

THE EVENING TIMES-STAR, ST. JOHN, N.B., THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1924

The Evening Times-Star

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SOUTH AFRICA.

A great deal more than the first election figures is necessary before the rest of the Empire can judge what is going to happen in South Africa. The Nationalist victory is far from being good news. The conflict there is at bottom a racial one. During the campaign the Nationalists under Hertzog somewhat modified their secession cry, but if they can hold the Laborite support they will, sooner or later, renew their separatist activities. There is said to be an agreement between the Nationalists and Laborites to the effect that the former are not to raise the secession cry during the life of the new Parliament. There is here the hopeful suggestion that Labor will support Smuts against any move for a republic, but it is to be noted that the former Premier regards the outlook as gloomy. General Smuts, while he advocated a large measure of independence for South Africa as a nation within the British Empire, has always been a stout advocate of the Imperial tie. He has fought against a republic, and to a great extent that course is what built up the political opposition to him.

The new House of Assembly will contain 135 members, or one more than the House recently dissolved. Women do not vote in South Africa. There are about 425,000 electors, of whom 195,000 are in the Cape Province, 141,000 in the Transvaal, 30,000 in the Free State and 65,000 in Natal. The Transvaal will have fifty members, the Cape fifty-one, and Natal and the Orange Free State seventeen each. At the time of the previous election, in 1921, the South African Party, led by Smuts, elected seventy-five members, the Nationalists forty-six. Labor, thirteen, and the Democratic Party, thirteen, and the United Party, thirteen, made up the remainder. A majority of fourteen over all other parties, but gradually this margin dwindled in by-elections and a few weeks ago it had been reduced to three or four members, and General Smuts went to the country because his control of the House had become too uncertain.

As the latest figures show a considerable margin of victory for the Hertzog forces the coming months will be filled with anxiety as to the fate of the country. Among a large portion of the electorate the feeling against the form of British connection is still intense. "Is South Africa to be British or Boer?" stands out conspicuously. Among the possibilities is civil war, and division of the territory making up the Union, for while there are strong elements determined to cut loose from the Empire altogether, there are other elements, both strong and compact, which will resist any such action by fighting if necessary, and which would never long submit to Boer domination.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

There is as yet no official record of the number of Maritime Province people who have returned from the United States during the last few months, but undoubtedly the homecoming movement has been very considerable. The Canadian Immigration Department's figures, showing that during April and May some 9,000 homeward-bound Canadians crossed the border, are admittedly incomplete. The number coming over during that period was undoubtedly very much greater, as forty-two points of entry along the border were not included in the reports.

Now that the tide has turned and thousands who took part in the exodus are coming home, to be followed by thousands more, it is not sufficient to congratulate ourselves upon the change. What has happened is due in a large measure to an industrial depression across the line, and it must be the aim and purpose of business men and of men in public life throughout this country to look ahead and devise measures for providing greater and more varied employment to prevent emigration in future. There always is a considerable floating population which comes and goes between our country and the United States, but means to provide against any serious and permanent loss of our native population in future are of the utmost importance.

In the Maritime Provinces it is very clear that for one thing we need additional capital and enterprise employed in opening up our natural resources to a greater extent, in enlarging our existing industries, and in establishing new ones. These are the steps which have a stimulating effect upon all of our activities, which enlarge the home market for the farmer and the manufacturer, and which affect every class of our population beneficially. More of our money might well go into our own enterprises, and outside capital will be encouraged to come in. We have been too long content to rest upon our oars. We need more aggressive and well-supported methods of making our resources and attractions known to capitalists as well as to tourists.

tions. Those are very much better without.

Because of its immense undeveloped resources this country will in due course enter upon another period of rapid expansion. Even then we should control immigration through selection based upon our needs and upon the character of those seeking entrance. This part of the Empire must see to it that the controlling voice is ever and overwhelmingly that of people born in Canada or elsewhere under the British flag.

And, however, important desirable immigrants may be, no Canadian administrator will ever be satisfied unless his policies are duly influenced by the fact that to retain our own population by assiduously promoting contentment and a reasonable prosperity, is far more important than anything else.

