

# The Evening Times-Star

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ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 25, 1924

## BRITAIN AND THE SUDAN.

Why does Egypt demand control of the Sudan? Economically because the Sudan contains the sources of the Nile, upon which river Egypt is so dependent; and, politically, because Egyptian ambition seeks absolute control of a territory which possesses great natural advantages.

There is a White Flag Society whose banner bears in red a map of the entire Nile valley, including the Sudan, with the flag of Egypt flowing over all. The chief, though perhaps not the most violent exponent of the Egyptian policy is Zaghul Pasha, the present leader of the Government. Not content with the independence granted by Britain to Egypt since the war, he demands the Sudan. A report of an interview in a German newspaper, in which he professed great friendship for Germany, says:—

"Zaghul is reported to have said that Egypt demands absolute and complete territorial independence of any foreign power, and that he would never rest until this aim was achieved. The Nile must cease to be an English river and its thoroughfares from its sources in the Sudan to its mouth in the Mediterranean must be handed back to the Egyptian authorities. Zaghul added that he could not see why the Sudan Canal should not be under Egyptian administration, since the control of most of the important frontiers and means of communication surely belonged to the conception of sovereignty. Zaghul added to the Berlin special correspondent that there could be no question of a free Egypt until the Sudan was returned to the Egyptians, since the possession of the Sudan meant the domination of Egypt. The Nile, he insisted, was the only and greatest source of wealth of the country, and how easy it would be for the English to collect every drop of its waters by means of her immense dams in the Sudan. In this question Egypt could not, he averred, depend upon agreements and promises. For as long as Great Britain held the Sudan she could stifle any attempt by the Egyptian people to express any political opinion of their own."

It must not be forgotten that Egypt lost the Sudan because of inability to govern it, and that her rule was marked by terrible oppression, and that it was a rebellion by the Sudanese themselves that drove the Egyptians out. The story is thus recalled by the Ottawa Citizen:—

"Egypt had the opportunity to govern the Upper Nile territory, but failed forty years ago. Under corrupt Egyptian administration, the inhabitants of the Sudan were the helpless prey of slave-raiders. Ultimately, inspired by the leadership of a Mohammedan holy man, the Mahdi, the Sudanese swept every vestige of Egyptian rule out of the country. British lives were lost, too, including General Gordon at Khartoum, in the collapse of government. But for the intervention of the British army under Kitchener, the conquering dervishes under the Khalifa, after the death of the Mahdi, would probably have gone right through Egypt to Cairo and Alexandria. Kitchener's re-conquest of the Sudan restored order and security. Under the Mahdist movement and the Khalifa's rule, living conditions for the Sudanese had been as bad as under the incompetent Egyptian administration. Under the rule of Great Britain agricultural and commercial prosperity returned and has been maintained. Sir Francis Wingate succeeded Lord Kitchener as governor-general of the Sudan; British officials with Egyptian subordinates, in accordance with an agreement between Great Britain and Egypt, gave the country the benefits of a just and firm administration."

But Great Britain has done much more. An irrigation scheme of vast dimensions is being carried out to convert millions of acres between the White and Blue Nile into a cotton-growing area, and already a beginning of growth has been made on nearly half a million acres. The scheme was developed twenty-five years ago, and has wonderful possibilities. Of the present situation the Toronto Globe says:—

"It is incredible that any British Government would surrender all the fruits of years of toil and planning to Egyptians untrained and unfit to use them or to realize for the Sudan the destiny to which it is entitled by its natural advantages. The British Prime Minister has frankly admitted Egypt's interest in the country. Egypt pays five-sixths of the cost of the military occupation, and is vitally concerned in the upper waters of the Nile, which control her economic life. He has given the Cairo Government specific assurances that Egypt's rights shall be protected, and has asked the Egyptian Premier Zaghul Pasha, to go to London to discuss the question in a friendly spirit. Zaghul has accepted, but it looks as though Egyptian Nationalism even more extreme than he had fomented the mutiny in the Sudan in order to prejudice the negotiations."

