

The Evening Times-Star

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ST. JOHN, N.B., JUNE 30, 1924

CANADA'S BIRTHDAY.

Canada at fifty-seven is among the young countries of the world, and none other has so much cause for congratulation upon its birthday. Upon the young countries the future of the world in a great measure depends, and, taking the long view, as we should in thinking of this great Dominion, its contribution to world progress in coming years is bound to be of the highest importance. Here between the two oceans which a vigorous race is only beginning to people and to develop, yet what they have done is already wonderful and what will be done in the future will be almost beyond the imagination of to-day.

On the country's birthday we think of the Dominion as a whole rather than of these provinces by the sea. Confederation has not yet brought to this part of the Dominion all that was hoped for, but that will be remedied as time goes on, and as for the future of the country we look forward with both confidence and pride.

This is a land of high destiny. Those who are young to-day, and who live out the allotted span, will see wonders. Not only will they see a mighty population and great national wealth, but a Dominion playing an influential part in the affairs of the British Commonwealth and of the world.

It is a matter for congratulation that as population grows those of Canadian birth and those born in Great Britain or elsewhere in the Empire continue to form the vast majority of Canada's inhabitants. That is as it should be, and it will be our duty to see that there is no departure from that safe line of growth.

To-day there are signs that the depression following the war is passing. There is an easier road ahead of us, and we shall not lack material prosperity. But, with the coming of the national birthday, we must remind ourselves that mere material prosperity is not enough. That is desirable, and even essential, but more important still are sound patriotism, high ideals of citizenship, and a national determination that this country shall be worthy of greatness in the best sense of the term. Ours is a noble heritage, and lies. We should keep our aims high. We should have ever in mind the inspiring traditions of the past. We should build for the future, and, in education, in government, in leadership, in the quality of our citizenship, we should consciously strive to attain a national life such as will bring and will justify real happiness and contentment.

There is no better land than ours. There is none before which lie years of fairer promise. Peace is ours, and tranquility, justice and freedom. Let us be worthy of our heritage and our privileges and hand them on to the better for our keeping, to the generations of the mighty Canada to come.

HERE AT HOME.

"Let us talk about success in our own country, and not about the success which our people sometimes win by going to other lands," says Mr. Russell F. Kelley, the retiring President of the Canadian Good Roads Association, who visited St. John on Saturday. This is no mere generality. Mr. Kelley, who has spoken before many public organizations throughout Canada, very truly says that we do not talk enough, particularly to our young people about the land we live in, its resources and its opportunities, and about the successes won by Canadian leaders in various walks of life. If a Canadian goes away from his own country and makes his mark, we are naturally proud of him, but we fail to remind ourselves that in many instances at least such men might have achieved equal success at home. Of the thousands who have gone and who have failed to find fortune in alien lands, we hear little.

In both the home and the schools Mr. Kelley suggests that much more attention be given to instructing children in the wonderful and romantic history of Canada, of its real greatness, the richness of its resources, and the inviting nature of its opportunities. He thinks that business organizations and many other bodies should be continually working for Canada along these lines. As an example he speaks of a meeting of the Canadian Club in Hamilton, about to be held, at which each member will have as his guest a young man between eighteen and twenty-five. On this occasion there will be ten speakers and each will talk for six minutes about some one of Canada's most successful men, telling how they started, what handicaps they overcame, and how they reached their commanding positions. This sort of thing, says Mr. Kelley, is much more practical, more productive, more patriotic, than talking about Canada's loss of population through emigration; and education along such lines, if carried on earnestly in every city throughout the country, would certainly do a great deal to keep Canadians at home by proving to the growing generation that

Press Comment

BETWEEN TWO DARKS.

(Toronto Star.)

An airman has voyaged from New York to San Francisco in 21 hours and 45 minutes, flying much of the way through rain, fog and clouds. Because he was following the sun he was able to make the trip between daylight and dark. He was able, in less than a day, to cover the ground which the tide of white population required more than two centuries to cover.

