

# The Evening Times-Star

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., JULY 28, 1925.

## BRITAIN AND CANADA.

In looking beyond the present day and adopting the long view, Colonel J. Obed Smith, formerly Canadian Immigration Commissioner in London, regards Canada as likely to enter upon another period of expansion, providing it places to its opportunities in the matter of immigration and gets more people to work on its vacant land. Colonel Smith, who is now in Montreal, is repeating these statements to which he recently gave publicity in London. He feels that Great Britain is justly disappointed over the small extent to which Canada is participating in the Empire settlement scheme providing for the assisted passage of Britishers who wish to come overseas. The stream of immigration to Canada has been limited partly by business depression in this country and to some extent by the increased restrictions adopted after the war. It is evidently Colonel Smith's idea that these restrictions are too great, and he says he is forced to ask himself whether Canada really wants immigrants or not.

In considering Canada's position he points out that the United States this year will raise only about enough wheat to fill domestic requirements, and that Canada therefore will be no longer subjected to the competition of American grain in the British market. The market in the Orient for Canadian wheat is greater than formerly, and Colonel Smith is attempting to impress upon Canadian the view that in the next few years the world market for our wheat will be so much larger than it is now, if this country is to rise to its opportunity it must have a much greater army of workers upon its vacant acres.

Colonel Amery, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, has been discussing the falling off of immigration, and he suggests that a great many people who would have left the United Kingdom for Canada or the other Dominions have been kept at home because of health and unemployment insurance there. He sees that immigration, which has fallen off by some sixty per cent. as compared with pre-war days, has been retarded because the Dominions, like Great Britain, have not yet recovered from the effect of the war. Another factor has been the decline of British capital available for investment in the Dominions and the lessening of British exports. Colonel Amery favors "a policy of Empire marketing and Empire investment," and expresses the hope that means may be found for introducing an Imperial economic policy, though whether he means an extension of the preferences or the adoption of protection is not made clear.

## FEARING THE WORST.

Statesmen have a habit of describing war between Great Britain and the United States as "unthinkable." That war should never come, but there are those who persist in talking about it, and just now the Dearborn talk about it, and has made what it deems a frightful discovery, and it is seeking to awaken the American people to the peril which threatens them in the form of British naval supremacy. How had things been, according to the Independent, may be illustrated by its statement that unless the treaty limiting naval construction is revised it will have the effect of eliminating thirteen of the eighteen capital ships of the United States and making five fight the whole English fleet of twenty vessels. As one purpose of the treaty was to establish equality in battleships between Great Britain and the United States, one wonders by what magic the great republic has been reduced to so great inferiority. The Dearborn hard coal, "The United States," he says, "was ready to cut down its immense (building) programme that England might have equality. Now that it is found that through an error we went too far and conceded more than we intended to achieve such equality, England opposes steps to rectify the error on the ground that it might defeat the purpose of the treaty."

The trouble, as he sees it, is that the American naval authorities, at the time the treaty was made, overlooked the fact that the guns of the more modern British battleships have a higher maximum angle of elevation than most of the corresponding American ships. This would have made no difference in the old days when the greatest effective range was some 12,000 yards, but the use of aircraft for observation and the development of guns of higher power has brought the fighting range up to 20,000, or perhaps even 25,000 yards—and the American ships—most of them—lack the gun elevation necessary to achieve the maximum range. But that is far from being the worst feature of the Dearborn "discovery." That centred on the watch-towers of liberty asserts that the new British battleships are from three to nine knots an hour faster than the American ones, and so would be enabled to choose at what range they would fight. Conceivably they might keep at such a distance that the

American shells could not reach them, while their own guns would still be effective.

Quoting the Dearborn authority once more, the United States gave notice some time ago of its intention to make such changes in its ships as would increase the elevation of the guns, asserting that Japan and one other country which signed the Washington agreement had made such alterations. The British maintained that it could not be done, as it would constitute a violation of the treaty. Secretary Hughes was in office at that time, and while he did not admit that the British contention was correct, he urged Congress to defer the reconstruction programme pending negotiations with Britain. Congress assented to his proposal. The British position is said to be based upon this clause in the treaty:

"No retained capital ship or aircraft for the purpose of providing means of defence against air and submarine attack and subject to the following rules: The contracting powers may for the purpose of bulwark or anti-air attack deck protection, providing the increase of displacement thus affected does not exceed 3,000 tons displacement for each ship. No alteration in steel armor, in calibre, number or general type of mounting of main armament shall be permitted."

