

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1923

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 10, 1923.

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LORD AND LADY BYNG.

Having met the Governor-General and Lady Byng, the citizens of St. John have been able to confirm of their own knowledge all that has been said elsewhere concerning the graciousness and tact of Their Excellencies, and their desire to do into intelligent touch with the Canadian people and their manner of life. Lord Byng has been long enough in Canada to realize the fact that there is a lack of sympathetic understanding between the rest of Canada and the Maritime Provinces; and that therefore dwell upon the importance of getting closer together, and expresses his desire to aid in bringing about such a result. If His Excellency will bear in mind that these provinces were in at the birth of the Dominion, before the west existed except as a wilderness, it will aid him very materially in understanding our viewpoint and our insistence on referring back to pre-confederation assurances. Getting closer together implies a clear mutual understanding. In endeavoring to bring about such an understanding the Governor-General would be engaged in a task of great significance to Canada. What His Excellency says about our educational system is very gratifying, and his reminder that upon the education given and the ideals instilled into the young depends the future greatness of the Dominion is timely and wise. His plea for a good social environment for the young should strengthen the resolve of those who labor to this end.

"Perfectly charming," was one St. John lady's description of Lady Byng, after having met her at luncheon and at the Day Camp of the Health Centre for children. Her Excellency expressed her gratification that children were to be seen in such numbers in this province. She was impressed by the evident good health of our people, and dwelt upon the essential relation of health to the life of the nation. Lady Byng was much interested in the Day Camp, just as Lord Byng had been in the Health Centre and its large group of co-ordinated activities.

A pleasing feature of the visit of Their Excellencies is the interest shown in the men who were overseas. Baron Byng of Vimy does not forget the men he led to victory in France. St. John will hope to have the pleasure of entertaining these distinguished visitors on future occasions during their official term in Canada.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

The Bank of Montreal crop report, issued last week, is of the most encouraging character. We quote:

"With remarkable unanimity the bank's branch managers report indications for unusually good crops in nearly every part of the Dominion. In the three prairie provinces conditions are most satisfactory. There has continued to be ample moisture and grains are making rapid growth, the only drawback being damage by insects in some of the wheat in Manitoba some of the wheat is already heading out. Through out Ontario a good all round crop is expected. In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces the crops are somewhat backward, but improving; while in British Columbia all crops are doing well."

Good crops in the west this year will vastly improve the condition of the farmers, and good crops all over the Dominion will give a needed stimulus to industry in general. It is very gratifying, therefore, that the present outlook is so good. It will inspire greater confidence in business circles and tend to encourage business enterprise. There will be more than the usual demand for harvesters in the west, and doubtless large numbers of men will be sent out from these provinces. They will not, however, be likely to find as much inducement to remain there after the harvest is over as may have been found some years ago, as the prairie provinces have been going through a dull period and will require some time for readjustment before business of every kind is in full activity.

THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL.

The Vocational Summer School now in session in the St. John High School building is designed to train teachers to conduct evening classes in home economics, dressmaking and millinery. Thirty-five are enrolled. The announcement by the Vocational Board says:

"The 1923 summer school will mark a distinct development in the training of evening school teachers of women's work. For the first time advanced courses are offered for those who have attended two previous summer sessions. Those who complete the third year successfully will be recommended for a provincial license as night school teachers in their chosen subjects. The Vocational Board aims through the 1923 summer session to do the following:

1. To disseminate a knowledge of

the need, function and scope of vocational education in New Brunswick.

"To give opportunity to home economics teachers for further development in the great field of clothing work."

"To provide systematized courses in dressmaking and millinery whereby trades' women may prepare themselves technically and pedagogically for service in the evening schools of the province."

The greatest difficulty confronting the Board at the outset, next to the task of persuading communities to pay more attention to vocational training, was that of getting qualified teachers in all departments, and to make provision for training them became an imperative need. With regard to the teachers in day schools the Board says there was not time since the Vocational Act of 1922 became operative to develop a summer school on a comprehensive scale, and that "instead of providing courses for the day vocational directors and teachers, they are encouraged to seek professional improvement in summer schools outside the province for this year, their tuition and traveling expenses being paid by the government."

The Board is to be congratulated on the work it has undertaken this year, which will next year be enlarged. The province is making headway in the matter of vocational training, but still moves more slowly than the needs of the time demand. Communities must become impressed with a keener sense of the value of such training for the young, so great a proportion of whom must go out into industry when they leave school. There is complaint in St. John that the high school is greatly over-crowded. A vocational high school would solve that problem, to the immense advantage of the city. Not only such a building has been planned, but the city have done their duty, and if it acts promptly the grants available from the province will greatly reduce the burden of cost and maintenance. Why not make a drive to get a vocational high school?

THE ANTHRACITE SUPPLY.

