

The Evening Times-Star

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ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 12, 1924

THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

The Board of School Trustees at the meeting last evening requested the Chairman to arrange with Mayor Potts for a joint delegation from the School Board and the Common Council to appear before the local Government and ask for an extension of time in the matter of the vocational school grant. There has been some comment hitherto upon the reasonable and patient character of the deliberations of the School Board and the Common Council in connection with this enterprise. There have been some differences of opinion as to the wisdom of making so large an expenditure at this time, but it is generally admitted that St. John needs the school, and that if it is not built the present high school will have to be very greatly increased in size at once. There has been some doubt concerning the site selected, although it is by no means open to many of the objections which are urged against it. If anyone can procure a better site, and will provide a sufficient acreage to meet the requirements laid down by the federal authorities, no doubt the School Board would give such a site its immediate attention. Thus far the critics appear not to have named any site which would be acceptable from all angles.

If a delegation from the School Board and the Common Council goes to Fredericton its members will probably meet with a cordial reception, and it appears likely that an extension of time will be agreed upon, although when a vocational committee interviewed the Government some time ago the Premier is understood to have expressed the view that there should be no more fiddling concerning the time for construction, and that it would be better for St. John to make up its mind at once whether or not it proposed to build the school and take advantage of the financial assistance provided by the federal and local governments.

First of all, the matter of the grant must be safeguarded. The time to build is while the full measure of financial assistance is to be had. Once that point is cleared up, the way to a decision will be clear. There should not be too much delay because, as has been pointed out, there must be more high school accommodation. The new building would provide immediate relief from pressure on the present high school because a great many pupils would naturally go to the vocational high school instead of to the other. This is a point which should not be overlooked by those who argue in favor of a long postponement.

MEMORIES OF ROOSEVELT

The American public has been hearing a great deal lately concerning one of the most picturesque figures in the history of that country, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, a man who created not a few precedents, who was known as an apostle of the strenuous life, and whose career was terminated prematurely by death from physical ailments probably induced by his habit of too greatly taxing his wonderful physical strength. He became seriously ill as the result of a hazardous trip in search of a "lost river" in South America, and that expedition, concerning which he wrote several articles which attracted wide attention, brought upon him a great deal of criticism, including some from a famous British geographical expert, who said that if Roosevelt's report concerning the river was to be relied upon, it was establishing a new record entirely and upsetting the law of gravity by running up hill.

Roosevelt at that day was in poor health, and he replied, savagely again, with poor taste, in statements which, after all, were only fair comment upon what he had said himself. He suffered a bad breakdown after this South American trip, and never was well again. Many of his friends believed that the failure of his health, while perhaps due in some measure to the exertion in South America under frightful climatic conditions, was probably induced by a blow from an attack of the German Legion at Washington while he and the then President were engaged in a boxing bout. In a lively exchange the German struck Roosevelt on the ear. At the time the injury seemed slight, but the blow was heavy and subsequently Roosevelt developed ear trouble of a serious and dangerous character. He was altogether too strenuous. Having lived in the West on a ranch when he was young, and having developed himself from a rather physically weak boy to a man of great strength, he naturally preached the virtue of the open air life and advised all and sundry to take an unusual amount of exercise. He himself always rather overdid it, and his constant physical and mental exertions, ever at high pitch, were his downfall.

A short time ago a series of letters which he wrote to his favorite sister, commenting freely upon men and affairs, published in the Saturday Evening Post, and in one of these the reviewer the Venezuelan dispute be-

fore Great Britain and the United States, praising the attitude taken by Cleveland and Olney, referring to the famous Olney challenge to Salisbury, and saying that in his opinion the Americans would invade Canada in the following spring, so soon as the roads were dry. He was an intimate friend of the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, and while he saw great merit in the British, he appeared to have at times, as Lodge did very strongly, the old suspicion and dislike towards Great Britain which lingers to this day in New England specially, as a result of the revolt of the Thirteen Colonies and the war which brought about their independence. But Roosevelt, when he wrote the history of that war, of which he had a very penetrating knowledge through research, was eminently fair to the British commander and wholly destroyed the impression previously prevalent in his own country, that the British ships on the Lakes carried heavier batteries than the American vessels they engaged. His conspicuous fairness on that occasion naturally won much favorable comment in Great Britain and Canada, though in his own country there were many who were narrow enough to condemn his frankness and his fairness.

