

THE EVENING TIMES-STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1924

## The Evening Times-Star

The Evening Times-Star is printed at 22-27 Canterbury street, every evening (Sunday excepted) by New Brunswick Publishing Co., Ltd., N. B. McKenna, President.  
Telephone—Private branch exchange connecting all departments, Main 8417.  
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, Frank R. Northrup, 350 Madison Ave., Chicago, E. J. Powers, 15 South La Salle Street.  
The Audit Bureau of Circulations audits the circulation of The Evening Times-Star.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 11, 1924

### THE MARITIMES.

Editorials that are both stimulating and practical in dealing with Maritime Province conditions are republished on this page today, one from The Telegraph-Journal, and another from the London Free Press. These articles are timely and suggestive. They recognize the difficulties with which the Maritimes have to contend, but they recognize them only for the purpose of suggesting united, sustained and aggressive action to win for these provinces the needed measure of material progress and contentment.

The Free Press, which deals with the Maritime situation in a candid and friendly spirit, suggests that our people should spend less time in seeking a political cure for the disadvantages confronting them, and should organize a tour of representative men of all our industries to visit the other parts of Canada, place our needs and views before them, extend their knowledge of our resources, convince them of the justice of our case and, above all, get them to buy our goods and to route their traffic through Maritime ports.

In these, as in other lines of action and advance for the Maritimes, we must agree upon the essentials of the campaign, we must unite, and we must keep hammering. We must regard our difficulties merely as a spur to more determined effort. Success comes to some by accident, but to most it comes only when they have done all that is humanly possible to command it. So it is with cities, ports, communities. The advice to "get together and get busy" is sound, and we must act upon it or spend more years in merely talking without achieving results. More trade for our ports and a fairer field for our industries, a better market for all our products, more rapid development of our really great natural resources—these we must not be content to wait indefinitely for. We must go after these things with a united force and an unyielding determination which will impress every part of Canada and bring results. And the time to begin is now.

### THE NEXT TEST.

Saskatchewan is the next province to have a plebiscite on the prohibition question. Its people are to vote on July 16, and will then make their choice between "prohibition as they now have it," or the sale of liquor for beverage purposes under a system of government control.

For a long time the Provincial Government has been disposed to resist the demand for a plebiscite, but at the last session of the Legislature it yielded upon considering a petition containing more than 80,000 signatures and demanding that the matter be submitted directly to the people. At first when the question was related, although there was a substantial petition from those opposing the present law, the Government declined to change that law until a vote had been taken upon it, and maintained that there was not at that time—the winter of 1922-23—sufficient evidence of any popular desire for a change. At a later date the Government declined to take the responsibility of refusing a plebiscite. The ballot to be used will present the issue clearly enough. It will contain two questions; and in order to make a ballot valid every voter must answer "yes" or "no" to the first question, which is as follows:—

"Are you in favor of prohibition in Saskatchewan?"

Those who answer this question in the negative are expected to answer the second question, which is this:—

"If a liquor system under government control be established, which of the following do you favor: (a) Sale by government vendors in sealed packages of all spirituous and malt liquors, or (b) Sale by government vendors in sealed packages of all spirituous and malt liquors, and also sale of beer in licensed premises."

There will be a lively fight between the Moderation League and the prohibition forces. The vote will clear up a situation which has been doubtful by many confusing statements as to what is really the state of popular opinion on this question in Saskatchewan.

### THE GERMAN WAY.

The bill to appropriate \$10,000,000 for the relief of German women and children was killed by the American Senate on the ground that Germany is well able to look after its own people. This decision constitutes a sweeping indictment of German good faith. This appropriation was favored by the House of Representatives last winter after repeated representations were made that German women and children were suffering greatly from food shortage, and that the German Government and the German people were unable to deal with the situation and so felt it necessary to call upon other nations for financial relief.

