

AND EVENING TIMES-STAR, SAINT JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1925

The Evening Times-Star

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SUSPICIOUS.

Even a body whose purposes are so excellent as those of the Interparliamentary Union falls under the suspicion of a numerous class of Americans who mistakenly feel that Washington's warning against entangling alliances applies to conditions in 1925. "We have no use for the League of Nations," says the Chicago Tribune, in protesting against American participation in the activities of the Union and even in those of the International Court of Justice, arguing that there is danger that these connections may slowly commit the United States to support of, if not actual membership in, the League of Nations. Professor Manley C. Hudson of the Harvard Law School is afraid that American connection with the Interparliamentary Union itself constitutes an entangling alliance. He points out, with evident horror, that the Union maintains offices in Geneva and is closely related to the League.

Other voices of like significance are raised in several sections of the United States. The authors of these protests appear not to realize how vastly things have changed from the old days. In "The Diary of a Political Pilgrim," written by a London correspondent in America, in the Christian Science Monitor, there is an analysis of the position of the United States to-day which should assist in giving suspicious residents of that country a better sense of proportion even if it does not allay their fears. After dwelling upon the immense foreign investments of the United States and its growing sales in foreign markets, he points out that the size of the earth is appreciably shrinking every day. "It is only a question of a few years," he says, "when Europe and America will be talking directly over the radio and the journey from one to the other will take but a few hours by airplane. What happens overseas must necessarily become of increased moment to the United States with every year." He argues that isolation is out of the question, saying:

"Finally, the great political world problems which are coming up for settlement are of vital concern to the United States and cannot be solved without her co-operation. Take only three. First, there is the problem of readjusting the relations between the Occident and the Orient. The United States, with its attitude toward Asiatic immigration, is in the very forefront of that question. Then there is the problem of the economic development of the world. It is obvious that, if the nations of the whole are to enjoy prosperity, the old haphazard method of developing the resources of the earth, with its innumerable opportunities for friction and war, must be replaced by a more intelligent and orderly method, and already largely worked out in the vast area of America. Finally, there is the problem of abolishing war. It is an urgent problem, and no nation is more interested in it than the United States. Yet manifestly war can only be abolished in co-operation with other states, for just as it takes two to make a war, it takes two to keep the peace. And to make world peace lasting will take the active combination of the leading peoples among mankind, for unless they do combine any one of them can start a war and force the hands of the rest."

"So I think that it is certain that the United States will see in this century, both externally and internally, some very different phases of history from those which it has passed through. It is bound to be a leader among the nations, not from its old position of isolation, but as one of the common family of nations. It is going to be forced to assume responsibilities which to-day it does not wish to assume, but which in its new position of strength it will be unable to escape. It has often been said that America is an adolescent nation. Whether that be true or not, it is full grown to-day, and long will have about its shoulders the world-wide responsibilities of a world power."

More freedom from attack by other nations cannot in itself justify isolation. The United States is profoundly affected by economic prosperity or poverty in Europe. It cannot escape depression, even financial panic, unless it continues to enjoy foreign markets. To-day Mr. Coolidge is opposed to American membership in the League and a majority of the people support him in his stand. Five or ten years hence, sentiment, already showing signs of change, may not only approve of but demand complete co-operation with Europe in giving the world the security without which there can be neither reasonable prosperity nor contentment.

A discerning tribute to the British Empire offered editorially by the Chicago Tribune:

"For the British Empire and its ways are set for eternity. Days and years are as nothing. They just keep on going and although they ask themselves occasionally when Ramsay Mac-

Donald gives us Singapore, or the coalminers the up industry, or the dolo increases, or a squadron loses or nearly loses a naval battle, whether the Empire is to survive; down deep they know that question is not worth asking and does not deserve an answer. They may have to hang on a long time to an enemy who knows they are licked and gets mad because they don't know it. All they know is that time is long and all that's necessary is to keep at it. Not so good to-day, but to-morrow is another day."

