

The Evening Times-Star

The Evening Times-Star is printed at 23-27 Canterbury street, every evening (Sunday excepted) by New Brunswick Publishing Co., Ltd., J. D. McKenna, President.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 20, 1924

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

A feature of Canada's financial advance is the extent to which the various kinds of bonds issued in this country are bought outside our boundaries. The confidence felt by Canadians in home investments is proved constantly by their steadily increasing purchases of bonds representing native enterprises of one kind or another, the total today being vastly in excess of such investments in the pre-war period, and the faith of our own people in this respect is reflected to a great degree by the growing sum put into our securities by investors in other countries, notably the United States.

An example of this trend, and a very striking one, is to be found in the schedule of bonds held by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York at the end of 1923. That company is one of the largest of the world's investors. It owned on December 31 of last year a total of bonds worth \$614,624,000, and of these nearly \$88,000,000 were Canadian, some thirteen per cent. of the total, and considerably more Canadian than American bonds in proportion to population. Of this \$88,000,000 in Canadian investments Dominion, provincial and municipal bonds or debentures amounted to \$74,000,000. With the exception of Nova Scotia every province figured in the list. The sum of \$38,000,000 represented Victory loans. Ontario government securities to the tune of \$18,000,000 and Toronto debentures exceeding \$4,000,000 were included. The Canadian railway bonds in the schedule amounted to more than \$4,000,000, among these being half a million of Canadian National equipment bonds and some Canadian Northern mortgages bearing the guarantee of Manitoba.

The Metropolitan's Canadian holdings are but one example, though the greatest, of the extent to which outside investors seeking safe and conservative sources of a good yield turn in these days to Canada. The Canadian finds today in his own country inviting opportunities for every class of investment for savings or surplus, large or small, and the number of available securities of attractive quality is growing rapidly as government and private enterprise increase the pace of national development.

"WORLD-SHAKING HAPPENINGS."

It is a curious development of international politics that M. Herriot, who is expected to become Premier of France early in June, should tread on the toes of the United States at this time, when the Americans are being urged to take a greater and more direct part in the solution of Europe's problems. The business of Japanese exclusion occupies the stage at Washington today as a leading and dangerous issue of far-reaching consequences, and M. Herriot, who is an internationalist, selected this particular question as the subject of an article in a Paris journal of May 15. That is to say, it is evident was written before the French elections, before the author was announced to the world as a probable premier, but published afterward. And in it he referred to the American exclusion bill as one of perilous import, asserting that "world-shaking happenings may occur," if Western nations persist in such a course.

He does not directly challenge the right of the United States to say what immigrants it shall receive or refuse, but the inference is not to be mistaken. "We are wrong," he asks, "when we said that the decision of the United States was grave and that France, now mistress of Indo-China, would make a mistake if she did not interest herself in that decision?" This language began to awaken sharp replies as soon as the cables carried it to a country now exceedingly sensitive on the Japanese issue. "Just what does M. Herriot mean?" American publicists are asking "by saying that France should interest herself? How would she do it? Are we to understand that Japanese objection to the exclusion of its nationals would be seconded by France because of her interests in Indo-China?"

The Herriot utterance is fine ammunition for the American group which insists that the United States shall avoid the League of Nations and, indeed, refuse to the greatest possible extent any participation in European affairs other than attending to the collection of the war debts due from its several European creditors. "M. Herriot's argument," says one writer, "appears to be that the Japanese should be given their own way in the premises because they are determined to have it in the end, an argument which we cheerfully leave to him. There is a good chance that he may be Premier of the French Government, and in any case he is going to play a leading part. If these were his opinions a few days before the elections, they probably remain the same after it. It does not take much imagination to picture what would be his influence and what its direction were he given a

Press Comment

GLORIFYING CRIME.

(Montreal Herald.)

The glorification of crime and criminals is nowhere carried to such excess as in the United States. It would almost seem nowadays as if a criminal could make a good thing of the syndicated rights of his story of crime even if the plunder itself did not amount to much. It is a wonder, with the exploitation of such stories as "news" newspaper features, that the weak-minded and degenerate come to look upon crime as a glory and upon murder, implied or actual, as a noble expression of individual daring.

DON'T BE LOOKING FOR SNUBS.

(Woodstock Sentinel Review.)

The freedom which the Dominions claim for themselves they must concede to Great Britain. If the British Government believes that the best interests of Great Britain and the Empire are not promoted by tariff systems, it is not fair to regard such a decision as a snub. The Dominions have followed their own wills, often enough without much regard for British sentiment. When the plea was raised in Canada that the national policy of protection, which imposed a tariff on British goods, might be a British connection, the reply was, "so much the worse for British connection." There is really no need to be looking for snubs.

