

THE EVENING TIMES-STAR, SAINT JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1925

# The Evening Times-Star

The Evening Times-Star printed at 27, Waterbury street, every evening (Sundays excepted) by New Brunswick Publishing Co., Ltd., St. John, N. B.  
Telephone—Private branch exchange connecting all departments. Main 2417.  
Subscription Price—By mail per year, in Canada, \$5.00; United States, \$5.00; by carrier per year, \$6.00.  
The Evening Times-Star has the largest circulation of any evening paper in the Maritime Provinces.  
Advertising Representatives—New York, Ingraham-Powers, Inc., 380 Madison Avenue, Chicago, Ingraham-Powers, Inc., 100 South La Salle Street.  
The Audit Bureau of Circulation audits the circulation of The Evening Times-Star.

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## DEAN INGE SUMS UP.

Dean Inge has written for the Boston Transcript an article intended to correct some newspaper reports of his supposed "impression" of the United States. He begins by speaking in somewhat caustic fashion of the way in which the newspapers dealt with him when he landed in New York. As to this he says:

"The Mauraenian was reported to have a big bug on board, namely, the dean of St. Paul's. It is the first time that I have figured in that capacity. I do not know whether I was more overwhelmed at being informed by a high official that, as a special mark of honor, my baggage was not to be examined, or by the arrival on deck of about thirty reporters, who having driven me into a corner bombarded me with questions on every conceivable subject, from the prospects of liberal theology to the comparative morals of the modern flapper and her grandmother, whose early indiscretions I was compelled to own that I had never shared nor witnessed."

"Some of the newspapers afterwards complained that I was not sufficiently sensible of the honor of so much journalistic attention. If a modest man of letters, traveling as a private gentleman, ought to be grateful for having his privacy invaded at every hour of the day, for being described by a silly nickname and for having his academic lectures on theology epitomized by reporters who perhaps know something about baseball, I must plead guilty to the charge of ingratitude; but on the whole I prefer my experience of Italian acquiescence. Of course, there is over-kill in either of them, and I bear no grudge."

The customs authorities allowed the dean to land without examining his baggage, or rather his luggage, so he says that he "looked on unconcerned while poor American millionaires had their boxes ransacked and shaken out and were then marched off to a awful tribunal called the appraisers, who, I understand, fined them smartly for every article which they had brought in Europe." This experience leads him to comment upon the difference in the attitude of the American and the British toward state officials. An American woman, who had been in the West Indies, and a customs house officer selected some of the finest, saying frankly that he was going to keep them for himself. She said that there was nothing to do, of course, but to submit without protest. Dean Inge observes that the mild Englishman who had breathed "would have raised Acheron upon that official. There would have been letters in The Times, possibly a question in Parliament, and no more mangoes would have been unlawfully detained in that port of entry."

He praises American civic architecture highly. Fifth avenue, which he had not seen for nineteen years, he thinks now quite as stately as the finest boulevard in Paris. The towns and villages of New England, with their unfenced grass plots and avenues of elms, appealed strongly to his sense of beauty. He reminds the public that he has seen only a polished corner of the United States on this trip. He knows nothing of "Main Street." He describes prohibition as a domestic question "on which a foreigner is wise to hold his peace," yet it can be accurately said that he held his peace; and "I am surprised that no attempt is made to create an illusion of conviviality by offering effervescent drinks at meals. Cold water, with which the wild asses quench their thirst, is the dismal beverage for human beings."

Himself an old cricketer, he had this to say about the American game and the English one: "I have seen my first baseball match—Yale versus Pennsylvania. As an old cricketer, though not a distinguished one, I watched it with great interest. It is difficult, without handling the ball and inspecting (what we should call) the wicket-keeping gloves, to give an opinion, but it seemed to me that the catching and throwing in it were better than are often seen at first-class cricket. On the other hand, I doubt whether baseball gives so much scope for the strategy of a good captain, who at cricket watches the style of each batsman and places the fielders, or changes the bowling, accordingly. Cricket takes too much time for modern conditions, but as a game I venture to think that it has no rival."

