

The Evening Times-Star

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 26, 1935.

BRITISH IMMIGRANTS

An English preacher in Toronto has once more put forward the British side of Empire settlement, but not altogether happily. Superficially, the emigration problem stands as follows: Great Britain has a surplus population and insufficient employment; Canada has vast unsettled tracts capable of a population inadequate to develop them. Thus far there is little, if any, divergence of opinion. Canada demands population. Great Britain and other European countries hold the supply. Canada says, "Yes, we want population, British settlers are the most welcome, but for the moment we need one type of settler only, that which will work the land." Britain replies, "Granted, but if we help you by supplying settlers of that type, you should help us by taking a reasonable proportion of other workers, who are really the ones of which we have a surplus."

These are the two sides and both are reasonable arguments. The older countries have greater resources and more advanced machinery for dealing with unemployment. A proportion of unemployed which would be disastrous to Canada can be cared for in Great Britain. But, on the other hand, if Great Britain sends to Canada, say, half a million agriculturalists whose activities would provide work for, say, a quarter of a million city workers, it is not fair to ask Canada to take those too or at least a reasonable proportion thereof. We must not let it be thought that immigrants are required only for jobs. Canadians are unwilling to perform. The object of the development of Canada by immigration is rather to increase production of work necessities, such as wheat and newsprint, from our natural resources and to lighten the domestic burden of taxation by spreading it over a greater number of shoulders than to provide cheap labor. That were all, we might import a million or so of Orientals and legislate so that they were mere disenfranchised hewers of wood and drawers of water for the native son.

Canada is altogether right in declining to take unnecessary chances of immigrants becoming a liability to the country. No country will throw itself open as an asylum for another's half-mad and blind. It is unfortunate that the preacher should say of the Bishop of London's statement that England could ship a million of her best.

By all means let us promote immigration, but if we are to take a million of our best people from us what are you going to do with the rest? I don't want to ship the best of our people. I would like to ship some of the others. We have a million men on the dole in England, and they are not all men who can't get work, but they are, for the most part, men who wouldn't know what to do with it. If they got work, there are many people in England, whose business in life seems to be to get shorter hours of work, higher wages, and to do as little as they possibly can.

That gives the impression that England only wishes to dispose of her riff-raff, and to those who would not know what to do with work if they got it, Canada has nothing to offer. Certainly there is no role for such in Canada.

Rejection of immigrants is right. But in exercising our right to select, let us be far-sighted enough to realize that whatever proportion of increase in industrial workers is the result of any given increase in agricultural workers, having due regard to the latter's inability to work, but subsequently increasing productivity, we should be prepared to take that proportion. There are two sides to everything. Let us look at both and act impartially while still safeguarding our own legitimate interests.

MARGUERITE WITHOUT PLAITS

It is feared that advertisement rather than devotion to art is at the back of a German prima donna's desire to sing the part of Marguerite in Faust displaying her own bobbed hair rather than wearing the conventional flaxen plaits called for by the role. The Theatrical art has gained enormously by the development of scenic effects and costume to convey correct atmosphere. As a joke—many will hold it perverted humor—we have recently heard of Hamlet played in modern golf togs, but this has irritated many because it is suspected that personal notoriety for the leading actors and not legitimate originality of reading was the mainspring of the departure.

Of course, it may be intended that both Hamlet and Faust have no fixed period, but have they not? Is not the spirit in both cases entirely medieval. Sixteenth and seventeenth century drama costumes were largely, if not entirely, of those periods, but the art has progressed far since those days and to most it would seem a retrograde movement or a poor joke to present Timon of Athens as a modern exquisite in the early scenes and as a decayed gentleman in the later stages. One hopes that management and the public will con-

The Wild Cat In the Bag



—Harding, in the Brooklyn Eagle.

Queer Quirks of Nature

INHABITANT OF MARSHES

By ARTHUR N. PACK

ONE of North America's commonest and most characteristic animals is the muskrat, found from the Gulf coast to the Arctic ocean. The muskrat is an inhabitant of marshes, and as these are frozen over for several months every year over a large part of its range, the animal has developed some rather remarkable habits to help him to live in comfort. Let us consider his house. This is a large mound built by piling up quantities of sedges and rushes, dug from the bottom of the marsh. In this mound which may be built in water from one to three feet in depth, is a hollow just above the water line securely arched over, and with an underwater entrance.

