

The Evening Times-Star

Common Council Will Foot Bills of Ottawa Delegation

MATTER OF ST. JOHN PORT DISCUSSED

Seek Use of Canadian Ports for the Traffic of the Dominion.

SEE CABINET

Mayor Potts' Resolution at City Hall is Supported by Commissioners.

The city council yesterday afternoon decided to pay the expenses of a delegation to Ottawa if the committee now considering port matters deemed it advisable to have a small committee interview the members of the Dominion Government. This action was taken on the motion of Mayor Potts, who moved that in the event of a delegation going to Ottawa from the committee of citizens appointed to consider harbor trade and improvements in this port, His Worship the Mayor be authorized to arrange with the treasury department for the payment of the expenses in connection therewith.

His Worship said if a delegation was sent it was the hope to interview the members of the cabinet and find out whether they were prepared to carry out a declared agreement to carry Canadian trade through Canadian ports and if they were, then it was the intention of the committee to go ahead with plans for getting the old Grand Trunk. Mr. Bullock believed the Government should step in and say that freight originating along the transcontinental lines should go through Canadian ports.

If the Government would not give this promise then he for one would oppose any further expenditure of money to try to bring trade here. Commissioner Bullock expressed his agreement with the resolution. He recalled the statement of Sir Henry Thornton that he would carry freight via Portland and because it was better for the railway, while Mr. Hayes had said that this argument applied to the old Grand Trunk. Mr. Bullock believed the Government should step in and say that freight originating along the transcontinental lines should go through Canadian ports.

Commissioner Wignone and Commissioner Harding also expressed themselves as in favor of the delegation going to Ottawa.

Commissioner Frink was somewhat sceptical of the good which would be accomplished by any delegation.

THEY'RE OLDEST PAIR IN ENGLAND

John Taylor is 100 and His Wife Will be That in August.

London, May 15.—Chesham, a little town in the southern county of Kent is in the limelight as Mr. and Mrs. John Edward Taylor, the oldest married couple in England, are living in a cottage in Greenstreet Road. John Taylor, who is a century by birth, celebrated his 100th birthday last week, and his wife, "Mrs. Sophie," a Suffolk woman from Thurston, reaches her centenary in August. They are a healthy, happy couple, with no fads. He is fond of a good long walk, smoking, and to use his own words, is "not afraid of a glass of good ale."

John Taylor, who spent the first forty years of his life in London (he did not marry until he was nearly forty), has some interesting things to say of the London of his boyhood. He left school before he was twelve, going out to work as a green grocer's boy. Incidentally, the green grocer sold oysters, as well as vegetables, large ones, at four cents for three.

The London of 1830-40 was lit by smoky, smelly old lamps, the policemen, "peelers," as they were then called, after Sir Robert Peel, wore top hats and white trousers, and watchmen still cried the time of night and the state of the weather.

"At Camberwell (on the outskirts of London) I've seen men in the stocks," Taylor said, "and I've seen them hoisted with the rest. When King George's mother, then Princess Alexandra, came to England as a bride I walked across London Bridge to see the procession, and the lamps on both sides were burning sweet-smelling incense."

Dancing and the theatre were Taylor's two great joys in his youth, but he likes "The Comedy of Errors" best of all. "Those were the days when the cheap seats at the theatres were really cheap, 12 cents upward."

WORDS OF HOPE AND ENCOURAGEMENT MARK CLOSING EXERCISES AT U. N. B.

Charles E. Neill, Noted Banker, Speaks to Graduates; Prof. Claridge Praises University of New Brunswick Founders.

(Continued from page 1.)

Each year at this time we dedicate a small part of the annual exercises to the memory of the founders of this institution. It is to do for those far-sighted men what Old Mortality did for the Covenanters—to scrape away from their tomb-stones the moss that has overgrown with time the record for their deeds. It is a happy privilege which from year to year revives our interest, not in the men alone who made the university possible, but also in the spirit and traditions which are the outgrowth of a long and honorable history.

