

THE EVENING TIMES-STAR, ST. JOHN, N.B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1924

The Evening Times-Star

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THE ALLIED CONFERENCE.

The Allied Conference opened in London today. The only doubt expressed regarding the success of the conference of France. While Premier Herriot is evidently prepared to adopt a most conciliatory policy, there is a very alert and suspicious element in France which will take advantage of any opportunity he may give them to appeal to French sentiment, and to arouse French fear over what may happen if there is any lessening of the safeguards protecting French interests. So far as Great Britain is concerned, both Mr. Asquith and Mr. Baldwin, speaking two days ago in the House of Commons, assured Premier MacDonald of the sympathy of all parties in his efforts to bring the Allies together and get a settlement of the reparations question. They, however, wanted some information as to what assurances the Premier had that the United States would take as active a part in the settlement as some reports seemed to intimate. On this point the Premier spoke with a degree of reticence, and yet conveyed the impression that he expected the United States to show more than a passive interest in the matter. It is conceded that more depends upon the attitude of France than upon any other single factor in the situation, but France must listen when the other Powers speak, and it seems reasonable to assume that the hopes which have been aroused in regard to a settlement will not be destroyed. It is perfectly obvious that if the Dawes plan is not accepted there is nothing else, and failure of this conference would leave the situation infinitely worse than it is before.

FARMER GOVERNMENT.

They have a Farmers' Government in Alberta. It is pledged to economy and better methods of administration. So far as economy is concerned The Calgary Herald entertains doubts. The Citizens' Research Institute of Canada has made a comparison of the cost of government in different provinces for 1922. Taking the figures for the three Prairie Provinces, The Herald points out that the per capita expenditure in Alberta was notably greater than in Saskatchewan or Manitoba, the debt charges much greater, and legislation and general government more expensive. The gross cost of government in Saskatchewan in 1922 was only seventy-one per cent. of the gross cost in Alberta, and in Manitoba it was only sixty-nine per cent. Continuing The Herald says: "While Alberta's cost of provincial government in 1922 was \$9.98 higher than in 1920, Saskatchewan cost the cost of government in the same period by \$108 per capita, and Manitoba reduced her expenditures by 85 cents per capita. These figures illuminatingly reveal the upward trend of government expenditures in this province. They prove that the total cost of government in Alberta in 1922—the first year of the Farmer Government—was \$2,312,624 higher than in 1920." Admitting that the Farmer Government had to assume debt incurred by the preceding Government, The Herald says that, omitting this large allowance, the expenditures in 1922 showed an excess of \$1,282,820 over 1920. It therefore contends that there is no indication of the economy of expenditure which the farmers claimed would be the result of returning a Farmer Government to power. There is no charge that the Government has been corrupt, but the expenditure of Alberta, like that of Ontario, appears to make it quite clear that to exchange government by one of the old parties for government by the Farmer Party does not make it any less expensive.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS

It is a curious fact that the Premier of Egypt, who was a very pronounced advocate of independence for his country, should be singled out for assassination by a hater of England. Happily the criminal did not succeed in taking the life of Egypt's strong man. The assassin has confessed that he wanted to kill the Premier to prevent any further negotiations with England, and because the Premier had described the British Parliament as honorable and reasonable. Premier Zaglul was to have started for England this month, to discuss Sudan affairs with the British Government, and any recognition whatever of England was resented by the group to which the would-be assassin belonged. One could understand that a misguided fanatic in Egypt might attempt the life of an English official, but even a fanatic ought to be conscious of the reaction of sentiment which would follow an attack upon the life of the Premier, who is putting forth every effort to bring about that which the extremists desire, but who believes in a policy of peaceful negotiation rather than an appeal to arms. The story of England's work in Egypt is one that has commanded the admiration of the world. Patiently

of Canadian traffic, and a much larger share of that which now goes through American ports.

The Ottawa Journal says:—"Commissioner Starnes of the Royal Mounted Police would have the revolver. He is right. People who carry revolvers don't carry them for fun, but to shoot. And when they shoot they usually kill. The idea of allowing such a thing mocks all our boasted civilization."