The mutiny has been suppressed, but the trouble is not over. The

White Flag Society is active, and quite ready to foment rebellion. British warships have gone to Port Sudan and troops are on the way. The Toronto Globe says:—

"There is a considerable body of negro troops in the Sudan, many of them veterans of the army which Lord Kitchener led to victory, who have never even in the most trying times wavered in their loyalty to their British commanders, and who have never outgrown their hereditary hatred of Egypt and the Egyptians. Great Britain, however, maintaining a picked body of white troops in the Sudan and also in Lower Egypt along the Suez Canal, and Premier Ramsay MacDonald recently made the emphatic announcement in the House of Commons that Great Britain 'will not tolerate' any hostile action by Egypt or by Egyptians in the Sudan, the possession of which, as of the Suez Canal, is determined to retain at all costs."

There are two reasons for this attitude on the part of the British. One is that great investments of British capital have been made in Sudan development, and the other is the obligation of the British to prevent a return of the old shameful conditions under which the people of the Sudan were bitterly oppressed and the slave trade flourished. The withdrawal of British influence and control would be a calamity, and until the Sudanese are able to govern themselves there is no likelihood of such withdrawal. Egypt has been given her independence, but that does not give her the right to exploit the Sudan, and her own experiment in self-government is hardly an inspiring example.

## UNEMPLOYMENT.

St. John is not as deeply interested as most other Canadian cities in the problem of unemployment, but the coming winter may develop conditions which will make special measures to provide work for some of the wage-earners necessary. It is well to be prepared, and the city should be well represented at the unemployment conference in Ottawa the first week in September. All the provinces are to be represented, and there will be a general survey of present and prospective conditions. The idea is to secure co-ordinated effort to deal with the problem rather than to have each province or locality working alone. The Federal Government regards the unemployment problem as essentially provincial and municipal, but will be represented at the conference.

Ottawa affords a good illustration of what some of the cities have to face not only in winter but in summer. It has a Civic Unemployment Committee, and its mission is thus stated by the Citizen:—

"Careful estimates, based on investigation by those familiar with the situation, place the number of unemployed in the city at 1,500. From present indications this number may steadily increase until the total exceeds that of the winter of 1921-22 and all others since before the war. To add to the aggravation of the situation, a greater number of men will face the winter without a reserve than ever. It is a conservative estimate to say that 4,000 men, women and children will look for relief to the city this winter."

This certainly is not a cheering prospect. Even in the month of July 54 per cent. of those getting relief attributed their trouble to unemployment. The Citizen presents some further figures that are instructive, as follows:—

"Between October 1st, 1923, and July 31st, 1924, the Social Service Department of the city aided 719 families whose sole or chief reason for seeking aid was unemployment. Many other families were helped for other reasons. Of this number 376 families have been more or less permanently assisted, while the remainder, 343, have been helped occasionally. The chief divisions by nationalities of the total were 276 Canadian families other than French, 208 French-Canadian families, and 122 British families, the remainder being other nationalities, ranging from 15 Italian families to one Swedish family. The figures mean that at least 8,600 individuals in Ottawa have been continuously or occasionally given relief through unemployment in Ottawa since last October."

All appeals were, of course, not due solely to unemployment, but a very large proportion of them were. Moreover, many suffer long before they will accept any aid. The Citizen very properly says:—

"The real significance of such a period is not to be counted in the few extra dollars demanded to meet the people's needs, but rather in the lowering of vitality and consequent deterioration among workers and their families, the restlessness and dependency of the men and women who are battling for a mere subsistence, and the unfair handicaps upon the growing children."

Anticipating a more difficult winter this year than last, the Citizen pleads that action be taken now to meet the

conditions of distress that will prevail in the cold season. The September conference should develop some scheme by which all cities and towns may be relieved to some extent of the burden due to unemployment.

The careless setting of fire is a constant menace in this richly wooded province. The law must be invoked and punishment meted out to those who disregard the law and the danger to life and property by starting fires and leaving them to spread and cause destruction.

## Press Comment

### THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

(Toronto Star.)

A good many people do not realize that France for the first time has a Protestant president. Gaston Doumergue is a Huguenot bachelor. He is not irreligious as some French politicians who are not devoted to the Roman Catholic faith. But he is a Free Mason.

In 1919 Doumergue was the premier of France. He feared that Germany had imperial ambitions and supported the unpopular three-year conscription term. He was sent to Russia to try to keep that country in the fight against Germany, but failed. Later he represented France at the Genoa conference.