Some time ago, I was fortunate enough to open a small pamphlet on "The Genesis of the University of New Brunswick," which had been suggested to me as a possible source of inspiration for this address. It was with a certain feeling of awe and reverence that I read, quickly disappeared as I followed the unfolding story in its record of a continual struggle with adverse circumstances and perplexing problems—a struggle that was marked by constantly recurring set-backs, but the end of which was always progress.

It was an epitome, in fact, of a part of Canadian history, which, though small, was not unimportant, and, as I continued to read, I gained a clearer vision of the sons of this university in their faithful following of those now far-off men, who were its founders, and who laid so well the solid basis upon which it was to stand for the years that were yet to come.

Their Successors

To anyone who glances back over the history of this institution, the realization must come that not only those seven men, whose names are so fittingly inscribed upon the mural tablet in the library, ought to be remembered as the founders of the university. Those brave souls, also, who, for seventy-five years and more, were their successors in academic and service, are equally deserving of that honor at such a time as this. In many ways, indeed, it may be truly said that theirs was the harder part. Study the history of the university, and you will find that the annals of the university through that long period! What a story of indomitable perseverance and unflinching courage it relates! What difficulties had to be met and overcome—difficulties that were felt in the first days of the old academy, gathered strength through the stormy life of King's College, and certainly did not end with the actual creation of the university!

For the founders of the university were from the beginning, and heirs to an unhappy legacy of narrow sectarianism and open enmity, that even during the happiest and most successful days was smoldering beneath the surface. Their hearts must surely have been "triple-bound with brass" to enable these men to withstand so bravely the assaults alike of misguided friends and enemies. Yet all through these years of trial and tribulation they were building a firm foundation for the university which is our proud heritage today. It is of that achievement that, for a few moments this afternoon, I want to speak.

These men were trained in the intellectual atmosphere of a classical education, and they clung tenaciously to the ideals of that system. Witness, for example, the statement of Dr. Jacobs in his address in 1851: "No methods ought to be followed, the outcome of which would be the filling of the university with agricultural, mining, and commercial students. There was to be in the university no place for 'intellectual and moral culture'." Dr. Jacobs affirmed, "should be our pilot and occupation. The secular province is to teach the principles of truth." Beyond the narrow confines of the system of education for which he fought, there were no prizes, no laurels, no titles. It is not unnatural that this should have been the case. We need not be surprised at it. Yet, little by little, and one by one, more suited new ideas came, and one more suited to the conditions of a new country. It was the idea that it was the function of the university, not only to preserve and impart the culture that comes from the study of the classics, but also to give to the people of the province an education that would enable them to meet all the demands that life might make upon them.

Equipped for World Battle.

That was the idea that possessed the men upon whose lives we look back today. They strove to create in the University of New Brunswick an intellectual and moral agency, by the aid of which men might be equipped to take their place in the busy world of work, and to play a not unworthy part in the life of the community. It is to the credit of the almost extraordinary record of this institution in sending forth men, who have become justly prominent in many spheres of life, that in no small part due to the steady persistence with which it has pursued this aim.

Yet, with all their enthusiasm for what is practical in life, these men were themselves far too practical to break so rudely with old traditions as to abandon them. They were too wise for that, and so the old was built up into the new. They caused the old traditions, as someone has said "to run smoothly into the new." It was a law of development that was followed by those who succeeded them. Thus, as

early as 1860, Dr. Brydson-Jack, in his inaugural address, pointing to the generally admitted necessity for a practical education appealed for the foundation of faculties in medicine and law. He did not live to see the realization of his dream, but the necessity of law is today an accomplished thing, and it may be that in some very far-off future the faculty of medicine will follow. However that may be, it is to the honor of Dr. Brydson-Jack that he sowed the seed of a harvest which the university today is reaping. Other men labored and we are entered into their labors. It stands as a monument to his efforts, and to the efforts of many others like him, that there are going forth from the university, not only to this province, but to every province in the Dominion, men and women splendidly fitted for all sorts of public service. Thus the experience of later years has vindicated the wisdom of the plan upon which the university has been erected.

