

THE EVENING TIMES-STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1924

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RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

The religious education of children has leaped into a prominence in public thought and discussion and effort such as nobody anticipated even a few years ago.

No more striking illustration of the change need be sought than was given in New York last Sunday when a Catholic archbishop, a Jewish rabbi, a prominent Protestant minister, and two judges of the courts met in fellowship to address three thousand teachers and declare religious education of children, each in the faith of his fathers, to be a supreme need of the city and the nation.

This was a remarkable event. The barriers are going down. Not that a Catholic is less a Catholic, a Protestant less a Protestant, or a Hebrew less a Hebrew, but that all of these have come to recognize that without sacrificing their respective faiths they can co-operate in a great and needed work. The world may well strive for more of this mutual understanding and goodwill.

The International Sunday School Council of Religious Education, whose executive met in Chicago last week, does not include Catholics, but its latter co-operate in certain phases of its work which are of mutual value. In one of the reports submitted in Chicago, the General Secretary, Dr. Hugh S. Magill, quoted recent utterances of famous statesmen to show the trend of public thought in relation to religious education. In one of his latest utterances the late Woodrow Wilson said:

"Our civilization cannot survive materially unless it is redeemed spiritually. It can be saved only by becoming permeated with the spirit of Christ, and being made free and happy by the practices that spring out of that spirit."

In one of his last public addresses the late President Harding said: "I tell you, my countrymen, the world needs more of the Christ, the world needs the spirit of the Man of Nazareth. If we could bring into the relationships of humanity the brotherhood that was taught by Christ we would have a restored world."

President Coolidge, in a recent signed statement, said: "If this country is to meet successfully the problems confronting it, there must be first of all greater recognition of the spiritual side of life; the obligation we owe to use our power and strength for the general welfare and for the redemption of humanity."

Mr. Lloyd George, in one of his speeches in the United States, said: "The wounds of the world are bleeding, and they never can be healed by any material thing. The only remedy is that healing and brotherhood which emanates from the Gospel of Christ." Former President Taft, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has said: "Whatever our opinions on secular education, all agree that education in religion and morals is essential to the welfare of the nation."

Commenting on these utterances Dr. Magill himself says: "To accomplish the purposes which these statesmen have declared must be accomplished if our civilization is to endure, greater emphasis must be placed on the religious training of the children of today. Christian ideals can best be made dominant in life and character through the Christian nurture and training of childhood and youth."

To this end the work of the International Council, the World's Sunday School Association, and Catholic and Jewish organizations is directed, and the great meeting in New York was in co-operative effort based on mutual respect and understanding. When Mr. Lavelle referred to "our Protestant brethren" he swept aside in three words a barrier of prejudice and indicated a new vision for men or every faith.

The need of a keener and more widespread recognition of spiritual values has been grimly emphasized by social conditions since the end of the war. It may be that in this respect Christian communities may learn something from Japan. Viscount Shibusawa, a great philanthropist of that country says:

"I am a Confucianist. There are a lot of things about Christianity which you preach that I do not understand. A lot of things you do look like foolishness to me. But there are two things in your programme that are an outstanding appeal to me. One is your Bible. One was given to me years ago, and I have read some of it nearly every day since. It is the greatest book ever written. I wish there was a copy in every home in Japan. The other thing is the Sunday school, where young and old gather together to study this book. I wish every person in Japan had the opportunity to attend a Sunday school. It would be the greatest thing for business integrity and morality that could possibly happen."

PUBLICITY PAYS

An effort is now being made to increase membership in the New Brunswick Tourist Association. That is one means of getting some funds for publicity purposes, and the response should be general. The president of the Victoria, B. C. Publicity Bureau gave some figures in his annual report the other day to illustrate the value of tourist traffic. He said: "During the past year over 14,000 visitors to Victoria have called at the Bureau. Estimating that 10 per cent. of the visitors to Victoria call at the bureau, this gives us over 1,400 visitors to the city. That this figure is very conservative will be allowed when you hear that one hotel alone had nearly 28,000 guests during 1923. Estimating the total per capita expenditure of these tourists at the very small sum of \$10, we find that over \$14,000,000 of new money came to Victoria from this source."

But Victoria derives another benefit, for the report goes on: "As an outcome of the big campaign for tourists and, of course, settlers, people now residing and paying taxes in this district have been attracted by the bureau from the following places: Bath, Birmingham, Wiltshire, England; Edinburgh, Scotland; Kilkenny, Ireland; Guernsey, Channel Islands; Shanghai and Hangchow, China; Yokohama, Japan; Calgary, Grande Prairie and Edmonton, Alberta; Rosetown and Kenora, Saskatchewan; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Nelson and Enderby, B. C.; and Condon, Oregon. Since July 3rd inquiries have been received from people who state that they are seriously considering coming to live in Victoria or taking up land as near the city as possible."

