



PUBLISHED BY
THE GLEANER, LIMITED
Managing Director, JAS. H. CROCKETT

DAILY SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
By Mail outside City of
Fredericton.....\$4.00 per year

The Gleaner Telephone Calls:
Business Office..... 138
Subscription and Advertising
Department..... 218-21
Mechanical Department..... 218-21
News Department..... 218-21

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1924.

THE U. S. CONVENTIONS.

The deadlock at the Democratic convention at New York is still unbroken, and the political managers are at their wits' end to find some way out of the difficulties of the situation. After a record number of 51 ballots, the leading candidates, McAdoo and Smith, still maintain their relative lead, with hardly a possible chance of either securing the nomination. There are loud demands that both candidates retire and a compromise candidate be nominated. However, the managers of McAdoo and Smith refuse to withdraw their men, and the force of balloting is likely to be continued for another day at least. Another proposal has been suggested that the low man on each ballot be eliminated until only three remain to be voted for, but no one seems to know how this can be effected under the rules.

Today the Progressives, or Third Party, are holding a convention at Cleveland, and it appears to be generally admitted that Senator Robert M. La Follette will be nominated and accept the candidacy of the party. At the convention Senator La Follette was hailed as the Tribune of the American people, their greatest spokesman and their most loyal defender.

MEDICAL SERVICE DURING WAR.

The science of medicine and surgery was put to an extraordinary test during the world war. The magnitude of the military operations, the vast numbers of combatants engaged, the employment of new destructive agencies, and the fact that fighting was carried on in so many countries and under such varied climatic and other conditions, all these things presented not one, but a thousand problems, for many of which the army medical services were unprepared. That the achievement in this service was a marvellous one, and that science itself gained largely from the experience of those memorable years, is common knowledge; in that respect the war may be said to have conferred some good upon humanity. But in an undertaking so tremendous it was inevitable that mistakes should be made, remarks the Montreal Gazette, and very tragic mistakes were made, notably in operations of the Middle East. It is an old story, for instance, that a breakdown occurred in Mesopotamia, and that conditions not much better prevailed for a time in other theatres. The eleventh and final volume of the Official Medical History of the Great War, recently published in England, deals with these unhappy episodes, and deals with them frankly.

The initial failure of the medical services in the Dardanelles is attributed to lack of training in combined operations and the failure to provide large general hospitals and medical transport facilities. In Macedonia the casualties from submarine attacks by sea and the ravages of malaria on land were so great that the number in hospital was equal to one in three of the number of troops engaged. The precautions taken against malaria are described as the best ever organized and enforced in the British army, but the number of cases was enormous and further research is necessary for the development of adequate preventive measures. As to the events in Mesopotamia, it is stated that the practice of economy over a period of many years had dulled the initiative, and the necessary equipment, readily supplied to the forces in France, was not even asked for by the Headquarters of the Indian Expeditionary Force. Then, as the force was increased, there was the failure to maintain the proportion of medical units, and the evacuation of wounded after the Battle of Nasseriyah, in July, 1915, was deplorably executed.

The History contains a graphic description of conditions prevailing during the siege of Kut el Amara. The British troops had a ration which was only a little more than a substance allowance, and the Indians had less. The men suffered acutely from hunger, and when a supply of opium was received by airplane fourteen thousand one-grain pills were given to medical officers for distribution among selected cases as a means of relief. The besieged soldiers, though upon a starvation diet, were willing to forego part of their ration if they could get tobacco instead; officers and men smoked substitutes, dried tea-leaves, powdered dry ginger, and broken orange leaves. In the operations for the relief of Kut the medical service was inadequate and no proper plan had been made for the evacuation of the sick and wounded, so that after the battles of Shaikh Saad, Warli and Hanna, the wounded lay where they fell, and many died of exposure; those that were collected could not be properly housed or treated and transport facilities had to be improvised. These faults were later corrected, but they were deadly at the time. The History makes no attempt to minimize the mistakes that were made or to gloss over their effects. It gives credit to those who re-organized and strengthened the service in these theatres, and emphasizes the conclusion that at the outset of such campaigns close cooperation between the combatant and medical staffs is essential.

