

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 30, 1923.

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DOMINION DAY

The anniversary of the founding of the Dominion of Canada finds the country at peace, and enjoying a degree of prosperity that is very notable indeed when one remembers the war and the condition in which it left a large part of the world. Looking to the future, no country gives greater promise than Canada. Its territory is vast, its resources are varied and of enormous value, and awaiting development. The Canadian people are intelligent, setting a very high value upon education. They are able to choose the kind of settlers they desire to people the vacant areas. They enjoy such complete autonomy that those persons who sometimes talk of severing the tie with the rest of the Empire are unable to make any impression. To be a part of the British Commonwealth of Nations is one of the sources of strength and of pride in Canada. This country looks forward to a great destiny, and needs only the leadership of wise statesmen to achieve a success to be envied by all the other nations. This country has the freshness and strength of youth, and a form of government which, despite some imperfections, gives quick expression to the will of the people. The settlement of the newer portions of the Dominion has given rise to economic and political problems which call for earnest study and wise treatment. What suits one part of the country meets with less favor in another. There are local conditions which take on a national aspect. The east does not fully understand the viewpoint of the west, or the west that of the east; while each may have betimes a bone to pick with the central provinces. The problem of a nice adjustment is not easy, nor will it be until a broad national outlook becomes universal. The people of the Maritime Provinces are sometimes charged with narrowness of outlook, but theirs was the vision that made the Dominion possible, and they have never refused to do their part, whether in peopling the west with sturdy stock or assuming their share of the national burden of development. If today there is a feeling of disappointment it is well based, because the west has not appreciated the Maritime viewpoint or the Maritime contribution to the upbuilding of the west while Maritime interests actually suffered, as they suffer today. There are evidences, however, that the determined agitation of the last year or two is bearing fruit, and the prospect improves. Indeed, it must improve if the country is to enjoy a symmetrical development and popular contentment.

When we look abroad it is to find that Canada is today envied among the nations, because of what she is and has accomplished, and also because of the undeveloped wealth which is hers. Described as the interpreter between Britain and the United States, her opportunity to promote Anglo-Celtic co-operation in the interests of world-peace is unique, and her responsibility is great. On Dominion Day her people may look back upon a great work of nation-building and forward to still greater tasks to be accomplished in the years to come. One of the immediate problems to be solved is that of dealing so justly with every portion of a country of such immense area that the national spirit may grow and the people of every province feel there is for all of them a real significance in the celebration of Dominion Day.

CAUSE OF FOREST FIRES.

The New York State Forestry Association has adopted a simple but efficacious method of reminding people who go into the woods that they should guard against fire. The New York Tribune says:—

"The Forestry Association distributes paper lunch bags containing in bold type an effective fire notice. Usefulness is combined with suggestion, and the association reports that many hitherto careless smokers and campers have enrolled themselves as agents of prevention because of the appeal."

The reason for this action is thus set forth by the Tribune:—

"More than half the forest fires in 1922 in this state were caused by smokers, hunters, fishermen and campers. One hundred and ninety-six fires were directly traceable to smokers alone. Hunters and fishermen were responsible for the rest of the fires caused."

ited to this group, their laxity taking the form of carelessness in burning rubbish on the perilous habit of leaving a campfire before it is actually dead, or without taking the precaution to cover it deep enough for safety."

The State of New York must do more than distribute lunch bags. If it is possible to fix the cause of fires so exactly it should also be possible to put some of the smokers and fishermen and campers in jail. And that is what ought to be done with those who by their carelessness destroy a great asset of the state. We are just now trying to estimate the loss to the Province of New Brunswick through fires which were either carelessly or recklessly set. The loss is irreparable. It will be felt more keenly in after years than it is today. To make an example of any who may be convicted of guilt will do more good than even a campaign of publicity, although the latter is needed, and should begin in the public schools.

THE HUDSON BAY ROUTE

In addition to \$100,000 toward the extension of the breakwater at St. John, the supplementary estimates carry \$850,000 for the Hudson Bay Railway. The Montreal Gazette bitterly assails this last item, declaring that "it means the resumption of expenditure upon an undertaking which can never bring anything but disappointment and loss to the country." To those who complain that Maritime Province ports are neglected and should be put in a better condition to handle traffic now going to American ports, the Gazette's further remarks on Hudson Bay are interesting. It says:—

"The Hudson Bay route can play no major part as a wheat outlet because of the very limited period of open navigation and because the limited period does not correspond with the time when the crop movement is at its maximum. This was known by the governments which first promised and then began the construction of the line to Port Nelson, but those governments yielded to political pressure from the western provinces, as the present Government—surely against its better judgment—is now yielding. The ill-starred venture has already cost the country more than twenty millions of money that could have been put to good and profitable use elsewhere and the taxpayers have got in return a line which remains uncompleted, whose completed portion is in a bad state of repair, and which leads to a point upon the Bay where natural difficulties render the construction of deep-water terminals more or less impracticable, certainly hazardous, and very costly; there appears now to be a general opinion that the construction of Port Nelson as against Port Churchill was a mistake, but the real blunder was committed when the railway project itself was undertaken. The wheat-growers of the western provinces would be no worse off, and the taxpayers in other parts of Canada would be much better off, if the Hudson Bay Railway were abandoned and the loss pegged at its present figure."

