The Evening Times=Star

The Evening Times-Star, printed at 25-27 Cant-srbury street, every evening (Sunday excepted) by New Brunswick Publishing Co., Ltd., J. D. McKenna President. Subscription Price—By mail per year, in Can-Advertising Representatives:—New York, Ingraham-Powers, Inc., 25 Madison Ave.; Chicago, Ingraham-Powers, Inc., 19 South La Salle Street.
The Audit Sureau of Circulation audits the circulation of The Evening Times-Star.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 17, 1926.

COAL VIA PORTLAND? FIRST from Halifax and then from Montreal has

come the news that it is expected 200,000 tons of coal will be shipped this winter from Sydney to Montreal by way of Portland, Maine.

to the coal producers in Cape Breton? Have we no steamers, ports, railways and men to handle this business? Are all the trains moving westward from Saint John and Halifax in winter so crowded with cargo that they could not carry any coal? Is it or is it not true that freight rates are

That 200,000 tons of coal would load four or five thousand cars. It is a business worth having. Is Portland, Maine, to get it? We must look into this matter-and at once.

AN UNPROVOKED ATTACK

WE IN the Maritime Provinces know no more than does the Montreal Gazette of the conclusions arrived at by the Dunean Commission. Like the Gazette, we have heard the rumors which are current in this regard, on which that newspaper bases its editorial comment, comment which hardly be described as friendly towards the

Acknowledging our ignorance of the contents of the report, it is not intended to take up the points raised by the Gazette, or its alleged reasoning, beyond pointing out that this type of propaliberate attempt to initiate in advance of publication a campaign against Maritime interests. We have presented our case to the Duncan Commission, and if the current rumors be true that Commission has certainly taken the "rights" of the Maritimes at something like their face value—which happens to be a close approximation of their true value. We believe that Mr. Mackenzie King will keep his Duncan Commission and therefore we are not in the least disturbed by the Gazette's attack. Gazette or no Gazette justice will be done.

Beyond that it is only necessary to say that the conduct of the Montreal Gazette will be regarded as unfriendly to the Maritime Provinces.

EMPIRE COMMUNICATIONS

FROM the secrecy which has shrouded the deliberations of the Imperial Conference darts a little hint of "constitutional changes" regarding the direction of communications between Great Britain and the Dominions. It is said that better means of communication have been discussed for a number of years. This and the connected mention of difficulties of consultation imply that by "communications" mere "communication" is as-

sumed. It is unlikely that this is so. Communications embrace the transportation of goods and personnel as well as the mere interchange of messages. The distance between persons and nations should be measured in time and so should the distance between brains. The greater the rapidity of communication the closer are the people. Transportation is civilization; it is the general's chief problem in war and the merchant's in peace-time. It is the chain that binds. Means of communicating thought rapidly over distances is essential to the proper and efficient working of all transportation. But whereas transportation can be improved now by the development of existing methods by land, sea and air, the transmission of messages appears to have reached almost the limit of its possibilities until fresh discoveries open up

One may conjecture that the constitutional changes forecast may take the form of some kind of Imperial sea and air-way board. Perhaps we shall move a step beyond the nationalization of harbors and aerodromes and find them imperialized. Possibly at a later date the strategic railways of the Dominions will come under some form of Imperial subsidy which would imply that in emergency they would pass under Imperial control. It would be logical that they should because they are vital links in the system of Imperial communications, but there will be a deal of discussion of relative responsibilities and contributions to maintenance and defence before this comes to pass. When, and if, it does, however, Saint John may become one of the half dozen most important spots in the British Empire.

THE ORIENTAL IN SPORT

TT IS extraordinarily easy to allow national pride fostered by national literature and journalism to mislead us when considering foreign countries. Perhaps in the realms of sport the Anglo-Saxon rations are most prone to be tolerantly superior when considering foreigners. The British devotee of sport will smile incredulously at the suggestion that Americans possess sporting instinct, and the converse is equally true. There is just sufficient difference in the relative weight accorded to the game Itself and the winning thereof in the two national viewpoints to make synchronization difficult. An example of this sporting self-sufficiency ap-

pears in a New York newspaper which in the course of an article on quite another subject remarks: "We have been told that the Japanese are devotees of baseball and tennis. But we have not realized that this conception of the sporting spirit, essentially alien to the Oriental mind, has perhaps done more than anything else to help Americans and Japanese to understand each other."