COMPENSATIONS IN FARMING.

(Lindsay Watchman Worden.)

Farming has its attraction even though it has never yielded high profits as a business enterprise. Evidence of this may be seen in almost any part of the country. One man's farm has not made him rich, but he still keeps the homestead and takes a pleasure in going out regularly to see how the crops are coming along. Every owner of a farm realizes that if he were to sell out, invest the proceeds in bonds or stocks to return him 6 per cent, and then secure employment in town, he would be sure of a greater income. Yet he prefers to remain his own master and work long hours. There are compensations that account for this choice of what seems to be a harder life.

ONE REMEDY FOR DISSATISFACTION.

(New York Commercial.)

A good many business men in this country are dissatisfied with the general state of things. They say that business is not as good as it would be if only the political situation, as it is reflected from Washington, were better and less muddled.

The business men of this country complain of political conditions. But the business men seldom take any interest in matters of a political nature except to complain of the doings of the politicians they helped to elect—by staying away from the polls. The business men of the country do not stray from the polls, as the figures prove. Less than half the voters of the land exercise their right of franchise. A very large part of the discontented majority is composed of business men—so called "good citizens."

When business men concern themselves to make sure that men of the right sort are nominated for office and go to the polls to cast their ballots for such men, then we shall have better government and there will be no cause for such complaints. Business men make no concerning rotten politics and bad politicians.

This is all elementary and old stuff, but it is important. On the day when the men in trade, finance, commerce and manufacturing do their duty as citizens at the polls, the transaction of public business will improve in quality, taxes will go down, hysteria will begin to wane and conditions for everybody will improve. But until that day dawns there will be no change for the better in the management of public business. The business men have the remedy in their own hands if they will but use it.

The man who calls himself a good citizen and who at the same time refuses to get out and vote at primaries and the polls is not a good citizen. He is an ever present help to the crook and the grafter—and, therefore, a bad citizen.

CAUSE OF WAR.

(Bangor News.)

Commenting on the inauguration, by a leading university, of a course of study on the cause of war, the Washington Post questions the practical value of such inquiries, saying:

"War has been a curse of the human race from the beginning and will remain such until human nature changes. The real cause of war is to be found in the individual and his nature. Nations engage in strife because the individuals of which they are made up insist upon fighting. The remedy cannot be applied by the citizens of any one country. It is a refusal to meet war with war would simply mean their extinction, and aggressive war would have been profitable."

This is a common argument, in which there is much obvious truth. Yet along with the truth there is a curious blindness to things which should be just as obvious.

Of course war grows out of "human nature." There is nothing else for it to grow out of. But the big fallacy consists in assuming that human nature is unchangeable and the war-breeding passions are ineradicable.

Civilization is a continual process of changing human nature. Education changes human nature. Every parent and teacher and preacher and newspaper and magazine and library is busy, every day, modifying human nature, developing desirable traits and suppressing undesirable traits. Experience shows that human nature, individually and in the mass, is extremely plastic.

It is a question, then, of removing the causes of war by education. What are those causes rooted in human nature? For a venture, let us say they are mainly three—greed, fear and bad manners. We strive, with fair success, to eliminate these in the home. Why not in international relations? Any nation might, by taking thought, modify at least its greed for other nations' property and treat other nations more considerately. That makes two causes lessened. And with that done, other nations would have less fear. And good examples spread, as well as bad examples, because human nature is good as well as bad.

If this is not practical, why maintain schools and churches?

Real Pirates

Pirates are so popular in fiction that the truth about them has been quite uncertain, says the Toronto Globe. Now this has been remedied by a book with a very modern-sounding title, "The Pirates' Who's Who," by Philip Gosse. Moreover, this title sounds like putting the fraternity on a higher basis than they deserve. Those who would know just what sort of men pirates were, where they came from and how they graduated into their spectacular profession may learn something from the following:

A pirate was not a pirate from his cradle to the gallows. He usually began his life at sea as an honest mariner in the merchant service. He, perhaps, mutilated with others of the ship's crew, killed or otherwise disposed of the captain, seized the ship, elected a new commander, and sailed off "on the account." Many an honest seaman was captured by a pirate, and either voluntarily joined the freebooters by signing their articles, or, being a good navigator or "sea-artist," was compelled by the pirates to lend them his services. Others, sailing over his privateer ships, which carried on a legitimate warfare against the shipping of hostile countries, under a commission or letter of marque.