Canada's export trade in pulp and paper products continues to increase. During the year ended August 31 wood pulp to the value of \$44,815,000 was exported, compared with \$41,315,000 for the preceding twelve months. The value of the paper exported was \$101,616,000, compared with \$98,041,000 in the preceding year, although the price of paper was less. There was a slight increase in the amount of pulpwood that went out of the country. It was valued at \$13,891,000 as compared with \$13,680,000 during the previous period.

Odds and Ends

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

He Couldn't Hold It.

The station master of a railroad town sat in his office making his monthly report. He glanced up and noticed that the through express was with the thundering of the express, but above the noise echoed another sound.

The station master rushed out to see the cause, and an astonishing sight met his eyes. The express was disappearing around a curve, while sprawling out amidst a confusion of milk cans lay a young man. His hair was dishevelled and his coat torn. Going up to a small boy who was standing by, the station master asked, "Was he trying to catch the express?" "He did catch it," replied the boy. "But it got away again."

The First Month Passes. (Chicago Post.) Sept. 30 was the end of the first month of the strike in the anthracite fields. It has been a disconcerting one to both parties to the controversy, and particularly to the miners. The month has been a cold and cheerless winter and clamor for a settlement. That state of mind may come when the winter months pass and there are no signs of it at present.

Indeed, so little is the coal user stammering that the local fuel companies report a backward buying season. The Federal Government has refused repeatedly to play the role of arbiter, and thus bear the blame for any price increases which may follow. Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania has made one or two feeble attempts to bring peace, but they have been as unsuccessful as the efforts of President Lewis of the mine workers to gain a generous measure of newspaper space and attention by his occasional pronouncements.

Thus far the only sufferers are the miners and the mine owners and those railroads which haul the products of the anthracite shafts at a profit. The strike, in its early stages at least, may be dubbed a distinct success from the viewpoint of the public, which is getting along very happily through the use of bituminous coal and an ever-increasing volume of coal substitutes.

Goldwin Smith As Jester. (Bystander in Toronto Globe.) Goldwin Smith was not commonly regarded as a jester; in fact, the ponderous articles of his lifetime in Toronto led to his being called a humorist in newspapers and reviews, gave the impression of a serious mind. A recent volume of Mr. Rice-Oxley, called "Oxford Reminiscences," gives another side of the "Sage of the Grange" as he was known up to his death here. An English paper has this interesting review:

Mr. Rice-Oxley has a most diverting digression on prize poems, on which he observes that most of the quotations one hears are either "faked" or taken from unsuccessful poems. The most famous of these fakes is that from "The Feast of Belshazzar," which was actually won in 1852 by the late Sir Edwin Arnold. "King Nebuchadnezzar was turned out to grass With oxen, horses and the savage ass. The King surveyed the unaccounted fare With an inquiring but disdainful air. And murmured, as he cropped the unwelcome food, 'Tis may be wholesome, but it is not good.'"

I never knew before who was the author of these lines; but, according to Mr. Rice-Oxley, they were invented by the late Professor Goldwin Smith in the Common Room of University College, and it is said that Dean Stanley, who was present, murmured, "Well, after all, the lines are not so bad."

Character in Footwear. It is said that one can tell a man's character by his footwear, remarks The London Mail.

See a man, otherwise immaculately attired, with shabby shoes, and you suspect a knirk in his character somewhere. See a man with trodden down heels, and you will surmise that he is down on his luck, slovenly in his habits, or unable to manage his affairs. If such a man is asked for an ex-

planation, he will probably say that his one and only respectable pair of walking shoes is being mended and in the meantime he is carrying on with an old pair. But this is false economy, for in a month or two, the only respectable pair of walking shoes will be as shabby as the old pair.

The wisest course is to go to a good shop, where it is possible to get a comfortable, well-fitting shoe as well as a fashionable one, and then buy three or four pairs.

Wear them in rotation and treat them carefully when not in use. Keep them on trees until required, and resist to keep the shape. Do this even when cleaning them.

As regards cleaning, be particular as to the kind of polish or cream that you use. Preparations containing spirit rot leather.

