

THE EVENING TIMES-STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1924

## The Evening Times-Star

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### HERE'S A SUGGESTION.

What may St. John do to improve its industrial position? We have heard of late of one or two small industries starting and of others that might be induced to look this way. The city has lost some small industries during the last year or two, and this has the chances against the city as an industrial centre. The fact remains that it has industries whose products journey far, and compete successfully, in many markets. It is undeniable that we have a desirable location, with rail and water connection and cheap power. We are within easy reach of natural resources which, one would think, might be the basis of industries that would yield a fair return to investors. The great problem appears to be to decide what industries should be undertaken and how the capital is to be secured.

A suggestion has been made to The Times-Star by a former citizen who is still interested in the welfare of St. John. It is to the effect that an industrial engineer be engaged to make a survey of the situation, in order to find out what industries would have the best chance of succeeding in St. John. Such a man would want to know about our natural resources, about facilities for manufacturing, about transportation costs, the cost of power, the markets which might be reached, and other things having a direct bearing upon the establishment of an industry which could stand upon its own feet. The trained industrial engineer is a good man to consult in such a matter, because he has given special study to the whole subject, and would be able to find the answer to questions which the local man might find difficulty in answering. He knows where and how to dig. The local man, moreover, might overlook considerations which the trained student and observer of wide experience would know to be vital to the success of the enterprise.

Would it not be worth while for the Board of Trade, the local branch of the Manufacturers' Association, the Retail Merchants' Association and other organizations to take this matter into consideration, and ask themselves if it is not worth while to raise a sufficient fund to pay the cost of such a survey? Whether they were convinced or not to the point of action by the report of the industrial engineer, they would at least gain a much clearer knowledge of possibilities of industrial expansion in this city and province. That result alone would be worth the effort and the expense.

### THE HOTEL PROJECT.

No citizen of St. John will deny that such a hotel as the proposed Admiral Beatty would be a great benefit to the city. Not only would that class of tourists who spend the most money remain longer in the city; but, as has been pointed out, many people going overseas in winter by air to St. John would come here a day or two in advance of the sailing of their steamer. Instead of taking a chance of losing the voyage through train delay en route. Heretofore the rule has been for such passengers to wait in Montreal or elsewhere until they could make such connections as would not make it necessary to seek quarters in a small and perhaps crowded hotel. From every standpoint it is desirable to have the new hotel. For a second time the effort to secure it is being made. The first effort failed through lack of sufficient local financial support. If the second one fails for the same reason, St. John need not hope to get a modern hotel for many years to come, and it will suffer from the reaction of the two failures. This week will tell the tale of failure or success.

### BRAZILIAN AFFAIRS

The rebellion that has broken out in Brazil lends an interest to the report of the British Economic Mission which visited that country last December. This Commission was composed of the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, Sir Charles Addis, Lord Lovat, Sir William McClintock and Mr. Hartley Withers. The purpose of this commission was to point out lines along which Brazil must travel in order to attain full development of its resources. The report has just been published, along with a letter from the Brazilian Minister of Finance in which he said that the President and himself are in accord with all the conclusions reached, and will act at once on the suggestions which depend upon the executive, and use their influence in getting the passage of those measures to which Congress must assent.

The first requirement is the balancing of the Budget, and the British mission declared that upon this, and upon the development of export trade, encouragement of the inflow of foreign capital and construction of an adequate all transport system depends the future of Brazil. The Budget has not been balanced for sixteen years. The mission found that there was no prop-

er Budget system, and it recommended a scheme of administrative reform which would remodel the fiscal system. This involved estimates each year by each of the spending departments, to be carefully scrutinized by the Treasury and Minister of Finance and then submitted to Congress.

One wonders that in a country presumably as enlightened as Brazil such a reform had not long ago been introduced. Under the proposed system, when Congress has approved the estimates, the Budget proper is to be introduced, and it must provide for covering from revenue the whole of the required expenditure, and leave something over in the event of taxation not yielding expected results. It must also provide for supplementary estimates. Provision would have to be made in the Budget for interest on debt and debt redemption, and the expenditure on state undertakings would be set out separately, along with the receipts to show the public whether they are operated at a profit or at a loss. The Commission recommends that all new capital expenditure be postponed until the finances of the republic are re-organized, and that in any case only productive capital expenditure should be authorized. It would have technical experts report on all proposals of this nature, and experts to advise Congress on any proposed supplementary estimates.

