

# POOR DOCUMENT M C 2 0 3 5

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1923

## Glide May Lead To Traffic Jams In Air In Near Future

Flying Will Soon Be as Popular as Bicycling for the General Public, Is Growing Belief in England.

London, April 10.—(By Mail).—The new art of "gliding" has been so far developed that the time has come for taking it seriously, comments "The Westminster Gazette." When a French expert tells us that, as soon as the manufacturers get to work, for the price of a good motorcycle we will be able to buy a glider, fitted with a small engine, which can carry us safely and comfortably across the Channel every time we feed it with a shilling's worth of petrol, it behooves us, instead of regarding him with ridicule to consider at once how this will affect our future.

The first railway was regarded as a death trap. The earliest aeroplanes excited much amused interest, but everybody knew quite well that if people succeeded in hopping about on such things that was all that could be expected of them. The "aviette," as the new glider with an auxiliary motor is called, will probably put incredulity to scorn as these earlier inventions did.

That flying will, sooner or later, be as popular as motoring is, and as cycling used to be, is beyond all reasonable doubt; but the prospect which this coming development holds out to us is not altogether charming. Not all of us have the natural aptitude of the swallow for flight. There will be entanglement in the aerial traffic, dis-

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regard of rules and regulations, collisions and crashes.

If even a small proportion of the persons who now pass the Mansion House by motor bus every day use their "aviettes" there at some future time wise pedestrians—if there are any left—will desert the pavements and insist on having the sewers thrown open to them instead. The congestion which people the rising or alighting in the suburbs during the "rush hours" will be appalling. In the end, of course, we shall find a way of overcoming all these difficulties, but the first few

## People of Today Have Added to Span Of Life, Is Report

Insurance Statistics Given at Health Conference Are Basis for Praise According to Modern Conditions.

London, April 10.—(By Mail).—At the recent Faculty of Insurance annual national health conference of insurance organizations and social workers Sir Kingsley Wood, M. P., in his presidential address, said that people were living longer today. At present in England and Wales there were 600,000 persons over seventy years of age and 60,000 over eighty-five, says "The Westminster Gazette's" report of his address. Last year there were recorded the deaths of fifty-nine persons who lived to be a hundred, and of these thirty-eight were women, including thirty-one widows.

There was a general consensus of opinion that tuberculosis was a house disease. Bad and insufficient housing was the root cause of it and other diseases. Bred in towns, nurtured in alleys, reared up in stuffy rooms, it was no wonder that bad housing was not only the fertile breeding place of disease, but the cause of 50 per cent. of the discontent in the country today. Apart from influenza and cancer there was far too much of what might be called general sickness.

Probably half a million children throughout the country had to be treated every year for various defects and diseases. But there was a bright side. The cleanliness of children, their clothing, and their health generally were in steady process of improvement.

Touching on medical research, Sir Kingsley Wood said, "We may suitably reward the war inventor of a death-dealing device, but not the discoverer of a medical life-saving method."

Mr. C. A. McCurdy, M. P., spoke on "Insurance by Industry" at the afternoon session. The mean average rate of unemployment from 1860 to 1914 was 4.3 per cent, he said. There could be no question that if it were thought the whole burden of unemployment in this country.

A 6 per cent. or greater increase in productive capacity would mean that the country's unemployment benefit scheme would cost nothing at all. The belief that over-production by industry was a cause of unemployment was declared by Mr. McCurdy, an insane delusion which was acting like a paralysis or a blight. British industry was today like a giant in a dream, with magnificent muscles, but paralyzed.

## England Again Cuts Hop Acreage

Decline in Consumption of Beer Is Given as One Reason—25 Per Cent. Reduction in Acreage.

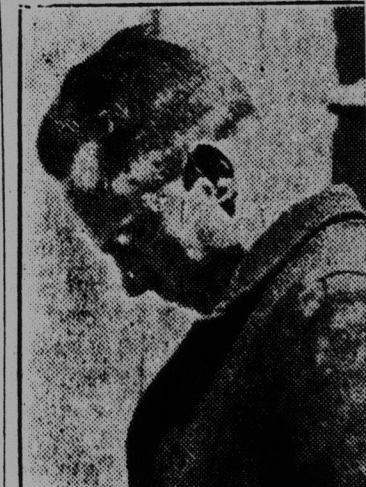
Hop growers in the United Kingdom have again been advised by the British Ministry of Agriculture to reduce their hop acreage this time by 25 per cent. The reason given is the large surplus of foreign hops, together with continued heavy imports, and the decline of the consumption of beer in England. The first time the hop growers were requested to reduce their hop acreage was during the war in 1917, when they were ordered to grub 80 per cent. of their hops. The acreage was accordingly reduced from 96,681 to less than 15,000 acres. When the war was over, farmers were urged to replant their hops and many, though not all, have done so.

So it is seen that the hop growers of this country, especially in New York State, are not the only ones who have suffered because of a lack of demand for the product. During the three years immediately preceding the war, 1910-12, the average annual production of hops in the United Kingdom was about 112,000,000 pounds. The average annual production during that period totalled 60,000,000 pounds. Average annual production, 1920-22, amounted to 90,720,000 pounds. Consumption of beer in 1922-23 is estimated at 18,000,000 barrels, which requires the product of 18,000 acres of hops. The present area is estimated at 26,000 acres.

"Among the remedies proposed," said a statement from the United States Department of Agriculture in reviewing the hop growing situation in the United Kingdom, "are the continued control of hop imports for a further two years beyond August, 1915, to give the controller sufficient time to liquidate his heavy surplus, which includes 15,904,000 pounds of unreleased foreign hops, or else an effective import duty on all foreign hops. It is said that the imposition of a duty of 25 to 50 per cent. on imported hops would be an important source of revenue without adding to the price of beer."

