

The Evening Times-Star

The Evening Times-Star is printed at 23-25 Canterbury street, every evening (Sunday excepted) by New Brunswick Publishing Co., Ltd., J. D. McKenna, President.
Telephone:—Private branch exchange connecting all departments. Main 2417.
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, 19 South La Salle Street.
The Audit Bureau of Circulations audits the circulation of The Evening Times-Star.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 6, 1924

THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL.

Is St. John to have another illustration of pulling apart instead of getting together? If prompt action is taken the city can get a vocational school for which the governments will pay 25 per cent. of the cost of construction, 50 per cent. of the cost of equipment, and 60 per cent. of the salaries of the staff. That offer expires in June of next year. It is a case of accept or reject. There is no assurance whatever of a renewal of the offer, but a plain probability because of financial conditions that there will be no renewal.

The vocational board appointed a committee to recommend a site. That committee on Aug. 6, or over a month ago, submitted its recommendation and asked for criticisms and suggestions. Prompt decision is the urgent need. The Times-Star is not advocating any site. It does urge prompt action and fair play for those who have the matter in hand.

WHILE JUSTICE WAITS.

The Loeb-Leopold trial continues to attract attention in the United States. Judge Caverly is to deliver judgment on Wednesday. A Chicago despatch of Thursday last said:—

"He will leave Chicago tomorrow night for a week-end stay 'up in the wooded country.' The exact destination was not revealed, and any one who attempts to follow him will be arrested by bodyguards who will accompany him. Up among the lakes and woods of northern Wisconsin or Michigan, the justice will be met by a stenographer."

Imagine all the sensationalism in connection with a trial in a British court. Indeed it cannot be imagined. But the end of the Loeb-Leopold case may not come on Wednesday, for the despatch further says:—

"The defence is preparing either to make a new plea of insanity, or to plead not guilty and demand a jury trial, should Justice Caverly decide on the death penalty."

At last report, young Franks, who was murdered by Loeb and Leopold, was still dead. All his relatives and friends may also have passed away before the courts have decided whether his death was a murder or an excusable manifestation of mental alienation on the part of two excellent youths who found life too monotonous without diversion of this nature.

GET AFTER THIS \$300,000,000.

Development of the tourist business has now become a matter of national importance in Canada. To those St. John people who can remember the early efforts of the Tourist Association in this city, and the difficulty encountered in getting any financial support outside of that contributed by a comparatively few people, the change that has come about is very remarkable. In the early days it was held that this was a matter for hotels and transportation companies, and not of particular concern to city or town councils or provincial governments. The few who had the vision to see what tourist traffic might mean found little encouragement. They were regarded as well-meaning faddists who might be tolerated but not given too much encouragement. Yet, year after year, booklets were issued and sent abroad, and such efforts made as finances would permit to attract tourists to this city and province. Efforts to get province-wide co-operation failed because of short-sighted local jealousies. The vision of selling the province as a whole to the tourist and sportsman was shared by very few. Even yet, the New Brunswick Tourist and Resources Association and the smaller organizations in different parts of the province do not receive anything like the support they deserve, nor has the province nor any municipality risen to the height of its opportunity.

These observations are prompted by a long article in the Financial Post on the tourist business, from which, it is declared, "no other industry is so profitable in relation to the call on the country's resources." Accepting the estimate of the Commissioner of Canadian National Parks that \$136,000,000 was left in Canada last year by tourists, the article says:—

"Let us assume for a moment that the figure above given is correct, and see what it means. It means that, compared with the last Dominion estimate, 1921, the tourist trade has been almost the most rapidly growing source of wealth in the Dominion. It exceeds the total export value of minerals and mineral products. It equals the total export value of animals and animal products. It already ranks third in comparison with Canada's great exports, being exceeded only by the products of the field and of the forest. But this lusty infant differs from these others in these respects: It has never

received any important assistance in the way of grants; its needs have never been seriously kept in mind or presented to law-makers when our laws were framed; it is at this instant undergoing a great change which is bound to affect Canada. Furthermore, it is a source of revenue which entails no corresponding loss of assets. The export of lumber and pulp may diminish our forests, the export of cereals may exhaust our humus, the export of minerals may be a subtraction from our ancient assets, but the growth of tourist revenue still leaves us with our assets of breezes and sunsets and scenery and 'camping, boating and bathing,' perennial and undiminished. But, most important of all, it is a source of national revenue which can be increased amazingly by intelligent effort."