The Victoria and Island Publicity Bureau spent over \$32,000 last year, of which the city granted \$20,000. The bureau has representatives in Seattle, Portland, Spokane and Southern California to solicit tourists and give information, especially to motorists. The bank clearings in Victoria in July and August last year were \$1,545,782 greater than in June and September, and it is declared that tourist traffic explains the difference. Publicity brings to Victoria not only tourists but settlers who become taxpayers. It does the same in the State of Maine. Why not in New Brunswick?

THE TARIFF ISSUE

In an article headed "Making Canada an Adjunct," of the United States of course, the Toronto Mail and Empire says:

"On the other side of the boundary line there is a sustained demand for labor at good wages, while on this side of the same line many thousands of people are unable to obtain steady employment. What is the cause of this difference? If the United States has great natural resources, excellent and extensive transportation system, and everything else to attract capital and population, has not Canada like advantages? It has all the conditions for prosperity that the United States has, save one. It has not a tariff that gives adequate protection to home industry. Now its people are leaving it in hundreds of thousands annually because they have not a chance to make a living at home. The tariff odds are too heavily against Canada."

This doctrine may be acceptable to a certain extent in Central Canada, where manufactures so largely for the other provinces, but what would be the result of a higher tariff in the Maritime Provinces, so long as freight rates deprive our manufacturers of a market? It is perfectly clear, however, from the utterances of Conservative leaders and the Conservative press that the tariff is to be made the chief issue in the next federal elections.

The prairie provinces are determined to have the Hudson Bay railway finished. The Peace River country demands a railway service. Vancouver is out for port development on a very large scale. The voice of the west grows louder and more insistent. Over against the cry for reduced expenditure the Government must place for consideration the demands for great public works. What chance have the Maritime Provinces to secure needed and even long promised improvements of a national character?

The Toronto Globe says: "There are over fifty million bushels of wheat in store at the head of the Lakes. The Canadian National might well experiment on an all-rail winter and spring haul to Quebec to relieve the pressure. Wheat at Quebec would be readily available at the opening of St. Lawrence navigation." Quebec in the spring may be all right, but what is the matter with St. John this winter?

Dr. Kierstead strongly advocates juvenile courts and a provincial Home for defective children. His plea for justice to the children of unmarried

parents is equally strong and well-founded.

The Ottawa Citizen paints this somewhat gloomy picture of conditions in that city: "There are estimated to be upwards of 4,000 men out of work in Ottawa at this moment. Thousands of women and children in the city are going without many things which the more fortunate count as necessities, which means that of any sort of work of a public and private character is not provided, official action will need to be taken to provide doles to these families, whether in cash or kind."

The announcement that the British dock-workers' strike had ended proved to have been premature. The weekend closes in deep anxiety, although hope is entertained that next week will bring better news.

The Council of Women does well in its decision to take a census of the women in this city who should have mothers' allowances. The report will be of great interest and value.

Press Comment

LABOR AND BRAINS.

(Toronto Globe.) The general opinion that the members of the Labor party in the British House of Commons have plenty of brains is confirmed by an analysis of their educational qualifications made in The London Spectator.

Of the 191 members, 134 were educated at elementary schools, but while two-thirds of these left day school at ages varying from 9 to 13 years old, nearly all of the 184 continued their education by correspondence, classes and lectures given by the Workers' Educational Association and the Labor colleges, and also by passing trade union scholarships to Ruskin College and Oxford. Twenty-six Labor members have had secondary and higher education, and the remaining 31 members have had education at universities, including military and medical colleges. Thirty-seven of them are members of professions, 8 being teachers, 7 journalists, 7 barristers, 3 authors, 4 lecturers, 4 doctors and 2 ministers. It is quite likely that Labor members who obtained their education under great difficulties appreciated it and profited by it more than many who were born with silver spoons in their mouths.

MODERATE MR. MACDONALD. (New York Herald.)

Performance usually lags in the rear of promise. Ramsay MacDonald is not by any means the first head of a government to find it inexpedient even to try to put into execution the policies advocated during election campaigns. The clamor raised for a capital levy is to be stifled in the cotton wool of an expert committee to study the best means of raising about a more equitable distribution of wealth. Nationalization of the mines and distributing services has been dropped. It does not even have a committee appointed to give it decent burial. His budget will not include any sensational reforms. When Labor candidates first stood for election they polled 60 per cent. It has taken the party thirty-six years to increase its poll to four and a half million, and it still is in an almost two to one minority. MacDonald, who has brains and historical vision, knows well that his advent to power is accidental. He appreciates to the full that his Ministry must pass through the mill of the wildest of controversial legislation, but he is also fully alive to the great political and administrative education his Ministers, his followers in Parliament and the rank and file of the party are receiving through Labor being in office.