The golden age of piracy, though it has existed since in other forms, was somewhere between 1680 and 1730, and the best pirates chose to operate on the Spanish-American coasts. Sometimes they really looked about as we have imagined, as we may see from the description of Edward Teach (the name, alias Drummhead, alias Blackbeard. He came from Bristol, and was a pirate on a splendid scale.

Teach was a tall, powerful man, with a fierce expression, which was increased by a long, black beard which grew from below his eyes and hung down to a great length. He was a slave over his tall, each one tide with a colored ribbon and turned back over his ears. When going into action, Teach wore a silken sash over his shoulders with three pairs of pistols, and stuck lighted matches under the brim of his hat. These so added to his fearful appearance as to strike terror into all beholders. Teach had a peculiar sense of humor and one that could at times cause much uneasiness among his friends.

There was that little affair in the cabin, when Teach blew out the candle in the dark, fired his pistols under the table, severely wounding one of his guests in the knee, for no other reason, as he explained to them afterward, than "if he did not shoot one or two of them now and then they'd forget who he was."

No more can the famous Captain William Kidd be neglected. "No name in the whole history of piracy," says Mr. Gosse, "has so taken the world's fancy—a serious thing to say of the son of a decent Scots minister of Greenock, in point of fact, Kidd does not appear to have a truly spectacular figure. His piracy was of a technical interpretation of his powers as a licensed privateer. Notoriety came his way, perhaps largely because he was tried and executed—wrongly, as it transpired—in London. The ballad-makers of the time seized upon him, and made him a popular hero. One verse is enough:

My name was Robert Kidd, when I sail, when I sailed;
 My name was Robert Kidd, when I sail, when I sailed;
 God's laws I did forbid,
 And so wickedly I did, when I sailed.

TAKES VISITOR'S PLACE.

A severe attack of laryngitis prevented Rev. F. S. Dowling from delivering his address on "The Mingling of the Waters," which he was to have given last night under the auspices of the W. M. S. of St. Andrew's church. His place was taken by Rev. W. McN. Matthews, of the First Presbyterian church, who spoke on the "Life of Self-sacrifice." The address was given in the lecture hall of the church with Rev. J. S. Bonnell, the minister, presiding and was well attended. Mr. Matthews said it was true geographically, materially and more especially morally that "No man liveth unto himself." The moral condition of neighbors would affect others if they were negligent in their interest and efforts at betterment, Mr. Matthews said in making an appeal for lives of self-sacrifice. Votes of thanks were extended Mr. Matthews for his address and Mr. Dowling for coming to assist. This the celebration of the church's anniversary. Mr. Dowling leaves this morning to return to Sydney. During his stay he has been the guest of Alexander Wilson.

GIVEN FIRST AID.

John Callaghan was taken ill on the south side of King Square, last night. Police Constable Stacey rendered first aid and had the man removed to his home at 32 Prince Edward street.



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TREE-PLANTING

(Philadelphia Bulletin.)

Joy for the sturdy trees;
 Fanned by each fragrant breeze
 The lovely they stand.
 The song-birds o'er them trill;
 They shade each twinkling rill;
 They crown each swelling hill,
 Lowly or grand.

Plant them by stream and way,
 Plant them where children play,
 And tollers rest;
 In every verdant vale,
 On every sunny swale—
 Whether to grow or fall,
 God knoweth best.

Select the strong, the fair;
 Plant them with earnest care.—
 No toil is vain;
 Plant in the fitter place,
 Where, like a lovely face,
 Set in some sweeter grace,
 Change may prove gain.

God will His blessing send;
 All things on Him depend—
 His loving care
 Clings to each leaf and flower,
 His presence and His power
 Are everywhere.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

Overheard by T. C.

"She looks nice enough to eat."

"Not to me."

"Oh, well, you've just dined."

Makes Him Thankful

"How cheerfully your husband runs the lawn mower."

"Yes, I keep his father's old scythe hanging up in the kitchen and whenever he looks at it he knows he is well off."

Easily Obtained

She—"I accused her of giving currency to false rumors."

He—"But where did she get the currency?"

She—"By drawing on her imagination, of course."

What He Lacked

A fat man who was headed for the depot four blocks away stopped a moment on a corner to mop his beaded brow. Puffing heavily he inquired of a policeman standing by if he had time to catch the 8.45 train. The officer consulted his watch. "You've the time, all right," he replied, "but I don't think you have the speed."

Fair Warning

She was a dainty young thing, dressed in the latest fashion, and as she tripped up the stairs the office boy gazed after her, then grinned, as she came to a standstill before him.