variety diet, were willing to forego part of their ration if they could get tobacco instead; officers and men smoked substitutes, dried tea-leaves, powdered dry ginger, and broken orange leaves. In the operations for the relief of Kut the medical service was inadequate and no proper plan had been made for the evacuation of the sick and wounded, so that after the battles of Shaikh Saad, Warli and Hanna, the wounded lay where they fell, and many died of exposure; those that were collected could not be properly housed or treated and transport facilities had to be improvised. These faults were later corrected, but they were deadly at the time. The History makes no attempt to minimize the mistakes that were made or to gloss over their effects. It gives credit to those who re-organized and strengthened the service in these theatres, and emphasizes the conclusion that at the outset of such campaigns close cooperation between the combatant and medical staffs is essential.

FREDERICTON AT HOULTON YESTERDAY.

Variety is the spice of life; competition is the life of trade. Those two age-old axioms are apparently to be proven right again by the free for all races on the Maine & New Brunswick Harness Racing Circuit this season. The infection of Chesley H. Seary, 20th, the Fredericton Driving and Sporting Club's entry, into the list of fast record pacers on the circuit has given new life to the sport and his victory at Houlton yesterday was of such an impressive character that the horsemen and the critics agreed that the Fredericton pacer is capable of upholding the honors of New Brunswick's capital city in any company. His second heat in yesterday's race, officially announced as in 2:06 1/4, was equally as fast a performance as that of Jackson Grattan, 20th, the Houlton owned pacer, when he set the Houlton track record at 2:05 1/4 a year ago to-day. But Fredericton's horse is only four years old and horses in their four years old form are at the age when they must not be overworked or over-raced if they are to maintain their stamina and their speed as they mature, so he may not be raced quite so hard week after week as some of the older and more seasoned contenders. Yesterday he demonstrated that he has the speed, the stamina and the racing manners which go with a great race horse and, as a member of the Axtworthy family, it was known that he had the breeding; he therefore has all the attributes to get into the charmed circle of two minute pacers.

Horse racing has been called the sport of Kings. It is a truly great sport, and as long as the horses are raced on their merits and the right element remains in control the present popular interest in and prosperity of the sport will continue.

HERTZOG GIVEN A FAIR FIELD.

Now that the shouting is over and calmer thought is replacing the furious hullabaloo attendant upon the South African elections, it would seem there is a feeling that Jan Christian Smuts met with hard lines. In matters political the ballot is final, and there can be no formal appeal against the verdict of the plebs. But this does not hinder the fact that nations, like individuals, have tense moments of critical impulse which, in the sum of results, may carry them further than they really intend, remarks the Montreal Gazette. And the laudatory article recently appearing in one of the strongest Nationalist journals, anent ex-Premier Smuts and his services in behalf of the African Bantus, though a somewhat belated tribute, would suggest that his most ardent political opponents would not desire to see Smuts ousted from the Legislature. The decision of the Laborites not to contest Standard's constituency is a tribute to a statesman whose sincerity and ability are recognized not only in Africa, but throughout the civilized world. For length and breadth of vision, Jan Smuts is justly recognized as one of the most astute and outstanding figures of the war-time and its perplexing consequences. The creditable fact that he is an Imperialist probably did not itself procure him his signal defeat at the polls. Other issues of a more local, withal having a more immediate appeal loomed into view and decided this contest. The demeanor of Smuts since his reversal has won the admiration of all parties, irrespective of political affiliations. Meantime the Nationalists have the upper hand. Whether the Laborites will definitely unite with them, by accepting seats in the Hertzog Cabinet, or hold aloof as an independent body, is not yet determined. But the majority gained by the new Government is not such as will allow the Nationalists to sweep everything before them, and Hertzog seems inclined to adopt a quasi-centrist policy such as should hold extremists in check. The situation on all sides has been accepted without any needless fuss, and the disposition is manifest to give Hertzog an open field and fair trial. His invitation to the Prince of Wales to visit South Africa is a wise step and good augury. The presence of His Royal Highness would doubtless go a long way towards smoothing away any ruffled feelings engendered by one of the sharpest electioneering tiffs in the history of that Dominion. And it goes without saying that his welcome would be unanimous.

