

The Evening Times-Star

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ST. JOHN, N.B., AUGUST 1, 1924

SCOTCH IMMIGRANTS.

The Canadian National Railways are taking action to bring Scotch immigrants into Canada. The Colonization Department of the Government lines has opened an office in Glasgow, and a press cable says an extensive campaign north of the Tweed will be begun. We are not informed regarding the part of the Scotch immigrants, but presumably it is the West. Why the West? The Maritime Provinces ought to have a much greater attraction for Scotch people. It is true the Hebrideans have passed us by, but no attempt was made to locate them here. A survey of these provinces in behalf of other Hebrideans is now to be made, and it is possible an experimental settlement may be established. The survey, however, is not being made by the Canadian National Railways, and if they are to be instrumental in bringing Scotch immigrants to Canada the mileage of Government Railways in these provinces needing a greater traffic ought to suggest the propriety of including them in the territory to which the attention of immigrants is directed.

THE PEACE RIVER.

Sir Henry Thornton, who is now in the West, is himself going to the Peace River country to learn at first hand the railway needs of that great wheat growing area, which has come to be known as the "last West." Not so many years ago the advantages of the Peace River country were set forth with so much vigor that some thousands of immigrants settled in the region. They demonstrated its value as a wheat growing country, but because of a lack of railroad facilities to get the wheat out a considerable number of them migrated to other places. During the last year the press of Vancouver has carried on a lively campaign in support of better railway communication. One very good result, apart from justice to the settlers who had gone to the Peace River, was the fact that the wheat raised there could find an outlet in Vancouver. The matter was brought to the attention of Parliament during the last session, and now Sir Henry Thornton will determine for himself the merits of the case. There is no doubt at all that the Peace River must be provided with better railway communication, and it is only a question of whether work shall be proceeded with during the next year or further delayed.

A KNOTTY PROBLEM.

The Crow's Nest Pass Agreement has found very vigorous opponents in the East and in the West. Some places in Ontario, for example, as well as some in the Prairie Provinces, not being named in the original agreement of 1897, are not getting the same freight rates as neighbors who were fortunately named. The city of Edmonton, as one of them, has to pay 1.35 per 100 lbs. on first class commodities from Eastern Canada, while the rate to Calgary is only \$1.08. A Lethbridge farmer complains that the cost on wheat from his station is two cents higher than that from a corresponding station on another C. P. R. line. Some Ontario cities are also favored above others. British Columbia likewise has a grievance.

The Edmonton Journal, referring to the general situation in the West, says it is a very serious one for those cities which were not distributing centres at the time the agreement was made in 1897. It declares that, instead of restoring the old rates in full, the Railway Commission should have been called upon to establish an equitable system. The Journal declares that the Railway Commission should now take action on the interests of these localities which suffer under discrimination.

The question has been brought to the attention of Hon. F. B. Carvell, and in reply to the City Solicitor of Brantford, Ont., he has expressed the view that all complaints "get back to the same legal question, namely, whether or not, in view of the fact that the Crow's Nest rates are higher than those of other points, any higher rates and rates from other points are discriminatory." Mr. Carvell added that the Railway Commission intended to have the matter decided as early as possible. A dispatch from Brantford says that information has been received to the effect that the Railway Commission has set the machinery in motion which will result in a full hearing, probably late in August or early in September.

Sir Henry Thornton referred to this matter, as affecting the railways generally, in the course of a speech he made this week in the House of Commons. He declared that if the restoration of the Crow's Nest agreement meant a new and lower scale of freight rates for all Canada, the position of the two great railroads would be serious. Since it is obvious that discrimination cannot be made general in their application, there must be an increase to remove the discrimination. In the opinion of Sir Carvell, however, there is a legal right to be determined, and that must be the first consideration.

THE NEW DEPOT.

It is natural that the erection of the Admiral Beatty Hotel should direct attention to the apology for a railway station which St. John has so long endured. Parliament voted the money some years ago to erect a modern depot here, and action was taken to secure the additional ground necessary for the site. A part of the old train sheds was torn down because its condition had become dangerous, and it was hoped a great new structure worthy of the Canadian National Railways would be erected. Year after year has passed, and although land was secured and borings for the foundation had been made, for the foundation had been made as far as the Government has gone. The present agitation for an appeal to the C. N. R. to go ahead with this work is timely and ought to prove effective. The Government Railways are not asked to make an unnecessary expenditure, but to make one which is necessary and which they had already planned, and for which the money was voted. By all means let the agitation proceed, and let all the citizens get behind it in hope that definite results of a satisfactory nature may be secured.

