

The Evening Times-Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 17, 1923

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NO GROUND FOR PESSIMISM.

It may well be believed that conditions in Europe, economically, are not as bad as had been painted. Production has been steadily increasing, for whatever the politicians may be doing, the people have been at work, striving to improve their condition. There has been a remarkable improvement in all these smaller states in central and eastern Europe which since the war have set up for themselves. Russia has also become tranquil and busy, in spite of what threatened before the Soviet Government changed its policy to one of a more liberal character. Austria is well on the way to greatly improved conditions. The Turkish menace has been removed. France is returning to prosperity. Great Britain and Ireland are improving their position. The weak spot is Germany, but Germany is so far from being all of Europe that much of what is said about her may be discounted. Whatever may be true of her finances, the people are busy, and her industry and trade have been steadily growing. The world's production generally is increasing. It represents value and more comfort for the people. The general trend is not backward, but forward. The real danger of war is so slight that it may be disregarded. The state of the world, however many its blunders, will not be found unequal to its task. The aftermath of a great war is always unpleasant, but always the nations win through to a new prosperity. Confidence in the future is a prime requisite, and nowhere is there greater ground for it than in Canada.

AN OLD EXAMPLE.

If all the people of New Brunswick were as eager now to make immigrants comfortable and get them well established as were those of one hundred years ago, there would soon be a notable increase in population. Following the Napoleonic wars great numbers of British people, almost or quite destitute at home, emigrated to the Colonies. Of these some came to New Brunswick. They were without funds to establish themselves in new homes. In order to help them and at the same time help the province, agricultural societies were formed in the various counties of the province and funds subscribed to enable these people to settle on wilderness lands and develop farms. A central agricultural society was formed, with Lieut.-Gov. Smyth as president, and among its members were Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Legislature and other prominent public men. Public subscriptions were raised, and the result was the satisfactory settlement of a good many people from the Mother Country. Today it would not be necessary for such immigrants to go into the wilderness unless they preferred it, for there are many vacant farms, but even if they did go into virgin territory they need nowhere be far removed from the settlements and a market. If the people of today followed the example set a hundred years ago, with the infinitely better facilities that now exist, and with the means of providing a proper supervision and guidance for the new settlers for the first few years, would not the result be greatly beneficial?

PRaise for Thornton.

The Montreal Gazette expresses gratification over the Canadian National Railways statement issued last week, by Sir Henry Thornton. In the course of its review it says: "In the first six months of the current year operating revenues of the system rose to \$115,062,000, an increase of \$14,208,000 over the preceding year, while operating expenses at \$118,884,000 were larger by \$10,088,000. The net profit was \$1,728,000 in the half year, to which has to be added an operating profit of \$1,472,000 in July. The period of operating deficits has, therefore, been brought to an end. The fat months are ahead. An unprecedentedly large crop has to be moved from the prairie provinces, while the general business barometer points fair. It is not unreasonable to expect a working profit of eight or ten millions on the National Railways this year, as compared with a deficit of \$36,944,000 in 1920, an immense improvement within a short three years." The Gazette approves of the policy of spending money to get business, and says "it may be concluded with confidence that this present year the National Railways will produce a substantial profit applicable to interest charges on capital." Again it says "Sir Henry Thornton can view with pleasure the ascending traffic revenue to which his energy and ability have greatly contributed."

A protest against music in the public schools is unusual and could only be made by those who have never been in a school where singing is properly taught. Some children may not be able to sing, but who cares to admit that his child has no music in his soul?

WELL—HOW MUCH LONGER?

In the Canadian athletic championships at Halifax on Saturday the points won were as follows: Montreal 30, Toronto 25, Hamilton 24, Halifax 22, Sussex, N. B., 20, Charlottetown 16, Sydney 6, St. John 4, Inverness 3, Windsor (Ont.) 1, and Westville, N. S., 1. Note where St. John stands in the list. Who is to blame? Not the young men of the city. They have no field on which to practise. The city is still without a real athletic field. A running track has been laid out at Rockwood playground, but it is not sufficiently rolled and is said by runners to be so laid out as to make negotiation of the corners at a fast clip impossible. None of the St. John athletes who went to Halifax got their training on that field, which is still without a shelter. One grows rather weary of reiterating the fact that the citizens of St. John ought to be ashamed of themselves for their indifference in this matter. The city's big recreation field is there awaiting development. What other city, having it, would loaf on the job? The improvement Leagues are doing a splendid work but only a few persons are doing the real work. They are not supported by the people of their localities as they deserve. Will Saturday's revelation and contrast do us any good? It was with extreme difficulty enough funds were raised to send the athletes to Halifax. Where is the spirit of the people that real athletic sports are permitted to languish and the athletes are left without a proper field on which to practise? We let Toronto, Montreal and Hamilton come down and carry off the honors. How much longer are we to suffer this humiliation because we are too parsimonious as a city to give our athletes a little encouragement?