The first permanent English settlement in the new world was established at Jamestown, Va., in 1619, after earlier attempts at the same point dating from 1607. Thereafter it took 166 years for the English speech to cover the Atlantic plain, cross the Allegheny mountains and set up free government within the Mississippi basin. In 1773 the first incipient settlements appeared in what is now the State of Kentucky. In 1821 Missouri was admitted to the union; in 1850, California. But the actual frontier of advancing population took much longer to occupy the intervening territory than these figures would indicate. As late as 1790 not more than five per cent. of the 4,000,000 people of the United States lived west of the Allegheny mountains. The frontier of 1890—less than a century ago—extended in a great convex western curve from Detroit, Michigan, to New Orleans. In 1924 Chicago was the "far west." In 1920 the frontier lay almost due north and south just west of Iowa and Missouri, ready for the final dash across the great plains. In 1899 the completion of a continuous railway from the Missouri to the Pacific coast linked up the east with the west and ushered in a new era of westward expansion.

With the coming of the railways new records began to be made. In June of 1876 the Jarrett and Palmer theatrical special made the trip from Jersey City to Oakland in 88 hours and 45 minutes. In May of 1906 the Harriman special traveled from Oakland to New York City in 71 hours and 27 minutes. And now a flyer has done the trip in less than a day. The conquest of time and space proceeds apace. Man can scarcely imagine a swifter flight than this; but who, a few years ago, would have dared to predict this one?

AGREEING TO DISAGREE.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws has just been conferred upon Ambassador Hattori of Japan by Brown University, Providence, and while he was receiving it the American Secretary of State was making public the American reply to Japan's protest against exclusion, saying that the position taken by the United States was final. The Japanese Ambassador did his best to make a hopeful speech in receiving his degree at Providence, but it was hard work. It was he who is charged with having provoked, or at least precipitated, the action of Congress by telling the United States Government that "grave consequences" would follow the Exclusion Act. In thanking Brown University the Ambassador recalled the long friendship that had existed between his own country and the United States. He accepted the compliment bestowed upon him as an assurance of good will and friendship and he said: "And I may express the hope that the friendship we remain true to our worthy tradition of the past, which is an embodiment of that great spirit of mutual toleration and esteem."

The position of the Ambassador in the circumstances was somewhat awkward. He said nothing, of course, to indicate that his nation could regard the exclusion legislation as in any sense satisfactory. Yet the reply of Secretary of State Hughes to the Japanese protest says, however courteously and politely, that the action of Congress must stand, that the gentlemen's agreement comes to an end on July 1, and that the United States never did and never will relinquish its sovereign right to say who shall and who shall not become residents of its country. Mr. Hughes, while employing the language of diplomacy, says, in effect and very positively, that the door is shut and will remain shut.

In Europe, recent cablegrams show there is considerable feeling against the American position, and a feeling that, while the Americans must be conceded the right to control immigration, they might have done so without affronting Japan. There is talk that the Japanese may bring their case before the League of Nations, but it does not appear that any such course would help the cause of world peace. The more important members of the League would not think of saying that the United States must open to Japan the door which it has closed in the matter of immigration, and, since there is no likelihood that the League will take that sort of action, Japan will scarcely present its cause in that quarter.

The bars are up and, in spite of mutual diplomatic assurances of respect, it is universally recognized that friendship between the two nations has been gravely impaired. The United States has made a powerful enemy. Worse yet, this misunderstanding will be an obstacle to further disarmament after a European settlement paves the way for another arms conference.

MADE SUB-DEACONS.

William Crowley, son of John Crowley, and William Osborne, son of Mrs. Margaret Osborne, both sons of the parish of St. John the Baptist, were raised to the sub-deaconate during the ordinations in Holy Heart Seminary, Halifax, yesterday. Rev. J. J. McDermott, pastor of St. John the Baptist, during his sermon yesterday referred to the honor which had come to the parish in having two of its sons elevated to the stepping stone to the priesthood. He asked the prayers of the congregation for the young men. Arthur Kinsella, son of Mr. and Mrs. Augustine Kinsella, Paradise row, was also made a sub-deacon in Halifax yesterday.