An Amherst man who has returned from the United States and who is advising Canadians to remain at home, says that the high wages one hears about across the line lead many into disappointment.

"The higher wage is a higher wage," he says, "is easy to swallow, but very difficult to cough up. What you really have swallowed is the hook in the guise of increased expenses for every side of the triangle of necessity—food, rent and clothing." He might well have added that in these days we hear more about unemployment in the United States than about high wages there.

The breach between Britain and Mexico is now complete, and the necessity for protection of British interests in the peppy republic means that the incident is not yet closed.

Press Comment

AFTER 70 YEARS.

(Bangor News.)
A tourist who recently drove in an automobile from Salem, Ore., to New York City crossed the continent once before. Seventy years ago, as a four-year-old girl, she went west with her family in a covered wagon. The two journeys present a striking contrast, which the old lady has enjoyed thoroughly.

She remembers some of the terrors and hardships of that earlier trip for they were especially stirring to impress a child of four. The blowouts, punctures and hoof-and-mouth disease quarantines of her later trip were regarded by most tourists as troublesome enough, but they were trifles compared with the things the earlier caravans had to endure.

On the recent motor trip the old lady and her daughter drove the thousands of miles alone. There were no Indians to be feared and no dangerous stream-crossings to make. Good highways, service stations where the car could be looked after, hotels where comfortable beds and food could be had, replaced the hardships and dangers of the earlier trip.

The modern tourist, however, has to heed traffic rules and endure billboards, both of which the pioneers escaped.

THE BRITISH AIRSHIPS.

(New York Herald-Tribune.)
That the British, who founded an empire on communications and are more than a little danger of seeing it pass because communications are not fast enough, should have been slow with the development of the dirigible is a little surprising. The dirigible of the R-34, followed by the disaster to the R-2, seems to have plunged them into a discouragement.

THE NATIVE BORN.

The Census Bureau's bulletin analyzing Canada's population, and showing that of the total of 8,788,483 people in this country in 1921 only 890,282 were born outside the British Empire, has proved reassuring to those who feared that immigration had peopled the Dominion to a dangerous degree with foreigners. Of the 890,000 foreign born a great number came from the United States. The figures show at a glance that the country is overwhelmingly British by birth and ideal.

Even in 1913, when immigration reached its peak and we received 102,432 newcomers, 150,542 of them were from the British Isles, 139,009 from the United States, and 112,851 from other countries, which included Denmark, Norway and Sweden, from which we have drawn a very great number of our best agricultural settlers.

Between 1911 and 1921 the population was increased by 1,581,840, of which 1,213,065 were born in Canada. Immigrants of British birth numbered some 231,000, and of the 137,500 who came from outside the Empire more than 70,000 were Americans. Last year we had 148,560 immigrants, and of these 72,919 were from the British Isles and 20,521 from the United States.

At least we have thus far escaped, by good luck or good management, any such flood of undesirable immigration as the United States has admitted, and from this time forward it will be the part of wisdom to see that the door is not too wide open to folk who are not likely to become good Canadian citizens. The new American regulations so restrict European immigration to that country that many will turn naturally to Canada, many no doubt that we shall be glad to have, but some, undoubtedly, that we should exclude. Canada will probably have a heavily increasing immigration next year and for some years following, judging by the increase in the last six or eight months. We should be able to select more carefully than we did before the war, and still get all we want.

The country wants workers. It does not want the Reds from any country, nor does it want the foreigners who herd together in the cities, creating legions of folk who do not learn our language and our ways and who are incapable of appreciating our institutions.

KEBO



A NEW ARROW COLLAR
that is full of comfort.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., of Can. Limited

empire airship service that could bring statesmen from Australia to London as quickly as they can now get from California to Washington.

DANCING FERN.