It is stated unequivocally that the sporting spirit is alien to the Oriental mind. Is it? Who invented is no time in this age for walking. It only seems polo and where it is still played in its primitive charges against its neighbor? Who taught the British to face, armed with a five-foot stabbing spear, the upswept tushes of a wild boar? Where is the quoit with an edge capable of severing any neck thrown, and the quarterstaff of bamboo ringed with iron used in friendly contests from which a belted heavy-weight might shrink from the punishment they entail? To come to the finer sporting arts, where is virtually the last home of falconry? The Oriental is a good sportsman. It is right, however, to remember that sport is the most powerful ambassador of understanding-which begets peace -between nations.

SALARIES FOR HOUSEWIVES

THE Governor of the State of Minnesota was questioned by a woman who wished to disover whether her husband could not be compelled to pay her a salary for the work she did in connection with housekeeping. She said the hired girl next door got sixty dollars a month, board and room, but she "not one cent." The legal department of the state has decided in the negative. As

the New York Times comments: "Certain women in the unfortunate situation. of the St. Paul questioner would vote 'yes' on such a referendum. And certain men whose wives have a knack of getting what they want without legal aid would reinforce that 'yes.' But for most couples the old methods of private arbitration, with an occasional flare-up of temper, is preferable to Government interference."

A delicate subject this. The young man proposing would have to say: "Marry me, and your salary will be fifteen a week." To which the answer would probably be: "Make it twenty and call it foreign port this country gives tariff advantages a deal." There might be little difficulty about but what about later? Surely there would have to be some clause in the contract about firing as well as hiring? If those little flare-ups of temper that the Times mentions became too much for the husband's nerves, could he say: "Very well, equalized as between our own and United States take a week's notice," or hand out a week's salary in lieu? It is complicated, and the Minnesota legal department may have been wise to decide as it did. Nevertheless, the members of the fair sex will doubtless insist that to live with some husbands a woman should receive the salary of an asylum

HINDU IMMIGRATION

ONE of South Africa's long standing problems and one which has brought that Union into conflict with the Indian Government, and has, therefore, tended to complicate Imperial relationship, is that of Indian immigration. To a great extent those natives of India who have gone to treasures? South Africa have been traders. The trading classes spread west and east across the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. They are not high in the Hindu custe system, nor in class, if Mahommedans; their personal standard of living is low; their methods are not highly scrupulous, and their profits to a great extent leave the country where earned. The result is that their activities are competitively harmful, and tend to reflect adversely on white traders. They are often oppressive to the natives of their adopted country, and they benefit that country little financially. On the other hand, the Government of South Africa has possibly erred in severity, and through lack of understanding of social and religious customs. Recently seven members of the South African Parliament have toured India, and it is hoped that therefrom a better understanding will result. British Columbia has its problem of the so-called Hindus-who are mostly Sikhs in actual fact-and possibly a delegation similar to that sent by South Africa might help matters.

THE BANKS AS EDUCATORS

THE Edmonton Journal has an interesting article on the subject of Canadian banks as educators and as stabilizing moral forces. The Journal quotes a letter to the Financial Post and points out that newcomers are, by the necessity of doing business according to certain prescribed methods, taught Canadianism as exemplified by Canadian commercial usages through "necessary trafficking at the The letter quoted says:

"There is undoubtedly something in it. The immigrant settler who undertakes to run a place of his own and to enter into business relations with his neighbors, and with the markets of the country, very soon finds it necessary to deal, in a larger or smaller way, with the local bank, and there he is initiated into the methods of advanced business practice. At the country stores he learned his first lessons in Canadian trading; the bank carries him one step farther. This, too, may be said for the banks, that they have had some force as moral influences also. With all the rest that a man may learn in doing business with them, he will learn not only that honesty is good policy, but that the whole economic life of the country is a good lesson to be learned, from whatever There is undoubtedly a great deal in these ob-