If there should be a shortage of American anthracite next winter, some observations in the interim report of the Dominion Fuel Board may prove of value. We quote:

"The most likely source of supply beyond our own borders, outside the United States, is undoubtedly the coal fields of South Wales. Welsh anthracite is of a higher grade than Pennsylvania anthracite, but it breaks up in shipment. It contains almost 10 per cent. carbon and about 9 per cent. ash. This coal was imported into several Canadian cities during the past winter, and assisted materially in relieving the shortage. It should, however, be sized and the fines separated out. The annual production of Welsh anthracite ranges from four to five million tons, or just about the tonnage consumed yearly by Canada. Half of the production is consumed in Britain. At present from 200,000 to 300,000 tons could possibly be spared for Canada, but production is capable of increase as demand arises. Reserves of this class of coal approximate 6,000,000,000 tons."

Some Welsh anthracite was imported into St. John last winter and gave satisfaction. Whether there will be a strike in the American anthracite fields in August is as yet uncertain. If the worst should come, there is at least the possibility of getting an excellent substitute, even if it should have to be at a higher price. Those who have stoves for the consumption of hard coal are reluctant to change to the use of soft coal. They will hope the supply of the former may not be cut off, but strikes are becoming so commonplace that nothing can be taken for granted at the present time. The wisdom of laying in a coal supply when it is available is very apparent.

SUES DAD FOR SERVICES

Farmer's Daughters Claim Large Sum For Household Work.

Kansas City, Mo., July 10.—In two suits for remuneration for services filed in the independence division of the Circuit Court Frederick Lieser, Lafayette county farmer, is named as the defendant. Edna Lieser, a 38-year-old daughter, and her sister, Lena, 36, who she says was paid to her in cash a year from the time she reached her 18th birthday.

Another suit filed by Lena Lieser, a 34-year-old daughter, \$21,100 on the same basis as sister, less \$600 which she says was paid to her in cash in 1921.

Frederick Lieser, who is 82 years old, originally owned a 440-acre farm near Corder, Mo. In each petition the daughter states that when she arrived at the age of 18 she was given to understand that if she would remain on the farm and work she would be paid. They say they have received no pay except for clothing, lodging and \$500 which was paid to Lena Lieser in 1921. Recently Lieser sold 220 acres of the farm from which the daughters received a benefit.

THE MAN WHO CAME BACK.

(Ted Olson, in Forbes Magazine N.Y.)

As a man may do, he had built his world.

In the sweat of two score years; And as fate ordained, in a breath it was hurled.

To rubble about his ears. I watch him rise, shake off dismay As one might a rusted fetter;

Under his breath I heard him say, "Next time I'll build it better!"

His eyes were grim and his jaw was set In a manner that boded trouble; It isn't the easiest sort of bet To build up your life from rubble.

But he asked no favors, sought no odds; His grin was the best of answers To all of the little malignant gods: "Now beat me again if you can, sir!"

And slowly, out of the dust there came A goodlier, broader plan. Though the old foundation remained The same.

The granite soul of a man. And somehow the little devils of woe Harried his heels no longer.

There's little fun in a knockout blow If it leaves your foe for the stronger!

For oak and cypress and pine decay, And iron dissolves in rust; But a stalwart heart goes on its way Though the world be ashes and dust.

And wealth more precious than lands Is the grit of the iron-willed Who can say: "I'm glad that my world Harried his heels no longer."

For it taught me how to build!"

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

His Own Fault.

A Texas statesman was delivering a Fourth of July address. He had held forth prosily for nearly an hour, apparently without getting anywhere. At length he stopped, and then said in impressive tones: "I pause to ask myself a question."

A voice from the back of the hall shouted: "Better not. You'll only get a fool answer!"—The Lawyer and Banker (New Orleans).

Retort Courteous.

Prospective Guest—Engaging rooms in a hotel?—This room's too dark—it reminds me of a prison.

Hotel Clerk—Yes, sir, it's just a question of what one is used to.—London Opinion.

Well Matched.

In a recent divorce case the counsel of the lady pleaded incompatibility of temper, among other things, that she had been "brutal, violent and bitter."

The husband's counsel in turn represented the lady as "spiteful, angry and waspish."

"I beg your pardon," interrupted the judge, "but gentlemen, I really don't see where the incompatibility of temper comes in."—Boston Transcript.

Natural Supposition.

Policeman—When you brought the would-be suicide from the water, what did he do?

Rescuer—As soon as I had turned him back he hung himself from a tree.

"But why didn't you cut him down?" "I thought he had hung himself up to dry!"—Kasper (Stockholm).

"FLAPPERS."

(Ottawa Journal.)

The reference department of a public library receives many weird and wonderful requests for information. It may be anything from a very definite query as to how many tons of coal each province in Canada burned fifty years ago, and how many it consumed the last winter, also the cost of both, to a request for a paper on the latest "young intellectual." Some one asked a librarian the other day for information as to the origin of the word "flapper," remarking that it was supposed to have been discovered by H. L. Mencken, and in the Century Dictionary is defined as "a young girl, also a fledgeling wild duck." There is little reason to doubt that it came into use in this way in England. A great many English colloquial expressions and words are derived from out-of-door life and objects.