CANADA AND BRAZIL.

Canadian investors are interested in traction properties in Sao Paulo, Brazil. These shares are dealt with on the stock exchange. Shareholders are anxiously awaiting information as to the extent of damage that may have been done to their property during the bombardment of the city. While it is true that only about twenty-five per cent. of the Brazilian traction properties are located at Sao Paulo, the list was somewhat affected by the recent disturbances in that city. The Times-Star a few days ago referred to the financial difficulties which confront the South American republic, and which have been made more serious by the attempted revolution in the State of Sao Paulo. In a reference to this matter a writer in The Toronto Globe says:

"The outlook for Brazil is not extremely encouraging. Its financial and economic condition have long given cause for anxiety. The report of the British mission was cordially endorsed by leading Government officials of Brazil, but it is not yet demonstrated that the recommendations can readily be put into effect. It will, of necessity, take a long time to re-establish Brazil on a sound basis. The country's great natural resources indicate that it has a bright future eventually. Its present economic burdens are onerous, however, and current exchange rates do not give room for extreme optimism."

The experience of Canadian investors in some other countries should perhaps convince them that their own country offers a fairly safe field for the investment of capital, and is not at all events disturbed by fears of revolution.

The question of the status of the Dominions in regard to international affairs continues to be a topic of discussion by Hon. J. H. Thomas, Colonial Secretary, and his attitude commends itself to the Dominions. He says there must not be a repudiation of the disagreement and the differences which arose over the question of British representation at the Inter-Allied Conference. He announces again that a conference with all the Dominions will be held, and a free and frank discussion of inter-imperial relations in regard to international affairs will ensue. It is his hope that this conference may be held in October. The necessity for it was very clearly demonstrated in the matter of the Inter-Allied Conference.

The announcement that a party of 153 French-Canadians, representing every large city in Quebec, will pay a visit to the Acadians of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia next month, is a matter of universal interest. We are told that Mr. Henri Bourassa, leader of the Nationalist Party in Quebec, will be in charge of the party. Mr. Bourassa has been here before, and his English-speaking fellow citizens have not always been able to see eye to eye with him. He will, nevertheless, be welcomed, and he cannot fail to observe, while in these provinces, that it is possible for people of French and English descent to live side by side in the utmost harmony without either race finding it necessary to assert itself in an irritating way.

The Boston Transcript says: "Denmark, with 3,000,000 inhabitants, averages three murders a year. Chicago, with about 3,000,000 people, averages more than three murders a week. Evidently in this case it is not in Denmark that there's something rotten."

STORY OF PALMER COX, FATHER OF 'BROWNIES'

"The Father of the Brownies," whose artistic and literary creations have been the delight of millions, young and old, the world over, was a native of the place in which he died, the town of Granby, in the Canadian Province of Quebec. He was a son of Michael and Mary (Miller) Cox, and was born on April 28, 1840. He was educated at a local academy, and then, while yet in his teens, removed to Springfield, Mass., and thence, a year or two later, to Lucknow, Ont., engaging in both places in mercantile pursuits, although with indifferent success. From his earliest years his bent had been toward whimsical art and letters. At school he drew pictures instead of doing sums; and the fly-leaves and margins of his books, the walls of his room and even the pickets of the fences bore marks of his creative pencil. Indeed, it was to break away from this inclination that he left home, hoping to force himself to be "diligent in business."

First Shown in California.

At the age of twenty-three he wandered to California, where, as he himself says, his work advised him to study art and to make that his calling. He did so, and for a dozen years drew pictures and wrote stories for the San Francisco papers and magazines, especially for "Golden Era" and "Alla California," many of which were reprinted in New York and Boston. In time, they attracted so much attention that he followed his popularity eastward and settled in New York City in late 70's. Here he recalled his childhood days amid the Canadian Grampians and all the fairy lore of the Scotch folk of that romantic region. It was thus that he conceived the idea of his immortal creation, the "Brownies." True, those merry spirits had existed for centuries in the folk-lore of Scotland and Palmer Cox had read of them in the writings of Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd and other Scottish writers, but he looked them up in the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" to make sure that he had right notions of them. But it was he who gave them to the world in pictorial and literary form.

"Brownies" Came in 1881.