Other Views

HOME MARKET LARGEST

(Financial Post) EXPORT markets mean much to the Canadian farmer. But their relative importance should not be exaggerated. Only eleven of the products on Canadian farms are not consumed to the extent of more than 90 per cent. within the confines of the country. Only three items are exported to the extent of half the total production. Of Canadian wheat production two-thirds is shipped for export. Nearly half of the rye is ex-

ported; two-thirds of the alfalfa; five-sixths of the cheese; nearly half of the condensed milk; and two-fifths of the wool. In the case of all other ommodities the home market takes by far the larger proportion.

While building export markets for our farm produce, we must not overlook the fact that the

upon the stability of the home markets we build up. CANADA AS WHEAT FXPORTER.

prosperity of the farms is going to depend largely

(Edmonton Journal) THAT Canada has become the largest wheat exporting nation in the world is something of which most of us are aware. But the extent to which it leads all others is only realized after a study of such figures as those that have just been issued by the federal bureau of statistics. Our wheat exports this year have been more than five times those of the United States, more than three times those of the Argentine and more than five times those of Australia. In addition, nearly a million barrels more flour were sent from the Dominion to foreign markets than from across the border, while the showing is a much more striking one when a comparison is made with other

WHY NOT HIKE?

(Calgary Herald) SOMEONE has said that the nation that forgets how to walk will not march far. There is much time properly. An early morning walk is quite possible to many of us were it not for the fact that we spend so many of the night hours that should be devoted to sleep in indoor entertainment and amusement which we would be the better without. Why not get the hiking habit?

IN THE FAMILY TO STAY

(Montreal Star) WHEN our little adolescent passion for "independence" is over—when it has become a commonplace—we will no more think of "leaving the empire" than any growing family, possessing a vast and prosperous business, would think of "leaving" its luxury, its security and its commanding position to take up the gipsy life of the hedge-row or—to be more modern—the "motor-camp."

News and Views From The British Capital

LONDON, November 4, 1926-King George's life lease of White Lodge to Lord Lee of Fareham, the donor of Chequers to the nation, knocks one piquant rumor on the head. So closely do rich Americans watch our Court news that the moment it was known that the Duke and Duchess were taking a house in Piccadilly nearer to London's gaieties several well-known New Yorkers tried to get possession of White Lodge, and it was rumored that a famous Yankee millionaire might become the tenant. No doubt the name, so reminiscent of Washington's Presidential home, has its charm for Americans, apart from the ideal position and royal aura of White Lodge. There would be red-tape difficulties, however, in the way of a commercial lease of Crown property to anyone. Lord Lee will not move into his new home till next year, but then many Americans may at any rate enjoy its amenities as guests, because Lady Lee, who is a daughter of Mr. J. G. Moore, of New York, will be entertaining lots of friends

from across the Atlantic. Statues on Tour.

The Museums Association is trying an interesting experiment. It is now gathering together in London an exhibition of modern sculpture, which is to go on tour. The tour begins next week, and will last for a year. Most of the towns in Great visited. All modern sculptors of note are to be represented, and the whole show will contain some 70 pieces. There is to be an Epstein bronze, and specimens of the work of Mr. Alfred Gilbert, Mr. Gilbert Bayes, Sir Bertram Mackennal, and a score of others. It is a scheme which might be carried further. Already many influential people in the art world have suggested that the National Gallery and the Tate Gallery should aganize a little tour among the smaller towns of, say, twenty or thirty pictures. Again, the British Museum has in the print room hundreds of most beautiful drawings and etchings,
Japanese and Chinese paintings, which see the light about once in three years. There is only room to exhibit about a twentieth of its possessions at a time in the Museum itself. Why shouls sions at a time in the Match to the root some of the rest be toured? Why, in fact, should Londoners, who never go to their own museums, have a monopoly of the nation's art