The credit of New Brunswick stands high. The price realized for the issue of \$1,161,000 provincial bonds yesterday went above par, and is said to be a record for our bonds. This transaction is the most effective answer to any in the province or out of it who would attack the credit of New Brunswick.

There is a Progressive Party of small dimensions in Quebec Province. It held a public meeting on Sunday. One of the features of the occasion was a storm of thunder, lightning, hail, wind and driving rain. The birth throes of the new party were somewhat severe.

It is announced that a severe earthquake shock was distinctly felt in Ottawa on Monday. Can this be a warning to Parliament that it has been sitting around there long enough?

Press Comment

NO PLACE TO GO.

(Punch.)

An American religious organization declares that there is no Hades. This has impressed us so deeply that we have decided to send for our income tax collector and tell him that we understand it isn't possible for him to do as we told him.

A NON-CANADIAN.

(Vancouver Province.)

Some weeks ago, through an inadvertence, a letter appeared in The Province, the writer of which—an Englishman—made it plain that he did not wish to be called a Canadian, though he lived here and had done so for many years. The oddity of this correspondent's desire, while it might afford a mild amusement to some readers, has very naturally proved offensive to others, who have written to us and complained of this non-Canadian's singular attitude. They have complained on the grounds that it is not gentlemanly; that it is ungrateful; and that it is rather conceited. Others have adduced the fact that it is contrary to English custom, for if there is anybody who as a rule takes up residence in a new country with the hearty idea of making the best of it, it is the Englishman and the descendant of English parents. As such, the man who dislikes being thought a Canadian, places himself out of court for he is like that Chinese who, who, rejected by Ontario and repelled by the United States, stood upon the bridge at Niagara, a man without a country. To be a nominal Englishman and yet not true to pedigree is a misfortune enough for any one to bear, and the Canadian public may well sympathize with a person suffering under such a sad fate.

THE WONDERFUL FINN.

(New York Herald-Tribune.)

Great, greater, greatest is Paavo Nurmi, of Finland. The chronicles at the Olympic scene have been obliged to exhaust superlatives in acclaiming the feat of the runner who in quick succession won the 1,600 and 5,000 metre races, two of the hardest tests of all breaking an Olympic record and a world record and jogging off the field without a sign of fatigue. Never, perhaps, was there a more one in the long list of Olympic victors whose names were first recorded in 1776 B. C., but since the modern revival of the games no other athlete has approached the performance of Nurmi. By some miracle of physique, aided by intelligent training, he has been able to extend the common limit of endurance of the human racing mechanism.

While Nurmi excels even his own countrymen in long distance running, they also are superior in that sport to the athletes of other countries. Is there something in the composition of the Finnish race that gives that northern people an extraordinary aptitude for enduring the metres? Unless ethnologists are entirely mistaken the Finnish blood affair back is mysterious. The pure Finns are not related to the Europeans or the transplanted Europeans of America to whom they show their heels. Their prowess on the track is not explainable by any trick training. It must consist of a peculiar native inheritance. That is at least a plausible theory.

A SELF-TAUGHT PREMIER.

(Toronto Globe.)

Glasgow University has conferred upon the British Prime Minister the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in recognition of his achievement of attaining "to the highest office in the State without the aids of birth or wealth." In acknowledging the honor Mr. MacDonald said it was his first connection with a university. "I am one of those Scotsmen," he said, "who had a very good board school education, directed and inspired by one of the greatest of men, an old dame."

The Premier made no boast of his uneducatedness to any higher seat of learning. He confessed that he would never experience again the same heart-breaking feeling as he did when he had "to pack up every vestige of hope of ever being able to attend a university." He was thinking of the proud tradition which impels many a poor Scotch family to make sacrifices so that at least one of its members may go to Aberdeen, Edinburgh, St. Andrews or Glasgow to pursue the ways of knowledge. The future Prime Minister was denied the privilege, but it is possible that in the long run it has proved no deprivation. He had the root of the matter in him, and the closing of the doors of the university against him may have strengthened his resolve to win the prize of learning by his own efforts. Wealth and birth would have opened the doors, but they might have dulled the edge of ambition. This Scot, self-taught after an elementary education, today can hold his own by pen or tongue with the polished products of Oxford and Cambridge.