"Yes, miss?" he asked, rather impatiently.

"Could you tell me if Mr. Jenks is in?" she asked.

The boy nodded and pointed vaguely over his shoulder at the open door.

The girl hesitated for a moment.

"Do you know if he is engaged?" she inquired.

The boy looked astonished.

"Engaged?" he almost shouted. "Engaged? Why, he's married and got two kids!"—Pittsburg Post.

MOTHER AND GIRL BURNED IN FIRE

Brandon, Man., May 19.—Mrs. Walter Faggetter, Douglas, Man., and daughter, three years old, were burned to death in a fire which destroyed their home six miles northeast of Douglas early this morning. Mr. Faggetter and two other daughters managed to escape.

The family were almost suffocated when they awoke and although Mr. Faggetter was able to put the eldest and youngest daughter on the back shed, his wife collapsed when she tried to lift the other girl out and when he tried to go after her he too collapsed.

FIND SUIT CASE.

A new suit case found by the police in Charlotte street, last night, awaits the owner at police headquarters.

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SAILINGS

from Montreal

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Sail in May and avoid the crowds.

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Regina (New) May 24

Canada . . . May 31

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WHITE STAR

DOMINION LINE

AN EDITOR



There are nearly twice as many men as girls at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. And only twice in 34 years has a co-ed edited the Knox Student, the college paper. But Natalie Giddings of Galesburg, in face of heavy opposition, has been given the job for the next year.

BODY OF DROWNED FISHERMAN FOUND

Richibucto, May 19.—The body of Hector Maillet, who was drowned on January 8, at Indian Island Narrows on the Richibucto River, was found today about 50 yards from the spot where the accident occurred when he walked into an open place in the river while returning from attending his smelt nets during a driving snowstorm.

Coroner T. J. Bourque viewed the body and decided there was no need to hold an inquest. There was a heavy gale of wind yesterday and the tide was very high. It was thought that these circumstances helped to dislodge the body and float it to the surface. Hector Maillet was a son of Frank Maillet, of Richibucto Cape.

SCHOONER SAILS.

The tern schooner Minas King, after discharging a cargo of coal, sailed last evening for Parrashoro, where she will load a cargo of laths for an American port.

With Rod, Reel and Fly on the 24th

Everything for the angler, including Rods in steel, lancewood and bamboo; trout reels, dip-nets and fishing baskets await you in the Sporting Department of

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NOTICE!

Telephone Subscribers

The Telephone Directory which will be issued on July 1, is now being prepared for the Printer, and will close to the Public on Wednesday, May 21.

If you wish to have a Telephone installed, make any changes in your present equipment, or change your listing in any way, you should make application at the Exchange Manager's Office at once.

NO CHANGES OR CORRECTIONS CAN BE MADE AFTER MAY 21.

Advertise in the Classified Business Section of the Telephone Directory and make it easy for the buyer to find you. The buyer picks the line of least resistance in purchasing. He will turn to the Classified Advertising Section of the Telephone Directory, for he knows he can quickly and easily find the things he wants.

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FREDERICTON MAN IS POISON VICTIM

Houlton, Me., May 19.—Several doctors and nurses with a pulsator and oxygen tanks failed to save the life of Wilfred Burden, a native of Fredericton, N. B., but for some years a resident of Houlton, who died on Saturday from poisoning caused by taking two drinks of what was supposed to be home made liquor.

For 28 hours he was unconscious before he died after failing to respond to the vigorous and unflinching efforts which were made to save his life.

The late Wilfred Burden was a son of the late Oliver Burden, who at one time represented Wellington Ward at the Fredericton City Council board. He conducted a barber shop some years ago and about 14 years ago moved to Houlton, Me., where he resided until the time of his death. He is survived by his

widow, who was a Miss Smith, of Mapleton, Carleton county; two daughters, Mrs. Wiley Rogers and Miss Bessie Burden, a nurse, both of Houlton; his mother, Mrs. Oliver Burden, of St. John; six brothers, Isaac, of Moncton; James, of Worcester, Mass.; Archibald, of Woodstock, and Judson, Weldon and Harry of Fredericton, and one sister, Mrs. D. J. Stockford, of St. John.

2 ARE DROWNED IN JACQUET RIVER

Jacquet River, May 19.—Two young men, Joseph Murphy and John Murphy, brothers, of Archibald Settlement, Restigouche county, lost their lives while stream driving on the Jacquet River, Saturday.

The boat containing twelve men capsized. Two were not fortunate enough to gain the bank. Their bodies were carried down stream with the logs.