

The Evening Times-Star

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 9, 1926.

DON'T MISS THIS TIDE.

A good word for the parts of Saint John and Halifax was heard at the Charlottetown hearing before the Duncan Commission, when a cloud of witnesses on behalf of the Prince Edward Island Government, the chief Island towns and cities, and the Island shippers, in asking that facilities at the ports of Charlottetown, Summerside and Georgetown be expanded, pointed out that anything done in the way of port development at Saint John and Halifax would prove of large and immediate benefit to the export trade of the Island.

Saint John during the next few weeks should concentrate upon the problem of port development. The time for definite action—such action as will give this city new life, new heart, and an invaluable confidence in its future—is now extremely favorable.

We have a general election impending. We have the Duncan Commission almost upon the eve of making recommendations, which will certainly include the development and vast increase of use of Maritime ports. We have under consideration by the Board of Railway Commissioners, which was given a sharply defined mandate by Parliament, the questions of greater use of these ports, of the recapture and retaining of the immense volume of Canadian traffic now diverted through American channels, and of railway rates affecting not only our export trade, but our more favorable entrance into the Canadian markets west of us.

We were able to tell the Duncan Commission that there is but one city in Canada—Saint John, the natural winter port of the Dominion—whose citizens put their hands in their pockets to the tune of \$2,000,000 to provide import and export facilities for their own port leadership of a high order many years ago in Saint John, and what the Dominion Government, whatever its political stripe, would have continued to neglect Maritime harbors and used increasingly the American Atlantic ports. In spite of the vision, energy and sacrifice of those Saint John men who laid the foundations for our present seaboard traffic in spite of what the C. P. R. has done here, in spite of the extraordinary lesson given during the war when men, migrations and other supplies of the most vital character were poured through Saint John for the Western front in amazing volume at a time when the United States was still the greatest neutral in all history; in spite of the fact that this port is inhabited and owned by Canadians and affords the shortest haul to Atlantic seaboard, government after government has failed to equip it for the business already at hand, not to speak of preparing it in advance to secure and handle the traffic which would naturally come here if the facilities were adequate.

If we are to send to Parliament in the near future either Liberal or Conservative representatives who are not prepared to insist resolutely that, on national as well as on Maritime grounds, the ports of Saint John and Halifax must be provided with the equipment justified from the standpoint of sound national transportation, not to speak of patriotic and imperial considerations, that will be our own fault. We should test them before we elect them, and be sure that they will stand up and be counted when the testing hour comes.

Let us remember that during the next few weeks and months we have an opportunity far more inviting, far more fraught with possibilities, than ever before in our history. Let us unite forces so far as this matter is concerned, mapping out a definite programme of our needs, our demands and pledging would-be members of Parliament to staunch adherence.

Let us know that they will be true to their salt. We had at one time members of Parliament representing Saint John who forced the Government of the day to abandon the plan to subsidize with Canadian money a line of steamers which had Portland for its western terminus. They did so by placing their resignations in the hands of the then Prime Minister. Are our Saint John and New Brunswick men who aspire to Parliament today made of weaker stuff? Let us find out. No consideration of partisan politics should for a moment stand in the way of rapid and satisfactory progress in harbor and traffic development here or in Halifax.

The Maritime ports, ever open, the natural harbors for an immense flow of traffic, both winter and summer, must come into their own in the near future, or we shall have missed the rising tide. Let us look to it.

THE HANGMAN AND THE HUMANITARIAN.
A Dr. James Drever, speaking at Oxford before the Association for the Advancement of Science, told the learned members of that body that capital punishment increases the frequency of murder. It would be interesting to know how he got that.

"September Morn"



—The Daily Express, London.

Queer Quirks of Nature

HE FASTS FOR TEN MONTHS.

IN LATE May and June, and until the middle of July, you sometimes see this moth about electric lights, or find it crushed beneath lights on the street or sidewalk.

This is our largest moth, measuring usually from five to seven inches across the wings. It is so large that when flying it is commonly mistaken for a bat.

