

# The Evening Times-Star

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ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 14, 1924

## MR. CARVELL'S SUCCESSOR.

Referring to the death of Hon. Frank B. Carvell, the Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Gazette says much more interest is being displayed over the appointment of his successor as head of the Railway Commission than over the vacant Chief Justiceship. He says a strong man is required, and adds that owing to the feeling of dissatisfaction in the Maritime Provinces with the small salary attached to the chief commissionership, it would be dangerous to deprive this part of Canada of a representative on the Railway Commission. This correspondent says, "It is certain that either the chief of the railway commission or the successor of the Hon. W. E. Nantel on the board will come from either New Brunswick or Nova Scotia." He says the small salary attached to the chief commissionership is not an inducement to a leading lawyer with a remunerative practice. It is the view of this correspondent that the appointment must be made immediately, to give the new commissioner time to familiarize himself with the Crow's Nest Pass rates, which came up on appeal on Sept. 17. The Ottawa Journal, discussing the same question, declares that no new appointment should be made from the outside, and that the Railway Commission is quite large enough without a quite hardly shared by the Government. The Montreal Gazette's correspondent suggests that the chief commissioner may be offered to Chief Justice McKenna and Quebec furnish the successor to Hon. Mr. Nantel.

## THE SUDAN TROUBLE.

There may be much truth in the suggestion that the disturbances in the Sudan have been fomented by Egyptians in order to strengthen the hand of the Egyptian Premier in his conference in London with the British Government. Egyptian problems and Egypt's claim to the Sudan. What appeared to be a reliable report regarding sentiment in the Sudan, published not long ago, declared that the people were quite satisfied with their present relations with Britain and did not desire to come under the control of Egypt. No doubt there are restless spirits who seek to arouse dissatisfaction, but if the Premier of Egypt believes the fear of trouble will cause Britain to renounce her responsibility to the Sudanese people he gravely misinterprets the spirit of the British Empire. Egypt is under obligations to Great Britain such as she can never repay. If today Egypt is a nation with a government of her own it is because Great Britain restored order, took hold of the finances of the country, and patiently educated the people to the point of self-government. This work, carried on through a long period of years, was interrupted over and over again by agitators, who, if they had their way, would have turned the British out and brought chaos back to Egypt. To British enterprise and British law is due the improved conditions in the Sudan, and the interests of that region can best be served by a continuation of the relations now existing. If the vaulting ambition of Egypt forces the issue, the British Government and people will not waver aside nor abandon the Sudan to the mercies of misrule.

## A GLOOMY PROSPECT.

Reports from Newfoundland have hitherto conveyed the impression that the Ancient Colony was well on the road to more prosperous conditions than had prevailed for some years, but if the St. John's Advocate is an authority the conditions have changed for the worse and the outlook is not at all bright. In a long article in which it declares that neither the country nor the Government can view the general situation with anything but concern, the Advocate says:—"Two months ago, the general outlook was most promising; the fishery season had opened encouragingly, the fishery was being more vigorously prosecuted than last year, large numbers of men who had deserted the fishery last year for foreign fields had returned, the hopes of a large catch and good firm market prices were creative of a general and healthy tone, the lumber industry was absorbing more and more workingmen, the fishermen and other workmen were feeling the benefit of the past Government's action in removing \$600,000 from taxation on such necessities as flour, beef, pork, molasses, kerosene and gasoline. In short, there were reasons to hope that the post-war depression that had convulsed Newfoundland, as it had most countries of the world, was happily past and that the future would see welcomed prosperity. There has been a change, a very apparent change. The Government and country must now realize that the signs of the times are not the prosperity that we had reason, two months ago, to expect. The Government and country must be prepared to face a situation, among fishermen and the working classes generally, that will demand once again special measures on the part of the Government, measures which may be just as regrettable but equally as imperative as when such wholesale assistance had to be given to the people by the Liberal Government. If we read the signs correctly, unless there is an early improvement in the fishery situation, the Government must devise measures for assisting thousands of our people over the winter. There are over seven hundred unemployed in St. John's today. Sooner or later, the Government must deal with the problem of providing work for these men, whether by rock-shed or other forms of labor construction work. But that number will be small in comparison with the numbers of fishermen, who, having toiled all the summer and got nothing, will be looking vainly for the means of earning enough to buy their winter's livelihood."