In some places where water of suitable depth is not available, a hole is made in the bank of the stream or pond, and this suffices. In northern regions where ice freezes to a great thickness, the muskrat sometimes waits until this forms, and then builds its house on the ice, bringing the materials from the bottom of the pond. Other smaller houses are built in similar fashion which serve as eating shelters, being used at certain periods while the ice is forming.



The Fur Muskrat.

In the nest whether it be a house or bank nest the young are born in May or June. They usually number about five or six, but often more. At first they are small and hairless, but they develop fast, and when about a month old they can leave the den and eat green food.

Muskraats are important fur-bearers. Because of their abundance and fecundity several millions are annually taken, being used at certain periods under many high-sounding names.

The Political Fray

Conservative

ADVOCATES PROTECTION.

(Montreal Star)

With a Conservative Government in power, frankly sympathetic toward the principle of protection, the average industry knows that it can depend upon at least as much protection in the future as it has today. It knows further that, if conditions change in such fashion as to render present protection inadequate, a Protective Government will at once set itself to readjust the tariff in order to meet the new conditions. Under such circumstances, the enterprising manufacturer has no fear about launching on into new extensions, thus augmenting his output and enabling his business to pay higher wages. No one can afford a prolonged period of tariff uncertainty. And there is only one out-and-out protective party appealing to the electorate today, the Conservative party. Workmen and workwomen would do well to think of their wages.

THAT AMENDMENT.

(Edmonton Journal)

The ex-Premier denied in the strongest possible terms that he was because he was afraid of a vote of censure being passed upon his administration that he went to the Governor-General and asked for dissolution. There never would have been a vote of censure on the government, he declared. If it were so, it would affect the popular judgment on the soundness of the course adopted by Lord Byng. But how can Mr. King expect anyone to judge his statement? That the Stevens amendment which carried censure would be passed was quite apparent when he went to the Governor-General and the day after he had tendered his resignation, his request having been refused, this amendment was actually passed by a majority of ten.

THE PROGRESSIVES.

(Ottawa Journal)

It is certainly an unlovely condition which is being adopted at present by the appeals of Mr. King and the Liberal Press on the one hand, and the Progressive leaders and Press on the other, to rally to each other's assistance in their present straits. For unless the Western Progressives aim to get more out of Mr. King at the expense of the rest of Canada then he would concede if he were independent of them, there is no reason for a Progressive party. It cannot win of itself. It hopes to blackmail Mr. King, or let us say to buy him and Mr. King would sell.

THE CUSTOMS ENQUIRY.

(Charlottetown Guardian)

This is the first time that a Government has been convicted of co-operating with smugglers, run-runners, bootleggers, dopesters and thieves, who defrauded the national treasury, thwarted the administration of justice, and defrauded the electorate. The inquiry is far from complete and even much which has been uncovered, cannot be published. Even the incomplete investigation has exposed a condition of affairs that if continued cannot but result in financial disaster to Canada and the destruction of the moral fibre of our people.

Liberal

TARIFF REMARKS BY MR. MEIGHEN.

(Manitoba Free Press)

Mr. Meighen speaking at Antigonish, commented on the reduction in automobile duties. According to the Canadian Press report, "Mr. Meighen declared that to nine out of ten, automobiles were a luxury and it would surely have been better to reduce the tax on workmen's clothes than on the price of automobiles." This does not suggest that Mr. Meighen approves the reduction in motor duties. Will he put them back if he comes to power? His suggestion about clothes is an excellent one for the next Robt Budget.

Going on to Sydney, where they weighed against the reduction in the iron and steel duties effected in the 1929 Budget. Mr. Meighen went on to say that the protection removed by the King government would be restored to any government of which I am the head. This, of course, will mean that, to compensate the implement manufacturers for the greater cost of their raw materials, duties on agricultural implements will be raised, with a corresponding increase in the price. Mr. Meighen is thus again reducing the duties on automobiles and agricultural implements made by the Liberal government.