As the measure was subjected to long discussion and delay in the Senate, time was afforded to secure a great deal of information of which the

House had not had the benefit. An American committee which made an investigation of German credit resources reported that Germany had in foreign deposits a total of \$1,687,000,000. At the same time German purchases of raw material in the United States, paid for in gold, had been running into immense figures, and clearly indicated that the Germans were consulting their own pockets rather than their own consciences when they asked the American taxpayers to send them \$10,000,000 to relieve semi-starved children. The American newspapers were filled with letters telling of the extraordinary extent of German tourist travel in Italy and other countries, and of the astonishing expenditures of such tourists for luxuries. The German Government was forced to take note of the fact that the wealth of many Germans was thus being advertised to the world at large, and it introduced a tourist tax. As time passed Congress became convinced that Germany had, and still has, abundant means of caring for its own population which might be suffering from lack of food, and the decision of the Senate is therefore regarded as fully justified. It is now realized that when the House of Representatives passed the relief measure it did so because of what was afterwards shown to be gross misrepresentation.

The whole incident is a reminder of an ugly side of the German character. It suggests that even as the Germans were charged during the war with sometimes placing a screen of women and children prisoners between them and the Allies' fire, so in peace time they have not hesitated to advance their own women and children in making a plea for charity, although they themselves could have relieved any existing hardship.

The Senate's vote stamps the German appeal as both dishonest and disgraceful.

### IMMIGRATION CHANGES.

President Beatty of the C. P. R. in the course of his western tour expressed the view that the number of immigrants reaching Canada this year will probably amount to 200,000, and he says their arrival will have a considerable effect in increasing the material prosperity of the Dominion as a whole. He points out that about eighty-five per cent. of the people the Canadian Pacific is bringing to Canada at present are going to the West, the majority to the Prairie Provinces, and that about ninety per cent. of them propose to engage in agriculture.

The President of the C. P. R. is a high authority on immigration prospects, and if 200,000 immigrants come this year it is altogether probable that next year's influx will be very much larger. The drastic changes in the new United States immigration law will have some effect upon Canada and how some probable that within a few years this country will be receiving more immigrants than the Republic. Canada will be affected in more than one way by the American restrictions upon immigrants, which will introduce a new situation. For example, under the new American regulations which go into force on July 1, it is expected that immigration from Europe will be kept down to about 100,000 a year, and that three years hence the entire European quota will be limited to 100,000, admission being confined to two per cent. of the foreign born of each nationality living in the United States in 1920, with some extra provision for wives and children of those who have become American citizens. Of course American immigration is greatly restricted already, as compared with former years, but the flow is to be still more limited for a long time to come. There is, however, no limit upon the number of Canadians entering the United States under the new law, although the people of Great Britain come under the regulations. Scandinavians and other desirable settlers, many of whom will naturally turn to this country upon being denied admission to the Republic. From other countries more may wish to come than it will be wise to accept, and Canada will continue to select with reasonable care, having learned that considerable discrimination is necessary. The United States went too fast and too far in receiving all sorts of immigrants, and we have learned something by the experience of our neighbors.

In 1907 the United States received 1,285,000 immigrants. Under the new regulations, so far as people from Europe are concerned, American immigration will be almost as small as it was from all sources in 1846, when the number admitted was 154,416. From 1846 forward the increase was very rapid, and in 1854 the number admitted was 427,000. Immigration was checked by the Civil War, but by 1873 it was again approaching half a million. In 1923 the number was 822,000, and the cry for restriction became loud and insistent. It was found that the country would not assimilate any such number yearly, and that its cities were being filled with

## "Get Together and Get Busy"

A HINT TO THE MARITIME PROVINCES.  
(London Free Press)

From time to time there come rumors from the Maritime Provinces of a movement for secession from the Dominion. This agitation is not depicted; the number of people who want to withdraw from Confederation is comparatively small, but there is no doubt that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction in the three provinces by the sea and that the question is being seriously asked, "What has Confederation done for us?" For the citizens of the rest of Canada to ignore or to sneer at the sentiment is to adopt an ostrich-like attitude. The problem of the grievances of the Maritime Provinces must be faced fairly and squarely and a solution found.