His first "Brownie" stories were in "St. Nicholas" in 1881, and were instantly and enormously successful. Series after series followed, with unflagging interest, and after serial publication their popularity was repeated in book form. No fewer than eleven "Brownie" books were published—the first in 1887, the eleventh in 1913. These also produced a spectacular play in three acts, "Palmer Cox's Brownies," and a cantata in two acts, "Brownies in Fairland." He wrote half a dozen other books, chiefly of queer yarns, before he came to New York and devoted himself to great success in the South American republic, and which have been made more serious by the attempted revolution in the State of Sao Paulo. In a reference to this matter a writer in The Toronto Globe says:

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How Riddle Was Solved.

A distinctive feature of the verses that went with Cox's pictures was the cardinal rule that the picture of Brownie could never repeat a line that he had once performed. "In this connection," said Cox once, "I remember how I got my Brownies into a fix that came near ending them. It happened, as you may remember, that they were wrecked on an island, and not being able to build another ship, were in a terrible predicament. 'Well, I got letters from my little friends all over the world asking how I was going to get the Brownies out of their trouble, and begging me not to let them perish on the island. I was somewhat worked up over the matter, and as they had previously built a raft and a ship, and as they could, according to their laws, repeat neither of these, I began to look as if the Brownies were 'up a stump.' 'Just then a happy idea struck me. I remembered how the sea fowl on the Pacific coast used to go out to the islands to roost at night, and the first thing in the morning would fly to the mainland in order to pick up what the tide had brought in. Then, in their mind's eye, I saw the Brownies clinging on the birds' backs, and I said to myself, 'That's the way! That's how I saved the Brownies.'"

HEALTH OF A NATION.

Public forests are steadily increasing in popularity as the playgrounds of the nation. Woodlands offer splendid opportunities for camping, hunting, fishing, and outdoor life. "Millions of motorists now spend their vacations in the government and state forests," says Charles Lathrop Pack, chairman of the Committee on State Parks and Forests of the National Outdoor Recreation Conference called by President Coolidge. "Railroads and automobiles make the forests accessible to all. 'Thousands of miles of improved motor highways lead into the very heart of the hills. More than 5,000,000 people annually visit the national forests. Of this number, some 2,500,000 are campers, fishermen, and hunters. 'Forests provide cheap health insurance to all who will enjoy what they offer in sport and recreation. For example, over 1,000,000 vacationists visit Colorado's forests each year. If each person spent but five days in the forests, they would need no less than 5,000,000 days or 50,000,000 hours of rest and enjoyment. 'National and state forests furnish summer homes for thousands of people who live in neighboring cities and towns. Regular summer home sites are laid off in many of the forests. Usually these individual sites cover about one-quarter acre or less. They rent for \$5 to \$25 a year, depending on the location. A man can rent one of these camp grounds for a term of years. He can build a summer cottage or bungalow on it. 'There are no special rules about the size or cost of the cottages. Uncle Sam requires only that the cottages be slightly and the surroundings be kept clean and sanitary. Many of the cabins are built for \$100 to \$300. Some of them are more permanent and cost from \$5,000 to \$50,000 or \$100,000. On the Angeles National Forest in Southern California over 1,600 of these cottages are now in use."

WHOSE PARTY WAS IT?



"IT'S AN ILL WIND."—London Opinion.

BUTTERCUPS.

Oh, wilding now, born of the breath of June,
And nursed on breasts of meadows lush and green,
Queen Mat your dainty cups of gold has seen,
And tipped their nectar sweet before the moon.
In all her sheen passed over the sea-way tone,
Not e'en the sun-kissed cloudlets high in air,
Nor El Dorado's gold can e'er compare to meadows, with this mingled gold of time!
Thy largesse of the summer's scattered wide
For basked winds that through the trees
Or high and poor, to gladden heart and eye,
We'll take it at God's vantage, nor pass
This proffered gold of drowsy meadow-side!
—Arthur Eugene Smith.

LIGHTER VEIN.

Walking Post.
A colored soldier was walking post for the first time in his life. A black form approached him. "Halt," he cried in a threatening tone. "Who are you?" "The officer of the day," replied the colored man.
The O. D. advanced, but before he had proceeded half a dozen steps the dusky sentry again cried "Halt!"
"This is the second time you've halted me," observed the O. D. "What are you going to do next?"
"Never you mind what Ah's gonna do," replied the colored man. "Ah's gonna do what Ah's gonna do." "Three times, den stop!"
—Virtue Suspended.

Preparing for the Inevitable.

"What's the idea of daiting this letter the 14th, when it's only the 10th?" "I'm going to ask you to post it for me, dear."

Nicotine Mystery.