WILL HAVE CITY MANAGER.

The city of Portland, Maine, has declared for the city manager plan of government. An attempt to adopt that form was made two years ago, but was defeated by about a hundred votes. On Monday last the result was a vote of 9,924 for the city manager plan, 6,981 for the retention of the old system, with mayor, aldermen and councilmen, and 760 for a plan proposing a mayor and fourteen councilors elected biennially. Thus the city manager plan has a large majority in the latest vote ever recorded in a civic campaign. The vote for the new plan was 4,800 greater than was recorded two years ago. Whether this was due to the activity of the Ku Klux Klan in the campaign is not indicated in the reports.

The new charter provides for a city council of five members, elected one each year for a term of five years from the city-at-large, beginning next December, without regard to ward lines and without party designation. A city manager will be elected by the council. By abolishing ward lines and party designations, the new charter, it is claimed, removes politics from the city government.

The campaign was bitter, and personalities were freely indulged in, with the result that there were disturbances in some of the wards on polling day. The result, however, is decisive, and Portland is another of the larger cities to adopt the city manager plan. On the same day the city of Rockland, Maine, abandoned its council system and adopted a charter providing for a mayor and seven aldermen.

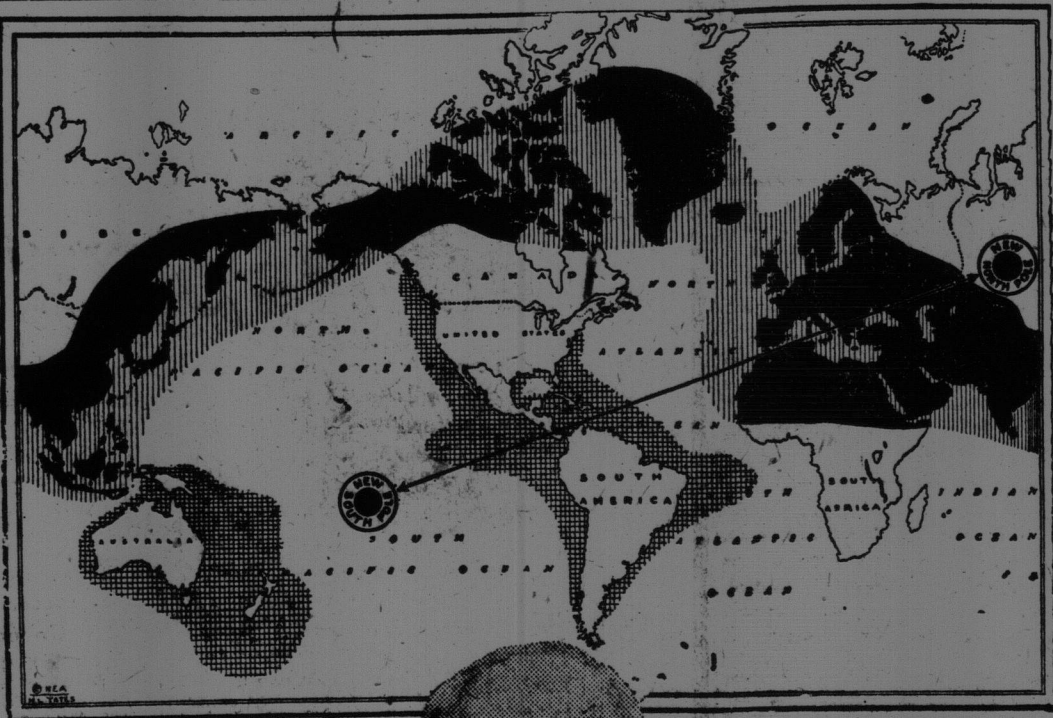
There can be no two opinions about the desirability of housing the ambulance close to the General Public Hospital and of having a doctor go with the ambulance in urgent cases. Any other arrangement can only be regarded as temporary. The city cannot be charged with trying to unload the ambulance upon the municipality of the city and county. The city practically pays the bill in either case. It has been reported to the Hospital Board that Commissioner Thornton is favorable to providing accommodation for the ambulance in the Hospital grounds. Why hesitate over the matter? The Board speaks with pride of the Hospital. It cannot do so in regard to the ambulance service until the proposed change has been made and a doctor can be sent out with the vehicle in every urgent case.