The Maritime Provinces entered the Dominion in 1867 in a very doubtful mood as to the benefits of union with Quebec and Ontario. Now, after nearly sixty years, they are taking stock and are none too certain that the balance has been a profitable one for them. They are isolated from the rest of Canada by their geographical position; their rates of freight are high; the western market is almost impossible for them to reach with their products; they cannot compete on an equal basis with the manufacturers of Ontario and Quebec. The natural markets for the Maritime Provinces are the New England States, the West Indies, England and Europe. At the present time the Forney tariff has barred them from the American market, and the West Indies are suffering from severe hard times, and the economic and financial chaos which has befallen Europe has ruined the market for their fish, lumber and agricultural products. The Maritimer feels he has been stranded high and dry. Hence the insular spirit at the present as to the value of Confederation and as to whether he is getting a square deal.

The people of the Maritime Provinces quite properly point out that they have borne their share of the burden of taxation in opening up and settling Western Canada. They helped purchase the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company in the West; they have contributed towards the millions spent in bringing in new settlers to the Prairie Provinces; they have joined with the rest of Canada in building new transcontinental railways. Ontario and Quebec, they say, have benefited by increased markets for their manufactured goods; all the Maritime Provinces have got is a heavier burden of taxation.

What do the Maritime Provinces want? They want to be treated as equals. They can put their finger on one definite grievance. They say if their industries cannot share in the business of the Dominion, then they will handle the Atlantic traffic. Yet they have to sit idly by and see the major business of the Canadian National Railway pass through Portland, Maine, building up a great terminal at an alien port. The business is even overflowing to the ports of New London, Conn., and Providence, R. I. They ask, and quite properly, why should not Canadian traffic, handled by a national road, supported by the Canadian people, be carried through the ports of St. John and Halifax. This is a real, not an imaginary grievance. The Free Press would throw out the suggestion to the business men of the Maritime Provinces that instead of cursing politicians and political parties and of spending their time in sending deputations on useless joy-rides to Ottawa, they organize a tour of representative men of all industries to visit the rest of Canada in order to place before them their views and to extend knowledge of the resources and needs of the three Maritime Provinces. They would find that as far as Western Ontario, at least, is concerned they would meet with a hearty welcome and would be listened to with the deepest sympathy. It would tend to foster a better Canadian spirit; it would lead to the development of national rather than parochial thinking; it would accomplish immensely more in the way of smoothing out the difficulties of the Maritime Provinces.

### HEAD CUT IN FALL.

W. J. Kelly, baggage master at the Union Depot, was the victim of a painful accident at 6 o'clock last evening. Mr. Kelly was entering one of the baggage cars when he slipped and fell and, as both his arms were filled with parcels, he had no means by which to prevent the fall. His head struck the sharp edge of the door. First aid was given by members of the depot staff, but he later attended to by Dr. D. C. Malcolm and then removed to his home. Four stitches were necessary in order to close the wound. It is expected that Mr. Kelly will be absent from the depot for three or four days.

colonies of foreigners who did not learn to speak English or to understand American institutions or customs, but adhered to the ways of their native land.

A feature of the new American law is that a great share of the examination of immigrants will be carried on at the ports of embarkation, and it is expected that a great many of the unfit will be weeded out there, instead of being brought across the water, subjected to disappointment, loss and sometimes suffering, and then sent back again.

The enforced resignation of Millerand should result in giving France a new ministry which will be able to carry on. The European stage waits for France, and there is grave need for an administration that will be able to speak for the country without hedging. Lacking that a satisfactory settlement in Europe must wait. Paris, however, evidently believes a stable ministry will soon be formed.

With a provincial Liberal convention booked for July 16 and a Young Men's Conservative Club starting in business in St. John, there comes a preliminary stir in New Brunswick politics. Much work is likely to run under the bridges before the bugles sound for a general election, but in politics, as in war, belated organization means inefficiency when the struggle comes.

### GET TOGETHER AND BUSY.

(Telegraph-Journal.)  
There is a fair summary of the Maritime situation and a sound suggestion for its improvement in an article reprinted in another column from the London (Ontario) Free Press, one of the sanest and ablest newspapers in Canada.