Colonel Archie Butt, who was President Roosevelt's military aide and one of the most likeable personalities of the social Washington of Roosevelt's day, has just published a series of letters which he wrote to his mother and which, now published in book form, are described as "a spontaneous and unaffected portrayal of Theodore Roosevelt and an entertaining record of one of the most significant administrations in our history." The Colonel in these letters tells many amusing stories from his inside knowledge of affairs at that time in the Washington circle. Roosevelt knew that in Wall Street and in some other quarters a story had been started that he drank to excess. That report spread rapidly and widely, and while it was untrue and troublesome, Roosevelt used to laugh about it, although, no doubt, he resented it bitterly. Colonel Butt makes this reference to it, speaking of a tennis match on the White House grounds:—

"It was a pleasant afternoon. He was in his best humor, and during the afternoon Longworth and his wife, Mr. Pinchuk, the famous, and some other names in. The President had already ordered four mint juleps, but before they were served they had got up to eight. As each guest would arrive he would say to someone inside: 'One more mint julep, please,' and then laugh with glee.

"I would by the side of the tennis court, he offered a toast to his new aide.

"I wouldn't dear old Fairbanks give a great deal to be able to sit down and enjoy one of these without fearing that a photograph fiend was hidden behind the bushes," he said. "It is almost worth being called a drunkard by Wall Street to feel free to take a julep such as this without shocking the public."

Just then Secretary Garfield said loudly: "Look! here comes a sightseeing automobile by the White House." The President grabbed his glass and with mock fear put it under the table.

"That is the first evidence of fear I have ever seen in you, Mr. President," laughed the Secretary.

"Not for my reputation, Garfield, but for you. After all Wall Street has said about me, mine can't be injured, but you, my dear boy-faced Secretary, may yet need the vote of the teetotaler."

There has been a great deal of comment in Great Britain, in this country, and in the United States, with respect to Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet appointments, and it is noteworthy in a great many instances that Lord Curzon's loss of the Foreign Office has led to rather sharp and caustic review of his disposition and his character as reflected when he held that post formerly. It has been said rather plainly in Great Britain that Mr. Baldwin set Lord Curzon aside because he thought it of vital importance to retain the friendly relations with France which were built up under MacDonald, and that he regarded Curzon's temperament as a bit unsafe. There has been much American comment along the same line, and the following from The Boston Post is typical:

"Stanley Baldwin's decision to keep Lord Curzon out of any responsible cabinet position that would give him influence over foreign affairs is a notable distinct gain for European stability. Curzon's unquestioned ability and brilliance are more than offset by his recognition of his own superiority. His treatment of high officials of other governments, as though they were spoiled children who could not know what was right for them until Lord Curzon told them, has done more to foment jealousies between England and France than all the speeches and conspiracies of the wildest radicals. Stanley Baldwin has revealed his usual common sense in giving the former Foreign Minister a place of honor which will permit him to thwart all the hopes of the future inspired by the firm friendship between England and France established by MacDonald and Herriot."

A man of great ability, ambitious, inclined to be domineering, firm and courageous in policy, in many ways brilliant, Curzon has rendered the State in his own country there were many who were narrow enough to condemn his frankness and his fairness.

A Century of Cement

(From the Washington Post.)
There has just been a centennial anniversary observance of world-wide commemoration, although the name of the man whom it will honor is doubtless unfamiliar to the vast majority of his beneficiaries. In view of the predominant factor in a large proportion of engineering and architectural works, and in emulation of the nomenclature of the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, the Iron Age and what not, the present might fittingly be called the Cement or Concrete Age. Yet few who live in concrete roads and viaducts could tell offhand to whom they owe that great invention.

There were, of course, various kinds of cement used in ancient times. But the modern multifarious use of that material began only a hundred years ago when Joseph Aspin, a townsman of Leeds, England, invented Portland cement. It was on Oct. 21, 1824, that he secured letters patent for it, and with this date we may reckon the Age of Cement to have begun. Aspin lived for 81 years thereafter; long enough to realize that he had effected a revolution in building construction, though not, of course, to see its full development, which indeed has even yet not been attained.

It would be impossible to overestimate the importance to the world of Aspin's invention. There is not a place in the civilized world where it has not been utilized, and many of the greatest engineering works of the last half-century would have been left impossible without it. Probably no country has made greater use of it than our own; wherefore it is a fitting and a graceful thing that American Portland cement manufacturers have placed in the Town Hall at Leeds a memorial tablet in Aspin's honor, with an inscription truly declaring that by his invention he "made the world his debtor."