It is noted that the present government of Brazil has made many improvements in tax collection, and introduced new taxes, including the income tax. The Mission recommends an increase in direct taxation, shifting a portion of the burden from the poorer to the wealthier sections of the community. It also recommends a death duty; that private enterprises get no tax exemption; that the Civil Service staff be reduced, paid better and freed from political influences; and that government undertakings be made to pay. The report makes suggestions to solve the immediate financial problems of the country, and to improve the financial relations between the Federal Government and the States, and between the States and the Municipalities. It is said there are great possibilities of economic development in Brazil, but it must have railways and foreign capital and such generally stable conditions as will encourage foreign investors.

If the situation in Brazil has been bad it will obviously be worse as a result of the rebellion in Sao Paulo. Before the Government can put into effect any of the suggestions of the British Economic Mission it must restore tranquility, and that apparently is a task of some magnitude.

The Committee on Statistics and Standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States reports that the price spread between what the farmer has to sell and what he has to buy is becoming less pronounced, and therefore the farmer's outlook is more hopeful. This improvement is attributed to co-operative marketing and better opportunities of financing. The business interests of the country have made it easier for the farmers to finance their operations. The farmers are also pursuing the wise policy of liquidating past obligations whenever the returns from the crops make it possible, and the growth of the co-operative movement has tended to enhance those returns.

During 1923 there were 1,092 barn fires in Ontario, involving a loss of \$2,899,812, of which over a third was covered by insurance. Lightning, spontaneous combustion, upset lanterns, sparks and matches, named in order of importance, are chiefly responsible. It is surprising to learn that lightning is the chief cause of so great a loss. Electrical storms in Ontario must be much more severe than in the Maritime Provinces.

There is talk of a paper mill to utilize the straw from the prairie farms; a tannery and shoe factory in Winnipeg to utilize western hides; a sugar beet factory to provide a larger market in Manitoba for sugar beets; and a woolen mill in Alberta to utilize the wool of Alberta flocks. In each of these instances the industry if established is to be based on natural resources of the region, and would have that advantage on the road to success.

A deputation waited upon Premier Ferguson of Ontario last week to urge upon him the advisability of founding a farm colony for the feeble-minded. The Premier told the delegation that the Government was making a survey to ascertain the number of feeble-minded persons in the province, with a view to improving the conditions and providing better care for them.

### As Easy as Pie.

Miss Evelyn:—"You claim to be a mind reader. Can you tell me what I was thinking about before you called?"  
Mrs. Maxwell:—"That's easy. You were thinking of your appearance."  
Miss Evelyn:—"Why, that's perfectly wonderful. How do you do it?"

### GOLFER'S HEALTH.

I wish that people, at any rate some people, would be more honest about the subject of games, writes Arnold Bennett in the Royal Magazine. Consider the case of the middle-aged man who has taken to golf. Now golf is a very great game, but it is also a game demanding much time and an elaborate apparatus, human and mechanical. My middle-aged man is quite likely to journey many miles in an automobile driven by a living chauffeur with a probably immortal soul; the whole device, with the golfer inside and a heavy bundle of instruments called for some strange reasons clubs, is functioning that day so that he may play golf.

He arrives at the links, and engages the services of another and younger human being whose sole purpose in life is to carry the bag of clubs on his shoulder or around his life. He enters a large building specially erected so that he may eat and drink in it and have baths in it on the days when he plays golf. The building and its numerous staff exist merely in order to sustain him and cleanse him in his hours of golf. He issues forth and plays again, returns to the building for more rides and ceremonies, and finally departs in the automobile, which with its living chauffeur has no doubt been hanging about for several hours.

He reaches home full of virtue, and pride, and meets his middle-aged wife, whom ten to one he has left solitary all day, and he proclaims to her that the golf has done him no end of good and that without it he really does not know what his health would be like; and she replies that she is sure that the golf has done him no end of good, and that she is glad therefore, and that without golf she really does not know what might happen to her health. And she tells everybody that her husband's golf is the saving of him. (No mention by either of them of any similar scheme for the preservation of her health.)

Well, it is all a vast fiction, this touching theory that plays golf for his health's sake, and that if his health were not trembling in the balance he would not dream of giving so much time, trouble, and money to golf. I do not say that golf is not good for the health. It often is. But I do say that as a scheme for maintaining health golf is very clumsy and very costly, and somewhat inefficient. A man could maintain his health far more efficiently by doing certain physical exercises under the stern guidance of an expert, in front of an open window, for half-an-hour a day. And if he needed more fresh air he would simply and modestly go out for a walk.

### THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Last week in Ottawa, says the Citizen, Frederick Whelan, representative of the League of Nations Union in Great Britain gave a helpful outline of the work of the League before members of parliament. The speaker, in his committee room of the House of Commons. He made particular reference to the important position occupied by Canada as the only member of the League in North America. Just as Canada's part in the war undoubtedly influenced public opinion in the United States, so in advancing the cause of the League of Nations Canada can do much to bring along the United States into closer co-operative action to substitute "the force of law for the law of the jungle." At the Ottawa Canadian Club last Friday, Sir Esme Howard, British ambassador to the United States, also spoke of the great strategic position occupied by Canada for mobilizing public opinion behind the League of Nations. With popular support, the League can do much to bring the powers of the world into accord, for the settlement of international disputes by methods of conciliation.