So there is a battle over interpretation. The Dearborn school says that increasing the angle of elevation would not be a "change in the type of the main armament," while the opposing view is based upon the definite statement that "no retained capital ship shall be reconstructed except for the purpose of bulwark or anti-air attack."

The great guns are not employed against aircraft or submarines. The dispute is now said to be a matter of negotiation. If the British contention stands, the American battleships, so far as the elevation of the guns is concerned, could not be changed until 1936, and lacking such change, the Dearborn Independent is driven to the mournful conclusion that so far as effective battleships go the Americans, instead of having an equal number, have only five as against twenty.

Assuming conditions to be as the Independent represents them, the situation is still far from desperate. The world's greatest hope of abiding peace lies in the fact that good-will exists between the two great English-speaking nations. They led the way in the first great effective step in the matter of disarmament. To-day there is no sign of any question between them which frankness and mutual respect cannot solve. The business of expecting the worst, instead of hoping for the best and working for it, employs far too many minds.

## ANOTHER LESSON COMING.

An Ontario humorist says that the people there are borrowing money to buy coal, on the pleasing theory that it will be easier to get money than coal by the time the snow flies. The fuel situation in Canada is serious enough. Most of our own mines are idle. As we have plenty of coal and refuse to mine it, and likewise as we have neglected any effective policy to work out from our own coal a satisfactory substitute for anthracite in spite of the many bitter experiences we have had through trouble in the American coal fields, it may be said that in a sense we have invited once more all of the hardships which may arise if the American and British miners follow the example of our own and go on strike.

We are buying less American anthracite than formerly, but while that is true we have done little in the way of settled policy to deliver ourselves from dependence upon American hard coal. During the twelve months ended on March 31 last we paid \$38,500,000 for anthracite, importing 8,600,000 tons of it from the United States. This is a very considerable reduction as compared with our purchases the year previous, when we bought 4,217,000 tons of anthracite which cost us \$41,041,000. That was a little more than we bought in the year before the war. The falling off last year is attributed to the fact that we imported more British coal, and that oil and coke were somewhat more generally used.

Canadians have been told year after year that a very great proportion of the money we spend in the United States for anthracite could be kept at home by converting our own coal into coke and also by buying more coal in the United Kingdom. Counsel of this sort is heard with a great deal of interest during a time of fuel shortage, but it appears to be forgotten when coal is plentiful again, though the price is so high as to be met with difficulty. Is another bitter lesson coming to us with the next winter?

The death of Mr. James Sproul removes a man who was widely known in the community and whose passing will cause general regret. Mr. Sproul was an alderman for some years before the days of commission government,

and he had been a successful contractor for most of his life in this city. He gave unwavering allegiance to the Conservative party, and held high rank in the Orange order.

## Odds and Ends

"You never know what you'll find among the odds and ends."—From "Notes by a Wayfarer."

### Avoiding Peak Prices

(P. B. M. in Ottawa Citizen.)  
Mr. Cohen, unfortunately, had to go to a doctor. The latter was a top-notch and a very busy man. When Cohen got to his office he found quite a number of patients in the waiting room.  
Said Cohen to the man in the next seat, "Is he a good doctor?"  
"Best there is in his line," replied the other.  
"Does he charge high prices?" asked Cohen, a bit anxiously.  
"Very," answered the other. "Ten dollars the first visit and five dollars afterwards."

After a while it was Cohen's turn to enter the surgery.  
As soon as the door was opened he rushed forward, grasping the doctor's hand, shook it vigorously, and exclaimed: "Well, doctor, here I am again!"

### Giving Them a Good Send-Off

(From the Rake, Iowa, Register.)  
The bride is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Christensen, and has many noble qualities. She is an accomplished musician. She has also been a member of the orchestra for some years, playing the clarinet, especially since her father, Mr. P. W. Christensen, has been the leader of the orchestra. She is a worthy lady with a clean character that is above reproach.  
The groom is the youngest of A. N. Espeland family. He is a young man with a clean character in every way. For a number of years he has been a member of the Rake Concert Band, playing a cornet.