Street Revues Now London street entertainments grow ever more aried. But not till today have I seen a complete ballet in the street. It happened down one of the side streets off Shaftesbury Avenue. In the midst of a great crowd was a youth with a street piano, round which four sirens in brightly-colored frocks pirouetted, did cartwheels and high kicks, and what dancers term "the splits"—a most elaborate and acrobatic performance. A notice chalked on the back of the piano reassured us that the per-formers were "all men," and when the rouged ladies spoke their gruff voices corroborated. The other day I found a man with a real piano mounted on a handcart, who with the help of a violinist was giving most spirited performances from the classics. Yesterday I saw a very good "strong man act" in a side street. Indeed, one gets the impression that the London street performer tends, as a rule, to be a highly-skilled person nowadays.

These Bohemians give our staid old city something
of a Continental glamor, and their street eruption be explained by the cinema's eclipse of old-

Mr. Ponsonby as Author

As soon as he was free from Ministerial responsibilities, Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, foreign undersecretary in the last Government set himself to the preparation of a new and enlarged edition of his charming book on "English Diaries." Unlike predecessor the new work is to include Scotland and Ireland. The former country I believe is exraordinarily rich in diaries, some of them un-published, but most of them made available through various book clubs, such as the Bannatyne, the Roxburgh, and the Scottish Text Society. Ireland, on the other hand, is comparatively poor in material. Mr. Ponsonby, when he keeps off politics is attractive both as a writer and a speaker, and many of his friends, who wish him well in every other respect, would rejoice to see him expelled from the House of Commons in order that he might devote himself exclusively to his literary researches As the son of one Royal Secretary and the brother of another, a former page to Queen Victoria, a student of Eton and Balliol, a diplomat, and a private secretary to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Ponsonby has had an interesting life, and as a collector of diaries, it may be hoped that he has kept one himself. A few years ago he scandalised his Socialist Parliamentary colleagues by attending the old Etonians' dinner and leading the singing of the "Boat Song."

Bernard Shaw

(Ottawa Journal)

CRITICS are quarrelling over Bernard Shaw's right to the Nobel Prize for literature. That is as Shaw would have it. "Let them damn me as much as they want to," said Roosevelt, "so long as they don't ignore me." And so with Shaw. He waxes rich because people quarrel over him. For a generation now, ever since T. P. O'Connor took him from a garret to the London Star, Englishmen have been paying him to smite them.

It is said that a humorist laughs with people; that a wit laughs at them. Shaw is a wit. Like his

ntryman, Swift, some of his shafts scar like lightning. And his target is invariably the Englishman. "Burn everything English but their coal," advised Swift; and Shaw, also an Irishman, rails on against England. The English are impractical, sentimental, emotional. The Irish are logical, hardheaded, practical. The contrary belief is a myth.

And Englishmen like it. Shaw lashes them in his plays; they crowd the theatres to be lashed. his plays; they crowd the meatres to be lashed. A few years ago, answering a thunderous curtain call, one voice from the balcony called "Boo!" "You're right, my friend," retorted Shaw, "but it work against so many!" Yet Shaw, what are we two against so many!" Yet Shaw,

Mr. Lloyd George has coined images. And he is the Rupert of controversy. Wells, Belloc, Chesterton—they all write well. But none of them write like the state of Shaw. To follow him tearing through "G.K.C's" paradoxes is a treat for the gods.

Of Shaw's real place in literature, or in the drama, whe can tell? Certainly not the critics.

When Ibsen came to London the critics unani-

mously sneered. Yet Ibsen lives. And so it may be with Shaw. "Not of the living let the living judge, Too hot the passions, and too near the grudge."
But, whether Shaw is sea or froth, the world would miss him. There is little more dreadful than complacency, and Shaw makes us doubtful. When he ceases to laugh at us and chastise us with

Tribute To Advertisers

whips we shall all be sorry.