A Washington dispatch says that President Coolidge may abandon his early morning walks and take his exercise on horseback, to avoid the patronage seekers who are eager to share his walks and plead their case. Why not place a few pitfalls in the path and let the eager ones "bark their shins"?

MUSIC IN SCHOOLS.

That he did not think there would be any change in the matter of teaching music in the public school of the city is a statement by S. A. Worrell, acting superintendent of schools, when asked about a report that Frederickton was considering the cutting out of this department of the curriculum.

Cataclysm To Shift Earth's Axis; Europe Engulfed, America Saved



1923 Disasters In Danger Zone

April 21—Earthquake in Kamchatka, Siberia; 21 killed.
May 10—Earthquake in Dalmatia; city of Sebenico wrecked.
May 5—Earthquake in Asia Minor; village of Soula Sela destroyed.
June 15—Earthquake in Persia; 6,000 reported killed.
June 18—Eruption of Mt. Etna; many Italian villages destroyed.
Sept. 5—Earthquake in Japan, with several hundred thousand casualties in Tokyo, Yokohama and other cities.
Sept. 9—Earthquake in Calcutta, India; 50 reported killed.

A CANADIAN QUOTATION.

(Bless Carman, in "Where is Heaven?")
Where is Heaven? Is it not just a friendly garden plot, Walled with stone and roofed with blue?
Where the days pass one by one. Not too fast and not too slow, Looking backward as they go At the beauties left behind To transport the pensive mind.

Does not Heaven begin that day When the eager heart can say, Surely God is in this place, I have seen Him face to face In the loveliness of flowers, In the service of the showers, And His voice has talked to me In the sunlight apple tree.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

She Was All That.
He—I love the good, the true, the beautiful, the innocent.
She—This is rather sudden, but I think father will consent.

Those Cats!
She—He says he loves me; yet he has only known me two days.
Her Friend—Well, perhaps that's the reason, dear.

Mostly.
"Don't take criticism too seriously," says some kindly soul, and most of us will admit that we don't take it; it's thrust upon us.

Of Course.
Prospective Buyer—"You say your car is different from the rest of them. In what way?"
Auto Salesman—"Well, there is no pig iron in the machine to squeak!"
Releigh (N. C.) News and Observer.

Just Curiosity!
The usual crowd of small boys was gathered about the entrance of a circus tent, jabbing and trying to get a view of the interior. A man standing near watched them for a few moments, then, walking up to the ticket taker, he said, with an air of authority: "Let all these boys in, and count them as they pass!"

The gentleman, did as requested, and when the last one had gone in, he turned and said "Twenty-eight, sir!" "Good," said the man, smiling, as he walked away, "I thought I guessed right!"

No Wonder.
Smith had just been operated upon for appendicitis. During his period of convalescence he became quite chummy with the two other patients who shared the ward with him.

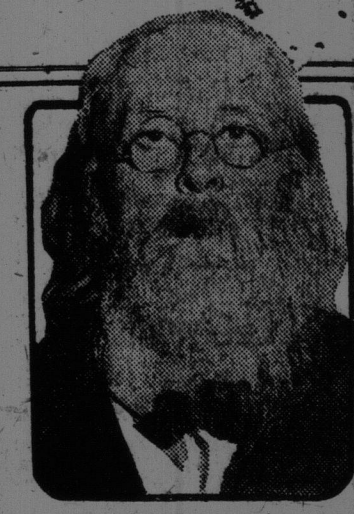
"How are you feeling, boys?" asked Smith one morning of them.
"Oh, we are all right," they both answered together, "considering that we had to undergo two operations."
"Why, how was that?" queried Smith in an agitated voice.

"Because the doctor assigned to this ward is an idiot. In collecting his instruments after the operation he missed a needle and a pair of scissors. The former he found in me, and the latter in my friend here. You see now the reason for the two operations!"
Just then the surgeon put his head in at the door, and asked:
"Has anyone seen my silk hat?"
Smith faints.

GOING PLASTERING.

(Philadelphia Record.)
A newspaper woman who has been writing up the steel mills remarked on the number of workers who came in their automobiles. A dispatch from the zinc mines in Illinois, where there has been a strike, spoke of most of the strikers coming back to work in automobiles. Accounts of Herrin last week, remarked on the large parking space set aside for the automobiles of the miners. And now we learn from Evanston, Ill., seat of a great university, that wages of more than \$100 a week paid to plasterers are diverting students from the Gospel ministry, and a civil engineer with many degrees refused professorship because he could make so much more money plastering.