Canada and the Maritime Provinces

[The Ottawa Journal.]

In connection with the remarks which have been appearing in The Journal as to progress in the Maritime Provinces under Confederation, it is interesting to reflect on what would have been the condition in the northern half of this continent if the Maritime Provinces had decided not to join in the Confederation. The assumption of many people in the Maritime Provinces, and of some people elsewhere in Canada, has been that at best the Maritime Provinces have suffered some drawbacks from political union with Ontario and Quebec—and in particular from the effects of the protective tariff which has generally been in force in Canada to a greater or less extent since Confederation. The Journal has disagreed entirely with such assumptions. Figures which we have quoted have shown that the Maritime Provinces since Confederation have been growing more rapidly in proportion than the adjoining states of the American Union; and we have argued that this could not have been the case had Confederation been inflicting any hardship on the Maritime Provinces.

Speculation on what would have been the condition had the Maritime Provinces not entered Confederation, the alternatives which were possible to our Maritime Provinces were either isolation from any other part of the continent, similar to that of Newfoundland, or annexation to the United States.

Referring first to the possibility of annexation—which however would never have been at all likely, owing to the overwhelming British feeling of the Maritime Provinces—what commercial or industrial gain would have been?

FAMOUS LAKE LOUISE CHATEAU BURNED

Several Members of Staff Injured, But 200 Guests Escaped Safely.

[The Canadian Press.]
Lake Louise, Alta., July 4.—Two fire-branded walls and a heap of smouldering debris were all that remained today of the original Lake Louise Chateau, the famous "Palace in the Clouds." Fire which broke out in the main kitchen Thursday night spread the whole structure to the ground and was checked only when the concrete walls and the steel fire doors of the new wing of the chateau were reached. Six persons, all members of the staff, the Japanese and one white man, were burned and injured when they jumped to safety from the second floor, but of the two hundred guests, all escaped.

Canadian Pacific Railway officials are busy engaged in settling claims for damage and personal belongings and, consequently, are unable to give an official estimate of the damage. It was stated, however, that it would reach nearly \$250,000. The fire is thought to have originated through an overheated stove in the kitchen. The building and contents, outside of the guests' belongings, were fully covered by insurance.

WEDDINGS.

Waye-Hare.
Newcastle, N. B., July 4.—The marriage took place at the Methodist church, Newcastle, on Wednesday, June 13th, of Miss Florence May Hare, daughter of Murdoch Hare, Curventon, N. B., and George Wilham Waye, of Trout Brook. The church was very prettily decorated for the occasion and the wedding march was played by Miss Florence Price, of Newcastle. The bride was attired in a suit of sand color with grey choker and hat to match with gold lace trimmings. She was supported by Miss Blanche Waye as bridesmaid, who wore a suit of brown wool crepe with hat to correspond. John Hare was the groomsmen. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. W. Brown in the presence of the immediate friends of the contracting parties. After the ceremony the bridal party motored to the home of the groom, where a reception was held. Mr. and Mrs. Waye will make their home at Trout Brook.