It is true that the St. John's Advocate is bitterly opposed to the existing Government; but, making due allowance for partisan exaggeration, it seems fair to assume that the prospect is not as encouraging as it was, and that the island is facing a rather difficult situation. There is one bright spot, however, and it is the scene of the great Humber development, which is now employing upwards of six thousand men. Of this the Advocate says:—"The Humber Valley hydro electric scheme is now an accomplished fact and the immense natural resources of the West Coast of Newfoundland will at last be opened up. Thousands of acres of spruce and fir stretching along the Humber and inland to Grand, Deer and Sandy Lakes are being harvested for their valuable papermaking woods. Hand in hand with logging operations will go an adequate re-forestation policy which will make the supply of timber inexhaustible. A paper mill of four hundred tons per day capacity is being built at Corner Brook."

The Humber project involves the digging of a canal one hundred feet wide at the bottom and eight miles long, between Grand Lake and Deer Lake; a huge dam, seventy feet high, to raise the level of Grand Lake twenty-seven feet; the construction of banks at two low places on the canal, and the erection of the power-house at Deer Lake. It is an immense undertaking, and as the Advocate says, will make possible a great industrial development on the west coast of Newfoundland.

The Ottawa Journal says: "Fighting Frank" Carvell was one of the links with the parliamentary tradition that knew such doughty warriors as Foster, Cartwright, Blake, Chapleau and others of their temperament. Opposition nowadays are more of the writing-room variety, stressing the amenities of public life and drawing little distinction between political and party warfare. It is, superficially, more dignified; but it is infinitely less interesting, and perhaps less beneficial to the public weal.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates Canada's wheat crop this year at 282,000,000 bushels, compared with 474,000,000 bushels last year. An earlier estimate placed this year's crop at 318,000,000 bushels, but this was reduced to 300,000,000 bushels and now there is a further reduction. Since the world's crop generally is short, this means that the Canadian farmers will get a good price. Alberta farmers last year got nearly \$38,000,000 for their wheat. This is an illustration of what wheat means to the West.

Chancellor Marx of Germany said yesterday that he believed the London Conference would be successful on all points. He said the commercial treaty to be made with France would be of the highest importance to both countries. The London conference has undoubtedly been a great success. Difficulties and obstructions have been brushed aside and the European outlook is vastly improved.

There is every prospect of an impressive Made-in-St. John exhibit at the coming fair. It should be representative of every industry, large and small. Our own people do not know how many different articles are made in the city.

Presumably the Hebridean visitors touring the Maritime Provinces will come to St. John. A very hearty welcome should be accorded them, and much information about the city and province given them.

This has been a great summer for baseball in St. John, but when general athletic sports to be taken up as they should be.

Vancouver expects to handle a hundred million bushels of this year's wheat crop. How much will St. John handle?

## Press Comment

### AIRSHIP SERVICES.

(Toronto Mail and Empire)  
Commercial aviation has been encouraged and assisted financially in Great Britain by the British Government for several reasons. In the first place a strong commercial fleet of airships and airplanes may be of great value in the development of naval and military air forces just as the British mercantile marine has been of inestimable value to the Royal Navy. The commercial air service may produce air faring men just as the merchant shipping service has produced seafaring men. Moreover, the airship has become a factor in transportation. Air routes between Britain and the continent have been established and over them airplanes carrying passengers and merchandise ply regularly. The several companies operating these services not long ago merged with the approval of the British Government and the corporation so formed received financial aid from the Government. In France, a large fleet of commercial airplanes has been built up. In the United States, the Government has not only taken a foster passenger and freight transport by air. For some time it has been employing airplanes, however, in the carriage of mails across the continent and quite recently established a regular air mail service by machines flying day and night. That service has proved a success and, together with the experiences of the United States airmen now attempting to fly around the world, has led the United States Government to contemplate the inauguration of a mail service between New York and Peking, China. On that route machines with engines developing 8,500 horsepower and capable of making 100 miles an hour would be employed and would fly by way of Canada, Alaska, the Aleutian Islands and Japan to their destination.

