

The Evening Times-Star

The Evening Times-Star, printed at 25-27 Cantabrigia street, every evening (Sunday excepted) by New Brunswick Publishing Co., Ltd., J. D. McKenna, President.

Subscription Price—By mail per year, in Canada, \$5.00; United States, \$6.00; by carrier per year, \$4.00.

The Evening Times-Star has the largest circulation of any evening paper in the Maritime Provinces.

Advertising Representatives—New York, Ingraham-Powers, Inc., 25 Madison Ave., Chicago, Ingraham-Powers, Inc., 19 South La Salle Street.

The Audit Bureau of Circulation audits the circulation of The Evening Times-Star.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 15, 1926.

A VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS

THOSE who attended the closing banquet of the Canadian Board of Trade remember the brilliant and witty address of Mr. C. O. Smith of the Calgary Herald. On his return home Mr. Smith, at a Board of Trade luncheon, gave his impressions of the convention in Saint John. In outlining the subjects and possibilities of the new organization he said:

"These are to promote harmony and unity in Canada; the collection, examination and making vocal the sentiments of business men all over Canada; and to provide a non-sectarian, unselfish national organization that can make its influence felt, by fair presentation of sound arguments, on the course and actions of governing bodies."

Mr. Smith paid Saint John and Halifax the compliment of saying that he "had been amazed by the energy which the Saint John and Halifax Boards of Trade were throwing into their effort to improve conditions in their cities and provinces." Some of our critics who fear that their indifference will prove the undoing of the Maritime Provinces should take note of Mr. Smith's remarks. To one other observation which he made we may all most heartily subscribe. He said:

"If every man will do his own job well; if Canadians will believe in their country; if we will cease always comparing it with the United States, and help to create a national spirit of confidence and pride in Canada, there will be no reasonable limit to the progress we can make in the immediate future and in the coming years."

Mr. Smith, whose newspaper has Conservative leanings, paid a high compliment to Hon. James Macdonald who, he says, "made a pronounced impression upon the delegates," and whose speech "was the direct speech of a trained business man who, it was felt, would prove to be a most valuable member of the new Liberal administration." Mr. Smith did not get back from the Maritimes with a feeling that there is a great lack of enterprise in this part of Canada. On the contrary, he received an inspiration, and told the Calgary Board of Trade it must wake up and go after more business for Calgary. Moreover, he paid a very warm tribute to the part the Maritime Provinces have played in making possible the Canadian Board of Trade.

THE DOCTORS AND THE G. P. H.

MEDICAL practitioners are in the habit of giving a good deal of gratuitous service to the poor. A doctor's skill is his invested capital of money and labor which went into his training, and when that skill is given free for the constitution of a loss of interest. The doctors of the Saint John G. P. H. request a fee for attending sailors and immigrants. Heretofore they have received nothing, although Halifax and Vancouver have paid fifty cents per day—little enough—for like services. Fifty cents is the remuneration suggested by the Saint John doctors, but the Hospital says that it already pays forty-seven cents per day on each sailor and immigrant patient, and that additional fifty cents, if met from Hospital funds, would mean the loss approximately of one dollar per day on each case.

A four-dollar grant instead of the existing three dollars from the Federal Government—a mere pittance on Dominion expenditures—would settle the matter, and it ought to be possible to obtain this. But if not, it is manifestly unfair that the doctors should be called upon to bear a total loss while the Hospital's loss is only partial. An extra thousand dollars on cash assessment would be comparatively heavy, moreover the treatment of seamen and immigrants is a national matter. One thing, however, is certain: the doctor, like any other laborer, is worthy of his hire.

SALARIES IN BANKS

IN A LARGE American city some time ago a Canadian fell into conversation with two men who had formerly been employed in Canadian banks. Both were natives of the Maritime Provinces; both had been branch bank managers in Canada; both, since their return to the United States, the salary paid them was not deemed to be adequate for the service rendered. One is now a very successful operator in real estate and the other a member of a large corporation. Both declared that bank salaries in Canada were much too low, and were responsible for the loss to Canada of many young men whom this country can ill afford to lose. Incidentally, one of them noted the fact that in one large American bank are quite a number of former Canadian bank clerks.

The last issue of the Financial Post, Toronto, contains an article written from the inside of a bank, agreeing entirely with the views expressed by the two men already quoted. In addition, he expresses the view, which he says is also the view of many managers, that the work in a bank could be carried on with fewer employees if they were more capable. The more efficient men, he says, go away. He further says that banking is used as a stepping stone to other walks of life, and the deceiver men do not remain if better opportunities open up before them.