May we not hope that the spirit which animated the founders of the university will find its place, not only in those who are responsible for its management and administration, but in all the people of the province? As yet there would seem to be little realization of the place that such an institution ought to fill in public and private life. In common with most of the English-speaking peoples we have hardly begun to learn what has long been known in Europe—the value of the universities in the industrial and commercial life of any country. But we trust that criticism and antagonism will pass in time, and the province at large learn to understand that the university belongs to it, and that a thing to be useful must be used. Thus, only thus, can it be made a worthy carry on the traditions which have been inherited from those great men of the past, whose lives and work we honor at our encaenia.

Addresses Graduates.

C. E. Neill, general manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, who received the degree of Doctor of Laws, delivered the address to the graduating class. Mr. Neill said:

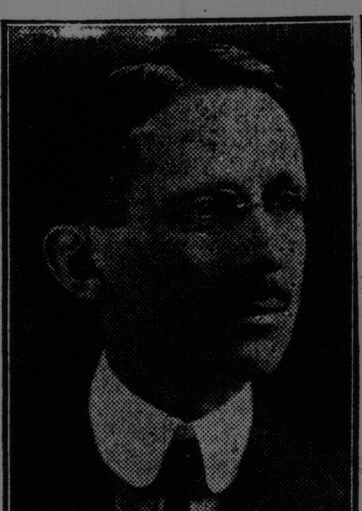
The Senate of this University have today conferred upon me an honor which I value more highly than any I have ever received, an honor to which I can scarcely realize it is mine, and so undeserved that I can only thank you for the honor. You, Mr. Neill, have honored me further in asking me to address the graduating class. It would have been difficult for you to induce me to do so, if I had not been qualified to do so. It would have been equally difficult to have asked anyone to whom your request would have given greater pleasure, for although I never had the privilege of being a student at this grand old university, its green campus and grey walls have been familiar to me since I was a boy. And I stand second to none in affectionate admiration and respect for its splendid traditions. But in spite of my pleasure, and under a very great disadvantage today, and if you will pardon a personal reference, I will tell you why.

Thirty-five years ago, almost to a day, I presented myself at the branch of the bank with which I am still connected, to assume the duties of junior clerk. The manager, Mr. Murray, whom many of our older friends here will remember, instructed me in the most kindly way as to my conduct and duties. As I was leaving his office, he said, "There is one thing more, my boy. Always remember that the affairs of everyone who does business with this bank must be kept absolutely secret. Therefore, learn not to talk. That is why I am here today, and why I must ask your indulgence for the very inadequate manner in which I express the few thoughts and suggestions I should like to offer this class of 1935."

To the members of the class I would say: You have spent four of the best years of your life here for the purpose of fitting yourselves for the great struggle of life, and now the uppermost thought in the mind of each one of you is—how to get to work to best account the results of the education and training received during your stay here—how to attain success in your chosen career. And here let me say that you have received at the University of New Brunswick a sound and liberal education. I say that because I have some knowledge of such matters, and I know that the educational groundwork provided here can not be surpassed at any of the great Canadian universities.

Now, as to your success. It is not for me to refer to the ethical aspects of the question before you, nor to dwell on the difference between the acquisition of material success and the achievement of that moral worth without which no life can be truly successful. These questions are for the teacher and philosopher, and it would be presumption on my part to touch upon them. I can only offer a few suggestions along practical lines as to the qualifications and characteristics which occur to me as fundamental if a man or woman is to be successful in the ordinary material sense of the word. A short time ago five men were asked by the Young Men's Christian Association of Montreal to say in a few words what they considered essential for the achievement of a successful career. I happened to be one of the five, and I can best give you my views by quoting my reply.

ARE HONORED BY THE U. N. B.