Be careful when shoes are being cleaned to brush off all dirt and spots first, otherwise they show through the polish.

Brown shoes stain more easily than black. It is quite a good plan to give brown leather shoes a bath of ordinary soap and water occasionally, with perhaps a mild mixture of turpentine in the water. Rub the shoes well with an old nail or tooth brush and let them dry. Then administer the polish. The shoes will come up like new.

Another good but old-fashioned plan is to rub the inside of a banana skin into the brown leather. This both softens and preserves the leather as well as cleans it.

Patent shoes have to be treated still more carefully, otherwise they are apt to crack and look extremely shabby. It is a good thing to give them a rub with oil occasionally. This both softens and feeds the leather. Also, patents are more pliable by putting them in front of the fire (not too near, of course) before wearing them.

A Joke Full of Laughs. (St. Paul Pioneer Press.) Socialist and radical officers in charge of the administration of what may be called the "Garland foundation," are enjoying what they regard as a huge joke on the United States and its present social system.

The foundation was started when Charles Garland of Massachusetts declined to accept \$800,000 to which he became heir under the will of his father. The money was set apart as a "fund to fight capitalism" in the United States, and the joke is that, being well invested in good securities, the total original value of the investments has increased.

In a year to \$1,600,000, together with an expenditure of \$500,000, used to aid radical newspapers and encourage Socialist propaganda in the country during the past year.

For the Socialists, the laugh in the joke is the fact that capitalism has been levied upon, at such a high rate, to contribute funds to fight itself. The joke is a good one, but, like every good joke, it has more than one laugh in it. Here are men who would destroy a government and an economic system that is capable of awarding such returns on the fruit of industry and brains. Russia, the exponent of the opposing system, hardly is capable of showing such indices of prosperity or of returning the principal, let alone the interest, on any man's earnings.

It is only in the United States of America that the Socialists have a chance to laugh at such a situation. It could happen nowhere else in the world today. Yet, the Socialists want to change it. Unlike Socialism and some other things, that joke is entitled to the stamp: "Made in the U. S. A."

The Voice. (Wildlife Gibson in G. K.'s Weekly.) At sunrise, swimming out to sea. I heard a clear voice calling me. From the little wood whose branches lean Over the restless water—

I heard, half dreaming that I heard The voice of some enchanted bird; And glancing back among the green I saw my little daughter.

When I must break the stiller sea That stretches everlastingly before me, Beneath the starless unknown night, The darkness round me falling,

May it be given me to hear Life calling me as crystal clear— To glance back once through falling light And answer that sweet calling.

IN LIGHTER VEIN. Ave! Ave! Professor: "What is the commonest form of eye trouble?" Student: "Egotism, sir."

Squirmy Things. We read in an exchange that "if worms attack chairs they should be rubbed with paraffin," but for our part we'd want somebody else to hold the worms.

Painless. "I'm afraid Bill is suffering from exaggerated ego." "A man never suffers from exaggerated ego; he always appears to enjoy it."

Dad's Strong Game. Halfback: "I wish we could get my girl's father on the team." Coach: "Why so?" Halfback: "His furnishes the toughest interference I ever struck."

Speeding 'Em On. Ragged Rogers: "Me and me friend ain't no tramps, lady; we're a couple of wealthy club men walkin' across de country on a wagon." Mrs. Sharp (coldly): "Hurry along then or you'll lose your bet."

Jap English. (Boston Transcript.) Letter received by a telephone company: Gentlemen: I now take the steps to inform you that I have no property at present time with the restaurant which I keep so must take cheaper rate phone. My neighbor by neighbor has got a phone also which is a nickel kind I like to get the phone as him but another one, I make two requests of the recent dates for to have sent up a man to do as above required but nobody show up to do it for me and further I wait all last week expect for him to come but not. Here I also complain against operator on my phone is very bad, she say hello what number you want and I say the number and she say questions after questions again for the same number and call skidoo skidoo every time I make requests for numbers. I wish you to please kindly make a steps to prevent some more as this. Please sent up a man as before requests and do much to get service as better what is possible and I am obliged. Much truly, —

A STORY WITHOUT WORDS



Letters to The Editor

Canada's True Objectives—Let Us Cling to Them.