But the Financial Post goes further. If, it asks, \$136,000,000 was spent last year by tourists, why not \$300,000,000 next year, as a result of selling Canada's tourist attractions to the world—and particularly the United States—and by taking advantage of the opportunities of selling goods, service and accommodation to the tourists? Elaborating the theme, the Financial Post sets forth a plea and a suggestion worthy of the attention of every section of the country. We quote:—

"Canada should endeavor to double the income from the tourist industry in 1925. The topic is of live interest at the moment. It should be delayed to get action. If plans are delayed, interest in the matter again wanes. In the spring, it will be too late to accomplish anything next year. It is largely a matter of co-ordinating public efforts to the common end of selling Canada as a tourist attraction rather than particular districts or particular services, although these, of course, must be enumerated in the selling campaign. Provincial organizations would perhaps be the most effective, and the practical suggestion is made for the appointment of provincial commissions with funds voted by the governments, and co-operating with the various districts in their advertising campaigns to the extent of financial grants where the publicity work done fits into the general programme. To secure the necessary funds, the gasoline tax is suggested. This has worked very successfully in Quebec. Thus the foreign tourist who uses the roads contributes to the provincial treasury, and if desired, the auto owners at home can be given a measure of relief by a reduction in the annual license fee."

"The second phase of the tourist business is to sell service and goods to the visitors. They will be found to be free spenders, for the most part, when satisfactory accommodation is given or when they are shown the advantage of making purchases here. This not only applies to Canadian products, but to English and European specialties which come into this country under lower tariffs than those of the United States. The fact that visitors returning to the States are allowed to take in new goods to the value of \$100 as 'souvenirs,' and antiquities free of duty, is an important factor in the possibilities of the retail trade."

"Now is the time to lay plans to put the tourist industry on a \$300,000,000 basis in 1925. If the railways, the governments, boards of trade, and various business organizations will co-operate, something important can be accomplished."

The risk that is taken when dependence is placed upon one crop alone is very well illustrated by a despatch from Edmonton, Alberta, which tells of a survey being made by school inspectors in those districts which are affected by crop failure this year. The despatch adds: "It is practically certain that the Government will have to do something in the way of making loans or grants to a considerable number of school districts that would not otherwise be able to operate on account of financial conditions." Thus while in some parts of the west there are good crops there are also sections where the failure of the harvest means real hardship.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

The present struggle in China is between the Governor of the province of Che Kiang, in which Shanghai is located, and the Governor of Kiang Su. The former Governor is under control of General Chang Tso Ling, once a brigand chief, and now allied with Sun Yat Sen, who is the chief leader in Southern China. The Governor of Kiang Su, on the other hand, is under Wu Pei Fu, leader of Northern China. It is the fear that the greater leaders may become involved which makes the present situation more serious.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

The Ontario Minister of Agriculture estimates that crops will be thirty per cent. better than last year in that province.

Press Comment

THE U. S. AND ROYALTY.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

When the Court of St. James was held this summer, it was reported that hundreds of Americans who had steamship tickets and evening dress sold out to gain one of the forty or so presentations of United States citizens which custom allows. One writer says that when the court function approached, the American embassy in London was "deluged with letters, telegrams, cablegrams, Marconigrams, all demanding presentations at the next court." Recent news despatches describe a scramble for accommodation on the Beringia and a rush home by Long Island and four hundreded casuals.

Those who thus struggle for association, however transient or slight, with British royalty are chiefly concerned to the richest families. And the cause of their eagerness to court to king or shake hands with a prince is a deep-grained veneration for monarchy which the Declaration of Independence and the one hundred and fifty years of republicanism have failed to dislodge. Others, however, are chiefly concerned to the cause of superior breeding. Whatever it is, it forms a most illuminating picture of Britishers, who accept the royalty as they do their weather, with good natured tolerance, will not doubt be vastly interested in and entertained by it.

CHINESE POLITICS.

(New York Herald-Tribune.)

The news that the commercial and financial interests of Shanghai are endeavoring to arrange with the two neighboring military commanders to do their fighting, if they must, at a distance from the city lends a characteristically naive flavor to the most recent disruption of what was once the Celestial Empire. Anybody with experience in such things the Chinese appear to have arrived at the conclusion that warfare, while frequently unpleasant, is never really important; and although the foreign naval vessels are already anchoring off the Shanghai harbor, it seems unlikely, where ever happen, that history will be very materially changed by this latest outbreak of Chinese domestic politics.

Since the dawn of the new democracy in 1912 the Chinese have pretty regularly substituted casualty lists for Oriental terminology have diverted their political life in the latest manner. As the military leaders have ranged up and down the country, or conducted their fiercely savage intrigues in Peking, it has been very hard for China, but nothing has yet appeared to show that her minority of Western trained minds can, in the future, overcome the native political tradition. Barring foreign intervention, one looks to see the situation work itself out some day in the ancient way.