SORROW'S CROWN OF SORROW.

(New York Tribune)

It is the belief of Mr. Jack Kearns, manager of Mr. Jack Dempsey, that the forthcoming encounter between Mr. Dempsey and Mr. Gibbons at Shelby, Mont., is going to be "a bust." Mr. Kearns says that the picture rights for the dispute have not yet been sold, and that so little effort has been made to draw the citizenry to Montana that the gate receipts will be disappointingly small. This means that Mr. Kearns and Mr. Dempsey, after all their trouble will be forced to divide little more than \$100,000 between them as compensation for the five or ten minutes that they may require Mr. Dempsey to vindicate his right to the title of champion.

Two years ago in Jersey City Mr. Dempsey earned approximately \$200,000 for himself and his manager by knocking out M. Carpentier. Men and women from all parts of Europe and the two Americas and certain sections of Asia flocked to see the battle, many of them paying \$100 and upward for their seats.

And now the great champion must train for almost two weeks and fight perhaps for ten minutes for a paltry \$100,000. And much of this sum must come from the guaranteed fund, for the people show no disposition whatever to travel three-quarters of the way across the continent even to see Mr. Dempsey in action.

It is just possible that the fact that the issue of the impending quarrel seems a foregone conclusion has something to do with this apathy. But there is a possibility that Mr. Dempsey, though still undefeated in slipping in popularity. This must indeed be bitter to Mr. Kearns, who has lately learned that a mere piano player like Paderewski can make more money in a season than can a prizefight champion.

It is just possible that the fact that Tenyson once observed, is remembering happier things. If Mr. Dempsey, still the champion, can thus fail to attract the multitude when he condescends to go into the ring, what may happen to him in case Mr. Phipps, jealous of Nordic supremacy, elects to end it forever by vanquishing him?

THE SHADOW.
(Alfred Noyes in Empire Review.)
A shadow leaned over me, whispering, in the darkness
Thoughts without sound;
Sorrowful thoughts that filled me with
helpless wonder
And held me bound.

Sadder than memory, sharp as remorse, in the quiet
Before I slept,
The whisper I heard of the one implacable shadow
And my heart wept.

"Day by day, in your eyes, the light grows dimmer
With the joy you have sung.
You knew it would go; but ah, when you knew it and sang it,
Your heart was young."

And a year to you, then, was an age; but now," said the shadow,
Malignant and cold,
"The light and the color are fading, the ecstasy dying,
It is time to grow old."

O, I could have borne the worst that he had to tell me,
Lost youth, age, death;
But he turned to breathe on the quiet heart sleeping beside me
The same cold breath.

And there by the throat I grasped him. "Let me hear all of it.
Let her dream on."
Soundlessly, shadow with shadow, we wrestled together,
Till the grey dawn.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.
Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam
We get good biscuits only at home.—San Francisco Chronicle.

On the Brink.
Rescuer—How on earth did you come to fall in?
Boy—I didn't come to fall in.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

In Bad.
A certain church society visits the hospitals of its city, and the other night the society had supper in the Sunday school room before leaving on its mission of mercy. At the conclusion of the meal Brother Miller said: "Now that we have eaten supper, let's go to the home for incurables."

The ladies haven't spoken to him since.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Put His Foot In It.
Miss Mugs—No, please don't sit there.
Mr. Jones—That is my home side.
Jones (wishing to please)—Well—really, I don't see any difference.—Boston Transcript.

Some Weakness.
Judge—This is the fourth time you've been here for assault and battery. You are continually beating up people.
Accused—Yes, Your Honor; it's my weakness, I know.—Boston Transcript.

Something The Cop.
Policeman—Didn't you hear me call you to stop?
Driver—I didn't know it was you. I thought it was someone I'd run over.—London Mail.

A Trip on a Merry-Go-Round.
A colored gentleman at a county fair, his arms outstretched, was talking to a group of white men. When he was asked to come down with them, he said: "I wish to Heaven you Allies were Englishmen." He wrote to Harcourt, "with English habits of business."