AUTOMOBILES COLLIDE.

Saturday night about 10 o'clock automobiles operated by C. E. Morrison, 10 Peter street, and R. Thorne, 136 Broad street, were in collision in Sydney street. Fortunately the cars were not going fast when they hit. While the automobiles were not seriously damaged the occupants received a shock.

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cause the silly spook-hunters had driven him from the job. Ghost stories generally have about as simple an explanation as that, when you run them down.

POLICEMEN'S VACATION.

Police Constables Storey and Laird returned to duty yesterday and Constables Chisholm and Hatt went out for their two weeks' vacation. Constable Thomas, who has been on duty at headquarters has returned to his position as night deskman and Constable Garter, who had been taking the latter's place for the last fortnight, has returned to the position of night call man.

HORSE INJURED.

At 2.25 o'clock Saturday afternoon, a horse drawing a wagon owned by Robinson's Bakery slipped and fell in Stanley street and was slightly injured.

DON'T LET THE FIRE BURN THRU TO THE OVEN

What a pleasure it is to do things yourself and to know they are well done. FOLEY'S PREPARED FIRE CLAY enables you to put the most durable of all linings in your own stove. Get a sheet of directions from the Hardware or Stove Dealer when you buy your Clay. The above does not apply to those who burn wood exclusively, for them iron linings give good service.

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A furnace costing \$150 and heating your home properly with 7 tons of coal each winter for 15 years is far cheaper than a furnace costing \$100 and using 8½ tons of coal every year for ten years.

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SUNSHINE IN ENGLAND

(Alice Duer Miller in Harper's Magazine.)

When the sun shines on England, it stones For long-hung leaden skies, and rain and dim Moist fogs that paint the verdure on her stones. And fill her gentle rivers to the brim. When the sun shines on England, shafts of light Fall on far towers and hills and dark old trees, And hedge-bound meadows of a green as bright As bright as is the blue of tropic seas. When the sun shines it is as if the face Of some proud man relaxed its haughty stare, And smiled upon us with a sudden grace, Flattering because its coming is so rare.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

The Quest.

Life: Clerk—Yes, this is the employment agency. Mrs. North—Do you think you have a cook that I would please?

A Surgical Equipment

The Patient—"I've just had an accident and gashed my scalp. Can you sew it up for me?" The Lady Doctor—"Take a seat and wait a few minutes. I've mislaid my thimble and I'll have to find it, first."

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Section, where there are screen doors in all standard sizes and several styles. Also adjustable window screens, black-painted and rustless bronze screen cloth, screen door springs and sets. May we fit you out.

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EMERSON & FISHER, LTD.
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Further Reduction In The Price of Gas

To Our Gas and Electric Patrons:—

We are very pleased to announce that our Directors have decided to grant another reduction in the price of Gas, both for domestic and commercial purposes, effective from July 1st, 1924.

This reduction will be 15 cents per thousand cubic feet, making a total reduction, since the beginning of 1924, of 40 cents per thousand cubic feet to our customers who, we are sure, will realize that we are making genuine efforts to bring the price of gas down to a point where it can be more generally used for cooking and water heating; and this is proven by the fact that during the past 60 days, nearly 100 gas ranges and, approximately, the same number of water heaters have been installed on our lines.

The reduction will apply only to customers who are using our combined electric and gas services exclusively, on the same premises.

In explanation, we may say that it is a much more economical operation to have a customer using both of these services, as the expense of meter reading, billing, office work, and collecting, etc., is much less, as we can handle the DUAL SERVICE as reasonably as if we were only supplying one commodity, and we are, therefore, passing along to the customers who are supporting both departments, the saving that we are able to effect through the joint operation of the two departments.

This is a common practice in other cities, where a public utility corporation is supplying DUAL SERVICE, and follows out our principle that one department assists another to the benefit of the customers patronizing both utilities.

NEW BRUNSWICK POWER COMPANY, M. A. POOLER, General Manager.