To the Editor of The Times-Star: Sir—I have no doubt that a great many of our leading citizens are on familiar terms with the lofty ethics or objectives along religious, national and political lines that should prevail in this section of the British Empire, and that we should endeavor to rigidly adhere to.

The late war, which threatened the existence of our dear Motherland and our King, impressed the need along national lines, for all active and loyal citizens to come together, to forget their personal and party differences, and to go forward hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder for the protection of the British Empire. The close adherence to this broad, progressive type of unity, accomplished the high purpose for which all loyal Britishers and all good friends had come together.

The war was won, the Empire and the King were both saved. It is to be regretted that so many of these brave and active Loyalists yielded up their lives, but the thousands of glorious memorial monuments that have been erected for their honor and memory have served to impress upon the world the love and respect of the British nation and of Britain's allies.

The leading religious objective that all Christian people are striving to attain is loyalty to our Heavenly King and advancement of His Heavenly Kingdom. To carry out this grand objective, it is our duty—as it was the duty of our brave war soldiers, to forget our denominational differences and to march forward together closely and actively as possible. This is a justifiable form of unionism that we should all endeavor to cling to. It is of too broad a character to justify complaints, criticisms or denominational quarreling. To forget a lofty objective of this nature, and to quarrel or isolate ourselves from our good neighbors who may differ from us in some respects, lowers our personal respect, to say the least.

Concerning our loftiest political ethic, viz., the protection and upbuilding of the Dominion of Canada, it should impress the need for all politicians of a good character to forget or lay aside their party differences and to unite as closely as possible in the promotion of the grand Dominion to which they belong. While Canada surely stands in need of promotion, it would seem to be the duty of all progressive Canadians to strenuously endeavor to press forward this broad idea, and to unite for the Dominion's advancement. When we have got all sections of Canada standing firmly upon their feet, if we feel like it, we can strive to promote our political beliefs and partisan ideas. Let us now, ever, endeavor to work together as faithfully and actively as possible, for the promotion of the Maritimes and all other parts of Canada. Contentious wrangling is certainly not helpful in securing our Maritime rights, nor in securing the rights of any other section of Canada.

There is much that we of the Maritimes require for the upbuilding of this Eastern district, let us, therefore, endeavor to work together faithfully and to strive to arouse a good feeling from the East to the West, so that we may receive good publicity and make progress, and that no suggestions be offered by any of our people for the abandonment of Confederation, or for the secession of any part of Canada cutting off its connection with the British Empire.

Saint John is the "Loyalist City of Canada," and it is our duty to uphold loyalty and at the same time to fight for our rights with all our might.

Yours, R. E. ARMSTRONG. Saint John, Oct. 6, 1925.

House and Garage at Shediak Destroyed.

SHEDIAC, N.B., Oct. 6.—The house and small garage owned by Noble Steeves in Shediak were totally destroyed by fire this morning. Most of the household effects were rescued from the flames and the total amount of the damage was estimated at \$2,000. The fire is thought to have been caused by a faulty fuse.

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OFFERS BLOOD TO SAVE MAN HE SHOT

Patrolman Relieved From Duty When Report Comes Victim is Dying.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—Patrolman Felix A. Dumas of the Everett police force has offered a pint of his blood to save the life of James E. Bennett, bandit and gunman, who was shot by Dumas a week ago in a running gun fight on the streets of Everett.

Dumas, who shot the yegg while the latter was dressed in women's clothes, trying to escape detection by the police, was relieved from his beat when Chief William E. Hill learned that Bennett was dying and that Dumas' name headed the list of four men who had offered their blood to save him, if necessary.

Registration of Aliens Advocated

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 6.—Registration of aliens, a new deportation law and a more easily workable naturalization act were advocated by Chairman Johnson of the House immigration committee, in a prepared address tonight before the League of Women Voters of Rhode Island.

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