"Try this," said the Jersey City salesman. "That's something like a cigar." "Thanks," replied the grocer, puffing. "Yes, it is something like a cigar. What is it, anyhow?"
No Crowding.
The new Justice of the Peace was serving on his first day.
"The next case," began the clerk, "is that of Frederick Smith, alias Jones, alias Robinson, charged with assault and battery."
"The new Justice was not to be rushed, however. 'One at a time, one at a time,' he cautioned. 'And next, two women.' He barked in Elsie Jones."

Reprieved.

A Topeka business man employs two gardeners. One morning Sam did not appear.
"Where is Sam, George?" he asked.
"In de hospital, sah."
"In the hospital? Why, how did that happen?"
"Well, Sam he's been a-tellin' me 'ev'ry mornin' foh ten days he gwine to lick his wife 'cause of her naggin'."
"Well, wistday she done overhauled him, dat's all."

GIVES PICNIC PARTY.

Miss Rheta Sargeant, Harding street, Fairville, was hostess to young friends at an enjoyable picnic party at MacLaren's beach Wednesday afternoon. Games were enjoyed and luncheon was served on the beach. At 8 o'clock in the evening the party returned to Miss Sargeant's home and played games for a while. John Sargeant, Miss Rheta's father, entertained the company with violin selections and Scotch songs. Those present were the Misses Rheta Sargeant, Margaret Lester, Lily Schofield, Pansy Bunnett, Evelyn Sargeant, Edith Schofield, Edith Wilson, Kenneth Cougle, Harold Donkin, Robert Lodge, Franklin Fox, Gordon McColligan, Fred Sherwood and Donald McColligan.

GIVES BAND CONCERT.

The St. Mary's Band played a choice programme on the Alexandra Square last evening. It was greatly enjoyed, not only by the residents of the North End, but by many who journeyed from other parts of the city to the North End.

MEDICAL AUTHORITIES ON ALCOHOL.

"I rarely or never prescribe alcohol," Dr. Augustus A. Kahner, Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine.
Hospitals are using less and less alcohol all the time. The quantities of whiskey purchased for all the public hospitals of New York City and for the sick in the jails and workhouses of the city was only 700 gallons during any recent year, according to Bird S. Coler, commissioner of social welfare of the city, the man who did the buying. Other hospitals of the city, responding to an inquiry sent out in January, 1921, report that the quantity used is almost negligible. This is true also of many other hospitals of which inquiry has been made.

In September, 1920, alcoholic liquors were dropped from the medical supplies bought for the United States navy. The reason assigned was that navy doctors were using almost no alcohol in treating the sick.
Surgeon-General Ireland of the army said, in answer to a query, "My opinion is that whiskey and brandy are not essential in the treatment of the sick." There are now 23 states of the Union where state laws forbid the sale of alcoholic liquors in drug stores, or their prescription by physicians. Here are the "bone-dry" states: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah, Washington and West Virginia.

WILLIAM OLDHAM PLANS TO PEDAL ACROSS ATLANTIC.

Manchester, England, Aug. 1.—Built a 12-foot square office, a craft 12 feet long will soon start on a journey across the Atlantic with its builder and skipper, William Oldham, at the helm. Oldham plans to make an announcement given out by Oldham.
The boat is made of steel, with eight water-tight chambers which the builder says make it undrinkable. Oldham proposes to propel the boat by his feet, and is fixing pedals for that purpose, but the pedals can also be used with the hands, which will give William an occasional rest.



Yes, ma'am! I'm through with this old "sad" way of ironing!

The last chance I worked they wanted me to stand out by a hot stove and carry "iron" back and forth all day—that's what they paid me for. I don't think they'd pay me for that—not when I had been using an electric iron at home for 'most two years.

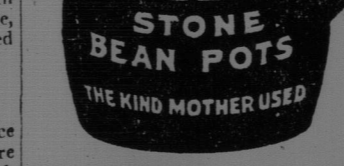
GIVES ELECTRIC IRON?

I quit! Like an electric iron? Indeed I do! Didn't I say I bought one myself?

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SEEK CURE FOR CHILDHOOD FEARS

Psychologists Conduct Novel Experiments With 100 Under Observation.

The young child has no natural fear of the dark. He comes into the world, indeed, without inherited fears, except the fear which can be aroused by a sudden noise or by a sudden loss of support, says an article in the New York Times. These are deductions from experiments, extending over several months and including observation of a hundred or more children, recently conducted by investigators of Teachers College, Columbia University.

The experiments, although undertaken in the spirit of pioneer work rather than with the hope of bringing forth a final solution of any of the major problems involved, have shown much more than is indicated by these two deductions, according to what the did the work. They have shown not merely, for instance, that the very young child is not afraid of a snake, but also that irrational fears are built up or acquired with almost mysterious ease.

