLEGE COMMA AND ALL HIS FRIENDS STARTED HANDING HIM ADVICE ABOUT MAKING MONEY PERIOD ONE FRIEND IN PARTICULAR SUMMED IT ALL UP BY SAYING COLON QUOTATION MARK BE HONEST COMMA WORK HARD COMMA AND ABOVE ALL GO OUT FOR THE CHINK PERIOD QUOTATION MARK SO THE VERY NEXT DAY THE GRADUATE STARED COLLECTING WASHING FOR A LAUNDRY PERIOD.
(Copyright, 1926, NEA Service, Inc.)

TEACHER: Johnny, what great change occurred during the World War?
Johnny: Pa bought me a new washboard.

NO ENEMY is quite as bad as you hope.

Few die from overwork but many from overworry.

"I CALL my sweetie Ivory," remarked the Saint John sheik, "because she's so pure."

A CORRESPONDENT wrote as follows: "Dear Editor: Please tell me the address of the most reliable fortune teller."—Anxious.

The editor wisely replied: "Dun & Bradstreet, New York."

SPRAYING destroys all pests, advises the government. Try it on the next book agent.

The fiddler scratched his maple neck.
To fret the mandolin,
The flutist took his joints part,
And the drummer stretched his skin.

YOU can't tell if a man is working too hard or has a radio.

FICKLE FRIENDS.
FOUR years ago she submitted to an operation, and, much to the dismay of her friends, arose two days later.—From the Boston Evening American.

TEACHER: Name all the presidents up to date.
Pupil: I can't remember them all.
Teacher: But I could when I was sixteen years old.
Pupil: Yes, but there were only five then.

PEOPLE complain of the high cost of food but there seems to be just as much indigestion from over-eating as ever.

inations of elements, the sublets of associations of analogy.
"According to the idiosyncrasy of the individual, the scintillations will have one character or another," to use James' words. "They will be salutes of wit and humor; they will be flashes of poetry and eloquence; they will be constructions of dramatic fiction or mechanical device, logical or philosophical abstractions, business projects, or scientific hypotheses, with trains of experimental consequences based thereon; they will be musical sounds, or images of plastic beauty or picturesque, or visions of moral harmony."
"But, whatever their differences may be, they will all agree in this—that their genesis is sudden and, as it were, SPONTANEOUS."
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ation of the American Museum of Natural History, who is organizing another expedition into the Gobi Desert. Ever since his graduation from Beloit College, in Wisconsin, in 1906, Andrews has traveled the world over. In 1908 he tramped in Alaska. Then from the northernmost part of American continent he went as a special naturalist on the U. S. Albatross to the Dutch East Indies, Borneo and Celebes. In 1912 he explored North Korea.

After returning to Alaska in 1913 with the Borden expedition, he was named leader of the Asiatic expeditions of the American Museum of Natural History. He conducted the first one of these to Tibet, China and Borneo in 1916. The second was in North China and outer Mongolia.

The third and most widely known of Andrews' trips in Central Asia in 1921 occupied three years, and he returned with the first dinosaur eggs ever discovered, and the skull and parts of the baluchiterium, largest known mammal.

Some scientists contend that Andrews has conclusively proved that the highlands of Central Asia were the cradle of most of the principal lines of animals, including man. This part of the world was out of water when practically all other land was submerged, so they believe that it was the logical place for prehistoric animals to congregate.

The object of the expedition into Mongolia is to collect more fossils, which Andrews hopes will further substantiate his theory. He is now in field Osborn, president of the Natural History Museum, made 25 years ago, that all evolutionary trails of land mammals lead to Asia.

Automobiles and camels will be used to cross the desert.

Andrews was born at Beloit, Wis., 42 years ago.

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Twenty Years Ago Today

From Times' Files.

THE Saint John Civic Elections Bill was thrown out by the Municipal committee at Fredericton, ending the last of the Citizens' League's attempted reforms.

THE controversy as to whether the North End should be lighted by a city plant or the Saint John Electric Company was being kept alive by divisions of opinion.

THE export business to this date was reported as heavier than the whole of the previous year.

FRESH eggs sold for 18 cents per dozen in the local market.

The Very Idea!