(Marion Storm in N. Y. Evening Post.)
At the time of the partridge berry harvest, the beach was silent on the lazy cove.
I was going along the wood-road over the beach in a clatter.
And squirrels had been before me at every turn.
Taking all the chestnuts out of their shadow.
When I came upon the Dancing Fern.
Now I never saw a fern like this one.
"Try her poses there alone,
Throwing back her head in ecstasy and laughing,
Curving to a chipmunk, dipping to a stone;
Holding far back and flinging out her tresses,
Drooping forward pensively, quivering again,
As all the white her fragile fronds kept the wild step lightly, flickering; and then, leaning across, crouched, she would, for a breeze came,
The Dancing Fern saw me—did her tree-toed harp war?
And there she stood, as motionless as a statue in a clatter.
Or a very scared rabbit, hiding in the corn.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

The Old Stock
Customer (in London): "You told me it was the best English mutton."
Butcher: "Well, mum—er—New Zealand born, but of English parents."

Low Valuation.
"I was held up by a footpad last night," he told her.
"Merry! How exciting! Did he demand your money or your life?"
"Yes, but I only had sixty cents on me."

"And he took that in preference to your life? What an insult!"
Proverb Suffers a Sea Change
It's said that whatever goes up must come down.
And the axiom's as true as it's terse.
Still, exceptions occur, and if you're mail de mer
You'll notice it's quite the reverse.

The Superstition Disproved
"I was married on Friday, the thirteenth," said the plain woman.
"Well," replied her dearest friend, "that effectively disposes of the idea that it is unlucky. It was remarkable luck for you, wasn't it, dear?"

Where He Went.
Jackson was on the spot when the explosion occurred. He was blown up, and they couldn't find a trace of him. When his wife called the foreman said quietly: "He's gone, mum."

"Gone?" said Mrs. Jackson. "For good?"
"Well, in that direction," Yorkshire Post.

FOR AIR MAIL



It will not be long now until letter boxes like this will be used in the principal cities. They will be used for mail going by airmail. The U. S. postal department will have many of them installed by July 1, when the transcontinental air mail service is launched. The boxes are painted red, white and blue and bear the rates of postage for the three zones.

GIRLS GIVEN CHANCE TO LEARN TO SWIM

For several years the Young Women's Christian Association has had the use of the Young Men's Christian Association swimming pool during the months of June and July for their girls. This year the Y. W. C. A. has found it impossible to carry on this service. On the instant demand on the part of a large number of girls the Y. M. C. A. is opening its pool for one night each week for five weeks for swimming instruction for girls or young women of the city. The pool will be open for girls and women on Thursday of this week and on Wednesday of the week of July 24 and 25 and 31 and 1, 7 and 8, and 14 and 15. From 8 to 9 p.m. the pool will be open to those who can swim and wish to take a plunge.

COALS TO NEWCASTLE

Big Lot of Real Liquor Sent Back to Scotland from U. S.

The Anchor liner Columbia on her last trip from New York for Mobile and Glasgow took the remains of 10,000 cases of real Scotch whiskey, cognac and gin which were brought to the U. S. in 1921 to be sold for medicinal purposes but which could not be disposed of as the liquors were bottled in "fifth" and the Volstead act states that all liquors for medicinal purposes must come in quarts.

At Glasgow the liquors, estimated to be worth about \$50,000 at prohibition prices, will be sold at a heavy loss as four hundred of the cases were empty, and thirty-six cases had disappeared altogether.

The empties were stowed away in the hold of the Columbia with the full cases in order to make the tally complete, as far as possible.

Jimmo had taken the steamer through the bridge while the tide was unusually high owing to Sunday's heavy rain. He was ordered to be severely reprimanded, and any further infraction will bring about his suspension. Pilot Savoy was exonerated from a charge of taking a vessel through the draw with the tide.

13 LUCKY AFTER 13 YEARS
ON 13TH FLOOR OF HOTEL
Friday, June 13 was the thirteenth anniversary of Mrs. John Stelle as floor clerk on the thirteenth floor of the Waldorf-Astoria, New York. All her life, Mrs. Stelle says, thirteen has brought auspicious happenings into her life. When she went to Sacred Heart convent her number was 13, as was her age. The other day she opened a savings account and the book they gave her was number 1313. Mrs. Stelle spent the 13th on the thirteenth floor of the hotel as usual; in fact she gave up her weekly holiday to celebrate the anniversary at work.