The Secret of Successful Baking

consists very largely of choosing a baking powder whose leavening qualities are uniformly reliable. Magic Baking Powder is the powder that never fails you. This is the reason why it is by far the most popular baking powder in Canada.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

been likely to the Maritime Provinces. It is not that the United States has failed to promote rapid growth in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, nor would it have promoted growth in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island. Since Confederation, our Maritime Provinces have increased more rapidly in population than Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire. The increase in Nova Scotia has been done in the same period of time. In other words the membership of the Maritime Provinces in the Canadian Confederation apparently enabled them to grow more rapidly in population than membership in the United States has enabled Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire to grow, although these provinces are further south and more adjacent to American markets, and with cheaper rail transportation than the rest of the continent. Why, therefore, should there be any suggestion that annexation to the United States would have helped the Maritime Provinces in a business way?

As we have said, the annexation idea would not probably have gained any headway in the Maritime Provinces in any case. They are too British for that. What would probably have happened is that the Maritime Provinces would have remained in isolation, cut off not only from the United States by the American protective tariff, but from the rest of Canada by the Canadian protective tariff. This only has been the case as regards the United States, as some imagine they have been, but they would have been worse off in any case, for as far as Canada is concerned, they would have been barred out of the Canadian market, and they would have had no international railway. They would have been in a position with Newfoundland—and Newfoundland went bankrupt in 1934. So it seems pretty clear that not only have the Maritime Provinces not been hurt by Confederation, but that they would have been in a great deal worse off but for their membership in Confederation.

Another consideration will probably be in the minds of those who reflect on the matter, namely that the Maritime Provinces would probably have decided not to annexation to the United States, but to endeavor to get a treaty of reciprocity. Well, first, as regards this, does not the same consideration apply to reciprocity as we have indicated would have applied in the case of possible annexation of the Maritime Provinces to the United States? Namely, what business good would reciprocity have done to the Maritime Provinces, if an absolute condition of free trade with the rest of the United States has failed to benefit Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, and has left them even more stagnant in population than our Maritime Provinces? Secondly, it is quite unlikely in any case that the Maritime Provinces could have secured a treaty of reciprocity. Newfoundland tried to do that in 1936. Canada objected on Imperial grounds, and the Imperial Government disallowed a treaty, the Bond-Blaine treaty, which had been negotiated between Newfoundland and the United States. Secretary of State. Probably the Imperial Government would have taken a similar attitude as regards any reciprocity treaty negotiated by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with the United States. But apart from that, it is almost a certain thing that the Bond-Blaine treaty, if it had not been disallowed by the Imperial Government, would have been turned down by the United States Senate. This was generally admitted at the time; States Congress would ever have accepted any treaty which would break into the American tariff wall, certainly not a treaty with any minor provinces outside.

Returning to the subject of temper in the Maritime Provinces relative to Confederation, it is unquestionable that from the date of Confederation a feeling has existed in Nova Scotia at least, that that province was man-handled into the agreement in some unfair way. But if it was, who did it? Not Canada. Who could do it but Nova Scotians themselves? Some pressure was exercised by the Imperial Government. But why blame the rest of Canada? Sir Charles Tupper, a Nova Scotian, was the main push in the matter, carrying the proposition through the Nova Scotia Legislature. The majority feeling among the people was undoubtedly adverse; and Joseph Howe led an agitation for a repeal of the union—but later Joseph Howe entered the Dominion Cabinet himself. Yet in Nova Scotia some people and papers have sedulously cultivated an idea that Ontario and Quebec did some sort of injury to Nova Scotia by the agreement to unite with her, and that Nova Scotia has always had just reason to feel resentful about and suspicious of the value of her entry into Confederation, and her political connection with the rest of Canada. But even if so, why blame the rest of Canada or Canadians?