Dean Inge believes that the future of Anglo-Saxon civilization depends in a large measure upon the United States. An Australian had told him that the prosperity of the Americans would continue for another twenty years and that then they would "wilt." The dean asked why and the reply was: "Labor troubles." As to that the dean says:

"Well, I can see that America lacks one safeguard against social revolution. The Nations of Europe cannot afford to play the fool beyond a certain point. A sick Nation, like Russia, at once turn limb from limb by its neighbors. You have nothing of this kind to fear, and consequently the contest between capital and labor may be fought out recklessly."

"But somehow I cannot believe that there will be a revolution in America. Comfort is too widely diffused, and the intelligence of the people is too great. Revolutions are always a mile take, and I believe most civilized people know it."

"There will doubtless be a slump

in your business, which has expanded partly under artificial and temporary conditions. But I think you will meet discomfort as we have done, by fleeing from it in taxes. The danger arising from the presence of turbulent and violent laborers from South and East Europe has been diminished by wise laws restricting immigration."

One ground for serious misgivings he finds in the fact that foreigners and their children are becoming so much more numerous in the United States, and that beautiful old towns and villages laid out in Colonial days are passing into the hands of aliens. The process of elimination of the old American families still continues, he says, and no remedy has been found. He tells the Americans that those who talk of leaving Europe to flee to their own land are ungenerous and out of date: "As an Englishman, I say if you do not like the League of Nations, give us something better; we in England will take up almost anything that you suggest; but do not waste time." He says that the Old World "resents intensely a new epoch of competitive armaments, ending probably in another world war from which Europe would not recover. We are not quarrelsome folk; but we cannot trust each other; as a distinguished German publicist said to me in 1912: 'Where there is fear, there is always danger.'"

## HE SEES DANGER.

The Nineteenth Century for April contains an article by Mr. T. Kerr Ritchie, an English newspaper man, dealing with "The Prairie Farmer in Canada." In the course of which he reaches some conclusions which are alarming to him, and which would be alarming to others if they thought as he does. For example, he has discovered what he calls an "apprehension on the part of Eastern descendants of United Empire Loyalists regarding the Prairie Provinces, leaving the Canadian and the United States Republic." There is, as Mr. Ritchie probably found, a difference over fiscal matters as between the West and the Central Provinces, but it has not reached the stage where antagonism is yet a live question in one section, or where there is apprehension on that score in the other, to any such extent as he appears to think. He refers to the American Civil War of the sixties, and he speaks as though conditions in Canada here, for as he asks if the memory of the American struggle has no moral for the "frantic big business Imperialists in Eastern Canada."

He tells his readers that Americans want the wheat and farm produce of the Canadian Western farmer, and "therein the Dominion of Canada holds a trump card if she only knows how to play it." How Mr. Ritchie went through the West without discovering that the Americans have raised a prohibitive tariff against our wheat and many of our farm products is not easy to explain.

However, while Mr. Ritchie has formed a somewhat exaggerated impression as to relations between the Prairie West and the Central Provinces, he is right in saying that a better understanding between those sections is vitally necessary. If the extremists in either territory go their way unchecked they will split Canada. The time to promote national unity by wise measures is now, not after the breach has become wider. East and West-to-day, thoughtful men are talking of co-operation, of policies which will enable all of the provinces to feel that national measures are designed and applied for the benefit of all, and that the people of no part of Canada are, by reason of any policy or enterprise under national control, prevented from reaping all the rewards which should come from courage and enterprise in a land like ours.

Hon. Mr. Graham's reference to the Valley Railway in the House yesterday was noticeably vague. He gives no indication that the Dominion Government proposes to take it over, yet that course is the only one by which justice can be done New Brunswick.