### The Lifesboat

(The Mentor, New York.)  
A Frenchman named M. Bernieres devised the world's first lifesboat in 1798. It was built with air boxes at bow and stern, and proved its ability to keep afloat when filled with water. The inventor, an English coach builder, invented his famous lifesboat. This was modeled on the Norse longship. It is a descendant of the fine old Viking boats, and has their seaworthy build. To this type of lifesboat, air boxes, making her still more buoyant by a belt of cork along the gunwale. But the British Government showed indifference toward Lukin's patent. It was the wreck of the Adventure, in 1799, that shocked the British into action. Not that it was any worse than other wrecks that were occurring all the time, but it took place so close to the shore that crowds of people could look on. They could see the agonies of the exhausted sailors as they drifted from the frozen rigging into the thundering sea; they could hear the last cries of despair as the Adventure and her crew were lost.

The result was a prize offered for a practical lifesboat. This was won by William Wouldhave, a poor man and a painter by trade. He designed a very different form from Lukin's. Many boats of this kind were built and put to use, but they had one serious defect. They were so heavy and unwieldy that it was impossible to transport them far to the place of wreck, or to launch them from a flat beach in a storm. So they lost the confidence of sailors and fell into disrepute. And it took another spectacular disaster to bring matters to a head. This was in 1840. Again a model prize was offered for a better lifesboat, and this time the competition awakened world-wide interest and effort. The best boat selected by an expert jury was designed by James Beeching of Great Yarmouth, and, to its intent, it was the righting boat of today. Our American self-righters are modeled on this type and even our surfboats have its general build.

### The Poor Bishop

(From an Address by the Bishop of Saskatchewan at St. Albert Hall, London.)  
Now get aboard a Canadian train at Halifax and travel along at 80 miles an hour through the older settled provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, on through the French province of Quebec into the fine old English-speaking province of Ontario, which is still the heart of all Canada. Keep on that train for three days and three nights and it will bring you to the doorway of the three Prairie provinces of the near West, and that is as far as I want you to go tonight. Now you must see the other night and the greater part of a day, to get to the centre of these Prairie provinces. Manitoba, the first of these three, is as large as Germany, Holland and Belgium. Saskatchewan is about the same size, with 27 million acres still uncultivated. Alberta is 5,000 square miles larger still. Do you wonder that some of us are willing to work our fingers off, if only we can keep such an empire as that British in its character, language and religion?  
Right in the very middle of these three Prairie provinces we have the Diocese of Saskatchewan, to which I belong, covering about a quarter of a million square miles, and embracing a large slice of Alberta and Manitoba, as well as more than half the civil Province of Saskatchewan. This one diocese alone is as large as England, Scotland and Wales doubled, and then somebody says you about a nephew in an out of the way corner of that, and think you are a poor sort of a bishop because you cannot say right away when you saw him last. I have often suggested that a new society is needed, to be called the society for the prevention of cruelty to bishops, especially missionary ones. I have one for dogs and cats. Please have as much mercy on missionary bishops and clergy.

### BRIGHTEST LIGHT

PARIS, July 28.—The most powerful light in the world illumines the way from Algiers to Paris, and is built 1947 feet above sea level on the plateau known as Mont Afrique, near Dijon. Flashing at intervals of five seconds, the rays of the 874,000,000 candle-power light will be visible within a radius of 300 miles in clear weather and from 100 to 125 miles in foggy weather.

## BAXTER SPEAKS IN ST. ANDREWS

Opposition Candidates Attack Expenditure by Public Works Department.

ST. ANDREWS, July 27.—Hon. Dr. J. B. M. Baxter, K.C., M.P., and the three Opposition candidates, Dr. H. I. Taylor, M.L.A., of St. George; James S. Lord, of St. Stephen and Scott D. Guphill, M.L.A., of Grand Manan, were heard in vigorous addresses by a meeting of Opposition supporters held this evening in the Andrae hall and attended by about 800. Thomas Hart, of St. Andrews, was chairman of the meeting.  
Dr. Taylor charged the Government with extravagance in its expenditure for roads and for Musquash development, both of which had been means of increasing the public debt. He emphasized the fact that the Government had been denied every having opposed the legislation making \$10 a minimum selling price for salmon for export.