Of course bank directors insist that overhead expenses be kept as low as possible, but it is true that the scale of salaries offered is not sufficient to attract into the profession the cleverest young men. It is not alone in banks, however, that complaint is made regarding a lower scale of pay than is paid across the border. One of the problems of Canada is to meet the competition of a country immensely rich, and with a population so enormously larger than that of the Dominion.

Mr. Elden Robinson of Harvey Station, York county, has an exhibit of Holstein cattle at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto. He is among the prize winners against competitors from all parts of Canada. Mr. Robinson has never before taken part in such an exhibition. Dr. F. R. Taylor, of Rothesay, is also an exhibitor. New Brunswick is gradually building up some very fine herds of thoroughbred cattle. This is a movement to be encouraged. When the farmers have all got rid of scrub cattle their prosperity will be greater in proportion.

NOV. 11 IS THE DAY

AN INSISTENT note struck by the speakers at the Armistice Remembrance Dinner at the Beatty Hotel, Saint John, was the observance of the true date and no other. Several times disapproval of the attempted combination of Thanksgiving and Armistice Days was voiced. In proposing the silent toast to "Our Fallen Comrades," Captain Rev. P. M. Lockary said: "It is well then that we have set aside one day in the year to call to mind our fallen comrades. This day should not be observed throughout Canada on Thanksgiving, but on Armistice Day, Nov. 11. Thanksgiving is a day set apart to give thanks to God for a bountiful harvest. Armistice Day is a day to remember our dead and it is not the sentiment of this country to compromise either with God or the dead."

And Sir Arthur Currie expressed it: "There are others, we know, who are willing to hold services called Armistice Day services, provided it can be done on Thanksgiving Day, which is the Monday nearest to the 11th of November. But to you and me, old comrades, that anniversary falls always on November 11th, and the services we attend in honor or celebration thereof must be held on that date and on no other."

The prohibition law in Saint John will not be properly enforced until it is enforced by the police. It appears that some years ago an agreement was arrived at by which the police would lend assistance when requested to do so, but that otherwise they would only be concerned about violations of the law when these were thrust under their noses by drunken persons or disorderly doings. It is, of course, unreasonable that the city should assume the cost of enforcing the law, and the province seize all the revenue. Until, however, the police are instructed to put an end to the illegal sale of liquor, or the province puts enough inspectors of the right calibre on the job, the present disgraceful condition of affairs will continue. It is too easy to get liquor in this city. Even youths of tender years may be seen under its influence. The police court record does not show anything like a clean sheet. A united citizens' protest in the interest of the young and of law enforcement might have some effect.

A cable from Rome says that Rotary Clubs and the V. M. C. A. are being campaigned against by a Fascist newspaper. The Fascist leaders, it is said, are also suspicious of Freemasonry. The latest order of the Government makes compulsory the lifting of hats when processions carrying the Fascist banners pass through the streets, and ignorance of the law will not be accepted as an excuse for failure to obey. A policy of increasing severity has made Mussolini dictator of Italy. Restriction begets opposition. One wonders when the breaking point will come.

None of us like having our feelings hurt, but quite a number would endure willingly a few punches at our pride at the rate of \$18,200 a blow. The Dolly sisters get the ball, and Mistinguette an extra puff.

The new ruling that prevents the shipment of cattle on a vessel's decks during the winter months will probably result in higher rates of freight. The consumer, however, will pay the price.

"A rejuvenated Hell" sounds as though the monkey-gland grafters had been on the job.

Other Views

BIG BUSINESS AND THE STRIKE

(Vancouver Province)

SPEAKING to the Conservatives gathered in convention at Scarborough, Yorkshire, a fortnight ago, Premier Baldwin declared that the events of the year had not destroyed his hopes of a reconciliation between capital and labor. He was confident that when the present troubles were over, the best of the trade union leaders would unite with the employers in some scheme for increasing production and efficiency in industry. If big business, as represented by such men as Montagu Norman of the Bank of England, can bring order out of the chaos of the coal mine stoppage, and can bring it without permitting the destruction of the mines and the embittering of the miners, it will have gone some distance toward the goal which Mr. Baldwin would like to see reached.

MORE RED IMPUDENCE

(London Daily Mail)

LEADING members of the Soviet openly proclaim their unending hostility to Great Britain and the British Empire. They work night and day for our destruction. They have organized revolution in China, and have specifically directed the movement against British commerce and subjects. They have subsidized our mining agitators to make chaos and anarchy in the coal mines of the United Kingdom, and they have the cash to help them to the cash they want! The most popular step our Government could take would be to turn all the Red powers out of the country.