Frankly recognizing Maritime difficulties and conceding the justice of basic Maritime claims upon the Canadian fellowship, the Free Press, with the bluntness of a candid friend, warns us to QUIT OUR WHINING TO THE INDIFFERENT GODS OF POLITICAL GOVERNMENTS AND GET AFTER BUSINESS OURSELVES ON OUR OWN FEET AND WITH OUR OWN TWO EYES.

"The Free Press would throw out the suggestion that the business men of the Maritime Provinces that instead of cursing politicians and political parties and spending their time in sending deputations on useless joy-rides to Ottawa, they organize a tour of representative men of all industries to visit the rest of Canada in order to place before them their views and to extend knowledge of the resources and needs of the three Maritime Provinces."

Good medicine this! Not a quack political cure-all, but a tried and proven old family remedy. This journal has prescribed it previously and warmly endorses it now. Here it is in brief:—STOP SQUABBLING AND GET BUSY.

"Maritime rights!" Of course we want them. But who cares except ourselves? The gods of politics are dumb to claims that are not backed by completion. Their justice is based, not on past pledges or abstract right, but on the prospect of favors to come. Our prayers to them are wasted and always have been wasted.

MARITIME RIGHTS IN THIS EXACTLY WHAT MARITIME PEOPLE CAN GET AND HAVE AND HOLD. And while they get will be determined by the extent they can get together. So long as they divide their energies in provincial rivalries and political squabbles, so long will the interests which profit by their depression continue to grin at their grievances.

That the Maritimes are isolated geographically; that their nearest market is New England; and that this geographical disadvantage is intensified by a transportation system which permits the National Railway, which we helped to build and help to maintain, to route their goods to the coast and do the bulk of its business through a foreign port—these things are obvious on the face of any map.

The Free Press would have us free traders with our natural neighbors or with our chosen clansmen if we are to prosper. We must have free trade with the former and more favorable terms with the latter. WE MUST HAVE ONE OR THE OTHER OR WE GO BROKE. Beyond that we need, of course, more thought and effort for local development, more provision for the attraction of new population and the retention of the people we have who are drifting away year by year to the lure of the far off fields that look so green.

But these other things are basic—GETTING TOGETHER TO GET BEFORE THE PEOPLE OF CANADA THE FACTS AND THE NECESSITIES THAT CONFRONT AND THREATEN TO CRUSH US NOW.

The suggestion that the Maritimes send a strong and convincing delegation to state their case to the people of our associated provinces at first hand is good. It should have been done long ago. There is an active demand in Ontario now for Alberta coal. The City Council of London, recently ordered a lot of it as a reserve supply for its people. There is an active agitation for the haulage of this coal from Alberta by the National Railways at less than cost. Why? Because Alberta advertised and sent its representatives down to Ontario to preach Alberta coal and sold the idea just as any progressive firm sells any other commodity.

We have something to sell in the same market—the idea that the Maritimes are a part of Canada; want the same advantages that the rest of Canada has; and all at a fair and just and reasonable price. Let's get busy and sell direct, and bother no more with Ottawa which has failed us so many times.

MANY SARDINES REPORTED.  
The catch of sardines has been so great during the last few days that the planters of Lewis Connors & Sons, Ltd., has been working overtime to keep the decks cleared for action. Last night the fish ran till 12 o'clock, Lewis Connors said.

YOU may have an eye losing you beyond \$12,000 in efficiency. You can never tell till the expert decides.

As reported in the Globe of June 7, a New York lad was awarded \$12,000 for the loss of an eye 6 years ago when hit by a broken dumb waiter.

Sharpe's  
Eyefight Specialists  
Opposite Oak Hall.  
(Part Payments Provide.)

FOLEY'S PREPARED FIRECLAY FOR LINING YOUR OWN STOVE

Sold by Hardware Dealers.

### NOW COMETH JUNE.

Now cometh June, in silvery shoon,  
Across the meadowlands,  
Her eyes are blue, her kirtle, too,  
And blossoms bless her hands.

With cheeks aglow, she singeth—O,  
A gladness sweet refrain—  
As bells that ring, as lutes sing,  
And rivers after rain.

Now smileth June, and fairer tune  
The harp of summertime,  
The feast is spread, the grace is said:  
So, bard, look to thy rhyme.