That is by the appearance of a man strong enough to seize and hold the reins of power, and suppress the military factions. The chief interest in the present clash is the fact that while the Governor of Kiangsu is backed by Wu Pei-fu in Peking, the rival Governor of Chekiang is thought to have the support of Chang Tso-lin, the strongest man in China; two years ago they fought what was practically a drawn battle for the control of the province, and no one would be surprised to see them renew it. If they do it will cost a lot of money and some bloodshed. But not too much; and China herself refuses to be bothered by such incidents.

STANDARDIZED U. S. A.

(Cleveland Press.)

We'll soon live in a country where everything's just like everything else. The housewife won't have to stand behind her curtains and peek out to see what sort of furniture the new family is moving in. She won't have to go into the vacant home just to see what it's like. She will know without looking. The furniture will be just like the furniture in the house she lives in.

The traveler who seeks novelty will have to seek it abroad. Throughout the length and breadth of the land he lives in there will be no variety and nothing he has not seen at home.

The Division of Simplified Practice of the Department of Commerce is at work on standardization of manufactured articles and has been for three years. Recently a report was made on results accomplished.

On July 1, grades, sizes and nomenclature for soft selected the simplification and it is in progress. Standardization will save \$250,000,000 annually. Who gets the savings? Ah, go on.

Hotel chinaware was simplified from 700 items to 160, and metal lathe, forged tools, paper, blackboards and slates were all standardized, effective on the same date.

During the year asphalt penetration limits, woven wire fencing, milk bottles and milk cans and how building the have all been standardized.

Next January there will be only 72 varieties of brass sink traps manufactured instead of 1,114 varieties. Bells and nuts will be reduced from 1,800 types to 840. Hospital beds will be uniform in length, width and height. They are studying automotive parts, gas water heaters, screw drivers, pocket knives, dental supplies, cotton fabric colors, wood handles for tools, and other things now with a view toward standardizing them.

The plan of standardization was conceived to check the tremendous drain on the nation due to waste in industry. It is meeting with warm response from American industries, according to the Department of Commerce, and has proved of vast economic importance in increasing production and sales, overcoming seasonal employment and reducing inventory and production costs.

Standardization certainly saves money. For whom?

A FRIGHTFUL RECORD.

Approximately 25,000 persons died by suicide and murder in the United States last year, says World's Work, a total so appalling that in speaking only of the 12,448 recorded suicides, the Save-a-Life League remarked that "if any disease caused so many deaths there would be no small springs to devise means for its suppression." In fact, there are fewer than ten maladies which take a higher toll of life during the year—heart disease, pneumonia and influenza, tuberculosis, cancer, nephritis, and two or three other general ailments. Even ranked separately, suicide and murder may be considered among the major causes of death in the country.

A CANADIAN QUOTATION.

Life is too grim with anxious eating care
To cherish what is best. Our souls are
By daily agonies, and our conscience
By petty tyrannies that waste and wear.
Why is this human fate so hard to bear?
Could we but live with hill-lakes silver-starred,
Or where the eternal silence leaneth
Toward
The awful front of nature, waste and bare,
Then might we, brothers to the lofty
Thought
And inward self-communication of her
Gleams,
Into that closer kin with love be brought
Where mighty hills and woods and
waters, wan
Moon-saved at midnight, or god-like at
dawn,
Hold all earth's aspirations in their
glance.

—From "The Higher Kingship" by
William Wilfred Campbell.

LIGHTER VEIN.

Ungrateful Patients.

Dr. Jinks—"I suppose you must have lost some of your patients by being in Europe for so many months."

Dr. Kent—"Yes, confound it! Ten or a dozen of them got well."

Tact.

Cuthbert—"Father, what is tact?"

Father—"Tact, my boy, is what prevents a grey-haired man with a wrinkled face from reminding a youthful-looking woman with the complexion of roses that they were boy and girl together."

DEPLORES WASTE OF OUR RESOURCES.

British Visitor, However, Commends Canada's Agricultural Education.

Eldest G. F. Walker, of Bristol, England, one of the best known judges in the British Isles, who visited the St. John Exhibition last week, gave his impressions of the progress in Canada since he visited the Dominion in 1912, and wrote his well known book, "Canadian Trails." He especially commended the agricultural education system in use in the west, and said it was having a beneficial effect on farming throughout the country.

One thing that appealed him as an European was the waste he noticed on all sides. Electricity was wasted, by-products of farming, such as the straw from the grain, were wasted by burning when they might be turned back into the ground to act as fertilizer and, last but not most disastrous of all, the great quantities of manure being wasted by fires and by uneconomical methods of cutting. The people of Canada would some day be deeply sorry that they had not been more careful of their forest wealth, he said.

Mr. Walker, who is a member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the Council of British Dairy Farmers' Association, the Bath and West of England Society, and representative of the Gloucester Old Spots Pig Society, is also a writer of note, agricultural editor of the Western Daily Press, Bristol, and correspondent for the Bristol Evening News, the Bristol Observer, the Agricultural Gazette, the Mark Lane Express, the Farmer and Stock Breeder, Country Life, The Livestock Journal and other agricultural periodicals of the British Isles.