It is a very pretty moth, gray, more or less shaded with red; the margins of the wings are earthy gray, and each wing has a narrow line of white. The feelers or antennae are beautifully feathery, much broader in the males than in the females.

This moth, called the cecropia, is really very much more common than it seems to be, but it flies only after dark, and usually high above the ground, the males with a strong erratic dodging flight, the females almost in a straight line.

It will sometimes come to lights, but as a rule it does not pay much attention to them. It spends the day quietly resting in the trees or bushes, usually high up among the branches.

A curious thing about it is that it never eats. In fact it cannot eat, as its mouth is so imperfect as to be quite useless. It lives entirely on the surplus food material stored up within its body from September until the following



The Cecropia, largest of moths, often has a wing-spread of seven inches.

Being an enormous moth, the cecropia naturally has an enormous caterpillar. These huge caterpillars, of a beautiful green color, are quite common in late summer. They feed on about 20 kinds of trees and shrubs. Their appetites are prodigious; they have to be, for they must eat enough to last them all through their latter stages, as a chrysalis and as a moth.

DINNER STORIES

A SHIFTLSS specimen of humanity came down town one morning, and, joining a group on a corner, announced that he was going to leave town—said he could not live in it any longer. Someone asked him what was the matter.

"Well, that's the town is all right; but it's the hardest place in the world for a woman to get work in."

HE DASHED into the police station at midnight, explaining that his wife had been missing since 8 o'clock that morning, and asking that search be made for her.

TRUTH AND ACTION
(Providence Journal.)
It is a popular belief that civilization has been built up on a foundation of truth, painfully acquired after vast gropings in the fields of error, but now we have this new thought that all things are founded on fiction. If we are inclined to doubt the whimsical theory we have only to turn to those comparatively recent demonstrations for convincing proof. What could be more impressive than the sal-

The Political Fray

Liberal

THE CUSTOMS ABUSES.
(The Ottawa Citizen.)
The Customs has never sought to be little the importance of the customs investigation. It has no doubt that the serious abuses existed under the King government and previous governments, that it was right that attention should be drawn to these, and that the machinery of administration needed to be strengthened in order to cope with difficulties of an extraordinary kind. But it is one thing to admit the imperfections of human nature and another thing to try to create the impression, as some of the Conservative stumpers are doing, that the government is blackened by the exposures. No charge of bribery or dishonest conduct has been made against Mr. Boivin or his colleagues. There is no reason why Canadians should be ashamed of their government, no matter how they may blame certain officials who misused their positions. Nor can it be said that the government was guilty of making light of the evidence brought before it, or refusing to investigate and reform. It co-operated heartily with the association of business men led by Mr. Sparks. It lent them Inspector Duncan, authorized him to engage assistants, and armed them with new powers. It procured the enactment of legislation drafted by the Protective Association of the Garment Workers' Association, and the Toronto Board of Trade.

CONSERVATIVE
IMMIGRATION AND EXODUS
(Toronto Mail and Empire.)
In the four years between March 31st, 1922, and March 31st, 1926, the number of immigrants who entered Canada was 422,272. The number of arrivals in April last given as 17,468 and brings the total for four years and one month up to 440,866. In the four years and five months between January 1st, 1922, and May 31st, 1926, a total of 526,220 persons is officially reported to have left Canada to live in the United States. The total might be increased were it possible to take into account the thousands who have gone into the States under the King government with that country's immigration regulations. Thus, it is apparent that, under the economic conditions existing in Canada, the Dominion has lost more money by the United States that it has secured by immigration from all sources.

AFTER FIVE YEARS
(Ottawa Journal.)
Five years of impotence and humiliation. They were years which saw triumph of sectional and racial prejudices over calm consideration of national issues. They were years which saw depression, a retarding of development, contraction of immigration, failure to pay off debts, inability to grapple with any major problem, the loss of hundreds of thousands of our best blood to a foreign land. They were years, too, which saw Parliament reduced to a mere debating society, and the national treasury to purchase power and office. And they concluded with revelations of corruption shocking to the national conscience; coupled with a desperate attempt to cover the rout of a discredited Ministry by a despicable attack upon the Crown.