Doumergue is a good-natured, likable man and a steady, rather than a brilliant politician. While called a Radical Socialist he is really a very mild Liberal. But when Premier Herriot told him of his intention to call Poincaré president, Doumergue, who was president of the Senate and the logical choice, bluntly told him that it was the vote of the two houses of parliament that determined the presidency. And when the vote was taken there was nothing to it but Doumergue.

French presidents have usually been figure-heads. Millerand, the man who has just stepped out, was much more than that. It remains to be seen whether Doumergue can weather control things that he will be his prerogative to preside over meetings of the cabinet. Germany must show a genuine desire to meet her obligations, or Doumergue will resist any loosening by France of her hold on the economic life of the big Teutonic republic.

## MAKING BEST USE OF HOLIDAY TIME.

(Calgary Herald.)

One of the Herald's correspondents whom it esteems highly is Rev. Dr. Duncan Main, of Hangchow, China. Dr. Main is a medical missionary, who has spent more than 40 years healing sick bodies and tending sick souls in that great, populous country. In that long time, with his large experience and contemplative mind, he has developed a serene philosophy which he applies to even the common things of life. In his latest letter to the Herald he writes of the lot of the Chinese upon whom in China and of the rush to the hills for a vacation, which leads him to comment upon his own. Doumergue passes one of his observations to his readers.

Most people return, he says, from a well-earned and eager vacation, holiday jaded in spirit and bodily fatigued, simply because they have failed to adapt their days of absolute leisure to their individual needs and capacities. "They go away with the idea that all they require is a change of air and nothing to do, and that, as the result of these positive and negative factors, a magic recuperation of their mental and physical energies is bound to ensue."

That, of course, is far from being the case. Before embarking on an annual holiday, one must take into account the nature of one's daily occupation, whether sedentary or active, muscular or mainly mental; habits as to exercise, food, and so on.

The office man who is accustomed to a certain amount of exercise will be able to spend with benefit a more active outdoor holiday than one unaccustomed to daily outdoor occupation. For the sedentary person a training in the exercise of little-used muscles and lungs should be undertaken by him. If, on the other hand, says this philosophical adviser, you are one of those whose daily routine is a constant expenditure of muscular and nervous energy, your holiday programme will have to be drawn up on different lines. You will require for your adequate recreation and recuperation considerable muscular relaxation. But even those who work with their hands require more than rest for their nerves and muscles; they require recreation for their minds. You must, therefore, refrain from excessive indolent repose. You must tone and stimulate your jaded nervous system by seeking exercises that appeal to your inmost being.

Whatever you do, he adds, don't worry. In the majority of cases holiday warriors are those who are over-interested in themselves, and their own health; people in whom the self-regarding instinct has become over-developed. As a result they are abnormally sensitive and prone to exaggerate even trivial annoyances and inconveniences by brooding over them. Difficulties which tea self-centred folk would brush aside and dismiss from mind as of no moment are made much of by them. They find cause for worry, and for complaining in the slightest criticism passed on them.

Sometimes they never weary of telling their worries to all who listen to them. Sometimes they even cherish them in secret. Don't give way to self-pity when you are out to get health and strength to fit you for your work. Throw out the life line, says Dr. Main, and lend a hand to someone who needs it, or is depressed, visit the sick, help someone who has too many children to look after, and you will forget yourself and feel happy. The kindness you radiate is the only kindness you retain, so go in for broadcasting.

This is all very kindly advice and very sound. One should not heed it only at holiday-time. It can be applied the year round. Indeed, one should be careful to make use of old hours scattered through the week, every week, to seek physical change and not let a whole year go by in dull routine, with a change only in the two weeks of vacation.

## WANING SUMMER.

(Father Cassidy, Ottawa University.)  
Phoebus now prepares for parting  
Out from Leo's starry intr.  
Down his fiery chariot darts,  
Toward the realm of Virgo fair.

Summer fond, it seems, is waning—  
Losing fast her gentle sway;  
But, with greater age attaining,  
Decks herself in proud array.

Gay and gorgeous garlands wears she,  
Verdure of the richest hues;  
Flowers brilliant smiling bears she,  
Sparkling with the morning dew.

Golden-rod her features brightens—  
Gleets with gladness her eye;  
Vests the meadow's bosom o'er;  
Waits on high and sips melody,  
Glad to upward idly soar.