Wood'd by the sun, and fairly won,  
Has come the maiden June,  
And she will stay, and not away,  
Till past the haymow.

Ernest H. A. Home in Toronto Globe.

### IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Neighbor—"I hope you are not cutting a friend."  
Farmer (scratching the back of a pet pig)—"No, sir; I'm only scratching an acquaintance."—Pembroke Advertiser.

Going Through With It.  
Water—"Where's that paper plate I gave you with my pie?"  
Frosh—"Oh, I thought that was the lower crust."—Punch-Bow.

There Was A Reason  
Wife (in back seat)—"Henry, dear! you mustn't drive so fast!"  
Husband—"Why not?"  
Wife—"The motor policeman who has been following us won't like it."—Judge.

No Backing Out Now  
Sue—"If wishes came true, what would be your first?"  
He—"I would wish—Ah, if only I dared tell you."

Oh, no, go on. What do you think I brought up wishing for?"—Jack O' Lantern.

It Won't Take Long.  
"Do you break these sets of china?" asked the shopper in the hardware store.

"No," replied the polite salesman; "but if you keep a servant girl, she will probably do it for you."—Good House.

A clergyman, accompanied by two charming girls, stood admiring the beauties of a little stream.

An angler passing by said, "Any sport?"  
"Sir, I am a fisher of men," replied the cleric with dignity.

"Well," retorted the fisherman, glancing admiringly at the girls, "you've got the right bait."—Glasgow Herald.

A chemist was aroused one night by the violent ringing of his front-door bell. He looked out of the window, saw a young girl in evening dress.

"What's the matter, miss?" he asked.  
"Has anyone been taken ill?"  
"Oh, no," came back in sweet tones, "but I'm dancing at the ball close by, and I've run out of rouge."

"Indeed, miss, I thought he'd got a good appointment at the Labor Exchange."

Second Lady—"Yes, he's all right, but I hope he'll soon start working again."

First Lady—"I thought he'd got a good appointment at the Labor Exchange."

Second Lady—"Yes, he's all right, but I hope he'll soon start working again."

First Lady—"I thought he'd got a good appointment at the Labor Exchange."

Second Lady—"Yes, he's all right, but I hope he'll soon start working again."

First Lady—"I thought he'd got a good appointment at the Labor Exchange."

Second Lady—"Yes, he's all right, but I hope he'll soon start working again."

First Lady—"I thought he'd got a good appointment at the Labor Exchange."

Second Lady—"Yes, he's all right, but I hope he'll soon start working again."

First Lady—"I thought he'd got a good appointment at the Labor Exchange."

Second Lady—"Yes, he's all right, but I hope he'll soon start working again."

First Lady—"I thought he'd got a good appointment at the Labor Exchange."

Second Lady—"Yes, he's all right, but I hope he'll soon start working again."

First Lady—"I thought he'd got a good appointment at the Labor Exchange."

Second Lady—"Yes, he's all right, but I hope he'll soon start working again."

First Lady—"I thought he'd got a good appointment at the Labor Exchange."

Second Lady—"Yes, he's all right, but I hope he'll soon start working again."

First Lady—"I thought he'd got a good appointment at the Labor Exchange."

## COUNCIL DEFERS

## ENDING CONTRACT

## Cancellation of the Stephen Work on Hydro System Goes to Committee.

At the City Council meeting yesterday afternoon the Civic Power Commission was given authority to purchase 100 street lighting fixtures and 1,000 10-ampere meters from the Canadian General Electric Company. Tenders for supplies for the Water and Sewerage Department were accepted; Commissioner Frink was given authority to make some repairs to a retaining wall in Prince William street and the recommendation of the Civic Power Commission that the contract of the Stephen Construction Company be cancelled was referred to the committee of the whole.

Commissioner Frink reported that repairs to the retaining wall in Prince William street, in front of the property of F. J. Fulton, would cost \$75 and he was given authority to make the necessary repairs. Commissioner Frink moved that St. James street be paved with 75 tons of Staveley C. I. pipe at \$6.55 per ton, all charges paid on wharf on east side of harbor; 25 tons of Staveley C. I. pipe at \$9.85; nine 8 in. H. E. gate valves at \$20.75; twelve 6 in. gate valves at \$19; sales

tax included, to T. McAvity & Sons, Ltd.