**ATTACKS ENFORCEMENT.**  
He charged the Government with not trying to enforce the prohibitory law and gave specific instances of road work, which he charged was of poor quality. Mr. Guphill was the second speaker and his address was along similar lines.

Dr. Lord also criticized sharply the expenditures of the present government and the increase of the provincial debt, and he gave specific instances of road work and bridges went in good part to Government supporters. He had sharp words for the enforcement of the prohibition law.

### HON. DR. BAXTER.

Hon. Dr. Baxter stated that he had been induced to take the leadership of the Opposition by the fact that the men of the province who had urged him to come to their assistance and aid in bringing better governmental conditions had dealt chiefly with the matter of hydro development at Grand Falls and Musquash, speaking along similar lines to those of his addresses in other centres.

## 'QUAKE REPORTED

Registered at Observatory of Italy's Prophet; Long Distance Away.

PAERNA, Italy, July 27.—The seismographic instruments at the observatory of Raphael Bandanti, Italy's earthquake prophet, registered an earthquake at 4 o'clock Sunday morning. The disturbance was recorded as taking place a great distance from Italy.

Several days ago Bandanti predicted that violent earthquakes would occur July 25 or 26 in the region of Alaska. He also declared there would be earth shocks in Japan, July 30.

### IN LIGHTER VEIN

Seasonal Changes.  
One swallow may make a summer, but a pair of baby-blue eyes can cause a fall—Washington Post.

An Ecologist.  
Willie—"Father, what is an ecologist?"  
Father—"An ecologist, my son, is a man who tells you those things about himself which you intend to tell him about yourself."

Undying Love.  
"Do you love me?"  
"Madly."  
"Would you die for me?"  
"Yes—no. Mine is an undying love."

A Bargain.  
"I certainly got a bargain when I bought my wireless set," said Smith.  
"Madly,"  
"There's no doubt about it. After I had assembled the set I had 67 parts left over."

Triad Marriage.  
The Daughter—"What is a 'triad' marriage, mother?"  
Her Mother—"Mine!"

Selection.  
Henry—"Does your wife pick all your clothes for you?"  
John—"Just the pockets."

In the Shade.  
First Farmer—"How do you find your new hired man, Eary?"  
Second Farmer—"I look in the shade of the tree nearest his work."

**SAILINGS TO EUROPE**  
ONE CLASS CABIN SHIPS  
Every comfort, every convenience to make your trip thoroughly enjoyable and beneficial. Spacious and tastefully furnished cabins—beautiful lounges, drawing-rooms, libraries and smoking-rooms—gymnasium—child's play-room—broad promenade decks—a variety of entertainment—home comforts—hotel service on board the luxurious steamers.  
Aug. 22, Oct. 24, Nov. 24, Dec. 24  
Regina . . . 1.29 26 24  
Canada . . . 8 5 3  
Doric . . . 15 12 10  
Meganitic . . . 22 19 17  
Baltics every Saturday. One of our travel experts (advised) will place your trip. Call, phone or write—Noble & Wilson, 21 John, or local R.M. or S.S. Agents.

**WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE**  
Largest steamships in the world.  
Noble & Wilson, 21 John, or local R.M. or S.S. Agents.

**The Old Reliable**  
Always the Best  
Never Equalled For 40 Years

## MEETING IN COUNTY HEARS CANDIDATES

Current, Ross and Ryan Address Gathering at Glen Falls

## COMPENSATION ACT RECEIVES PRAISE

Attacks on Enforcement of Prohibitory Law Are Called Unfair.

The Liberal candidates in the County of Saint John, William A. Ross and Dr. L. M. Current, M. L. A. and W. M. Ryan addressed a large meeting of Government supporters in Glen Falls community hall last night and were given a good reception. H. J. Nixon was chairman.

Mr. Ross paid a tribute to Dr. Current and his service to the community. He represented in the Provincial House. Dr. Current, he said, had secured for the constituency cheap power and the removal of the tax which had previously been imposed upon those who worked in the city while living in the country. Mr. Ross dealt at length on the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Act by the present Government the laborer injured in industry had to first prove that injury was caused through the negligence of his employer and had next to show that it had not been caused by his own negligence. He had to fight his case through the courts so that sometimes after a case had been won only about 25 per cent. of the amount of the compensation went to the beneficiaries.