MEIGHEN AND NOVA SCOTIA
(Sydney Record.)
Does any thinking person in Cape Breton really believe that if Premier Meighen were returned to power he would make any move that would really give any material assistance to the coal and steel industries? His whole record, and the record of his party, shows the absurdity of believing anything of the kind. Liberalism granted bounties to the iron and steel industry years ago; the Tories, coming into office in 1911, did not continue the bounties. In 10 years of office the Borden and Meighen Governments did nothing for the steel and coal industries. Last year Mr. Meighen and all his Commons' followers fled against the increase in the coal duties.

HIS WAR-TIME POLICY
(Toronto Globe.)
Mr. Meighen evidently forgot to mention his wartime election policy to the loyal folk in the Maritime Provinces.

Just Fun

SOME folks are so lacking in musical talent they can't carry a tune except on a phonograph record.

PERCIVAL: "That was the most unkindest cut of all, as the poet says."
PENLOPE: "What was that?"
"I showed her one of my boyhood pictures with my father holding me on his knee, and she said, 'My, who is the ventriloquist?'"

ENGLISHMAN (at street accident in Scottish village): Give him some air!
SUSPICIOUS NATIVE: Gye him some yersel', mon.—Tit-Bits, London.

TELL THE BABY.
"YOU'LL have to take less strenuous exercise and get more sleep," said the doctor to the dejected man before him.

"That's my idea, exactly," said the other. "Would you mind coming up to the house and telling that to the baby?"

CORN, cotton and wheat have been called king, and some punster may get call the spud dic-tator.

THE bungalow may have a breakfast room, but the midnight "supper" room is the pantry.

"HELLO, Lucile. What are you doing now?"
"Sweeping, scrubbing, making beds."
"Huh? Chambermaid?"
"Married."

Who's Who

MARGARET BONDFIELD.
AFTER a lapse of two years Miss Margaret Bondfield, one of the outstanding feminine members of the British Labor party, is again a member of the House of Commons. She was elected from Wallingford, where she has been a woman to occupy a seat in that body.

Miss Bondfield was born in Somerset. Since 1898 she has been connected with labor and trade union movements. She was an assistant secretary of the labor union until 1908 when she was elected to the House of Commons. She has written and lectured in behalf of the Socialists and the Labor cause. In recognition of her efforts she was made a member of the general council of the Trades Union Congress. She has been a delegate to numerous conventions, among them the Berne International Conference in 1918, French Trades Union Congress, Paris, in 1918, Congress of American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City, and the British Trade Congress to Russia, 1920.

She acted as labor advisor to the Labor convention held at Washington in 1915, and Geneva in 1921, under the League of Nations. Miss Bondfield has also acted as a member of the central committee on Women's Training and Employment, and Secretary of the National Union of General Workers (Women's section).

Before she became parliamentary secretary to the Minister of Labor in 1924, Miss Bondfield was chairman of the general council of trade union congresses in 1923.

The National Federation of Women Workers' Society has made her honorary secretary.

POEMS I

"The Light of Other Days," by Thomas Moore.

THE most musical of singers, Moore sometimes gets on one's nerves; for once in a while one longs for a slip—a dissonance, if not a discord. His poetry is too perfect; and to read him at length is to get an effect of monotony, if you will.

Of in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Sad memory brings the light
Of other days around me.

The smiles, the tears
Of boyhood's years
The words of love then spoken;
The eyes that shone,
Now dimmed and gone,
The cheerful hearts now broken!

Thus in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Sad memory brings the light
Of other days around me.

When I remember all
The friends so linked together
I've seen around me fall
Like leaves in wintry weather,
I feel like one
Who stands alone
Some banquet-hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled,
Whose garlands dead,
And all but departed!

Thus in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Sad memory brings the light
Of other days around me.

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The Free Press does not impugn the loyalty of Mr. King or his ministers, but in their efforts to hang on to power and in their anxiety to draw attention from the scandals of their administration, they have attempted to raise this constitutional question, which, in the word of the Toronto Globe, is "a dangerous diversion, which has attracted to the banner of Mr. King all the disloyalists in Canada. If he persists in this campaign, if he follows in Quebec continue the wild talk they have started, it will be in planning to the world that Canada is planning to cut the painter.