Charles E. Neill, Noted Banker, Speaks to Graduates; Prof. Claridge Praises University of New Brunswick Founders.

Character, Courage.

"Character and courage are essential to real success. 'Have a well considered ambition and try to attain it by the unswerving pursuit of the goal set, with the fundamental precepts—honest, cheerfulness and indefatigable industry. In every way, and remember that nothing worth while can be achieved without strong personal effort.' To analyze: Character and courage—these two go together. To command respect in any walk of life, (and without respect there can be no success) requires a man or woman must have sound principles and the courage to live up to them; also the courage to face disappointment cheerfully, with the determination to turn to good account every seeming failure, for failure is a blessing if it saves us from sinking into self-complacency. High ideals are essential to success. High ideals are engendered by character and brought to realization through courage. Have a well-considered ambition—perhaps for learning, perhaps for great position, perhaps for wealth, perhaps political—the driving force of ambition must be there to provide the necessary continued and concentrated effort."

The Graduates

The following degrees were conferred: Master in Arts, George Alva Good, Russell Robertson Sheldrick; degree of Bachelor of Arts with honor, Mary Baird Jones, class 1, mathematics and mathematical physics; Arthur Edward Leslie Booth, class 1, philosophy and economics; Gila Beatrice Jeffries, class 1, philosophy and economics; Edith Marion Catherine MacLure, class 1, philosophy and economics; Florence Thompson Snodgrass, class 1, philosophy and economics; Arthur Allison Wishart, class 1, philosophy and economics.

Degree of Bachelor in Arts, first division, Marjorie Eleanor Hanson; second division, Donald Wilson Crawford, Francis Gordon Lawson, Sarah Marie McDonald, Jean Alexandra Peabody, Dorothy Geraldine Phillips, Marjorie Josephine Upham; third division, William Harold Cliff, Marion Blackburn Fleet, Horace Hume Van der.

Degree of Bachelor in Science, with honors: Francis Walter Corkery, class 1, natural science and chemistry. Degree of Bachelor in Civil Law: Russell Parsons Cahill, Robert John Panjoly, Frederick Dolan McGuire, Edward Bernard McLachlan, Anthony Patrick Noel MacLaughlin, Ambrose Frederick Richard, Percy Johnson Steed, Margaret Hanington Teed, Fred Dodi Tweedie.

Degree of Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering, first division: Edwin Amable Weekes, George Gustave Klein, James Osborne McNally; second division, John Longmaid Holman, Ronald Granville Harbour, Ralph Edmund Secord, Donald Alexander Rogers Mackay, Charles James Clayton, Robert Muirhead Deconlay Legate; third division, Charles Alexander Fleet.

Degree of Bachelor of Science in Forestry, first division, John Darley Braithwaite Harrison; second division, James Fred Reid, Murray Barberie Morison, Edward Saxon Richards.

RUBE MARQUARD GOES UNDER KNIFE

Boston Braves' Pitcher is Stricken While in Hotel in Cincinnati.

CONQUERS DEADLY CARBON MONOXIDE

Inventor Says He Has Compound to Kill Deadly Motor Fumes.

New York, May 15.—Dr. Miller Reese Hutchinson, inventor of the Klaxon automobile horn, the akophone, which has enabled the deaf to hear, and of many other electro-mechanical and acoustic devices, has announced that he has discovered a chemical compound, the use of which in small and inexpensive quantities in combination with commercial gasoline virtually eliminates all danger from toxic discharges of the deadly carbon monoxide from the exhausts of automobiles.

Dr. Hutchinson was for nearly 20 years chief engineer of the Edison laboratories. He is a member of the Naval Advisory Board and of engineering and scientific societies in America and abroad. He is now the head of "Miller Reese Hutchinson, Inc.," whose laboratories and offices are located on the fifty-first floor of the Woolworth tower. Dr. Hutchinson's development of what he considers an important adjunct in the conservation of human life, came about through the use of an experimental compound, the formula of which is not yet revealed because it is not protected by patent, in the gas tank of one of his automobiles. By the introduction of a single ounce of the compound in five gallons of ordinary gasoline in the tank of his car some months ago he said he found that he was no longer annoyed by the accumulation of carbon deposits in the cylinders and the consequent "knocking" of the motor.