Four tons special castings at 5c. per pound, sales tax included, to Phoenix Foundry & Locomotive Works.

200 ft. 10 in., 200 ft. 15 in., 1,500 ft. 12 in., also branches, to Jas. Robertson & Co., Ltd.

Cast iron scrap to Union Foundry & Machine Works at \$17 per ton.

Scrap brass at 12c. per lb. to Myer Cohen.

The motion passed.

The Civic Power Commission recommended that they be authorized to expend the sum of \$385 for 100 street lighting fixtures and \$9,850 for 1,000 10-ampere meters, to be purchased from the Canadian General Electric Company, and that the contract with the Stephen Construction Company be cancelled and the balance of the amount under their contract be placed to the credit of the commission. The first two recommendations were adopted. Mayor Potts remarked that the last

recommendation was too important to deal with offhand and he suggested that it be referred to the committee of the whole. Commissioner Frink said before this contract was cancelled he wanted to know who was going to pay for the repairs to sidewalks and curbs made necessary by the excavations for pole holes, which would amount to several thousand dollars. It was decided to refer this section to committee.

The Board of Commissioners of the Free Public Library sent notice that the term of Mrs. F. H. Foster and F. E. Hanington had expired on May 31. The matter of appointments was laid over until the next council meeting.

A request for information about the commission form of government from Victoria was referred to Mayor Potts. The application of M. Wilfred Darrah to be appointed a constable was referred to Mayor Potts with power to act.

A machine for planting sugar cane can plant 750 bags of seed in nine hours, using only five men.

## Increasing Dividends

## During the present year, Crown Life Policyholders are receiving larger Dividends than ever before.

This means that their insurance is costing them less. It will pay you to investigate the many attractive features of Crown Life policies. Phone No. 4099

N. A. ROGERS, C. P. CLARKE, F. W. GIRVAN,  
General Agent. General Agent. Superintendent

St. John Office: 96 Prince William Street

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Screen Your Windows and Doors Now

War weather is nearer than you suspect, and, with it will come the fly pest for which you should be prepared now. Let us supply you with

WINDOW SCREENS—SCREEN DOORS

Screen Cloth, Enameled and Bronze; Screen Door Hinges, Springs and Catches. Fly Killers and Fly Paper of which our stock is complete.

EMERSON & FISHER, LTD.

Store Hours:—8 to 6, Open Friday Nights Until 10. Close at 1 on Saturdays.

## If Father Did The Cooking

## For Just One

## Day !!!!

He would have a gas range installed at once.

Because Father, as a general rule, has to figure out the financial problems of the household.

And he would soon realize the wastefulness of burning fuel when there was no need of fires.

And he would be brought face to face with the uselessness of the old way of doing the household cooking—the tiresome and expensive building of fires, the dumping of ashes, the eternal dust and smoke.

YES, FATHER WOULD SURELY GET THAT GAS RANGE!

And then, he wouldn't mind doing a bit of cooking—it would be so different.

It's the Gas Range That Does It

Even if only used as an auxiliary to the kitchen stove, gas is a great helpmate in the kitchen.

If the stove fire goes low, a turn of the tap and you have a brilliant, hot steady fire at the gas range.

In the morning, over the gas fire, the kettle is singing merrily, long before the fire in the kitchen range has well kindled.

And when the fire in the stove comes up—TURN OFF THE GAS.

How Many Times !!

Has the housewife returned home to find the kitchen fire out? And then the drudgery all over again.

With a gas range installed, the striking of a match makes the preparation of the supper a matter of but a few moments. No kitchen is complete without gas.

It is the fire that never needs to be kindled; always ready.

The Cost ?

The complete installation, the finest of stoves and hot water heaters—your can buy them from us outright, you can pay for them on monthly installments, you can RENT THEM for a moderate annual rental.

YOU CAN ALWAYS DO IT BETTER WITH GAS AND MUCH CHEAPER TOO!

"ASSURED SERVICE"

NEW BRUNSWICK POWER COMPANY