(Niagara Falls Review) PRESIDENT COOLIDGE does not speak very much, in fact, he is knewn as "Silent Cal." Occasionally, however, he breaks silence, and one case in point was on Wednesday night when addressing the Association of Advertising Agencies of America. On that occasion the President said: "Advertising creates and changes the foundation of all popular action, public sentiment or public opinion. It is the most potent influence in adopting opinion. It is the most potent influence in adopting and changing the habits and modes of life, affecting what we eat, what we wear and the work and play of the whole nation. Formerly it was an axion that competition was the life of trade. Under the less like the "kissing-bug." Some are that competition was the life of trade. Under the and changing the habits and modes of life, affecting methods of the present day is would seem to be more appropriate to say that advertising is the life of irade."

less like the kisang-day. Some are signs of the times are that the people approve highly of what has been done in those directions, but now wish to move on to the solution of new problem.

Politics Kept Boiling

(Winnipeg Tribune) THE political melting pot is not done bubbling from the foothills to the Ottawa river, with a Maritime rights simmer in the east, beyond solid Quebec; with something more than the chill off in British Columbia.

THE Ottawa Herald asks: Aren't upon it, on the one hand, and the remainder of the Constitution and the that you wound the alarm clock last whole body of American tradition and principle on the other, there can be no

After Dinner Stories

UPON his return to New Orleans La., shortly after his famous victory over John L. Sullivan, James J. Corbett achieved somewhat of a reputation for liberality in tipping walters in the hotel where he was stopping in the hotel where he was stopping Coming down for breakfast one morning, Gentleman Jim was surprised to see a new colored waiter ready to serve him at his table. After glancing around the dining com, he asked the strange waiter room, he asked the strange waiter what had become of George.
"Gawge ain't a goin' to be heah no moah, suh," said the newcomer.
"Why not? Where's he gone?"
"Well, suh, him and I we done shot craps for yuh an' he lost."

a singer of comic songs made a big hit, and the crowd began to yell, "Encore, encore!" When the din had died down a bit a husky six-footer at the back of the hall stood up and shouted: "The devil with Mr. Encore! I want to hear the same man sing

Poems I Love

Wynken, Blynken and Nod," by Eugene Field THIS old Dutch lullaby which Field did so perfectly will go on being sung to children until the end of time, I imagine. It is full of delicate fancy, and the three names have magic in them. Repeated often enough, they would send any young-ster off into pleasant sleep.

Wynken, Blynken, and Nod one night Sailed off in a golden shoe— Sailed on a river of crystal light, Into a sea of dew. Where are you going, and what do

you wish?"
The old moon asked the three.
'We have come to fish for the her-That live in this beautiful sea; Nets of silver and gold have we!" Said Wynken,

Blynken,

And Nod.

The old moon laughed and sang And the wind that sped them al night long

Ruffled the waves of dew. The little stars were the herring fish That lived in the beautiful sea-'Now cast your nets wherever yo Never afeared are we;"

So cried the stars to the fishermen Blynken.

All night long their nets they threw To the stars in the twinkling Then down from the skies came the wooden shoe, Bringing the fishermen home; Twas all so pretty a sail it seemed As if it could not be, And some folks thought 'twas dream they'd dreamed Of sailing that beautiful sea-

But I shall name you the fishermer Wynken, Blynken And Nod.

Wynken and Blynken are two little eyes, And Nod is a little head, And the wooden shoe that sailed the Is a wee one's trundle-bed. So shut your eyes while mother

fishermen three:

sings Of wonderful sights that be, And you shall see the beautiful things A CALL FOR NEW LEADERSHIP As you rock in the misty sea, Where the old shoe rocked the

By DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER president, Columbia University, and whose name has been before Republican national conventions for the presidential nomination. Blynken, NOW that the smoke of the latest political battle is lifted it is quite plain to see that the Republican Party stands at the parting of the ways. There is the usual talk of reorganiza-Queer Quirks

of Nature By AUSTIN H. CLARK. BACK in 1899 many people were bitten on the face and especially about the lips by a rather large dark-colored insect that became generally known as the kissing-bug."