Result of Imperfect Combustion.

"These carbon deposits, which are such a familiar annoyance to motorists," Dr. Hutchinson explained, "are, of course, the product of imperfect combustion. So also are the excessive discharges, through the exhaust, of the deadly fumes of carbon monoxide. Every newspaper reader, not to say every scientist, is familiar with the subtle and deadly properties of this gas."

"From day to day hundreds of cases have been reported in the newspapers of automobile owners running their motors in unventilated garages. Scores of them, including Nat. Willis, the comedian, have been found dead, and hundreds of others have been prostrated by inhaling these monoxide fumes. Carbon monoxide is peculiarly dangerous because, like hydrogen gas, it gives off no warning odor. It strikes before the victim knows he is menaced. It is a gas heavier than air, and, therefore, sinks into basements and to the floors of garages where tinkering owners and mechanics are likely to be at work under their cars."

It is well known through actual experiments by Professor Henderson of Yale and others that samples of air taken from thoroughfares much frequented by motor vehicles, like Fifth Avenue and Riverside Drive, are found to be impregnated with monoxide to an extent that afflicts with headache and illness robust traffic policemen who are exposed to these fumes for long periods of the day, even though in the open air.

PREDICTS BIG YEAR FOR TOURISTS HERE

That New Brunswick citizens make every effort to make the tourist feel that he was welcome was one of the main suggestions contained in an address by C. C. Avar, president of the New Brunswick Tourist and Resources Association, made at a luncheon at the A. R. Mount Allison Ladies College, Sackville, last night. He predicted that this would be the biggest year for the tourists in the history of the province and urged that each community put up a welcome sign.

So far as known none of the local radio fans heard the speech though many who knew the speech was to be broadcast tried to tune in.

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Degree of Bachelor of Science in Forestry, first division, John Darley Braithwaite Harrison; second division, James Fred Reid, Murray Barberie Morison, Edward Saxon Richards.

RUBE MARQUARD GOES UNDER KNIFE

Boston Braves' Pitcher is Stricken While in Hotel in Cincinnati.

SURE, SHE'LL DEFEND TITLE

Mrs. Laura Lanham of Bloomington, Ill., champion woman horse-shoe pitcher of the world by virtue of winning at Lake Worth, Fla., says she will welcome a chance to defend her title.

In addition to her sure-fire accuracy, Mrs. Lanham has unusual endurance, some days pitching horse-shoes for hours continuously and pitching often on the men's 40-foot court, instead of the regulation 30-foot women's court.

FINDER MAY KEEP IT, SAYS BERGDOLL

Draft Evader Says He Alone Knows Where \$270,000 is Buried.

Eberbach, Baden, May 15.—"Finder, keepers," says Grover Bergdoll, the American draft dodger, with reference to the gold he buried in 1917 when his game of hide and seek with the United States authorities began. "All told," says Bergdoll, who has been in the States for the last four years, there was exactly \$270,000 in nice shiny ten-dollar gold pieces. Bergdoll declares the gold is buried in the United States, but that is about all he will say about it.

"If I should die," he remarked recently, "the gold will never be found. That's how securely it is hidden. No one was with me when I put it away, and no one will ever find it until I go for it myself."

He realized that he has lost much in interest, but he added, "its worth a great deal—especially to me—to have a lot of cash which I can put my hands on when I want to—I can get back to the States."

JAILED AT CANADIAN LINE

Federal Officials Hold New York Lacer Firm's Agent on Smuggling Charge.