In Canada, the airplane has been used commercially for several purposes. Certain lumber companies and the Governments of some of the provinces have found such craft valuable adjuncts of their forest protection services. The Ontario Government recently acquired a fleet of airplanes which is used to make observations over forest areas and to give warnings of forest fires. Scaplanes are also used in a few sections to carry passengers and freight between points where railways are lacking. A company, for example, has established an air harbor with moorings and refueling facilities at Haliburton and operates scaplanes between that town and the Rouman mining field of Quebec, Gowdams, Matibouchan and other districts. Passengers arriving by railway in Haliburton can travel thence to the Rouman field, a distance of 85 miles, in about half an hour by hydroplane. Were the hydroplane not available to them, such passengers would be compelled to travel by canoe and would spend two days or more on the journey. More than two hundred and fifty passengers and ten tons of freight have been transported by the air route from Haliburton to the mining districts. The service there provided is typical of the use which can be made of airplanes in a country like Canada. The air craft cannot compete with the railway in the settled portions of the Dominion. There are, however, vast areas in which railways have not yet been constructed. In some of these areas are communities engaged in the exploitation of natural resources of the country or new mining fields to which prospectors and others desire to go. To such isolated places the airplane can give speedy access.

## THE ENGLISH AND SPORT.

(Ottawa Journal)  
Tommy Gibbons and Jack Bloomfield, in a prize fight at Wembley, drew the largest crowd, it is said, that ever witnessed a ring battle in Europe. Earl and Duke, Potentate and Peasant, rubbed shoulders to see two men neither of whom is at the pinnacle of the rope arena.

There is something impressive about the Englishman's devotion to sport. And while that devotion has its critics, it is a mighty lot to be said for it. A great American recently said that no nation could stand against the centralized will of the English people. At times of crisis, he declared, the voice and mind of the English people were like the voice of one man.

In the world of England, there is this unanimity: the English people owe much to such festivals as the Boat Race, the cup Final, and the Derby. On these days all Englishmen think of the same thing at the same time. But in 1914, when the issue of war was hung in the air, England knew that the people who could achieve unanimity on Derby Day, or at a boat race, or a great prize fight, would be the same composite whole in the face of a great crisis.

Derby Day, Boat Race Day, love of sport for sport's sake, are essentially and unchangeably English. The way England accepted war in 1914 was strangely and undeniably English. And before critics condemn the Englishman's devotion to sport, they should study to see if perhaps there is not a deeper meaning in it all than some superficial commentators would believe.

And there is one thing further about the English sportsman: he is a player as well as a spectator. "Bleacheritis" which has come to be one of the accepted diseases of America, and which, unfortunately, is not unknown in Canada, makes no headway in England. It may be cricket, it may be golf, football, tennis, or just plain walking—but just as sure as he takes his beer or his whiskey and soda or his afternoon tea, the individual Englishman plays at something and thus protects himself from mental and physical soggyneess. That is why a competent repellent Englishman, whether in city or country, is as rare as a red Indian on the Island of Manhattan.

## BEYOND THE POLITICIANS.

But whatever works out of the elections, we shall have on our hands in November and after the same problems as now, and the same need to know why so many of us every year go to asylums for mental treatment, and why crimes of violence and homicide abound so, especially among the young. Our world needs something to shape conduct. Science tries to do it, but it does not succeed. There must be something else, and possibly it will come by putting religion into religion, though that is not a feat that can be accomplished by main strength, or even by organization and bloc politics.—Edward S. Martin, in Harper's Magazine for August.

## HERE ARE MORE OF WEMBLEY WONDERS

The Hong Kong restaurant serves an 11-course dinner costing \$4. It is described as the Prince of Wales Menu and is served by Chinese waiters on pearl inlaid tables, to the plaintive music of a Chinese string orchestra.

The largest sheet of plate glass in the world is exhibited in the door of the Palace of Engineering.

The mystery of My Lady's silk frock is explained in the Hong Kong Section where silkworms are seen spinning the silk. Chinese girls then weave it into garments which are sold.

A vase valued at \$12,500, and only eleven inches in height, is shown in the Hong Kong Section alongside another vase of great antiquity priced at \$2,000.

Beautiful tortoiseshell is among the attractions in the West Indian Section. Combs, boxes, and cases are displayed. The Moa, a giant bird, twice as tall as a man, is among the wonders in New Zealand. This bird is roamed Moeriland about the time when the first white men went there.

Australian apples, brought across the world, are sold in the Australian pavilion. 170 tons were sold the first month. Tut-Ankh-amen's tomb, perfectly reproduced, is among the attractions in the Amusement Park.

The Teak wood Pagoda in the centre of the Burma Pavilion has seven roofs. A distinction allowed only to royalty in Burma.

Pottery, apparently frail and breakable, yet elastic and able to bounce when thrown on the ground, is shown in the British Guiana Pavilion. It is made from tree sap.

Among the sights of Australian life is a perfectly reproduced submarine peering out from a diver at work. The South Africa pavilion has a diamond industry. Visitors see the diamonds being washed from the clay in the West African Pavilion.