ELECTION LACKED INTEREST

(Salem, Mass. News)

THE church bells were rung in some places to get the voters out, but not even a steam calliope would have been able to arouse some of them from their sleep.

However, a large number of the voters who could not become sufficiently excited to vote and help their country, would have turned out into the street all right if someone had reported a dog fight.

A REMINISCENCE

(St. Catharines Standard)

WHEN some Americans paid \$2,500 each for seats to see Queen Marie of Rumania in a New York theatre, it reminds us of what Barnum said about one being born every minute. It would seem, however, that Barnum rather understated the case.

WHEN WE'LL KNOW

(St. Catharines Standard)

THE Toronto Globe is quoting the opinions of Mr. T. J. Ryan who is directing the party. The Mail and Empire is quoting "wet" Liberals who are behind Ferguson. We don't know who wins the competition until December 1.

THINKERS NOT EX'TINCT

(New York Herald)

IN SPITE of automobiles, radio, bridge, whist, the movies and other often denounced enemies of reflection, there are still many people in the country who think and who seek the acquaintance of thinkers through the great freemasonry of books.

HE WORKS LONG HOURS

(Port Saskatchewan Record)

ONE man's idea of reviving trade in the British empire is to pay the workman one dollar an hour for his work. Speed the day! The editor will be the most prosperous man in town.

TIP FOR CHICAGO

(Detroit News)

IF CHICAGO would like to raise the lake levels, she might seize and dump into the lake her privately owned artillery.

News and Views From The British Capital

LONDON, October 28, 1926.—An acquaintance of mine, whose extremely smart appearance always impresses those who meet him, and whose tailoring seems a good deal more expensive than his means entirely warrant, confided to me the other day how he managed it. He buys all his clothes second hand. He would never look at a ready-made suit, but he always wears second-hand ones. He has discovered a place in the West end where the proprietor buys the cast-off suits of a well-known Duke. This peer must be a generous patron of his smart West End tailor, because he tells very month at least ten or a dozen suits of clothes for which he has no further use. They are always in first-rate condition, and have been worn only half-a-dozen times at most. His figure is very like my friend's, and the latter buys, at quite a modest price, dual suits, easily fitted to his own figure, that must originally have cost twelve or fourteen guineas each.

Hunting Pink

Some people, of course, would have an objection to wearing the cast-off clothes even of a peer of the realm. But my friend assures me it is "done" by quite good people. Last time he was buying a suit—it was a dual cast-off plus-four on that occasion, of very fine cloth and magnificent cut—he saw a swagman, with a monocle and a Mayfair accent, trying on a perfectly gorgeous hunting kit. He happened to know the gentleman by sight, and recognized him as a smart subaltern in one of the most exclusive "crack" corps on the roster of the British Army. What a sensation there would be in one of the Service clubs with a scandal of the cast-off hunting kit got out! But the second-hand dealer told my friend that just the same thing is done by really fashionable dames. Not all their fine plumes nowadays are what might be called original features.

Sullivan's Birthplace

The extraordinary run on the D'Oyly Carte season of Gilbert and Sullivan operas at the Prince's Theatre has caused sentimental journeys to be undertaken both to Sullivan's birthplace and to his bust in the Embankment Gardens, as I happen to know. How many, however, are aware—however many may care—where Sullivan first saw the light? It was south-of-the-water anywhere, on the other side of Westminster Bridge, and the house still stands, in an off-shoot from Lambeth Walk, as one of a row that was once called Bolwer's Terrace, but is now numbered 8, Bolwer street. The London section of the Incorporated Society of Musicians have placed a tablet on the site of the birthplace of the eminent, so that there is no mistaking the modest "three windows and a door" in a facade which suggests an earlier-going century than this. Here, indeed, Sullivan was born in 1842, and as he rose to fame he soon exchanged E. R. for S. W., his later homes being flats in Albert Mansions and Queen's Mansions. Thus in life and in death Sullivan was a Londoner, for he lies buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The King's Road

Someone has recalled that Lot Rd. Electric Power Station, whose four towering chimneys every Chelsea artist has more than once immortalized, stands on what were Cremorne Gardens. The latter about the middle of last century supplied old Vauxhall Gardens with a series of hundred years' standing, and on nearly there were thrilling balloon ascents, and parachute tragedies, enacted there. But more interesting is the fact that the millinery and dressmaking shops, which were the fashion of the day, were in the Merry Monarch's day. After some dispute between the Government and Chelsea parishioners, it was local associations, with a combined capital of \$10,000,000, had been organized in all the cotton-growing States and that within a short time this capital will have been secured.