THE QUESTION OF DEBT.

(Montreal Herald)

When Mr. Meighen left the Premier's speech, he handed over to his successor a tremendous legacy of national debt. Not only was the country heavily in debt, but business was in a shocking condition, so much so that 102,000 people seeking employment had left the country during the Conservative regime. Four years of Liberal rule under the King regime has resulted in surpluses on ordinary expenditure in the national budget, a great revival in business, export trade at record figures, huge increases in the deposits in our banks, returning immigration, and substantial lowering of taxation. Are we once more to return to the reckless extravagance and traditional incompetence of Conservative rule? It is for the voters to say.

ROUGH-HOUSE EXPECTATIONS.

(Regina Leader)

Present indications are that the high tariff forces will stop at nothing in the coming election campaign and that, in the west at any rate, we shall witness the rough-house tactics which were so familiar in Manitoba during the Robt Rogers regime. Even the machinery of the law will be twisted and misused if by so doing the protectionists can further their purpose of maintaining the present illegal government in power.

REDUCED TAXATION.

(Toronto Star)

The Conservative leader admits that automobile prices have been reduced without to the manufacturer, but the buyer of a car is a dollar taken from the treasury. Even the treasury does not require that dollar, because the Mackenzie King Government produced a thirty-five million surplus last year. It is a surplus-producing tax-reducing government.

Other Views

WORK WILL HOLD PEOPLE.

(Le Nouvelliste)

Why are we losing so many of our fellow-citizens? Why cannot we keep them in Canada? Without a doubt the Dominion is becoming depopulated and a substantial number of her sons are going to the United States, but it is undeniable that it is the cities great and small which are losing the most. We cannot offer the artisan work of our factories for part of the year and see him standing still for want of work for the remainder. Quite naturally he turns to the United States, where work is abundant. The remedy for keeping our population is the same as that which attracts it to the United States. Work must be found for the people. They pay no reason to fear anything from the bolsheviks. Not a bit of harm will be done to the bolsheviks by the general strike, and they were impudent enough to take part in it, openly, by offering to supply the T. U. C. with money. Their offer was refused, but their tainted gold is now being used to strangle our industries by cutting off our supply of coal. Thus they hope by maintaining and extending the coal strike to achieve more slowly the aim of the ruin of British Canada, which originally they sought to compass in one blow in the general strike. They have no chance of succeeding in their object, but the British public cannot understand why they are allowed to meddle thus insolently in British affairs.

SOVIET MEDDLING.

(London Daily Mail)

Some people say that this is a powerful country and that it and its great Empire have no reason to fear anything from the bolsheviks. Not a bit of harm will be done to the bolsheviks by the general strike, and they were impudent enough to take part in it, openly, by offering to supply the T. U. C. with money. Their offer was refused, but their tainted gold is now being used to strangle our industries by cutting off our supply of coal. Thus they hope by maintaining and extending the coal strike to achieve more slowly the aim of the ruin of British Canada, which originally they sought to compass in one blow in the general strike. They have no chance of succeeding in their object, but the British public cannot understand why they are allowed to meddle thus insolently in British affairs.

LITTERING THE HIGHWAYS.

(New York Outlook)

No longer are spring flowers the chief adornment of our country roads. The heptactis has had to yield place to the pop bottle, the wind-flower to the wind-blown fragments of the Sunday supplements, the adder's tongue to the tin can. Out of our cities pour an increasing horde of people who sally forth at dawn, after the fashion of ten generations, to leave destruction in their wake. Accustomed to a life where the errand "white wing" and the garbage collector function as regularly as the rising and setting of the sun, these city dwellers have little or no conception of the beauty and dignity of clean earth. They break down fences, strip flowering shrubs, and all too frequently lead one to wonder why the word "urbanity" ever came to mean what it is supposed to mean, and why "civilized" should have been the distinguishing mark of those who dwell in cities.

Our larger centres of population sometimes wonder why they are so unpopular in the rural regions. One reason is to be found in the trash littered along our country highways.

CHICKS AND BABIES.