Further, the tests have indicated a way in which the problem of fear in the young child may be overcome—and it is a problem which, though it may appear trivial to a parent who does not understand, can develop in later years into a mental attitude that may warp the victim's life.

It was in the belief that such fears are unnecessary, and that their origin should be studied and a method for coping with them worked out, that the experiments were begun last September as a phase of the activities of the Institute of Educational Research, in charge of Dr. Otis W. Caldwell, Dr. John B. Watson, the behaviorist psychologist, directed the tests, in which Dr. Beat Cunningham acted as Executive Secretary, the experimentation being conducted by Mrs. Mary Cover Jones, associate in psychological research.

Fear Easily Learned.

"Breaking down a fear," says Dr. Cunningham, "is much slower work than creating one. The fear of animals is easily put into the child's mind, and in ways it is hard to detect. It arises from insignificant situations. The child does not possess it inherently. As such, he can be said of the fear of the dark. Where it exists it is the result of some accidental circumstance, or has been implanted by those who have the child in their charge."

How might may be the cause, aside from the telling of boggy-man tales, is indicated by a case which came to the attention of the experimenters. A child of two had always gone peacefully to bed at the prescribed time. It was the night of the first night alone in a strange room cried after the lights had been turned off. It was allowed to stay in the room, and the next night, still in the strange house, it fought against being put to bed, and on subsequent nights built up a habit of rebellion against bedtime, starting a tantrum at the approach of the accustomed hour.

A watch was kept in the room where the child slept, and it was found that whenever an automobile passed in the street below, reflected lights traveled across the wall, and the child would be seized with a habit of rebellion which governed or affected it throughout the latter part of the day.

The tests were made in a room which was furnished with all the comforts of a home, but few specific fears were met with under all conditions. It is not possible to say that at such and such an age a child will have this particular fear or that one. We found support for our thesis that most fears are unnecessary and that their existence is often a sign of some lack in the parent. The child is what environment makes it.

What test brought different reactions under different circumstances. A child who was afraid of white rats when alone would not be afraid of them if other children were at hand, or if it feared them in the light would not fear them in the dark. The tests thus disclosed themselves not as abstract and universal conditions but as relative problems.

Not Afraid of Snake.

Previous experiments of Dr. Watson had shown no sign of fear of fire or darkness or animals in children under the age of 2. In the recent tests fear of fire was found to depend on age and much the same thing was discovered in the children's attitude toward a snake. The snake was shown to 15 children. Seven of them, from 14 to 27 months old, betrayed no fear at all; the eight others showed guarded reactions, and only two were afraid of the snake. Of these eight the youngest was 26 months old and the rest were older than the seven in the first group, the eldest being more than six years. The twenty-six-month-old child was one of the two that showed fear; others of his age or younger tried to pick up the snake to play with or disregarded it.

The only child under 3 who showed

fear of the reptile tried to hit it with a spoon on the second day. The attitude of some of the children was affected by social pressure; when there were other children about, they made a braver showing than they might have made if alone. This is one of the important factors used in the efforts to eradicate fear.

The transference of fear from one object to another, or from an intangible condition to a concrete thing, is regarded as one of the most significant mechanisms found by workers in this field of psychology. It is illustrated by a baby whose history is to be found in Dr. Watson's studies of the fear problem. A rabbit was given to the child. At the same instant an iron bar was banged against a piece of metal. This was repeated. The child confused the noise, which he feared, with the rabbit; he made the same response to both. If a layman were to make deductions he would say the child feared the rabbit and by extension came to fear anything that had fur like a rabbit's, whether it was a cat or a coat.

This process of association, if powerful for ill, has been found powerful also for cure. A boy baby was under observation for six months. In that time the experiments succeeded in the first stages of breaking down his fear. He was afraid of fur or anything resembling fur. One part of the cure was to have animals about him while he ate. A lump of sugar was given him and an animal was brought near at the same time. By and by he came to associate the animal with the sugar and his relish of the sugar would offset his fear of the animal.

His fear was not only a general one; it had specific levels, so that the problem was not merely to overcome his aversion to fur, but as well to break down his fear of rabbits, his fear of white rats and so on. In the last stages of his period of observation he came to touch fur and even to show his contempt for it; one day, when he thought himself alone, he spit on the bunny. He learned to play freely with a badger rug, head and all, and to laugh at a white rat. After he had been removed from observation, however, he suffered a relapse by being frightened when a dog barked at him so he was leaving a hospital.



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