Such was the spirit of Gladstone's chief lieutenants towards the men who, whatever their faults, had devoted their whole lives and abandoned all political office for an impersonal ideal.

HARCOURT'S STRANGE HATES.
(From Review of Mr. Gardiner's Biography.)
He called Parnell in correspondence "the old serpent of Avondale." "Patriotism," he wrote to Morley, "does not seem to be a healthy occupation. What a lot they are! Parnell, Dillon, O'Brien, Sexton, all interesting gentlemen in the last stages of debility. Only T. P. O'Connor seems in rude health, and he is not a party."

Morley shared the feeling. "I wish to Heaven our Allies were Englishmen," he wrote to Harcourt, "with English habits of business."

Such was the spirit of Gladstone's chief lieutenants towards the men who, whatever their faults, had devoted their whole lives and abandoned all political office for an impersonal ideal.

When the O'Shea entanglement was made public, which every statesman on both sides had known for years, on both sides he wrote to Gladstone rejoicing that he had never shaken hands with the Irish leader. When, however, the party was dissolved, Gladstone went over to Home Rule, he went over with the party and spent six years on the front bench, and in great meetings up and down the country, extolling the "vices" of those whom in private he condemned with every invective in the vocabulary, and pleading for a cause in which he had not the slightest belief.

On the other hand, he hated the Nonconformists almost as he hated the Irish. In his earlier years he had expressed his contempt for John Bright, probably for the same reason that, consciously or unconsciously, influenced all his judgment. Bright had helped to destroy "famine by law," but his speeches were scriptural rather than humorous, and Harcourt detected in him an enmity to the joys of life and a desire to uplift rather than to make happy the masses of the poor. He entertained Chamberlain at Malwood in the very heart of the bitterest struggle of the last half century. The news got him into the papers, and the Liberal Whip, Arnold Morley, wrote reprobatingly at the harm this was doing to the Party. He received a furious missive in reply, denouncing the writer, the press-men as a set of eaves-dropping funkeys and the "bitterness, jealousy and intolerance of our Nonconformist Radicals." "I cannot have all Consons, and Parnells at Malwood," he asserted. "Life would be unbearable on such terms."

BAND DOES FULL DRESS SWIM.

London, June 7.—(By Mail).—Thousands who had gathered on the Bedford embankment to listen to the Town Silver Band had an extra turn, not given in the programme, in the sight of the entire band, in full uniform, swimming for the shore, says a "Westminster Gazette" item. When the Town Silver Band boarded the raft they appeared to be a dangerous tit at one end. One after another the bandmen, clutching their instruments to their breasts, mounted the rails and plunged overboard. The race for the piccollo-player, who carried his instrument between his teeth.

MR. DOOLEY ON "ADVENTURE"

By FINLEY PETER DUNNE.

"What a life is adventure I have led, to be sure. I've never been still a minute since I came to sea—always on the go, performing heroic actions on land and sea."

"Between the ages of eight and fifteen I bet we caught more runaway teams than all the park policemen in the world. I began with stopping the horses of a man called Monahan that owned a canal boat an' skinned a reward that he gave me a job drivin' the mule. But I rose rapidly in the world, an' before I was fifteen, I was dashin' out an' done it all modestly an' quietly. 'Iv course I won't say 'twas always the spirit iv adventure led me into these gallant acts. If I must tell ye the truth, I've ginivally took less interest in the adventure, itself than in the reward."

"I'm always a little hazy about the details iv how I saved the girl fr'm the rapids iv Niagara when I can't swim, or how I happened to hit the tiger in the eye when I'm so afraid iv firearms, or how I stopped the runaway team when I know that the other



"If many years I've shot all me tigers fr'm this rockin' chair."

day when the milkman's horse broke loose the best I did was to run to the edge iv the sidewalk an' wring me hands an' yell: 'Whoa!' But the grateful millionaire is always distinct. I can always hear the cheers iv the crowd as I come drippin' fr'm the water."

"Though the reason I happened to be ladin' me right up to the hill iv San Juan is not clear to me now, I can plainly see meself returnin' fr'm Cuba, brown, an' weather-beaten, settin' erect on me horse an' respondin' to the frantic cheers iv the multichood with a slight bow."

Adventure At Home the Most Alluring
"An' where have all these adventures occurred, d'ye say? Well, some iv the most ferocious iv them happened in me bedroom, an' some on the front stoop iv the house on warm moonlight nights, but most iv them here in this room in front iv the fire."

"The rights iv the walls ought to be decorated with moose antlers, tigers' heads, diplomas, swords, and votes iv Congress."