LEGISLATORS URGE HOME PATRONAGE

Premier and J. D. McKenna, M. L. A., Address Nauwigewauk Audience.

That there was no need for the citizens of New Brunswick to go to the White Mountains in search of scenery for the scenery of New Brunswick excelled, in his opinion, even that of the Alps—was one of the many complimentary statements made last night about this province by Hon. P. J. Veniot, the Premier, during an address before the Nauwigewauk Agricultural Society in Nauwigewauk last night. Both Mr. Veniot and J. D. McKenna, M. L. A., of Sussex, who preceded him, urged the farmers to co-operate more closely among themselves and with the people living in the other parts of the province, assuring them that such co-operation could result in the betterment of conditions all over.

Premier Veniot said that the development of the water power of this province would be its salvation in the industrial line. He said that he had already received from the government four large paper concerns regarding the building of paper mills in the province.

Four Mills. If the water power is developed, he said, there would be paper mills established one on the Miramichi, one at Oromocto, on the St. John river, another at Grand Falls and the fourth at Campbellton. These were assured, he said, if the natural resources were developed.

The Premier painted a rosy picture of what prosperity would come to the country in the event of these large mills being established. He thought that the province and the country as a whole had about reached the trough of depression and that from now on conditions would begin to improve.

It had been said that the province was not producing enough to supply the local market but in spite of this in 1921, he declared, the balance of trade in favor of New Brunswick was almost \$700,000, while that of Nova Scotia was in the vicinity of \$80,000,000 in that year.

Mr. McKenna particularly stressed the work which had been accomplished by the farmer's benefit by the co-operative movement. Seven years ago, he said, the large concerns would not sell their produce to the farmer but now they were selling to one another for the business. He warned them to stick close to their associations and not to listen to the talk of outsiders who were trying to break up their ranks. If these people accomplished their object, he said, the period of high prices would return, which would mean hardship for the farmers.

He quoted several instances in which the associations had accomplished great things for the farmers. Both Mr. McKenna and Mr. Veniot spoke strongly in favor of patronizing home industries, and referred to the fact that the people could patronize these industries and were not doing so. They urged the people to demand New Brunswick made goods first and if these were not obtainable then and not till then to seek for foreign goods.

AUTOS COLLIDE; WOMAN IS INJURED

Mrs. John O'Pray, wife of John O'Pray, 24 Dock street, received a nasty scalp wound last night at 8:45 o'clock when the car in which she was driving and which was driven by Justin O'Pray, her son, was in collision with a car driven by William White at the corner of Wall street and City road. Mr. White, Miller street, was driving his car and had as passengers his wife and Miss Sullivan. None of Mr. White's party was injured. It is believed that Mrs. O'Pray in the collision had the misfortune to strike her head on the back of the front seat. The wound bled profusely and she was hastily removed to the Valley drug store, where the injury was treated. Removal to the Infirmary followed. Mrs. O'Pray was treated by Dr. G. B. Addy and her condition late last evening was considered to be very satisfactory, although she was suffering to a certain extent from shock.

WRECK KEEPS THEM THREE HOURS LATE

Passengers from Halifax for St. John were three hours late arriving in the city last evening. The Ocean Limited, leaving Halifax yesterday morning at 8:40 daylight time, was held up a few miles from Halifax where the roadbed had been considerably torn up owing to the derailment of a section of a freight train. The limited arrived in Moncton several hours too late to make connections with the Moncton-St. John train and passengers were compelled to wait in Moncton until the evening. Those having St. John as their destination arrived here at 10 o'clock daylight instead of 6:30 daylight, while those going to Boston were forced to stay in the city over night.