In Sarawak Pavilion there is an interesting model of a ship loading oil into her hold through submarine pipes. The Palace of Arts includes period rooms which show in fashion of British furniture from 1760 up to the present day.

The coal mine, in the Amusement Park, extending for a quarter of a mile, is a perfect replica of a coal mine, with all the pit ponies actually working. The stadium is awe-inspiring, even when nothing is happening within its vast amphitheatre. It is twice the size of the Coliseum and it holds 110,000 people.

Over twenty tons of music are being used by the massed choirs in their concert. Ten thousand singers perform under Dr. Harris.

Tropical trees, transplanted to the Wembley gardens, are heated by electricity beneath the earth to counteract the severe London climate.

The Aquarium in the Amusement Park uses 50,000 gallons of water brought specially from the Dogger Bank.

The Samoan House, to the right of the New Zealand pavilion, covers 1,000 square feet and is built by Samoans without a nail. It comes from the island where Robert Louis Stevenson lived.

The Bermuda Pavilion is a "typical" house in which Tom Moore lived and worked.

Actual rubber trees, with the invaluable products from their sap are features of the Malayan Pavilion.

Among the strange exhibits at Wembley is one illustrating the use of castles, the basic product of milk. Here the miracle of making umbrellas handles out of milk is illustrated.

The Pavilion includes an actual Buddhist shrine, with the God Buddha in Alabaster. Here the Burmese visitors to Wembley "display" their shoes and worship the pale god of their people.

Bird's nest soup, lichen and shrimp's fins are among the delicacies sold at the Hong Kong restaurant.

The world's largest elephant head displays its magnificent tusks in the Egyptian Pavilion.

The world's first never-stop railway, running on an endless screw thread, is among the wonders of Wembley.

Trianon de Cunha, the Empire's loneliest island, has a show in the South African Pavilion. Among its exhibits is a bird which has been kept in a cage for 100 years.

## NOWHERE LAND IN SIGHT.

(Winifred Tasker, in London Sunday Times)  
Oh! the creaking of the timbers in the midwatch of the night,  
The joy to be at sea again and nowhere land in sight!

Only the broad green waters and the wheeling gulls that cry,  
With a long white trail behind you and above the changing sky.

It at eve the mist descended, shutting out one half the sea,  
And the screen played a loud tune, 'twas a joyous song to me—  
It meant you were aboard ship, that you trod the deck again,  
With a heart as light as Drake's was when he sailed the Spanish Main.

For the sea was England's lover, since the old days of the Flood,  
And all men born of England feel the sea's stir in their blood:  
So the dark waves at your port-hole dashing all the night,  
Oh! they sing a merry lullaby at "No-where land in sight."

—LIGHTER VEIN.  
All Right  
"Did you get home all right last night, sir?" said the bus conductor.  
"Of course—why not?" asked the passenger.

"Well, sir, when you got up to give your seat to that lady you were the only people in the bus."

Proved to Be a Mistake.  
Keeper—"Didn't you see that notice, 'No Fishing Here'?"  
Fisherman—"Yes, but it's wrong. I have caught half a dozen already."

Corrected.  
Teacher—"Jobby, how many times have you whispered today?"  
Hobby—"None."

Teacher—"Willie, what should he have said?"  
Willie—"Twice."

Gently Hinted.  
A friend of Sam Johnson's met Sam, drowned in gloom, leaving his girl's house.  
"What's the matter, Sam?" he asked.  
"Did you girl turn you down?"  
"No," replied Sam. "Not precisely, but she said, 'I'm afraid she's giving to you.'"

"Well, don't get discouraged so easy. Why is you afraid she's giving to you?"  
"She done married Zack Egg yesterday."

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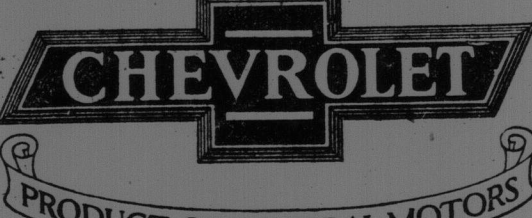
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## 25 HAMILTONIANS COMING.

E. V. Ilsey, president of the Hamilton, Ont., Canadian Club, has sent word that he will be an official delegate from his club to the annual convention of the Association of Canadian Clubs to be held here Sept. 9, 10 and 11. He expects to bring 25 Hamiltonians with him.

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