Mr. Hance J. Logan, M. P. for Cumberland, says there will be no further session of Parliament before the Government goes to the country, and that the tariff will be the leading issue in the election. Probably he is right. In every part of Canada the tariff is being examined to-day and there is a growing demand that those who favor tariff changes shall consider the effect upon every province and every leading interest.

## Little Walter's Surprise.

The Blanks recently moved from the city to the suburbs. The first night in their new home, their little five-year-old boy climbed into bed as soon as he was undressed.

"Walter, dear," said his mother, "haven't you forgotten to say your prayers?"

"Why, mamma," he replied, "is God way out here, too?"

# Odds and Ends

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

## Test Yourself

(Toronto Globe)

If you would test yourself on various important lines, the teachers of the Kansas City have shown the way. They have prepared a series of 10 points, with questions on each, by which one may judge one's own fitness in regard to appearance, ability and relationship to others. It is a penetrating lot of questions:

1. Neatness—Are my habits of personal cleanliness the best? Do I dress suitably? Do I keep my personal effects orderly?
2. Dependability—Am I ready to recognize worth in others? Have I respect for the opinions and beliefs of others? Have I the ability to consider both sides of a question?
3. Courtesy—Do I try to manifest a real spirit of thoughtfulness and helpfulness? Do I avoid practices that make me conspicuous?
4. Punctuality—Am I punctual in meeting all engagements and agreements? Am I trustworthy about meeting obligations to the best of my ability?
5. Loyalty—Have I a sense of responsibility for the welfare of the business with which I am connected? Do I make my personal interests secondary to my business interests? Have I a real respect for my occupation?
6. Co-operation—Have I an ability and willingness to work with others? Have I a real desire to be helpful in all situations?
7. Leadership—Have I the ability to plan and carry out projects of various sorts? Have I the ability to win the allegiance and co-operation of others?
8. Honesty and Sincerity—Have I the strength to be honest under all circumstances? Am I straightforward and unaffected?
9. Perseverance—Have I the ability to stay with a task until it is finished? Have I a tenacity of purpose, even against odds?
10. Self-Control—Have I the ability to hold the mastery of myself under trying circumstances? Have I the ability to be pleasant and considerate, even though others are unfair and irritable?

## American Child Beides.

(Vancouver Province)

It will come as a shock to most people on this side of the line to learn that more than 600,000 young people in the United States today are married before the age of 16. Yet such is the fact as evidenced in a report just laid before the Senate by the Child Welfare Commission after its survey of the "child bride" problem. The Russell Sage Foundation, which has also been investigating what is generally admitted to be a grave scandal, is trying to get through Congress a modest measure imposing a delay of five days between the application for a marriage license and the granting of it, so that enquiries may be made in suspicious cases, and the raising of the marriageable age of girls to 16 years, states that the present situation has arisen through two causes: First, that many states require no better evidence of age than the affidavit of one of the candidates for a marriage license, and that the legal minimum age is only 12 for girls and 14 for boys in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Louisiana, Virginia, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Colorado, Maine, Idaho and Mississippi.

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# Wonder Spots of The Empire

Giants' Causeway, Ireland

(Copyright)

A story told of a party of tourists who excited so loudly and so long upon the rock formation at the Giant's Causeway that a scientific gentleman, standing close by, was prone to remind them that if they had taken the trouble to look at the salt upon their dinner table, they would have seen the same thing. His remark was not very much to the point, but it was a magnifying glass. To their astonishment each individual grain of salt applied to the huge rocks that form the centre upon the fact that both these rocks and table salt belong to a class of substance that is termed a crystal. They form themselves out of solution according to definite shapes and designs. The salt crystals are cubes and the rocks of the Causeway are hexagonal. Some of the rock crystals are twenty feet in length and as much as twenty inches in diameter.