Maritime Province men and interests, including those of Nova Scotia, have been accepted, royally and cordially by the rest of the Dominion. Nova Scotia has supplied three of the nine Prime Ministers Canada has had since Confederation. If they have ministered injuriously to Nova Scotia, who is to blame? Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Thompson, Sir Robert Borden, have ruled Canada during a considerable part of the life of Confederation, and other Maritime Province men like Joseph Howe, Sir Leonard Tilley, Peter Mitchell, John Costigan, W. S. Fielding, A. McLeish, Sir Louis Davies, Sir George Foster, Sir Frederick Borden, William Pugsley, J. D. Hazen, have been prominent in Dominion Cabinets and leading influences in such men and affairs. Why suppose that such men and affairs are injurious and forcible Maritime Province men who have been prominent in Dominion politics would fall to resent and express the presence of any shortcomings on the part of the rest of the Dominion as regards the Maritime Provinces? The Nova Scotia free-trader will tell you that Protection—the N. P. did a cruel injury to Nova Scotia. But Sir Charles Tupper was again that main push—the real father of the N. P. And why not? The policy for Canada came in 1878, although Nova Scotia returned 14 Liberals against it, to 7

Conservatives. After four years' trial of the N. P., however, another general election came, and Nova Scotia voted for the N. P. by 15 to 8; again in 1887 by 13 to 8; and in 1891 by 10 to 5. Even in 1896, the year of Laurier's victory, Nova Scotia returned 10 Conservatives to 10 Liberals. In short for nearly 20 years a majority of the people of Nova Scotia steadily supported the Protective policy of Canada.

In short, neither in the manner of Nova Scotia's entry into Confederation, nor in the commercial or industrial consequences, nor in the tariff policy of Canada, nor in the cordial and complete acceptance of Maritime participation in the rule of the Dominion, nor in the comparison of our Maritime prosperity with that of the adjoining states of the American Union, does there seem to be any reason for the existence of any complaining spirit in the Maritime Provinces about the effects of Confederation, nor any need for sympathy in any part of the rest of the Dominion with the idea that the Maritime Provinces have made undue sacrifices to Canadian connection or have any good reason to think that they meet with injustice of any kind in Confederation.

To-Morrow at Oak Hall.
Men's and Young Men's High Grade Suits, the season's latest patterns and models. Suits that were formerly priced from \$22.50 to \$45.00 in the lot, Saturday for \$19.75.

For Men Only.
On Saturday we are placing on sale Men's Dress Shirts, Ties, socks, all sizes, regular \$2.25 and \$2.50 values, for \$1.49. Peter Farrell & Co.

At the age of 77 years, Mrs. Jane R. Ward of Portsmouth, England, is a widow for the seventh time. She wears six wedding rings four on her right hand and two on her left.

Sweet are the thoughts that savor of content.

NEW POTATOES

CALIFORNIA PEACHES PLUMS AND CHERRIES

TONIC ALE
and TONIC STOUT
is moving rapidly. Better get a package of this before it is all gone, as it takes some time for us to get more.

RASPBERRY FRUIT JUICE
STRAWBERRY FRUIT JUICE
PINEAPPLE FRUIT JUICE
LEMON FRUIT JUICE

R. W. LINDSAY

Phones 228 and 647.

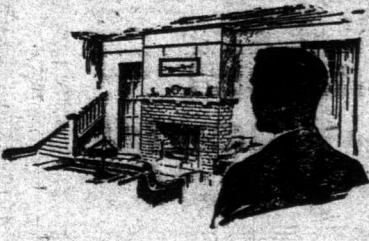
Typewriter Supplies

Our Ribbons and Carbon Papers come from one of the oldest and best factories in America, and the prices are no higher than much inferior brands are being sold for.

The next time you want a Ribbon or a box of Carbon Paper give ours a trial.

We have them in black, blue and purple and for all makes of machines.

C. W. HALL



Were These Things Expensive?

The furniture in your home cost a great deal of money, and it should be insured as well as the house itself. Many a man forgets to protect all his possessions, and his carelessness costs him heavily in case of fire.

The advice of this agency has saved many a property owner from loss. Why not let us help you, too?

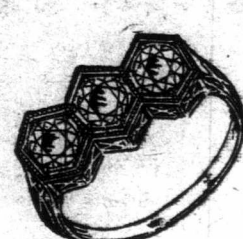
FRANK L.