MERELY CURIOUS

LONDON—The Rev. Walter Wynn announced, a day or so before the 20th of July, that that day would be one of momentous importance in the world's history—some vast disaster, some important achievement, some event of national and international, not to mention world-wide importance, would happen. July 20 passed, hereabouts, with little or no excitement. If anyone noticed a cosmic occurrence, itling around anywhere on that day both the Rev. Wynn and the Rev. Wynn will appreciate a report of it.

SPEAK ESKIMO? NOME.

OTTAWA—Probably the least investigated language on earth is that of the arctic Eskimos. This defect, however, is about to be remedied; for Dr. D. Jenness, chief of the division of Anthropology of the Canadian Museum here, has sailed for Nome to make an intensive study of the Eskimo language of the far north. In his preliminary report, Dr. Jenness has discovered that the Eskimos of Labrador use many words that are identical with those in the language of Point Barrow, Alaska, tribes. By tracing linguistic traits, it is expected that clues will be found of early tribal and racial migrations within the Arctic Circle.

Other Views

POPULATION AND WAR
(London Spectator.)
Militarists in all countries demand an increasing population, in order that an unfailing supply of recruits may ensure the national safety in the next war; but they also hold that wars are inevitable owing to the pressure of expanding populations.

JAPAN AND CHRISTIANITY
(St. Catharines Standard.)
When one hears about the remarkable rise of Japan in the world, a people of the best bravery and a noble code of chivalry, it is well to read the view of the Tokio Mail and Times in this development. It is not a matter of sophistry will hide the fact that it is the Christian workers and Christian civilization that have lifted Japan above the darkness of old ideas and backward customs and put her on the path of progress and higher culture. Modern Japan may have been an apt pupil; but she has had her days of tutelage, and her tutors have been neither Buddhists nor Confucianists, but the Christians and their Christian civilization.

QUEBEC'S TURN
(Edmonton Journal.)
From Quebec strong complaints are coming regarding the misrepresentation on which the matter has been projected by writers of American fiction. The characters, that so long did service in stories that were supposed to be about Western Canada, have now been transferred. While we are very glad in this part of our Dominion that these authors have changed the locality in which they place the creatures of their imagination, we must be the same in Quebec. A novel based on the life of that province that is worth anything at all must be the product of extended and careful study of conditions there. But after a fortnight's fishing in the Laurentians a New York novelist announced that he was going back home to turn out a story of French Canada.

PUT COUNTRY FIRST
(Montreal Family Herald.)
Canada needs a new parliament! Parliamentary government has broken down in Canada. A house of commons that chops and changes as our last one did within the compass of six days could no longer be entrusted with the control of this country's affairs. It votes against a government on Friday night—it sees a new government but partially installed on Tuesday afternoon—it votes confidence in that new government on Tuesday night and again on Wednesday night. It votes want of confidence in that same two-day-old government on Thursday night. This must be a record in instability. A parliament that takes its duties and its obligations to the people so more seriously than that has surely signed its own death-warrant. Dissolution was necessary. Let us be glad that we have it, and let our plans to send the finest brains of the country to pull us out of the mire, and legislate for the country, not for a party, and not for their own interests.

THE ELITE OF THE LAND
(L'Action Catholique.)
The farmer must be something more than a healthy man and a worker. He must be a man of foresight and a man of sound judgment. In the city it is possible to make shift for a living, although deprived of these qualities because the employer can do the thinking for his employees. In the rural districts it is otherwise. Every landowner depends for his success as much upon his judgment and prevision as upon his manual labor. Farming has become more of a science than a trade, and a very extensive science. It is true that governments taking account of the situation have set up many schools and experimental establishments which can undertake research that individuals would find impossible to undertake themselves. But it still remains true that individuals must have sufficient intelligence to understand the importance of these researches, to follow them up, and enough judgment to fit the service that rendered them to their own particular problems. As a result, farming operations properly conducted demand a variety of qualities only met with in the choicest people.

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