DAMAGED IN CAR TRACK. A car owned by Irvin S. Scott, Victoria street, had one of the rear wheels torn off at 10 o'clock last evening. The car was approaching Main street from Douglas avenue and the wheel caught in the street car tracks.

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35c. each—3 for \$1.00

Tookes Kant-Krease. The Style you want in a waist. Banded to insure long wear.

AFTERGLOW
(Lucy H. Sturgess in The Wave.)
The hills are black against the setting sun,
And one by one
The stars come out and beckon to the moon.
The dunes become a devious Cretan maze,
Off to the east,
An amethystine haze.
On every side the greasewood bushes bloom,
Lavish with grace,
And all the desert is an echoing empty room,
And all the world is crumbling yellow sand,
Soft, like old lace,
Beneath my listless hand.
And what is fame? A tracing in the sand?
If I were silent, songs would yet be sung,
Of you, or of another,
It is much the same;
But desert wind is cool against my face,
Slowly I trace your name.

IN LIGHTER VEIN
Everybody in.
"I see in the paper that a widower with nine children out in Nebraska has married a widow with seven children."
"That was no marriage. That was a merger."
Identified.
"First Society Woman—That's my baby that we just passed."
Second Society Woman—How could you tell?
First Society Woman—"I recognized the nurse."

The Explanation.
Tomkins (dropping in on a friend who had recently moved): "Hello, Brown. What are you doing? Laying a carpet?"
Brown (who has just struck his thumb): "No, you idiot! The carpet was torn when we moved in. I'm just putting the floor under it."

ASPIRIN

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Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets
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DANGEROUS BLAZE IN HEART OF CITY

15 Automobiles Burned in Germain Street Fire—\$25,000 Damage.

The two-storey wooden building owned by J. Clark & Son, Ltd., situated in the rear of 22 Germain street and used by the Clark firm as a store, room, service station and repair shop for automobiles, was totally destroyed by fire at 9 o'clock last night, along with 15 automobiles and accessories owned by the Clark Company and 150 tires, owned by the Firestone Tire Company. The fire is supposed to have started from a short circuit in one of the stored cars. The total damage, which is estimated at between \$25,000 and \$30,000, is reported to be covered by insurance.

The fire was first discovered by one of the Clark & Son, Ltd., employees, who happened to be in the street and, seeing the smoke, rushed to No. 8 fire station, Union street, and gave the alarm. As soon as the firemen arrived on the scene they sent in an alarm from box 23, corner of Germain and Union streets. On the arrival of Chief Blake he had an alarm sent in from box 3, Union street, which brought additional apparatus and men from the North End division.

As the building is situated in the rear of the Germain street buildings occupied by M. E. Grass, grocer; Royal Hotel sample rooms and the Elliott Hotel, and also in the rear of the McLaughlin Motor Car Co., Ltd., and other buildings in Union street, the fire had all the aspects of being extremely dangerous. Hence the alarm was sent in from box 3 for additional apparatus and men.

In a section of the building were 150 tires, owned by the Firestone Tire Company, and these were also destroyed. R. G. Emerson, local agent, stated last night that he could not give an estimate of the damage nor anything at that time regarding insurance.

In the brick building, which is used as a repair plant under the management of James A. King, of the Studebaker Service Station, were three cars. One was a new Chevrolet, owned by the Clark Company. There was also a car owned by Harold McCullough, 252 Union street, and another owned by Edward Hipwell, of Lancaster. These cars escaped damage as the repair shop, being of brick, did not take fire.

What the United States needs is a new name for flappers.

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which, at a minimum outlay for ice, keeps foods at a uniform low temperature, is easily cleaned, handsomely oak finished and will last a lifetime. La Favorite is shown with galvanized iron and with white enamel linings, in the refrigerator section of

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And, under our RENTAL PLAN, no house situated on streets served with our gas mains need be without it. The cost is very small. Let us tell you about it.

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Gas fuel is paid for after it is used—after it has already effected economies which in some instances have amounted to as much as the bill itself. Is it any wonder that gas service is a necessity?

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