November 4—"Before the Draw"

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)
Armed with paper, pencil and the table of the States' electoral votes, practically every politician, 98 per cent of the editorial writers and 99 per cent of the newspaper correspondents are demonstrating that both Davis and Coolidge will win the election. Something different, however, from the figures of these figures is put out by a Washington scribe in this way:—

Political researchers have made the comforting discovery that every time a presidential election falls on Nov. 4, since the birth of the Democratic party, the Democratic candidate has been victorious. The election of this year again falls on the magic day.

CHRISTIANITY IN PAGEANT

Impressive Scene in Toronto Hall in Methodist Centenary Celebration.

In pageantry on Massey Hall's great stage in Toronto this week the past lived again. From the auditorium a massed congregation—it was more a congregation of worshippers than an audience of playgoers—saw pictured in allegory the days of nineteen centuries ago and of succeeding years since the days of prophecy—saw this, and heard again the challenge of the past to the future.

It was the presentation of the pageant, "One Hundred Years of Victory," designed as a pictorial representation of past achievements of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada, and as one of the central features of the present celebration of the centenary of the formation of the first Canadian Methodist Conference and Missionary Society.

An Air of Splendor

There was an air of splendor in the material things which gave the pageant form. Through it there ran a significant message. Love, sacrifice for the common good, service in the cause of world brotherhood and of the kingdom of God on earth—all these were typified in dramatic and outstanding events in the missionary history of one hundred years.

With the biblical prophecy portending the birth of Christ, the pageant opened. One saw the Star of the East against an aureole background; the very birth of Christianity. Then, from out nowhere came in silent order the great figures of the faith down through the ages, from the early Church, from the Reformation, from the world of missionary endeavor, to pause, as if fitting across life's brief stage, and to vanish beyond.

Beginning of Methodism

Followed episode upon episode—the beginning of Methodism in North America, the birth of Canadian Methodism, the development of religion in early Canada, and the triumph of missionary enterprise in the Orient. And, there came, more plainly than the "Kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and His Christ"—that was its message, says the Toronto Globe, plainly evident.

Though marked by certain dramatic weaknesses, inevitably present in an amateur pageant of such great proportions, the historical feature was well done. Its production was a tribute to the tireless work of the hundreds who took part in it. At its conclusion public tribute was paid to the director and the mistress of costumes, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. White.

LIVE IN HOMES OPAL BEDECKED

London, Nov. 12.—The strange life and homes of the opal hunters at Coolah, in the heart of New South Wales, are vividly described by Dr. Frederick Wood Jones, elder professor of anatomy in the University of Adelaide.

It seems a strangely uninhabited world," he says, "for though the handiwork of man is to be seen all round, there are no houses, no huts, no tents, no other standard constructions from the ordinary world where men live in houses to a strange world where men live in holes in the ground."

"In many places men build houses and adorn the walls with their treasures; in Coolah Pedy men cut their houses in hillsides, and find their treasure in the making of the walls."

The dugout assigned to us has three compartments in the main part, and a separate and well-fitted kitchen opening from its own entrance on the hillside. We have beds to sleep on, hooks on which to hang our clothes, and a well-made door at the entrance. And when the candles are lit for the first evening's supper, the scene is a most mysterious, precious opal mine, which seems so essentially a child of the light, this is what is buried away beneath the hills and the valley floor of Coolah Pedy.

"The little strip of light which glows so curiously in the candle-light is a thin vein of opal. Opal, wonderful, mysterious, precious opal, which seems so essentially a child of the light, this is what is buried away beneath the hills and the valley floor of Coolah Pedy."

"That is why in Coolah Pedy men cut spacious houses into hillsides and sink holes all over the surface of the valley; that is why a man will sit down to play cards with a wad of notes to the amount of thousands of dollars in his pocket. That is why the little community makes itself and is a voluntary prohibition area. Prisoned beneath the valley floor is dancing sunlight, which when caught may make a man rich by a day's toil."

"Today there are but 40 or 50 men and one woman all told. There are men who have worked here for years and still cannot pay the fare to return to civilization; and there are men whose sojourn is no more than a few weeks, and who have opals to the value of many thousands of dollars accessible to any visitor to their dugouts."

TO INVESTIGATE WINDSOR FIRE

(Canadian Press Despatch.)
Windsor, N. S., Nov. 12.—Prov. Inc. Fire Marshall J. A. Rudland will open an investigation here tomorrow into the origin of the fire which destroyed the British ship, the *Windsor*, a large part of the town and rendered many homeless. The fire is thought to have started in a small shed on the head of a Government wharf.

APPOINTED SECRETARY

London, Nov. 11.—Lieut.-Colonel J. T. C. Moore Brabazon again becomes Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport.