Drying Fetish?

One remarkable change in the post-war life of London seems to have passed unnoticed. Yet it is perhaps the most significant of that epoch-making institution of the middle-class suburbs, the Sunday dinner, begins to wobble on its broad bourgeois basis. Sunday is no longer a day when the Strand restaurant. To my great amazement it was with difficulty I secured a seat at a table. At 2 o'clock on a cold October Sunday afternoon I expected to find the place empty. Actually it was crowded to the doors, and obviously by humdrum \$200 or \$400 a year small suburbanites. Moreover, despite the early hour, they were not lunching at all, but openly dining in state. I am told, though the habit is well established. So far as London is concerned, "Sunday dinner" even among those who were its firmest adherents, is a dying fetish, and is ceasing to be a purely domestic festival, and merging into a communal table d'hôte affair with music.

The Celebrating of Dominion Day

(London Free Press)

THE Canadian Clubs of the Dominion, as a purely national organization, having as their objects the development of national ideals and sentiments, are quite properly taking the lead in laying plans for the celebration of Dominion Day. The Association of Canadian Clubs, through its executive committee, has put forward a series of proposals. They include: That the Dominion Day be celebrated on the 1st of July; That the Governments of Great Britain, the United States, the Republic of Ireland, the Empire, the Irish Free State and the British dominions be invited to send representatives.

That the Dominion Day should be an issue of commemorative postage stamps.

That motion pictures of the events leading up to Confederation be made by the Government Motion Picture Bureau.

That there be a national organization to arrange the celebration, the chairman to be appointed by or from the Federal Cabinet.

Incidental to the general proposals it is suggested that a simultaneous salute be used throughout Canada by electricity from Ottawa at noon on July 1, 1927, and that 10,000 beacons fires be lit from coast to coast in the evening. A national celebration is suggested in Ottawa, with similar celebration in provincial capitals and centres. It is also proposed that there be a distribution to the 30,000 schoolhouses in Canada the "Fathers of Confederation."

The London Canadian Club at its annual meeting took the first step towards a proper celebration in London by appointing a strong committee, under the chairmanship of Prof. Fred London, with Col. Hobson Leonard as vice-chairman. The Canadian Club initiated the annual celebration of Dominion Day in London, and this club should take the lead in commemorating the Diamond Jubilee of the Dominion.

Massey at Washington

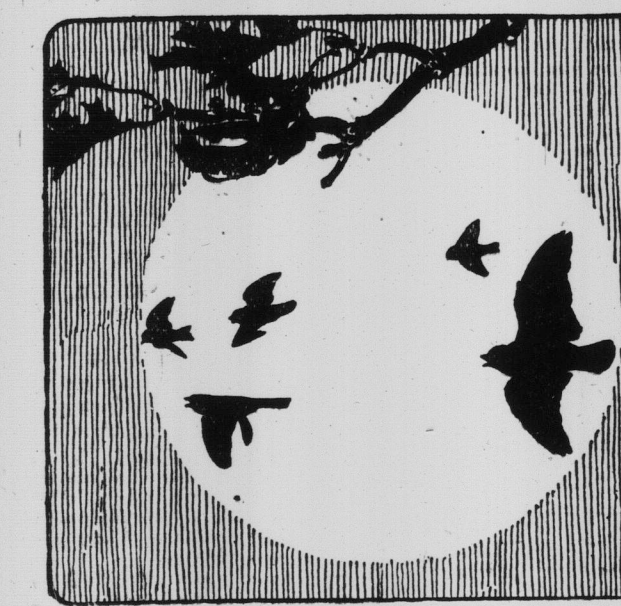
(Boston Post)

WHEN Vincent Massey, the newly-appointed minister from the Dominion of Canada to the United States, takes up his work in Washington at a full-fledged legation early next year, the event has been regarded by the Dominion with some astonishment. The fact that "Our Lady of the Snows," although she may be in a sense daughter in her mother's house, is a mistress in her own. Even 10 years ago the idea that Great Britain would tolerate the presence in a foreign capital of a diplomat authorized to speak for the Dominion would have been voted absurd, and that one should come from Ireland weirdly impossible. Washington, sees one of them and will soon see the other.

Mr. Massey is young, able, cultured, and reputed to be wise. His coming should cement still closer the splendidly amicable relations that have been existing between this country and Canada for over a century.

Queer Quirks of Nature

EATING UP MILES THROUGH THE NIGHT



Night Migrants

By ARTHUR N. PACK

SINCE the earliest history men have marveled at the ability of birds to change their habitats with the seasons. Even in the Bible we find references to birds flying south at the approach of cold weather.