MORRISON

& SON

Opp. Post Office
Fredericton, N. B.

A Satisfied Customer is Our Best Advertisement



DIAMOND RINGS have been our specialty for many years. We can name many customers who bought Diamonds from us from 10 to 20 years ago, that can realize on their diamonds, just double the amount they paid us. Put your spare money in a good Diamond, and you will never regret it.

SHUTE & CO.
4 Doors Above Barker House.
Jewelers Reg'd Optometrists
C. N. R. Watch Inspectors.

Feed-Boilers

Three Sizes

THE SMITH FOUNDRY COMPANY, Ltd.
FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.

FEET SATISFACTION

What pleasure it is, what a satisfaction to have feet that are free from corns and callous places.

Nyals Corn Remedy

Is safe, sure and satisfactory. Three or four applications will bring relief from corns and other foot trouble. Get a bottle to-day, use it to-night and be comfortable to-morrow.

25c a bottle

Hunt & McDonald

596 Queen St. DRUGGIST Phone 65

REMEMBER

When the warm weather does come, you will need a BATHING CAP, and be sure to get your Bathing Cap from us. We have a good assortment of new ones just arrived and will appreciate it very much if you will give us a call. Prices 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

WILEY'S DRUG STORE

Phone 675 94 York Street

Germicidal Soap

Kills Disease Germs, Prevents Infection, Destroys Body Odors, Removes Dandruff.

Germicidal Soap is a cleanser, deodorant and disinfectant. As an agent for ridding the body of perspiration odors it is absolutely effective.

Price 25c a cake.

THE REXALL STORE

Phone 178
DIBBLE'S DRUG STORE, LTD. OPPOSITE CITY HALL

It Costs 25 Cents

To make 5 quarts of the Punch Bowl Fruit Beverages in Lemon, Orange, Lime or Cherry. Try a package. The flavor will please you.

ARTHUR J. RYAN

THE PENLAR STORE.

ENSIGN CAMERAS AND FILMS

Ensign Box Cameras, \$1.75. These take a picture 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches, same as Vest Pocket Cameras.
Box Cameras No. 2, \$2.60; No. 2A, \$3.65.
Folding Cameras from \$9.35 up.
Pictures Developed and Printed daily.

Kenneth Staples Drug Co.
COR. KING AND YORK STS.

DEVON AND NASHWAAKSIS

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CONSUMERS

TAKE NOTICE

That all accounts for same, if bills are presented, are payable from the fifth to the tenth inclusive, of each month, at the Devon branch of the CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

If you forget or lose your bills you will be obliged to pay same at the Office of the Maritime Electric Co., Ltd., or at the ROYAL BANK at Fredericton.

THE MARITIME ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

GET IT AT HOLDER'S.

GOODS SUITABLE FOR

WARM WEATHER

Dress Vests 59c yd.
Raffines 75c yd.
Organdies 60c yd.
Palm Beach Suits 47c yd.
English Gingham, 32 in. wide
Pongee Silk 30c yd.
Sleeveless Sweaters, Hosiery, Underwear, etc.

CECIL D. HOLDER

SHOE REPAIR SHOP

71 REGENT STREET
We repair shoes with modern machinery at lowest prices. A full line of White Rubber Heels.
Open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings until 10 o'clock.
G. BILSKY.

SALE

Ladies' White Shoes, reg. \$2.50, at 98c pair
Ladies' Navy Blue and Black Satin Dresses, Saturday special at \$13.95
Men's Light Weight Working Shoes made by John Palmer Co., reg. \$5.00, at \$3.25
Good many other bargains can be secured at

George R. Thompson

87 Regent Street.

MADE-TO-MEASURE

SPECIALS

Thousands of single suit lengths offered at greatly reduced prices at
—AT—
H. J. WALKER & CO.