CONSTIPATION

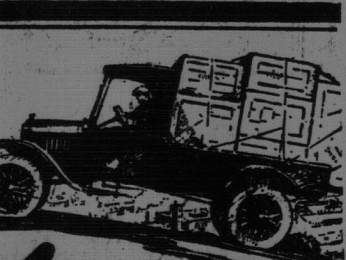
A cause of many ills. Harmful to elderly people.
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CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS
Easy—pleasant—effective—only 25c.

PROGRESS IN FORESTRY

(From the Waterbury American.)
A traveler through New England, if observant, may have noted in recent years the springing up of little patches of new forest here and there. He may notice, also, that old forests, perfectly ready to cut under temptation, are left standing. He may notice also that the ground under the trees is in many cases cleaned up so that inflammable material for quick fires has been removed. Small as these evidences are in the country as a whole, they are numerous enough in some places to show that the forestry propaganda is beginning to accomplish results. It is sure to grow in strength and the work of protection and reforestation is sure to progress faster as it acquires momentum.

The dedication of a people's forest on the banks of the Farmington river, where several hundred acres of forest land were placed in the hands of the state as a memorial and an addition to the system of parks which the state has provided, is one small but significant item in such work. At Mt. Carmel, 300 acres of land purchased or acquired by gift by the Sleeping Giant Park Association for the establishment of a park have been turned over to the state park commission. The work of the park is not yet complete, but it is a good beginning. As the habit grows, much Connecticut land now running to waste, but suitable for forest growth, will be covered with trees; and the next generation will see quite a different face on the State of Connecticut.

An egg beater that is adjustable to suit the shape of a wide range of cooking dishes, has appeared on the market.



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A Ruckstell Axle on a Ford truck effects unbelievable economies. The two extra Ruckstell speeds provide the 60% greater power and 27% more speed when required. Save time—gas—oil—wear and tear. Reduces cost per ton mile.

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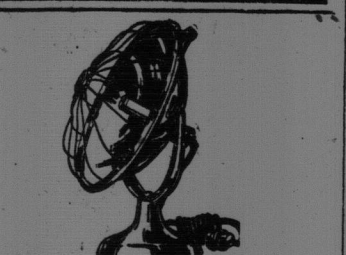
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FALL

(F. P. Van de Water in N. Y. Herald-Tribune.)
Tread softly, lest the might God wake:
Step gently, where the poplar's apron leaps up, a jet of amber fire.
Behold, upon the tangled brake
The poplar's fiery canopy
Tread softly here lest rumble shake
The sultry passion of their flame.

Among the uplands, dim with haze
The asters lift their mild blue flowers.
October from her treasure pays
The last gold coinage of her hours.
The last gold coinage of her hours.
Here stillness lures in daisy sedge
Are curls and coils of scarlet vine,
Where through the fields the autumn trod
And spilled the bright light of her wine.
Like eyes, gleaming in the light,
The hills lie, wrapped in Joseph's cloak,
And in upon a mountain height
The barred tree branches rise like smoke.
No mist, no errant cloud wisp pales
The wide-arched sky's triumphant hues.

Save where the down of thistles falls,
A silver thought across the blue.
Here, silence waits the tawny fields;
The frost fire smolders on the beach;
On cedar trunks red creepers twine;
The scarlet maples climb to reach
The dark patriarchy of pines.
In silence, trees have raised on high
The voiceless valor of their fire:
No bitter, sacrificial cry
Begs mercy from the High God's ire.
Beyond the smaller hills they loiter,
Ere forth their ice-mailed host is hurled.
The vapors of their slumber stream
In, across the misty bright world.

SHELLFISH FOOD VALUE

It Consists in Deposits of Minerals, Says Dr. McHargue.

When one eats a lobster, an oyster or a crab, one is consuming a mine, or, at least, part of a mine, which contains deposits of copper, iron, manganese and zinc. The oyster, notwithstanding that it is the smallest of the lobster, contains more copper than the lobster. These interesting discoveries have been made by Dr. J. S. McHargue, director of the Ontario Agricultural Experiment Station at Lexington, and have been submitted to the American-Chemical Society. The report recently published in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*.

The lobster has long been regarded as the king among bluefoods. However, judging from the amount of copper found in the different portions of the lobster, it is apparent that the oyster contains considerably more copper than the lobster, neither is the blood of the lobster blue.