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ST. JOHN
CANADA

THE CANDIDATES EXPRESS VIEWS ON SOME ISSUES.

What Coolidge, Davis and La Follette Say to the People.

SOME CONTRASTS

References to Prohibition Not Specific—Klan and Other Questions.

By PAUL R. MALLON

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, Sept. 8.—(United Press)—Lurking in the background of the presidential campaign are a group of thorny "local" issues which may take a dominant position.

Chief of these are prohibition, the Ku Klux Klan and honesty in government administration as emphasized by the recent "scandal" disclosures in Washington.

There are also numerous issues of secondary importance and "pet" issues as expressed by the candidates themselves in speeches laying the foundation of their campaigns.

Ku Klux Klan.

Coolidge—"This is one country; we are one people united by common interests. There should be no favorites and no outcasts; no race or religious prejudices in government."

Davis—"No disaster the mind can picture equals in its hideous possibilities the coming in this country of a separation of its citizenship into discordant groups along racial or religious lines. It was written, too, that the church and the state should be forever so far separate that neither the right nor the duty of public service should be diminished or enlarged by the religious belief of any man."

La Follette—"I am unalterably opposed to the organization known as the Ku Klux Klan as exemplified by its public acts and practices."

Prohibition.

Coolidge—"Free government has no greater menace than disrespect for authority and continual violation of law. It is my duty to enforce such laws and it is the duty of a citizen not only to observe the law but to let it be known that he is opposed to its violation."

"To the enforcement of all the law we stand definitely pledged. We shall enforce it as fearlessly against wealth and endeavor to restrain trade and create monopoles as against poverty that counterfeits the currency."

La Follette—"No matter how perfect the laws may be upon the statute books, it will be left for each generation to fight for the honest administration of those laws to carry out the spirit that is back of them."

Government Scandals.

Coolidge—"The government is sound. Individuals charged with wrongdoing are being prosecuted. The people of this country hate corruption. They know my position. They know the law will be enforced."

Davis—"I indict the Republican party in its organized capacity for having shaken public confidence to its very foundations. I charge it with having exhibited deeper and more widespread corruption than any that this generation of Americans has been called upon to witness."

La Follette—"I pledge a complete

housecleaning in the Department of Justice, the Department of Interior and the other executive departments. I demand that the power of the federal government be used to crush monopoly. Do not foster it."

Tariff.

Coolidge—"By means of a protective tariff we have saved agriculture, labor and industry from the menace of having their home market destroyed through the dumping on it of a flood of foreign products."

Davis—"The exorbitant rates of the present tariff law must be wiped out, and in their place must be written a statute designed primarily to raise revenue for the support of the government and framed on a truly competitive basis."

La Follette—"Drastic reduction of the exorbitant duties on manufactures provided in the Fordney-McCumber tariff legislation."

Labor.

Coolidge—"Republican rule has raised the wage-earner to higher standards than he ever occupied before anywhere in the world."

Davis—"The right of labor to an adequate wage, the right to organize to obtain it and to bargain for it collectively must not be impaired either by injunction or any other device."

La Follette—"I favor abolition of the use of injunctions in labor disputes and declare for complete protection of the rights of farmers and workers to organize and bargain collectively."

League of Nations.

Coolidge—"I shall avoid involving ourselves in the political controversies of Europe, but I shall do what I can to encourage American citizens and residents in speeches laying the foundation with the sympathetic support of our government."

Davis—"From the day when the proposal was first put forward I believed that American duty and American interests alike demanded our joining, as a free and equal people, the other free peoples of the world in this enterprise. Nothing that since has occurred has shaken me in that belief. I have not any time believed and do not now believe that the entrance of America into the League can occur, will occur or should occur until the common judgment of the American people is ready for the step."

La Follette—"I favor an active foreign policy to bring about revision of the Versailles treaty in accordance with the terms of the armistice."

World Court.

Coolidge—"I propose to become a member of the permanent court of international justice."

Davis—"I favor the world court in sincerity and not merely for campaign purpose or as an avenue of escape from the consideration of larger questions."

La Follette—"It is idle to take any action for the preservation of peace among nations, under an American president and congress elected and controlled by an organized monopoly power which knows no law but might and greed."

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APARTMENT TO HAVE NEWS PAPER.

At Brookline, Mass., a block of flats will be erected that when finished will be the most luxurious in the world, it is said. The apartments will cost over \$5,000,000 on estimate, and will provide for 500 people. The grounds will extend over four blocks and no vehicular traffic will be allowed on these blocks, driveways for pleasure and delivery traffic being provided under ground. Besides a restaurant there will be a

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