(Chicago Herald-Examiner)

A chick can walk as soon as it breaks from the shell. A baby cannot walk for many months. Therefore a chick is smarter than a baby? Not a bit. A chick's balance, University of Chicago scientists say, is automatic. A baby's balance is learned. A baby must learn to control its legs by using its brain. A baby which has learned to walk has learned more than the oldest hen that ever fluffed after its head was cut off. Life is harder for a baby than for an animal because it is richer.

Just Fun

THE open grate is the open road to the grave for many a child.

FATHER and mother went to the city for a few days leaving little Elsie with her grandparents. There being other guests Elsie slept in the folding bed. Telling about it later she said, "I slept in grandma's bureau drawer."

AN ACTRESS dresses to suit the plot, and a musical comedy has practically no plot, so—

WOMAN.
While the dear things we like to get.
They're queer, I've heard it rumored.
They lack a sense of humor, yet
They all like to be humored.

A LOT of fellows, when you think they're thinking, are just smoking.

THE ultimate end of most love at first sight marriages is the divorce at first proceedings.

"I WISH you wouldn't knit at meals. I can't tell where my spaghetti leaves off and your sweater begins."

THE big bicycle-man from Wheeling was talking to the big drug-man from Medicine Hat.

"Do you see that fellow over there?" he said. "I believe he's Mr. So-and-so, of Needles, Arizona."

"Nonsense," said the other. "I think he's a big fruit merchant from East Orange."

"Let's ask him," suggested the first. They did. He turned out to be a big mattress-man from Hot Springs.

MARRIED MAN POME.
Is there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said:
"What a different life I might have led."
Had I waited till now to get married?"

LOTS of folks think a good time is one-half eating and the other half sleeping.

"O! O! dose pants fit beautiful, ain't it?"
"Yes, but a trifle tight under the arms, don't you think?"

THE days are growing longer but the electric lights haven't noticed it yet on the bills.

THEN AND NOW
They used to say come seven,
Baby Needs shoes,
Now they say come eleven,
Now they say come seven.

THE surprising thing about people is that most of them have about as much sense as a pig.

POEMS BY CHARLES LAMB

"The Old Familiar Faces"

By Charles Lamb.

ONE of the finest of English essays—Lamb sometimes "dropped into verse," and, with his philosophy of life, and his love of the right word, even though his lines may not always have measured up to the highest standards of art, he frequently rose to a lofty plane. These verses, unrhymed though they are, nevertheless have an unforgettable music; and the repetition of the sad refrain drives the meaning home—as, possibly, it could not otherwise have been done.

I have had playmates, I have had companions
In my days of childhood, in my joyful school-days;
All are gone, the old familiar faces.

I have been laughing, I have been carousing,
Drinking late, sitting late, with my bosom cronies;
All are gone, the old familiar faces.

I loved a love once, fairest among
The maidens of my country, my heart's true love;
All are gone, the old familiar faces.

Ghost-like I paced round the haunts
Of my childhood;
Earth seemed a desert I was bound to traverse.

Seeking to find the old familiar faces,
Friend of my bosom, thou more than a brother,
Why wert not thou born in my father's dwelling?

So might we talk of the old familiar faces,
How some they have died, and some they have left me,
And some are taken from me; all are gone.

All are gone, the old familiar faces.
(Copyright, 1926.)

DINNER STORIES

THE superintendent of a Western railway had issued strict orders instructing station-masters along the line to report all accidents or near-accidents immediately. The very next day he received the following telegram:

"Superintendent's office—Man fell from platform in front of speeding train. Will wire details later. Five minutes ticked by. Then—'Superintendent's office—Everything O. K. Nobody hurt. Engine was going backwards.'"

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The regular selling prices would be \$1.50 and \$1.60 per pair. There are plain silk and fancy checks—they have seamed legs and strongly reinforced heel, sole and toes. Fashionable shades of peach, grain, sunset, bluish, grey, white, black. All sizes.

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On Friday **\$1.59**
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The smartest and prettiest collection of designs and coloring we have seen.

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A splendid quality in newest shades—new rose, cardinal, scarlet, sand, cocoa, henna, royal and powder blue. Offering an exceptional value for Friday... **\$1.69**

Special Guaranteed Index-tractible French Pearls.

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