"The best adventures any iv us has is at home in a comfortable room—the mos' excitin' an' the safest. Ye can make ye'rself as brave as ye want an' as cool, ye avide mussin' ye'r clothes, ye flavor with danger to suite th' taste, an' ye get a good dale more applause an' get it quicker than th' other kind iv hayro. Fr'm many years I've shot all me tigers fr'm this rockin' chair."

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CONTROLLING THE MOSQUITO.

(Dominion Department of Agriculture)

The discomfort produced by the mosquito during the early summer months leads not only the scientist, but the man on the street to consider whether the pest can not be controlled. Fortunately, methods have been discovered and are being applied to the multiplication of the mosquito depends on pools or areas of water, more or less stagnant. In these the mosquito deposits its eggs, which soon develop into larvae and then into adults. The larvae it has been discovered, are destroyed by contact with an oily substance. The remedy, therefore, is found in applying oil to the breeding places of the insect. A very small amount has been found sufficient to spread itself over a considerable area of water. This extremely thin layer is sufficient to destroy all the larvae that come in contact with it.

The entomological branch of the federal department of agriculture has for several years been working on this problem in British Columbia.

Last year the district surrounding the town of Banff in Alberta was dealt with. An area of several miles in extent was surveyed and breeding places were treated. The area treated included both open ponds and marshy spots clothed with dense willow growths. The work was done during May and June, when 2500 gallons of oil were applied. Watering cans and knapsack sprayers were used in spreading the oil, which was sprayed on all water where larvae were found. Coal oil was used as it was feared that, owing to cold nights, heavier oil would not become thoroughly distributed. Although a number of inaccessible places were missed, the results of the filling were very marked. It is estimated that 75 per cent. of control was realized. In an article describing this work in the May-June number of The Agricultural Gazette of Canada, the author states that the town of Banff and vicinity was rendered comparatively free from the pest.

WILL TRY AGAIN TO SCALE HIGHEST PEAK.

London, June 10.—(Associated Press by mail).—Although last year's attempt to reach the summit of Mount Everest failed, the Royal Geographical Society intends launching another expedition to reach the summit next year, the Earl of Ronaldshay said in his presidential address before the society here recently.

He said that the experience gained by the expedition last year, and notably the fact established by the climbers that a camp at an altitude of 25,500 feet was a possibility, gave ground for hope that next year's attempt would be a success.

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Practical Pointers Concerning Wireless in All Its Branches.

FOR THE NOTEBOOK.

Radiograms.

The short-wave aerial should not be over 125 feet long, while that for transoceanic waves may be as long as 400 feet.

The radio fan who intends to go away for a vacation this summer should not fail to take his radio set along. In fact, with care and patience, the average radio set can be packed in a suitcase.

It is estimated that no fewer than 2,000,000 persons in the metropolitan district of New York hear broadcast sermons every Sunday.

The wireless installation in France is now that of St. Assise and consists of two stations, one for European traffic and one for world communication.

What is claimed to be two of the most powerful radio stations in the world has just been opened at Kootwyk, Holland, and at Bandung, Java, in the Dutch East Indies.

Among the countless wedding presents received by the Duke and Duchess of York, in England, was a gold-mounted radio receiving set, mounted on a mahogany tea wagon, complete in every detail.

The Government has assigned WNP as the call letter of the transmitting station to be installed on the schooner Bowdoin, which is to carry Captain Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic explorer, on his trip to the North Pole this summer.

Shock Absorbers

ENTIRE CLASS "FLUNKED!"
FACULTY PAGES INQUIRY

Central Square, N. Y., June 30.—Failure of all members of the 1923 senior class at Central Square High School to pass Regents' examination and the forced abandonment of commencement exercises planned in addition have resulted in the investigation of the Board of Education and the school faculty.

Parents of children, who were scheduled to be given diplomas lay the failure of the class to pass the tests to lack of interest on the part of the school officials. It is the first time since 1909 the school has not had a graduating class. Pupils were so certain of graduation that all details of the commencement exercises had been arranged.

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FISHING METHODS UNCHANGED
(New York Mentor.)

The implements and methods of fishing have hardly changed since the earliest times. In the days of Pharaoh, the fishermen on the Nile used nets fastened on the end of long Y-shaped poles—not unlike the modern landing net.

Paintings on Egyptian tombs show fishermen at work using drag nets, hooks and lines and also bronze harpoons. The Old Testament speaks familiarly of fish hooks.

Deep-sea fishermen are the product of medieval times. They were rough, primitive and superstitious. They fished in advance of traders, "Skirmished ahead of the Church," naming islands, rocks and shoals. Still these fishermen depended on nets just as men had thousands of years before. Even today, the men who put out of Gloucester still use implements almost identical to those used by primitive man.