The arrival of socialist labor in power does not mean that Great Britain has reached the day of social revolution. It is, however, a milestone on the road toward it.

GERMANY TODAY.

(New York Herald.) Germany can point to very great improvement in conditions during the past six months. The contrast is indeed remarkable. Last summer ominous cracks all over the Reich edifice forecast the complete collapse of the political building. A frankly monarchist dictatorship installed itself in Bavaria and defied the authority of the Berlin Government. Saxon Communists threatened reactionary Bavaria with civil war, and dictatorial powers had to be sought in order to maintain the power of the Reich itself. Passive resistance had to be abandoned and the Ruhr and Rhineland were told that they would have to get along as best they could without further help from Germany. Peaceful towns of the Rhineland became the stage for the grotesque but grim antics of the ragged rebels of the Rhineland republic. The mark had crashed into chaos. Today the picture is much less gloomy. The rentenmark has so far kept steady. Trade shows a general improvement. The attempt to sever the Rhineland from the Reich has been brought to naught by the steady resistance of the people. The Hitler-Ludendorff monarchist rising has come to an ignominious end in a beer garden. Reich authority has been restored in Saxony. Von Kahr has withdrawn, leaving of his dictatorship in Bavaria nothing but the pleasing memory of a 20 per cent. reduction in the price of beer. Von Seeckt, the military dictator of Germany, has placed his resignation in the hands of the Government.

All these changes would be welcome to those who, like Dawes, believe that it is necessary to help Germany to her feet before any real reparations can be expected, provided, of course, that Germany, as health slowly comes back, honestly means to devote her strength to settling her just debts. The mere fact that internal dissension has come to an end is in itself a far step toward the unity of the Reich, which figures first on Stresemann's list of essential elements of a settlement, but if, as dispatches from the Berlin bureau of The New York Herald clearly indicate, the unity achieved only registers the triumph of German nationalism, and that it, together with the power acquired by other improvements, is to be used in reactionary opposition to the salvage measures proposed by the Dawes committee, then Germany would be better without it.

WHEN TWILIGHT COMES.

(Kansas City Times.) 'Tis not the cold, gray clouds that hover low,
Nor drifting leaves that crush beneath my tread,
Nor dreary winter winds that ebb and flow
In solemn cadence through the pines overhead
That makes me miss you so. When June was here
And all the landscape gladdened at her touch,
And happy-throated birds sang sweet and clear,
I missed you, dear, as much.

Souls have a comradeship, and when from mine
Your own passed into that eternal peace,
That was your heritage by law divine
I did not grudge the going, for release
Meant higher life for you. But when for you
The things of earth forever slipped away,
I only asked I might be strong, and do
My duty day by day.

When twilight comes, like some pale nun in gray,
To bring to weary hearts refreshing sleep,
Then to the tension snapped, the strength of day
Crushed by old memories as I sit and weep;
And when sometimes I feel unexpressed
The need of you who answered every call,
I chide me then that I should selfish be
And smile, through tears, to think that after all
How well it is with thee!

—Margaret Tackett Forsee.

LIGHTER VEIN.

Mr. Benham—"You didn't have a wint' to say when you came in last night?"
Benham—"Well, I couldn't talk to both of you at once."

His Facial Expression
Her mother—"Come away from that alligator, dear. He'd eat you with one bite."
Little Elsie—"He won't hurt me, mother. Don't you see him smiling at me?"

Too Bad!
His Friend—"I hear you failed in your efforts to swim the English channel?"
The Human Fish—"Yes. It was very awkward. Just as I was nearing the French coast, I discovered that I had forgotten my passports and had to turn back."

That Surplus Tax
More money? No. The rich man said, I really do not care to make it.
Too large a profit now I dread,
Because the government will take it.
—Detroit Free Press.

Old But Always Good
A young lady sat next to a distinguished bishop at a church dinner. She was rather awed by the bishop's presence. For some time she hesitated to speak to him. Finally, seeing some bananas passed, she seized the opportunity to start conversation with him and said:

"I beg your pardon, but are you fond of bananas?"
The bishop was slightly deaf, and leaning toward her, replied:
"Pardon me, but what did you say?"
"I said," repeated the young lady, blushing furiously, "do you like bananas?"