### PERMANENT POWER BODY.

A permanent international organization, among whose duties will be the determination of the time and place of the next conference, is provided for in a resolution adopted by the first world-power conference at its closing session in London last week. It was also resolved to take steps to insure the preservation of the home at Birmingham of James Watt, inventor of the steam engine.

O. C. Merrill, secretary of the United States Federal Power Conference, who presided at the closing session, expressed the opinion that the conference in general favored private initiative under government regulation as the best method of obtaining power development at the lowest cost and with the widest distribution.

The conference adopted the following resolution: "This conference is of the opinion that the world's most crying need today is greater production and manufacturing activity among its peoples under conditions which will promote industrial prosperity and happiness, and that this can be largely achieved by the fuller development of natural power resources and the establishment of the most economical means for the general distribution and utilization of energy."

### COMPOSED BY CABIN BOY.

The song, "The Spanish Cavalier," was composed by a youth of San Francisco who shipped as cabin boy on board the flagship of the Pacific squadron about 1875. The vessel lay for some time at Panama, where he encountered and fell in love with a girl, an army as a drummer boy. Tiring of this, he worked his way back to San Francisco, where he was arrested as a deserter from the United States army. Through a daughter of a member of congress, who was an old sweetheart, he was released. In her honor he composed two songs based upon music which he had heard in Panama. To his bitter disappointment she had later refused to recognize him. He then cast aside the songs. Later he sang one, "The Spanish Cavalier," before a San Francisco actress who appreciated it. Shortly afterward it was produced in public. It was not until 1880 that it was published. The publisher paid \$50 for the song.

### AT WORK ON TEACHERS' PAY.

The finance committee of the Board of School Trustees met yesterday afternoon and was engaged in drafting a schedule of salaries for the teachers of the city schools. The board is hoping to put in force a regular scale of salaries which will give recognition to length of service and qualifications and be an equitable basis for all the teachers' salaries. H. Colby Smith, chairman of the committee, presided at the meeting and considerable progress was made.

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### JOY.

(Elizabeth Shaw, in Boston Transcript)

I heard it all in a note  
In the note the bluebird sang, when the dawn began to blush,  
When the dawn-wind hurried along the grass all wet with dew  
And rustled the fresh new leaves which overhung his nest,  
In the note the bluebird sang as away with the wind he flew.

II  
I saw it all in a flash,  
In the flash of art and gold, as the oriole flew by  
Under the great blue bowl of the sky at high noon,  
When all was still beneath the sun's delicious warmth,  
In the flash as the oriole flew by and was gone too soon.

III  
But I learned it all at dusk,  
When the shadows deepened and grew long and thrushes sang.  
And the evening star came out to bless the troubled land,  
Which rested and grew calm beneath that blessing bright,  
And I knew that perfect joy of all that comes from the Perfect Hand.

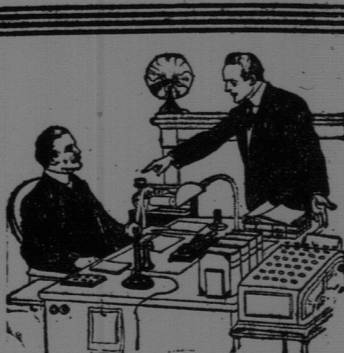
Night.  
The night has come, mysterious sweet and still,  
The last faint flowers of the sun are dead  
And night's bright buds are blossoming overhead.  
The breath of roses comes upon me with a thrill  
Or faint, delicious fragrance on the breeze  
From where great shining moths relieve the bees  
From their day's work. And all is still, so still!

### LIGHTER VEIN.

All Figured Out.  
During a concert by a famous band two men were talking.  
One said: "That fellow ain't got no control over his gang at all."  
"How do you figure that out?" queried the second.  
"Why," said the first, "the minute he quits threatenin' 'em with that three black club he's got, and turns his back on them, the quitters stop working. Just watch 'em."

To the Contrary.  
Mandy had been treated with a toothache for some time before she got up sufficient courage to go to a dentist. The moment he touched her tooth she screamed.  
"Why are you making such a noise for?" he demanded. "Don't you know I'm a painless dentist?"  
"Well, sah," retorted Mandy, "mebbe yo' is painless, but Ah ain't."