There are three of these peculiar rock walks on the north coast of County Antrim, in Ireland. The pillars are close fitting and may be walked upon. These hard, crystalline rocks have remained while the ravages of the sea have devoured the softer rock in which they were originally embedded. In the vicinity similar rock formations are to be seen in the cliffs. They are arranged like the pipes upon an organ and are known locally as the "Giant's Organ." There is a salmon fishing station located upon the Causeway and two ruined castles are in the vicinity. The first electric railway in Great Britain and Ireland was opened in 1888. It connected the Causeway with Portrush and Bushmills. The Earl of Dublin, in 1888, declared the Causeway private property and since that time the property has been enjoyed by revenue from tourists visiting the spot.

## Letters to The Editor

Fix Them Now

To the Editor of The Times-Star: Sir—I'm glad an irate motorist has complained about the road from Cooper's Corner to the One Mile House. The writer has been in many cities in the United States this spring and it's no exaggeration to say that the paved streets of this city are the worst I have seen.

Why can't they be fixed up and the holes filled now instead of waiting until July and August? We have had no snow or cold weather for weeks, and the street department should have been busy long ago.

Some of the streets like Charlotte and Union have holes which shake one's teeth when the wheels drop into them, while Dorchester street from Union to a short distance beyond Carleton is the worst bit of road in the Western Hemisphere.

Saint John, May 8, 1925.

## Flowers to Beautify Saint John

To the Editor of The Times-Star: Sir—You have made in your editorial columns an excellent suggestion regarding the beautifying of our city by means of window boxes. I should like to go a step further and suggest that every citizen not only put out

Some of the streets like Charlotte and Union have holes which shake one's teeth when the wheels drop into them, while Dorchester street from Union to a short distance beyond Carleton is the worst bit of road in the Western Hemisphere.

Saint John, May 8, 1925.

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SAINT JOHN, MAY 8, 1925.

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WHEN Jim Grayson's partner died, everybody thought the business would break up. Jim didn't know the ins and outs of photo engraving. He was not a technical man. He was business manager and salesman.

But the business didn't break up. Jim Grayson hired a photo engraving expert to take charge inside, and he carried on. He saved his business. He became sole proprietor.

Further than that, he was able to make a generous settlement with his partner's widow for her interest. How? Because the firm had carried adequate business insurance on the lives of both the partners!

Is your business insured against the loss of a partner, a president, or the "Key" man?

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As the public, in general, learns more about the superiority and the cheapness of Cooking with Gas, over all other means, the demand for Gas Ranges shows a very large increase.

Our records, for the past year, show that the amount of Gas used for Cooking purposes, in Saint John, was away in excess of any previous year—and it is increasing daily.

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From 1,600 Gas Ranges in use by Saint John Housewives the number is now approaching the 1,700 mark and, in a short time will go very much higher.

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In the first place, the Gas Range, itself, is not expensive. It comes from \$18 up—on easy monthly installments or to rent by the year—as low as \$5 a year—if desired.

The Gas Range is not designed, merely as an ornament but as a great household utility—both ornamental and necessary. It occupies but a small place in the kitchen. It does away with dirt and dust. No kindling or fires.

It assures a quick and steady oven. Time and Temperature Cooking is the last word in the art of cookery. It means an immediate fire for boiling, or heating, or toasting, or frying. No waiting for it to heat up. Gas Service is immediate.

Then, again, the cost of Cooking with Gas is trifling. Our records show the average cost to be about TEN CENTS A DAY.

And, further: The results—Meals on time, properly cooked. Cooked to a turn, baked to a nicety—complete satisfaction.

And YOU can have this as well as the 1,600 Saint John Housewives who are cooking with Gas, if your home is on a street served by our Gas Mains. And the cost will be very small.

An Order Now Means an Early Installation. Put the Drudgery on the Gas. It can stand it better than you.

## COOKING WITH GAS

Is far easier than with any other means. In the first place the heat is steady, certain. No poking of fires; no changeable temperature. You simply prepare the cake or the meat, etc. THE GAS RANGE does the rest.

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