The bishop pondered the question gravely for a moment, and then answered: "It is a curious question, but if you wish my honest opinion, I have always preferred the old-fashioned night shirt."

MORE SMALLPOX IN RESTIGOUCHE
Campbellton, Feb. 22.—Two cases of smallpox have been discovered at Maltais Siding, on the International division of the C. N. R. Dr. Marchand and sanitary inspector have the cases in hand. These cases are in New Brunswick because of the laxness of the United States officials. It is alleged. There was a case discovered in a lumber camp in Maine. Before the authorities got on the job and quarantined the camp, about 10 men had escaped. Two found their way to Maltais Siding, where the disease broke out. These two cases have nothing to do with the case reported two weeks ago.

WOMAN IS HELD FOR KILLING MAN
Ottawa, Feb. 22.—Mrs. Emeline Robillard, of St. Sixte, Que., was today committed to stand her trial at the March term of the Hull county court of King's Bench for the murder of Albert Turcott at her home on Feb. 9 by shooting him with a rifle, when he was allegedly attempting to affect a forced entrance to the house.

Mrs. Robillard will have to remain in jail until bail is granted, application for which will be made on Monday.

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HALIFAX TAXES ARE CLIMBING

As was pointed out in this column yesterday, says the Halifax Echo, the estimate of total expenditure for carrying on the civic business of Halifax was:

1914-15 \$668,473.65
1923-24 1,971,523.23

An increase of ... \$1,203,049.58
Now, of course, some of this increase was uncontrollable, some of it was due to extravagance, some to incompetence, some to theft and so on,—we need not for the moment attempt to apportion the blame.

But the fact is that taxes have increased from \$10 to \$12 per head of population in 1914-15 to \$30 or \$35 per head of population in 1923-24.

Every baby in Halifax is burdened at birth, with its proportionate responsibility of providing from \$30 to \$35 a year in taxes for the city treasury.

Shouldn't that fact make every citizen open his eyes and consider what he is going to do about it? The Halifax Echo believes that the City Council, at present constituted, should make no new appointments to important positions until it is determined what the future system of civic government should be. The Echo believes that the present system of civic government has failed to secure the results the citizens have a right to expect.

Don't Dose a Cold—Use Vicks

External Treatment With Vaporizing Salve is Best.

Mr. Alex McDougall, Box 65, Regent street, North Sydney, Nova Scotia writes: "I had had cold in my head, I tried many remedies, but had no relief until I used Vicks. It is also the best salve I ever used for a cold in the chest. Put some Vicks VapoRub on your chest, cover with a flannel and you have a sure remedy. For a cold in the head, melt a little VapoRub and inhale the vapors. In a short time your cold will be gone."

Vicks VapoRub is an externally applied vaporizing salve. While it acts like a liniment or plaster, it is also inhaled as a vapor, and so gets into the throat and lungs immediately. The cold is often broken up overnight. Vicks is the modern direct treatment for all cold troubles, the successor to goose grease, camphorated oil, liniments, poultices and plasters.

Used for croup and children's colds, Vicks gives remarkably quick results and also avoids nauseating internal dosing. Just as good for adults and for skin inflammations, such as cuts, burns, bruises, bites, stings.

At all drug stores 50c a jar. For a free leaflet size package, write Vicks Chemical Co., 434 St. Paul St., W., Montreal, P. Q.

Though Vicks is new in Canada it has been used in the States Over 17 million jars used yearly.

FIRST LIBERAL WHIP ARRIVES
Ottawa, Feb. 22.—The first of the party whips to arrive for the session reached Ottawa today in the person of G. W. Kye, M. P., for Cape Breton South and Richmond, and chief Government whip. Mr. Kye said he had some work in connection with the House of Commons to do before the opening next Thursday. He is accompanied by Mrs. Kye.

VISITING OFFICIAL SPEAKS.
There was a good attendance in St. Vincent's Auditorium, last evening, when the members of the four local associations of waterfront workers listened to address delivered by A. J. Chiopek, the international president of the I. L. A. The speaker talked on working and trade conditions. J. J. Donovan, president of the L'Association des Employes, presided at the meeting and members of the executives of the four locals were seated on the platform with him.

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The inventor, O. K. Johnson, 248 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.

Small balloons are used by many weather stations to chart the upper air for weather forecasters.

Of the total area of 3,026,789 square miles of the United States, 53,915 square miles is water, exclusive of the Great Lakes.

German inventors are endeavoring to perfect an airplane to weigh 1,000 tons, designed to carry passengers across the Atlantic.

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