What the discovery that these favorite shellfish are laden with valuable metals may have upon the consumption of them is not discussed in the report. It is apparent, however, as meaning that the demand for them will not be affected. Other parts of Dr. McHargue's report read:

"The copper content of the lobster appears to be richer in copper than the other parts analyzed. It is quite probable that the liver of the lobster is richer in copper than any other of its organs. The edible portion of tail meat contains quite appreciable amounts of both copper and zinc. The crab contains appreciable amounts of copper and considerable zinc."

"The soft-shelled crab contains perhaps as much copper in its edible tissue as the lobster, and considerably more zinc. Since the shell was included in the analysis of the crab it is quite probable that the edible meat would give a larger figure for copper than in the analysis."

The vitaminic factor, in which Rando, the French scientist, has shown the oyster to be rich, may, Dr. McHargue proposes, ultimately prove to be zinc. Then he says:

"As investigations tend to show that copper, manganese and zinc are essential in the metabolism of higher animals, including man, it is evident that the consumption of oysters, clams, lobsters and crabs and other sea foods will supply the minerals which have been eliminated in the highly milled and demineralized cereal products which form a very important part of our diet."

BADLY WOUNDED IN RIFLE ACCIDENT

(Canadian Press Despatch.)
Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov. 11.—John Ledwell, fourteen-year-old son of Dr. J. Ledwell, was seriously wounded yesterday when a gun he was carrying accidentally discharged as he was crawling through a fence, the full charge of shot entering his right arm.

BISHOP LEBLANC ADDRESSES WOMEN

His Lordship Bishop LeBlanc was present at the meeting of the St. John sub-division of the Catholic Women's League in the Knights of Columbus Hall last night and in addressing the meeting he laid special stress on the importance of the immigration and social service work of the league. He complimented the members highly on the work which had been accomplished in the last year, and expressed the hope that even greater success would attend their efforts in the coming year.

Mrs. F. J. Power reported that the recent rummage sale had been successful. After the closing hymn a social hour was enjoyed under the convership of Mrs. M. J. Donovan.

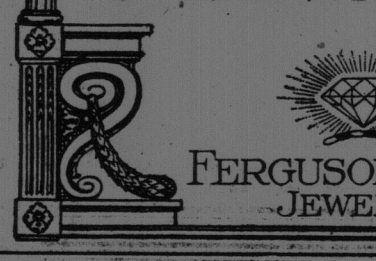
A new life preserver consists of an inflated rubber sheathing covering two air-tight metal chambers, and is worn around the neck.

report. The financial statement was submitted by the treasurer, Mrs. Annie Sharkey. Miss K. Lawlor read the membership report. For the physical committee Miss Ellen O'Regan said much interest was being taken in bedminton and the gymnasium classes. Mrs. T. C. Fox read the report of the social service committee and Mrs. P. J. Gleason for the educational committee announced that on Nov. 23 Rev. James Brown was to give a lecture on the Life of St. Theresa.

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Paris Began It

"Your Jewelry must match the color of your Costume" flashed the word of Fashion from Paris to London, to New York, to St. John. And so the Senior Jewelers introduce dazzling effects in beads never seen here before—and at trifling prices.
Corker Pearls in close coils. Pearls in combination with colored Crystals. Crystals in every new tint and hue, in every new shape and drape. From the limpid Sunset to Plaid beads that go with sports wear. Hundreds between \$3 and \$1.



Only Co-Operation Can Assure Cheap Power!!

It is for the citizens of St. John to decide whether the present competition between the Civic Power Commission and the New Brunswick Power Company shall continue.

Or whether, in the best interests of everybody, and TO ASSURE CHEAP POWER for St. John, the time has not come when a joint distribution system shall take the place of a competition which is costly to all.

Because, if things continue as they are, it is inevitable that the losses incurred, the deficits piled up—no matter who wins—WILL MAKE CHEAP POWER IN ST. JOHN AN ABSOLUTE IMPOSSIBILITY.

Why? Because such deficits—no matter who wins—MUST BE PAID BY THE CONSUMER.

There is not enough business in St. John for both organizations.

The Civic Power Commission, realizing this, and ignoring its pledge of power at cost, continues to sell power at LESS THAN COST, despite the heavy deficit such rates have already piled on the City.

And it does so in the hope—in vain in this case—that it can take a sufficient number of our customers to cripple us and to recoup itself. FRANKLY, there is not the slightest chance of this. Our rates today are as low as in MOST CASES, lower than Hydro.

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The present owners are not responsible for rates prior to 1923. The Federal Light & Traction Company was not in the local field prior to that date.

In quoting 1921 rates against the present owners Hydro seeks to deceive. We had nothing to do with them.

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