By M. J. Conboy

MEDICINE TIME.
WHENEVER a youngster is ailing a bit, and needs a doctor's advice, you always know, 'twill be thrown a fit—'er medicine isn't so nice.

The glass on the table, with spoon over the top, is ne'er half as bad as they make it. But even though the dose they must down is a drop, they always will fuss when they take it.

That bottle of brown stuff makes little tots fret. Those pills 'er so hard to get down. And yet they are given for tummys, upset, when medicine time comes around.

Of course there are youngsters who never fret—much, but most kids a real fuss are makin', whenever it's time for the tablets and such, that every four hours must be taken.

It may be that havin' to stick to the bed, away from the school work, is sick, but when lots of medicine youngsters are fed, it isn't much fun bein' sick.

Letting someone else do your thinking is just thoughtlessness.

Maybe a fellow calls his wife angel 'cause she's always so happy on something and so never has anything to wear.

If the same button is off of a man's shirt for several weeks in succession he ought to get married—or divorced.

This picture of the modern day. Will show you what is wrong. The young make love much quicker, but it doesn't last as long.

NOW, HONESTLY—One of the easiest things to do, is get sore at a cop.

And the next easiest, is to forget that he is on the job for our own good.

Autoists knock traffic regulations for a goal, and feel insulted if the law catches 'em on the spot.

Pedestrians ignore safety first tips, and blame the lack of protection if they're swiped by an auto.

It's the reason we have traffic officers—to protect all of us.

The average cop is looking out for your interest—what he's paid for. It's to your interest to help him earn his dough.

Sometimes a fellow boasts that he can marry any girl he pleases—and then finds out he doesn't please any of them.

TRY THIS ONE-UP CALLOPHEE.
It depends on how many fellows a girl goes with, how many laps there are to the matrimonial race.

The little kid read a sign which said: "Ice cream—Ninety Cents Per Gall." And he wondered how much they charged boys.

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By JAMES M. BECK.
IF THE World War was waged "to make the world safe for democracy," that struggle was a ghastly failure.

The tendency away from democracy has been greater since the war than during the past 150 years.

Russia has deposed the Czar, but the Soviet government "it set up is antagonistic to democratic ideals.

Italy has accepted a dictatorship which differs only in form from that of the Caesars. France has had several governments in the last year and

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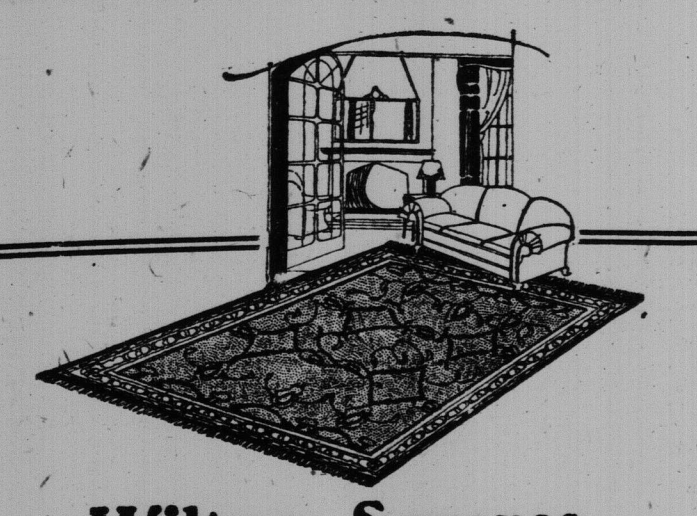
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A. O. SKINNER

58 KING STREET

is drifting toward a dictatorship. Hindenburg recently told the representative of democracy in Germany that if they did not settle their differences he would take the government into his own hands and form a cabinet.

Greece, from whom the western nations borrowed the very word "democracy," has recently accepted a dictatorship. England, more democratic in form than any of the other Western nations, is "on the verge of the social abyss," the Labor party there having lost all faith in political means of accomplishing its ends and having

urged direct action. Woodrow Wilson made a philosophical error in citing the phrase "make the world safe for democracy." That error was represented in the suggestion it contained, that the world existed for democracy.

The truth is that democracy was a means to achieve the common weal. It would be preserved so long as it served that end. It would be rejected when it ceased to serve that end. As the great Teacher of Galilee said, man was not made for the Sabbath. The Sabbath was made for man.

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