As the study of Nature became more of a science, the motives which led birds to polar lands in spring, and the equatorial regions in the autumn, and the seemingly super-natural power which enabled them to accomplish these tremendous journeys, became subjects of serious study.

Some birds migrate their periodical journeys by long flights between favorite feeding grounds, accomplishing these flights high in the air and at high speed. This is true even of many species usually considered weak in flight. Some fly by day only, others solely at night, yet others both by daylight and darkness.

It is remarkable that many of our small birds, such as warblers and finches, have the power to fly great distances by night, even crossing great expanses of water. Such species usually stop at dawn, hungry and exhausted, and spend a few hours in seeking food, flitting from grove to grove as they feed, and usually moving in the general direction of their ultimate destination.

Night migrants usually call to each other at intervals, probably for guidance, and students of birds thus detect many species by characteristic notes. Those a few species, however, it is sometimes possible, when large numbers are flying, to glimpse some flitting across the face of the moon.

By training a powerful telescope on the moon's bright surface, observers sometimes are able to see night migrants in transit and even to identify them by their flight.

Timely Views On World Topics

By EUGENE MEYER, JR., Managing Director, War Finance Committee and Chairman, President's Committee on Cotton

THE South has solved its cotton problem and is now in a position to carry over its surplus without serious losses to the growers. Returning from a trip through the South, I find that local associations, with a combined capital of \$10,000,000, had been organized in all the cotton-growing States and that within a short time this capital will have been secured.

Under the law the Intermediate Credit Bank can loan \$10 for each \$1 of the capital subscribed by these associations or in the present case of Southern business men, will suffice to finance the hold-over movement so that growers may realize a better price for their present sales and also a better price on the present surplus when it is sold in bulk.

The cotton growers, bankers and other business men appealed to the Federal Government for assistance in the emergency, hoping that the Government would finance the growers and bear the responsibility. Under the system worked out by the President's commission, however, the local associations will hold the farmer's paper and will stand responsible should the plan fail to work out as it is intended. Thus, if the plan works, all is well, but if for any unforeseen reason it fails, the South will again face a serious situation.

I am confident regarding the outcome. The plan was well received in all the States, and if it should become necessary, more capital could be readily subscribed.

Poems I Love

By CHAS. HANSON TOWNE

"The Travel Bureau," by Ruth Comfort Mitchell

THIS is one of those "human interest" poems which get hold of one's heart-strings. One feels the enormous pity behind it, and the tragedy of the club which never escapes—the drug, rather—is sharply revealed. Miss Mitchell lives in California, and has written much fine poetry and delicate prose. This sonnet has reason to be proud of.

All day she sits behind a bright brass rail. Planning proud journeys in terms that bring far places near; high-colored words that sing.

"The Taj Mahal at Agra," "Kashmir's Vale." Spanning wide spaces with her clear detail, "Sevilla or Fiesole in spring, Through the floods in June."

Her words take wing. She is the minstrel of the great out-trail. At half-past five she puts her maps away.

Pins on a gray, meek hat, and braves the diet. A timid eye on traffic. Duty gray. The house that harbors her in a gray street.

The close, sequestered, colorless retreat. Where she was born, where she will always stay.

After Dinner Stories

MOTHER had come into the child's bedroom to say good night.

"It's cold, mummy," said Joan, cuddling down.

"Yes, dear," replied her mother, "but cover up."

Joan did as she was told. Then, after a moment's reflection, she looked up at her mother again.

"I suppose I couldn't exchange my room with you?"

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HORTON'S Market Square

angel for a hot-water bottle?" she asked.

NATE and Zenus from Cape Cod stood leaning on the iron fence that surrounds the little promontory at the brink of Niagara Falls. In silence they watched the rushing waters fall into a cloud of mist. A gentleman from the West came and explained the wonders of the Falls. He told how many gallons of water passed over the crest per minute, how far they fell, how rapidly they moved, the number of feet the Falls had worn away the rock in the last century, the number they were expected to go in

the next. It seemed to him that the boys were not impressed. Laying his hand on Nate's shoulder, he said: "Son, where is your enthusiasm? Don't you realize you are gazing upon one of Nature's grandest spectacles?"

"Mister," replied Nate, "if you had ever seen the sea break over Chatham Bars in a notheaster, this outfit here would look to you about like to spickets a-running' in a kitchen sink."

A PHARISEE? "Who was Shylock, Aunt Ethel?"

"My dear! And don't you to Sunday School and don't know that!" Judge.

SOME people wonder why they can't get on, when they are merely trying to get by.

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