Thistle-down, a dainty yellow,  
Veils the meadow's bosom o'er;  
Waits on high and sips melody,  
Glad to upward idly soar.

Ripen fields of grain all golden,  
Ready for the sickle keen;  
Now bespeaking season olden—  
Summer's waning days serene.

## LIGHTER VEIN.

Such a Foolish Idea.

Clerk (at summer hotel)—The lady in No. 16 has been complaining about the service.

Landlord—It she isn't satisfied she's better leave. The trouble with these city people is they imagine they come here merely for their own pleasure.

Overheard By H. P.

"In the hot season I like to attend Dr. Blank's church; his sermons are so breezy on a hot Sunday it's a positive luxury to listen to him."

He Never Returned.

Mr. Statyale—Really, I must be going, must say those saddest words ever spoken—good-bye.

Miss Weerte—You might say something sadder than that. You might say "Au revoir."

The Sluggard's Reply!

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard!" we said to one on the grass on the Esplanade. "Go on! All I need is here," growled he.

"And the ants in dozens will come to me."

About to be Deposed.

"How is your cook doing?"  
"Rosa."  
"Well, the whole house is sub-Rosa just now, but there's going to be a change."

Her Logic.

Mrs. A. (at resort)—Doesn't it worry you to have to write to your husband for more money?  
"No, it doesn't. If he's having a good time he owes it to me, and if he isn't having a good time he has saved it."

"DIED" AT SEA, BUT COMES ON VISIT

British Officer who Strangely Survived Torpedoing, Now in New York.

New York, Aug. 25.—Had it not been for the presence of a nun in a Dublin hospital on Oct. 10, 1918, who rubbed his body with alcohol for three hours after the surgeon had pronounced him to be dead, Major F. B. Humdall, a British officer, would not have arrived here with his wife and 11-year-old son Peter on the Atlantic Transport liner "Minerva" to play in the international polo games next month.

On the morning of that day the officer, who was a captain then, left Kingstown, Ireland, for Holyhead on the express steamer "Leinster," accompanied by his wife and son. Mrs. Humdall was ill with influenza at their house in Kildare and could not travel with them. About 10 o'clock the "Leinster" was torpedoed by a German submarine in the middle of the Irish Channel and sank.

When Captain Humdall was picked up by his boy and after an hour and a half Peter saw his unconscious father washed away by a wave.

Picked Up as a Dead Stoker.

Half an hour later a destroyer came along and picked up all the bodies that could be seen floating on the surface of the sea and the steamed at full speed to Dublin, where they were conveyed to the military hospital to see if there were any signs of life.

When Captain Humdall was picked up his body was covered with soot and oil from the torpedoed steamer. The naval officers on the destroyer thought he was a stoker until they noticed the gold crest of the Twentieth Hussars embroidered upon his cap.

The surgeon in the hospital pronounced the army officer to be dead, but one of the nuns doing nursing duty declared there was still a slight trace of warmth about the heart. After three hours' continuous rubbing with alcohol he had the satisfaction of seeing Captain Humdall open his eyes and gasp vacantly at the standing by his bed.

In the meantime his son Peter had been rescued from the raft by the boats lowered from the steamer "Munster," which did not dare to stop to pick them up. He was landed at Kingstown and sent to a nursing home in Dublin, where an aunt found him three days later and took him home.

Boy Remembers the Adventure.

Captain Humdall recovered from his trying experience in the Irish Channel and rejoined the army. He had no further mishaps, he said. His son, Peter, said yesterday that although he was only 5 years old when the incident occurred he could remember perfectly seeing his father being carried off the raft by a wave and floating away from him. He added that his mother might not have come to New York either if she had not been attacked by influenza. "It was jolly lucky that mother was ill then, wasn't it?" Peter said.

The simplest, most direct way of finding what you want is to consult a directory of wants—in The Times-Star.

## CAMEL'S BONES ARE FOUND IN KANSAS

Are Among Fossils Recently Discovered in Bed of Lake.

Lawrence, Kan., Aug. 25.—Half a ton of fossil bones, all of them new to the University of Kansas museum and some of them new to science, have been discovered in Sherman county, Kansas, according to H. T. Martin, curator of the University's museum. Mr. Martin and Curtis Hesse, laboratory assistant, spent four weeks this summer near Goodland, Kan., and shovelled more than 100 tons of sand in uncovering the fossils.