Ford Motor officials say that accidents in their company have fallen off 54 per cent. since schools for employees opened in 1914.



Dr. Milton A. Nobles and world map, showing his "earthquake belt" for land and vertical lines for seas, and the new land he predicts, shown by cross-square shading.

(By Bob Dorman, NEA Service Staff Writer.)
(Copyright, 1923, NEA Service.)

Philadelphia, Sept. 17.—Is the Japanese earthquake a warning of cataclysms that will remould the earth? Is the map of the world to be changed, whole continents wiped out, and new continents created in a Second Deluge?

Dr. Milton A. Nobles, geologist and student of earthquake and volcanic phenomena, thinks so.
More than a year ago, in a New York newspaper, he predicted a series of disasters in a "death belt" he traced through Italy, Dalmatia, Asia Minor, Persia, India, Japan and Siberia—the exact spots where most of the big earthquakes and volcanic eruptions of the year have occurred!

And now Dr. Nobles sees these events coming. "Science will laugh, I suppose," says Dr. Nobles. "Science laughed in March, 1922, at his theories. Yet earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and tidal waves have occurred the past year precisely in the zone I indicated. Compared to what I am convinced is coming, the Japanese disaster is a minor one."

Dr. Nobles makes this specific forecast for the immediate future: "Italy will probably suffer next—a terrific catastrophe within 30 days."
Ten years is the time he sets for a world reborn.

"Look at the map," he says. "In the zone of black—the death belt—are located the world's active volcanoes. There is a connection between them, proved by the fact that when Mt. Etna erupts in Italy the lava sinks in Mt. Hecda's crater in Iceland."
"Continental readjustment of the earth's crust will open a chasm beneath the sea that will connect with the fires beneath the surface in this doomed belt."

"This will cause the formation of steam, and the enormous pressure thus generated will literally blow up continents and submerge them."
"As the water rushes into these present beds, causing new land to emerge."

"This change is merely the plan of Nature to maintain an ever fertile world. When lands through centuries of use become barren and over-populated Nature destroys them and brings into being lands re-vitalized and re-fertilized by centuries of submersion."
"This has happened before and is the basis for the story of the deluge. North and South America were once joined to Europe and Africa and the North Pole was a tropical region."

"Centuries ago a terrific explosion sank the land between America and Europe and turned the world on its axis. Now it is going to happen again!"

Dr. Nobles, who has spent 25 years in the study of volcanic and earthquake phenomena, is known in Philadelphia as the "hermit scientist." He lives in seclusion and spends his days poring over books and maps in a dark little office in Sansome street.

The first real picture painted by Michael Angelo was the one on the subject of the temptation of St. Antony.

Fate of Nations Seen by Nobles

Dr. Milton A. Nobles, prophesying a re-made world, traces these belts of death and life.
Danger Zone—All of Europe, Greenland, Iceland, North Africa, Southern Alaska, Northern Canada, Asia Minor, all of South and East Asia, Japan, Philippines, and East Indies.
Death Zone—United States, the main part of Canada, all South America, Central America, Mexico, West Indies, Northern Alaska, Western Siberia, Western China, Australia, New Zealand, and Central and South Africa.

Vets. Reach Canada For World Congress

Quebec, Sept. 17.—Dr. A. M. Trotter, C. V., chief veterinary inspector for the corporation of Glasgow, Scotland, accompanied by Dr. D. R. Campbell, V. S., inspector of Canadian cattle landing at the Merland wharf, and Dr. H. Walker, inspector of dead imported meats landed at Glasgow, Scotland, were among the cabin passengers on the Canadian Pacific steamer Marloch, which arrived at Quebec last night from Glasgow, with 698 passengers.

Doctors Trotter, Campbell and Walker have come out to attend the World's Agricultural Congress, to take place at Washington, D. C., October 2, and from there go to Philadelphia, and New York to study the division and distribution of the milk supply for public consumption. We will also attend the agricultural conference to be held at Syracuse from October 5 to 15, and investigate there the big problems of agricultural and dairy production, and scientific methods in regard to cattle and milk and the treatment of the latter in the interest of public health, the manufacture of cheese and butter, etc., and from this conference will come to Montreal, and later to Quebec from which port, we expect to sail.