Glens Falls, N. Y., May 15.—John Grima of the Artistic Flet Lacer Company of New York was arrested by a deputy United States marshal just as he was boarding a train at Plattsburgh. He was in possession of \$2,500 worth of linen, said to have been smuggled over the Canadian border. The linen was placed in the custody of a customs inspector and searched on the suspicion that jewels were concealed in them.

Grima was arraigned before Commissioner Patterson and was held in bail of \$2,500, which he was unable to furnish.

Those Thousands Of Searching Eyes

How much can be seen with one pair of eyes in one day? Think of what eighteen thousand pairs of eyes may see in a single day, from dawn till dark.

Remember those thousands of searching eyes when you lose anything of value.

Someone is practically certain to find what you have lost. Your advertisement in the Lost and Found Columns of The Times-Star is placed before those eighteen thousand pairs of eyes in a single day.

Times-Star want ads successfully handle hundreds and hundreds of separate propositions. These ads get results because more than eighteen thousand pairs of eyes read these Times-Star want ads daily.

You will save money by using Times-Star want ads, because Times-Star advertising rates are reasonable.

Times-Star want ads pull better—cost less.

The Times-Star

"The Paper With the Want Ads."

DAY'S WORK BY CITY IS ADVOCATED

City Council Receives Communication from Trades and Labor Body.

HYDRO MATTERS

Power Co. Notice—Mayor Speaks of a Daylight Plebiscite in 1925

A communication from the Trades and Labor Council asking that as far as possible all city work be done by day's work and the union rate of wages paid, and where work was let by contract the fair wage clause be inserted, was read at a meeting of the Common Council yesterday afternoon. The communication was received and filed, and the Common Clerk was instructed to notify the Trades and Labor Council that their recommendations would be carried out.

Street Lighting Matters

The following letter from the New Brunswick Power Company was referred to the engineer of the Civic Power Commission for a report: Barry Wilson, Esq., New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, 65 Prince William Street, City.

Dear Sir,—We beg to advise you that as the result of a contact between the city service fire running to No. 73 Main street and the 240-volt power circuit and street lighting of this company, our Main street circuit was out of order for several days. The contacts were evidently caused by your employees installing this service without sufficient clearance. Our linemen have provided temporary clearance by moving your service wires.

We also advise that the city's secondary wires are dangerously near our railway feeder at Main and Elm streets and with our railway pass wire at No. 811 Main street.

Trusting that these matters will receive your attention, we are, Yours very truly, NEW BRUNSWICK POWER COMPANY.

M. A. Fuller, General Manager.

Daylight Time

Mayor Potts said he had received several complaints about daylight saving, and he would like to see a report from the Civic Power Commission as to the cost of extending the hydro system to Millidgeville was received. A notice from the Free Public Library that the roof needed repairing was submitted, and a communication was sent in by the McLaughlin Motor Car Co. offering to allow a chartered account to go through their books at Oshawa, so far as they were concerned with the St. John business.

Millidgeville Lighting.

The Civic Power Commission reported that the cost of extending the line to Millidgeville would be \$8,411.88. The carrying charges on 80 street lights and 80 private customers would be \$1,248. The estimated revenue was \$1,058.60, leaving an estimated yearly deficit of \$1,401.78. This was referred to the committee of the whole.

The communication from the Free Public Library was referred back to the Board of Commissioners. A report from the Civic Power Commission as to the cost of extending the hydro system to Millidgeville was received. A notice from the Free Public Library that the roof needed repairing was submitted, and a communication was sent in by the McLaughlin Motor Car Co. offering to allow a chartered account to go through their books at Oshawa, so far as they were concerned with the St. John business.

Settlement of Church Union Dispute in View

The possibility of a compromise in the church union dispute through a number of amendments to the present bill has been made public in Ottawa. These amendments have been drafted by George Gordon, deputy speaker of the House of Commons, and provide that should a church decide not to enter the union then all its property shall remain in its possession, that a non-concurring church shall have the right to use the name "Presbyterian Church of Canada."

The total number of people in the world has been doubled in the last century.