Shaw's cutting thrusts would fill a book of otations. He has coined more epigropes to the state of the state It is a clumsy flier, and if in its



Kissing Bug

bungling headlong flight it happens to flowing strongly against the personality and policies of President Wilson was

more or less like this that you see are kissing bugs. There are many other kinds of bugs of the same general type which are very common and quite the large bugs move on to the solution of new problems.

No power on earth can enforce two conflicting laws at one and the same time, and when the clash is, as in this case, between the Eighteenth Amend-ment and the legislation which rests harmless.

Dykeman Repeats Great Silk Sale

STARTING THURSDAY at 9 o'clock



Fancy Checked Silk and

Cotton Crepe

2 Yards for \$1.00

On Thursday

and stylish fabric of cotton

and rayon; makes charming

dresses. Colors are emerald

green, jade, peach, cream.

MAHANEY

DR. BUTLER

tions andfluence.

tion, but what the party needs is not

ization as ideas

and constructiv

Public opinion demands of it as

the price of sup

port vigorous and

courageous intellectual and mora

leadership in deal

ing with the three

questions of immediate and engross

are before the

Attacking at their

source the stupendous moral and political evils that are the natural and

necessary results of the Eighteenth

one of drifting, and we have been with-

out positive or aggressive leadership. The political tide which in 1920 was

principle on the other, there can be no

leadership.

An unusually attractive

Giving those who were unable to attend the last Big Sale an opportunity to participate in these Great Bargains.

Don't miss this chance to get the Silk you want at such a low price—

All the most wanted Silks are included. There may be an odd shade missing here and there, but you'll surely get what you require if you come early

Thursday Morning

10 in. Crepe de Chene, all colors, Printed Fugi Silk, Heavy Quality Jap Habutai Silk, all colors, Polka Dot Silks, Baronette Satin, white only, all for \$1.00 yard

Splendid Quality Pailette Silk, Black only, Thursday Morning Special \$1.00 yard

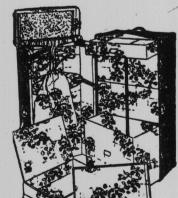
Pure Silk Pongee, extra value, free from dressing. Thursday Special ... 50c yard

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR REMNANTS?

Silks from 1/4 to 31/2 yards long, varied widths. If you want an odd piece of Silk for any kind of purpose, just come here and GET IT FOR NEXT TO NOTHING. Prices range 25c. to \$3.25.

F. A. DYKEMAN & CO.

Timely Views On Compact! Handsome! Strong! World Topics **TRUNKS**



These models are built up so as to afford your clothing the maximum care and protection, and when you close a TRUNK from HORTON'S you know beyond all doubt that your apparel will remain in spotless, unrumpled condition throughout the jour-

Box Trunks \$5.65 to \$18.75 Wardrobe Trunks

\$34.00 to \$60.00

HORTON'S Market Square

question as to which of the two will | have to go to the wall. The latest decision of the United Amendment and the Volstead act, the States Supreme Court clearly indicates Amendment and the Volstead act, the formulation and sound economic foundations of a constructive policy for agricultural development and relief and curbing the growing Federal bureaucracy, while greatly increasing the efficiency of those services which the Federal Government does, and should, render.

Moreover, it will not be long before

Moreover, it will not be long before it becomes pretty obvious that American economic interests, as well as American ideals, demad a more conditional disguising himself with a elion structive and forward-facing policy in skin?" all that concerns our international rela- "Yes, but now the colleges do the trick with a sheepskin." Since the armistice the general ten-dency of Republican policies has been

FIRECLAY FOR LINING

YOUR OWN

Sold by Hardware Dealers

Bridge

Open Saturday Night Till 10

Lamps \$9.25 and upwards.

A Floor Lamp is a welcome addition to any living room. "Electrically At Your Service"

The Webb Electric Co. 89-91 GERMAIN STREET. Phone M. 2152. Res. Phone M. 4094

Phone your Want Ads. Main 2417.