**SAYS CONDITIONS CHANGED.**  
Mr. Ross stated that under the present act the person injured had only to sign certain papers giving particulars of the date and extent of the accident and send in his claim for which he would receive the proper compensation.

Mr. Ross next spoke of the free school books provided by the Government for pupils up to grade five. Only authentic books were not provided free. Mr. Ross also touched briefly on the project for the development of the Grand Falls hydro power.

## DR. CURREN SPEAKS

Dr. Curren was accorded a hearty ovation. He thanked Mr. Ross for his kind reference to him and said that throughout the period in which he had represented the county in the local legislature he had striven to serve its interests faithfully.  
Taking up the Opposition cry of "economy," Dr. Curren said that while the present Government had increased the debt of the province by \$10,000,000, the Government had expended \$7,000,000 to construct permanent bridges and \$6,000,000 to construct a permanent bridge for New Brunswick, 1,600 miles of main trunk road, 1,600 miles of secondary trunk roads and 8,000 miles of by-road. It had expended \$8,000,000 in the development of hydro power. All of these expenditures brought a permanent benefit to the province.

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## FOLEY'S STONE CROCKS

Keep the Butter Sweet  
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS  
Made by Canadian Workmen of Canadian Clays With Canadian Coal.

**ANNIVERSARY SALE**  
of  
**Enterprise Ranges**  
To mark the anniversary of this, our first year in business, we have placed on sale, for one week only, our entire line of the famous Enterprise Ranges at  
**15 PER CENT. OFF**  
REGULAR PRICE  
Replace Your Old Range Now—AND SAVE MONEY  
**EMERSON BROTHERS, Ltd.**  
25 GERRAIN ST. Phone Main 1910  
Store Hours—8 to 6. Close at 5. Saturday—Open Friday Night till 10.

**ATTENTION ADVERTISERS**  
Clip this out and paste on cardboard. It will be useful to have by you when writing your advertising copy.

Best size of Type for Headings:  
2 column advertisement . . . 18 to 24 point.  
3 column advertisement . . . 24 to 30 point.  
4 column advertisement . . . 30 to 36 point.  
5 column advertisement . . . 36 point.  
6 column advertisement . . . 48 point.  
7 column advertisement . . . 60 to 72 point.

One inch of space contains the following number of lines:  
8 point, 9 lines. 14 point, 5 lines.  
10 point, 7 lines. 18 point, 4 lines.  
12 point, 6 lines. Set Solid.

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18 Point . . . 3 words to line.

Telegraph-Times Advertising Department. Phone Main 2417

**WILSON'S "The National Smoke"**  
**BACHELOR**  
Still the most for the money.  
**10c.**  
ANDREW WILSON & CO. TORONTO AND MONTREAL

reduction of the death rate as follows:

Year	Deaths	Rate
1920	5,828	15.4
1921	5,410	14.24
1922	5,158	13.68
1923	5,012	12.68

W. M. RYAN SPEAKS.  
W. M. Ryan, Crown prosecutor, the last speaker, complimented the two candidates on their presentation of the election issues. He characterized as unfair the Opposition attacks upon Government enforcement of the prohibitory law. During his term of office, he said, he had never once been approached by any member of the Government with the request that he should be lenient to any of

**Cutting Down Meter Bills**  
(By a Hydro Housewife—M. I. C.)  
To make that tiny electric cooking bill tinner again, choose Enamelware Pots for quickest heat. Think of the White Enamelware, and you match the beauty of the Hydro Range.  
Hardware Stores have complete sets designed to completely cover the heating element. Thus still another meter reduction is tucked away.  
Then—the question of a spoon. I use light wooden ones as recommended by Miss Farmer in her Boston Cook Book. They're so light and they don't mark white. And, by the way, Enamelware with ordinary care should never nick or crack. Let pots soak a few minutes before washing—never scrape them.

Nothing cooks like a Hydro range, nothing has the looks of a Hydro, none cost so little for heat. Choose all makes on ten months terms at

**Your Hydro**  
Canterbury Street  
Open Wednesday and Friday Nights.

**ANNIVERSARY SALE**  
of  
**Enterprise Ranges**  
To mark the anniversary of this, our first year in business, we have placed on sale, for one week only, our entire line of the famous Enterprise Ranges at  
**15 PER CENT. OFF**  
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