Washout on Line.  
A former Speaker of the House once wired a fellow politician to meet him in Pittsburgh, and the recipient, wishing to avoid what he feared might be an unpleasant interview, took advantage of interrupted communication, due to heavy rains, and replied:  
"Sorry, can't get to Pittsburgh. Washout on line."  
The Speaker wired back: "Don't mind a little thing like that. Buy a new shirt and come on."  
The politician kept the appointment.



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### Cork Leg Spoils A Suicide Plan

New York, July 22.—(By Canadian Press.) Russell Hayward, 39, is alive today because he has a cork leg. Homeless and despondent, he attempted to drown himself in New York Bay at Battery Park recently, but his cork leg kept him afloat long enough to interfere with his plan. The leg also interfered with his rescue when James Weiber, of Brooklyn, dived after Hayward, who was floating with his leg in the air.

After a struggle in which Weiber, fully clothed, had the worst of it, he overpowered Hayward and then caught a line from an excursion boat.

### MANY VISITORS AT FERNHILL CEMETERY

Burial Ground is Inspected by Large Numbers on Visitation Day.

Yesterday was the first of the visitation days at Fernhill Cemetery, which have been inaugurated by the directors to give citizens a chance to view the grounds and visit their lots. The occasion was taken full advantage of by very many, and there was scarcely an avenue or path which did not show visitors. Many came with flowers to lay on the graves, and these, with the usual flower beds, added much to the beauty of Fernhill, which never looked better than at present.

Many appeared on the grounds who had not been there for years, and could not find their family lots, but the superintendent had members of the staff stationed all over, who directed all to the spots they wished to visit.

Much interest was taken in the new plots lately laid out on Water Avenue, and near which are the Hebrew Grounds, while the lots in Central Avenue, now almost finished, came in for much favorable comment. The Naval and Military plot and the Marine plot also were visited.

Several of the directors were present to assist in giving information, and advise those who wished to purchase lots. While the street cars were the favorite means of getting to Fernhill, a great many went by automobiles and several taxis were noticed on the grounds. Today is the final visitation day when an even larger number is expected to take advantage of the opportunity.

### CHILD IS KILLED ON LOAD OF HAY

Salisbury, July 22.—A sad fatality occurred at Mount Eagle, Salisbury, on Monday when a young child of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Constantine lost its life. It seems that Mr. Constantine was hauling hay from the fields to the barn and on the load with him were his wife and three children. One of the harness reins broke and in the excitement of trying to get off the wagon before the team should run away one of the children was so badly injured that it died a few hours later.

### SAYS WAR WIDENED VIEWS OF WORKERS

English Economist Says They Came Back With New Consciousness.

(New York Times.)  
"The war made a vast difference in the viewpoint of the English worker," said B. Seebohm Rowntree, English economist and author and director of the firm of Rowntree & Co., Ltd. of York, England.

"The Englishmen, the workers in British industries, thrust hurriedly out of the seclusion and confinement of their particular environment, came in contact with men of other countries, other viewpoints, other experiences—it is hard to explain to you Americans just what happened—but they came back from the war with a new racial consciousness.

"When I say it is hard to explain, I mean just this: In England a man does not step from class to class with the ease and frequency that he may here. But the broadening effect of the contacts the workman of England made with the workman of other countries during the war made a change in his viewpoint. He came back demanding more of a voice in the control of conditions under which he lived.

"On the other hand, the progressive employer of England has been very ready to grant his employee a share in determining working conditions, wages and hours of labor. He has been willing to bargain collectively through the labor organizations. He has found it more expedient and better to deal with an organization through its head, than to try to straighten out disagreements with hundreds of unorganized men.

"A good many of the large employers in England have openly stated their preference for dealing directly with the trade unions and would rather have their men organize than not.

"I advocate as a solution to labor difficulties, a fair voice for the worker in determining the condition under which he will labor, and a fair distribution between employer and employee of the profits arising from the industry.

"As to the present state of labor

unrest in England, you will notice that transportation has been the industry most seriously affected by strikes. That is because, owing to conditions in importing and exporting due to the results of the war, the bottom dropped out of the scale of wages in those lines. It got so that the 'navies' as unskilled laborers in England are called, were getting higher wages than skilled men in the transportation industry.

"But as business becomes more stabilized and foreign trade increases we look for these things to become adjusted."

### CHOSEN BY BALLOT.

The Labor ministers in the new Victorian, Australia, government have been selected by ballot and installed. They make up a representative team of moderates of the party, and most

of the best known have had many years parliamentary experience. Prendergast, who is Premier, has been the leader of the Opposition for nearly twenty years. His colleagues include Lemmon, Tunnicliffe and Weeber and all of them have been identified prominently with the Labor movement. Prendergast, who is a compositor by trade, recently celebrated his 70th birthday. He is an amateur cellist and has an unusually good collection of old china.

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