Among the other prominent cabin passengers who came out on the Marloch were the very Rev. Dr. P. G. Gull, professor at the Catholic University, Washington, returning from a three months holiday trip to Europe; Prof. G. W. and Mrs. Searish, of the McGill University; Col. A. Gaskin, a former Canadian recently appointed head of the Salvation Army in Australia, and on his way via the C. P. R. and Canadian Pacific Steamships from Vancouver, to enter upon his new duties; the Rev. K. Cameron, Rev. A. M. Benwick and Mr. J. McDonald, a deputation from the United Free Church of Scotland, sent out to investigate the conditions of the members of the church who emigrated and are now settled in Canada.

Massachusetts has declared that advertising signs on the waste property adjoining a highway may be removed by the state.

Cargo passing through the Panama Canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific in September 1922, total 582,416 tons.

A Chicago woman imprisoned her son 30 years of age to a bed lashed hand and foot for four years.

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Astronomers Are Watching For Two Vagrant Speeders

Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 17.—(By A. P.)—Astronomers are on the watch for two comets, both discovered many decades ago, which, speeding over their rather uncertain courses through the skies, are about due for reappearance. One of these interesting visitors is Dr. Vico's "long period" comet, discovered in 1846, popularly known as the Mexican War comet because just on the outbreak of that conflict it was observed by Professor W. C. Bond of the Harvard observatory, on Feb. 26, 1856. Professor F. Di Vico of Rome also found the comet independently with his telescope two days later, and because he officially recorded its coming, his fellow astronomers have given it his name.

Professor Di Vico observed his comet grandson for two months, when it passed from view. It was reckoned that it would re-appear in 75.71 years, with a "period of uncertainty" of three years. In 1919 it was within 300,000 miles of the earth, somewhere between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, and the scientists of the skies decided that it might appear to them any time between 1921 and 1925. When it does come it will not be visible to "the man in the street." Harvard College observatory officials say. Comets, they explain, may at any time be thrown completely out of their accustomed course by getting too near the sun or a planet, these bodies acting so as to give the stranger a sort of "kick" to one side or the other.

The second comet that astronomers are on the lookout for this year is that discovered and named for Dr. Arret, who saw it from Leipzig, June 27, 1881. It returned in 1877, 1870, 1877, 1890, 1897 and 1910. It was due in 1917, but the telescope failed to find it. Astronomical calculations showed that it might be seen, "by telescope only," on twenty-five or thirty days of 1923, but the astronomers of the world who report their discoveries to the Harvard observatory as a clearing house of information have not picked it up as yet. Its schedule calls for visibility in various parts of the heavens with the aid of high powered lenses on September 8, 13, 18, 23 and 28 and October 3, 8, 13 and 18.

The Harvard observatory does not specialize on investigating comets partly because its location does not lend itself to such observations as well as do those of other astronomical stations in the United States and Europe. In this country, the observatories which may be said to make comets a specialty are the Lick observatory of the University of California, Yerkes at Williams Bay, Wisconsin, and the naval observatory at Washington.

Factory accidents in New York State cost approximately \$38,000,000 last year.

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New Process Adds To Output Of Wood Pulp

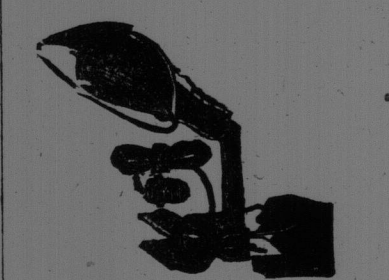
Makes Use of Present Waste by Dissolving Out the Turpentine and Resin.

Milwaukee, Sept. 17.—The wood pulp resources of the world may be greatly increased by the use of a new process of manufacture described today by Prof. Ralph H. McKee of Columbia University before the members of the American Chemical Society now gathered in this city for their fall meeting.

There are several species of coniferous woods, said Dr. McKee, which are at present unsuited for manufacture into sulphite pulp because of their high content of resinous matter. The process which he described consists in dissolving out the turpentine and resin with liquid sulphur dioxide and then converting the residue into the usual sulphite pulp which is stated to be of good quality. It was also stated that turpentine and resin could be produced commercially by this process cheaper than by present methods.

Dr. McKee also described a new process for eliminating the nuisance of waste sulphite liquors from pulp mills. This process, which he said has been successful and profitable on a commercial scale, depends upon the fermentation of the liquor. Commercial alcohol is obtained and the residue evaporated

and used as fuel. Dr. McKee stated that the fuel so obtained from the average pulp mill is adequate to give a thousand horsepower day and night besides sufficient steam to do all the evaporation required.



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