"Men as a rule are not superstitious about the number or about coming to this floor," said Mrs. Stelle. "If anything, most of them think it brings good luck. Women on rare occasions ask to be put on another floor. We have never had an accident or unfortunate occurrence of any kind on this floor. Strangely the floor has more permanent guests than any other at the Waldorf. Five guests on the floor have been there since the hotel opened."

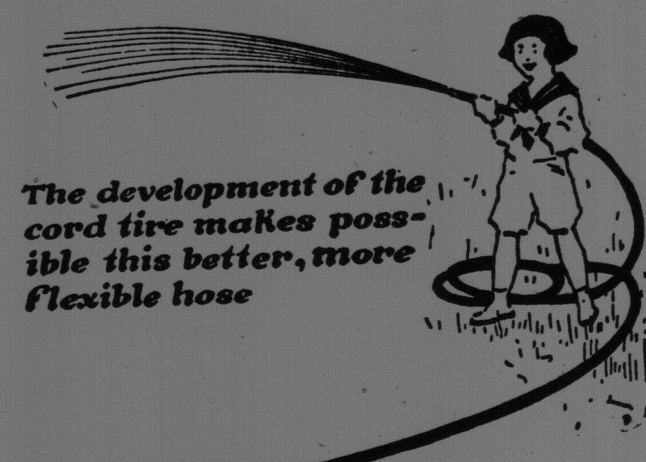
PILOT CENSURED
That Pilot Joseph Jimmo had acted contrary to instructions was the finding of the Miramichi Pilotage Commission, which yesterday investigated the striking of the Morrissey bridge by the steamer Lorenz W. Hansen on Monday last. The commission found that Pilot

Jimmo had taken the steamer through the bridge while the tide was unusually high owing to Sunday's heavy rain. He was ordered to be severely reprimanded, and any further infraction will bring about his suspension. Pilot Savoy was exonerated from a charge of taking a vessel through the draw with the tide.

BURGLARY ATTEMPTED.

An attempt to break into the house of the Great West Wine Co., Water street, was foiled by the fact that a steel plate was placed behind the door, the would-be burglars only succeeding in breaking a hole in the door. The attempt was made Tuesday night or early yesterday morning.

GOODYEAR CORD HOSE



The development of the cord tire makes possible this better, more flexible hose

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A Nest of 5 Yellow Mixing Bowls—Only
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Encourage Your Employees To Cycle To Work

It will pay you to encourage your employees to ride bicycles.

A smooth, brisk ride to work in the fresh air is much more healthful than hanging on to a strap in a packed street car.

The cyclist makes better time. He has no long waits on street corners. He is not held up by vexatious delays. His bicycle brings him on time—smilingly fit for work. The car fare he saves will pay for his bicycle.

There are more people riding bicycles today than for many years. If there are not a large number of bicycle riders among your employees it is probably due to lack of proper and convenient parking accommodation.

Many, many more employees would cycle to work, but for one drawback—the lack of suitable, convenient shelters in which to park their bicycles.

It is very discouraging to have to leave wheels in odd corners, or piled in a heap somewhere in the yard, where they get scratched up, covered with dust and soaked with rain.

You have a place to park your car. Why not provide your employees with a handy parking station for their bicycles and encourage them to cycle to work?

It takes comparatively little space or expense. A neat bicycle shed and racks to accommodate from 50 to 200 bicycles can be erected in a small space for very little money, or wall hangers can be installed in an unused portion of a building for a trifling outlay.

The nearest C.C.M. dealer or any carpenter will be pleased to give you a rough estimate of the cost of a bicycle shelter—or we will be glad to have you write us. We can furnish specifications of a standard size shelter that can easily be altered or enlarged to any size desired.

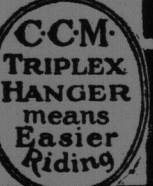
The Choice of 8 Out of 10

It is estimated that eight out of every ten cyclists in Canada ride C.C.M. Bicycles. They know that C.C.M. has real quality—C.C.M. Triplex Hanger, Frames of English Seamless Tubing, Bearings of Rint-hard Steel, Gibson Pedals, Hercules Brake and other high-class equipment.

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"Quality all Through"
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