"Parts of at least fifteen species of mammals were recovered," said Mr. Martin. "These included three species of camels, one as large as a small giraffe, the smallest the size of a sheep, and three species of mastodons. The fossils were found in a formation that apparently had once been a small lake bed, some 300 feet square, and several feet under ground, making it necessary to us a plow and scraper to get down to the fossil-bearing sands."

"The bones, which are of a jet black, were found scattered over the entire space, but parts of bones that we sometimes found widely separated together perfectly."

"Apparently," said Mr. Martin, "these bones were distributed by freezing, either through ice on the lake, or a glacier. That is the only way I can explain the sharply broken bones and their distribution. No complete skeletons were found."

"We are highly pleased with the results of the trip, for it will add greatly to the scientific knowledge of the animals that once roamed western Kansas."

SELF-SERVICE AT FAIR DINING HALL

New Departure Inaugurated For Speed—All Space Taken For Exhibition

Several radical changes in the systems in use at the St. John Exhibition have been announced for this year by Horace A. Porter, manager of the big fair. They will include a new system for the dining room and a very ingenious one in view of the special hardships placed on the visitors.

To avoid the difficulties experienced formerly in getting the food to the exhibition served promptly, a semi-canteen system has been worked out by Mr. Porter and E. A. Hiltchey, who will be in charge of the dining room. Each dinner or supper seeker will go on entrance immediately to a counter where he will be served with a tray containing his full meal. There will be standard meals for each day although some choice will be possible in the matter of dessert. It was thought to be impossible to run a full cafeteria system on account of the variety of things needed and the danger of some of them spoiling.

The new system is expected to insure the people being waited on in order and to speed up the business of serving the lunches enough, at least, so that the congestion experienced at times in former years may be avoided.

All Space Taken.

The dining room this year will be in charge of Mr. Hiltchey, who has been connected for years with the Green Lantern lunch room and who was with them when they catered for the reception given at Rothesay.

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ST. JOHN, CANADA

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ST. JOHN, CANADA

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OAK CORDS

There has been a lot of comment this year by those working at the buildings on the high percentage of change in the locations and designs of booths. In fact, the person who this year remarks that it is the same old thing will have very poor grounds on which to base his remarks.

Those in charge of the fair predict that, with the full buildings, new features and stronger amusement programme, the 1924 exhibition will be better than ever.

The ladies of St. John the Baptist parish will conduct a tea room in the agricultural hall during the exhibition. The benefit will be for the school fund. The final arrangements for the carrying on of the tea room by the volunteer workers will be made at a meeting on Thursday night. The ladies have been working hard during the last three weeks making arrangements for the affair. There are about 30 tables, each seating four persons.

Major Cecil Cameron Found Dead in Sheffield Barracks

London, Aug. 25.—Major Cecil A. Cameron, commanding the 46th Battery, field artillery, was found shot to death at his quarters in the Sheffield Barracks today. Letters left by the deceased indicate that he was in financial straits, and that he was suffering from disappointment because his wish for appointment as military attaché at Riga, Latvia had failed to materialize. He was a son of Col. Alyn Cameron, V. C. Thirteen years ago Major Cameron and his wife were sentenced to three years imprisonment for attempted fraud in connection with a claim against an insurance company for the fictitious loss of a necklace. Mrs. Cameron confessed that she alone was guilty of the attempted fraud. Her husband, she said, had refused to give evidence at the trial, which while clearing himself would render her conviction inevitable.

Major Cameron had been removed from the army on account of his conviction but was permitted to re-enlist in 1914.

Subsequently on account of his distinguished service in the army he was granted a full pardon and was reinstated in rank and figured prominently in the military honor list of 1917.

ON RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

In the Waterloo street Baptist church yesterday the services were conducted by Rev. E. R. MacWilliams, pastor, who spoke in the morning on "The new service before us." In the evening the service was of a special nature and throughout dwelt upon religious education. Miss Margaret Hamilton gave an excellent report of the recent summer school at Wolfville.

MERELY ADJUSTING COMPASS.

The motorship D. J. Purdy I was making some compass adjustments on Saturday afternoon while cruising around Grand Bay and met movements attracted considerable attention. Those who saw her and two small boats which were circling round her believed that there had been some accident and there was some uneasiness felt.

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