"Total production of hops in 1922 in the principal hop producing countries of the world for which statistics are available is placed at 108,951,000 pounds."

## ADMITTING STARTING THIRTY FIVE



John Ison of London, Ontario, who is now held upon a charge of setting fire to numerous London homes and institutions. He confessed to setting fire to thirty or forty places. He is a puzzle to the police.

## SMALL LURE FOR BRITISH CAPITALISTS IN BULGARIA

London, April 10.—(By Mail).—Less than 7,000 of British capital is invested in Bulgaria, according to a report on the economic and financial conditions in Bulgaria by Douglas Mackillop, Secretary-in-Charge, Commercial Affairs, Sofia, says "The Westminster Gazette." Great Britain's purchases in Bulgaria during 1921 did not reach £40,000.

"As a general rule (the report states) little interest has hitherto been taken by British firms in invitations to tender issued by Government departments, owing, apparently, partly to a mistaken view of the security of payment—not a single case is on record of any default—and partly to a dislike of the difficult conditions stipulated by the different ministries. As long as competing firms of foreign nationality are willing to accept these conditions, however, there is little prospect of inducing the Bulgarian Government to effect any change in their policy in this respect."

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## BRITISH WOMAN INVENTOR HAS BOON FOR BALD-HEADS

Blue Electric Light Has Made Hair Grow Anew on 600 Craniums, She Says.

London, April 12.—(By Mail).—A woman inventor, Mrs. Fisher, claims to have found a certain remedy for baldness, which has been proved by 600 successful tests, reports "The Westminster Gazette."

Fourteen years of experiment and research have gone to her work. Her invention takes the form of an electrical apparatus giving off a powerful blue light, which, it is claimed, penetrates the three skins under which the hair grows, and, attacking the uric acid crystals which are the cause of bald-

ness, sets up a high form of sterilization.

Mrs. Fisher, who has an establishment at St. John's-hill, Clapham Junction, told "The Westminster Gazette" yesterday that she had labored through many trials and disappointments.

She hopes before long to be able to set up an institute. It is her aim that the treatment should be available to people of moderate means.

The hearing in the injunction proceedings respecting the Mayor's building permit was commenced yesterday afternoon before Mr. Justice White. Only one witness, James Carleton, the building inspector, was examined. The case will proceed this morning. M. G. Fred. K.C., is appearing for the Mayor and W. H. Harrison for the city.

## PROCATHEDRAL CREATED FOR AMERICANS IN PARIS

Protestant Episcopal Edifice Is Adapted in Rank as Impressive Ceremony.

Paris, May 8.—The American Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity in this city has been advanced to the dignity of a pro-cathedral. The ceremony investing it with its new status was performed by Bishop Williams in the presence of a congregation embracing Ambassador Herrick and most of the prominent personages in the American colony. (Bishop Williams died in Paris on April 14, about three weeks after the ceremony.)

The Holy Trinity Church is in the Avenue George V. Its rector is the Rev. Frederick W. Beckmann. Its choice location and large congregation make it especially suitable for use as a pro-cathedral.

The American colony here now numbers about 25,000 members. There are other churches which serve its needs—the American Church in the Rue de Berri, the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Rue Denfert-Rochereau and the Saint Lux Chapel. The last named is reserved largely for the American students and artists who live on the left bank of the Seine.

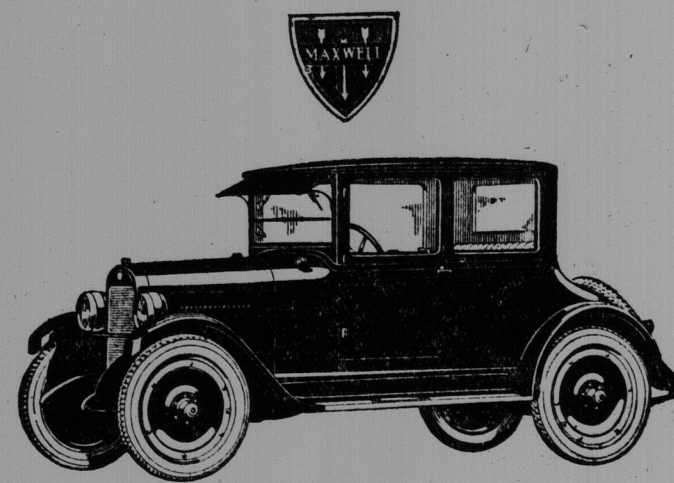
## GIVES ENGAGEMENT RING AS BOND FOR HER MOTHER

Magistrate Returns Daughter's Token, but Accepts \$300 She Saved for Trousseau.

New York, May 20.—A diamond engagement ring and \$300 which she had been saving to use for her trousseau was the bond which Mrs. Beside Clarke offered as surety for the appearance of her mother in Special Sessions on a charge of shoplifting. After Magistrate Stanley Renaud had heard of the sacrifice she promptly gave back the ring and reduced the bail money from \$500 to \$300.

The mother, Mrs. Mary Clarke, who lived with her daughter, was arrested Saturday by a woman detective in a Harlem department store, who charged she had taken a silk waist and a pair of silk stockings. When she was taken to the West 128th Street station and the police informed her daughter of the arrest the girl brought her trousseau money and diamond ring to give as surety for her mother's appearance in the morning.

Miss Clarke is a saleswoman in a department store.



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