The Oxford English Dictionary goes further back than Farmer and Henley and quotes Gilbert White's "Natural History of Selborne" as follows: "I saw many young teal, some of which were flappers or young wild ducks. That was in 1778. Maria Edgeworth in one of her tales 'The Lightship' (1809). The fullest and most significant definition is in the Century Dictionary, 'a young bird when first trying its wings; especially a young wild duck which cannot fly but flaps along on the water.'"

So if we use the term "flapper" we are really being very old-fashioned instead of very up-to-date.

CONGRATULATES MCGILL.

(La Patrie.)

"The authorities of McGill University are to be congratulated on the care and attention they give to the spread of knowledge of French amongst students. The French course more and more popular, and the results achieved are very satisfactory. The utility of these summer schools increases according to the extent to which the ethical elements which surround us realize the necessity for a perfect knowledge of the two languages. The day will come, no doubt, when our French universities will add to their programme a special summer course in English in order that those of our own people who wish to perfect themselves in that language may do so. We believe there are many young people who would at once inscribe their names for such a course if opportunity offered."

TRIED, AND FOUND WANTING.

(La Canada.)

"The province of Ontario has given a Farmers' Government a fair trial, and it was the farmers themselves who at the end of four years, drove this Government from power. Class parties are an evil that it is well to suppress. It is, indeed, creditable to the Ontario farmers that they recognized this fact, and acted accordingly."

TO TRY ESKIMOS

(London Sunday Times.)

Coming to the lighter side of Parliament, there has been a comedy of hats. On Thursday a joyous spectacle was presented by Capt. Arthur Evans, the young National Liberal, member for East Leicester, who appeared in the House in a dove-grey hat, lavender trousers, grey waistcoat, and black jacket.

He was a pretty sight, and the House, overwhelmed by the dullness of business, greeted the hint of summer with a sympathetic cheer. He appeared to be embarrassed, for he fidgeted nervously, and then discarded the hat. Lt-Commander Kenworthy was so attracted by his chaste appearance that he carefully examined it, and passed it to David Kirkwood, whose expression of disgust was amusing to behold. He spurned it without an incoherent remark about the sizes of hats and heads, and then Frank Gray, the member for Oxford University, caught sight of it, and could not resist its fascination. He examined it with loving care and then tried it on. This was too much for the Baby of the House of Commons, who recovered his hat and conveyed it to a place of safety.

The other hat was that of Lady Astor. Having dispensed with her chapeau, she appeared in a new chemise, which everyone suggested was in itself a tribute to the new lady member. Irritation is the sincerest form of flattery, and certainly Mrs. Philipson has reason to congratulate herself upon the compliment paid her.

VANISHED SOFS OF YESTERDAY

(Ottawa Journal.)

Most of us have a sentimental nerve somewhere in our system, and no doubt it is that nerve that vibrates so insistently to the catchy melody of songs we knew and sang in our youth. They may not have much value either as literature or music, but they get us every time with their crowded associations of other days, when the heart was younger and the burden of life set very lightly on our shoulders.

And even though our judgment is clouded by sentimental associations, it is not so certain that these old songs, with their simple appeal to simple human emotions, are without value for their own sake. Professor Phelps, a recognized authority on all things literary, has had the courage to confess his affection for Johnny Weaver's verses, and says that in his opinion the "Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum" by Wallace Irwin and "Cassy at the Bat" by Somebody-or-other, are "representative and permanent specimens of American Literature."

This is encouraging news to those of us who have had a sneaking affection for the same kind of literature, but had not the moral courage to confess it, knowing the expression of surprise would fill across the countenances of some of our friends.

Some one has even had the courage to suggest that some day the English-speaking race would produce a Dvorak who would do for the popular music of England or America what that famous Bohemian composer did for those of his native land.

With this aim in view, many people might have gone to their graves under the belief that P. R. would cure the ills that municipalities acquire or inherit.

BRITISH M. P.'s HATS.

(London Sunday Times.)

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VANCOUVER AND P. R.

(Edmonton Journal.)

Up to the present testimony of those who have tried proportional representation has been overwhelmingly favorable to the system. But there have to be exceptions to every rule, even though they are sometimes a trifle late in manifesting themselves. Vancouver, which has had P. R. during its last three civic elections, decided on Saturday to abolish it.

The ratemakers were in a "down-with-everything" mood. They defected at the same time a number of bylaws, the passing of which the city council considered essential, and that body threatens to resign as a consequence of the vote. The Province, in commenting on the decision with regard to P. R., says:

"The citizens have not seen that the system makes any particular change in the character of the representation. It has given the city not only the same class of alderman and mayor, but has largely retained the same men. If we go back to ward representation, we shall probably obtain much the same type of representation and probably several of the same men again."

Vancouver has gained one thing by the experience of proportional representation. It has been quite instructive to see that in the many years since the belief that P. R. would cure the ills that municipalities acquire or inherit.

Practical Pointers Concerning Wireless in All Its Branches.

Care of Tubes.

An auditor should not take the place of electric lights for illumination. Burn them as low as possible, still getting good results.

A Suggestion.

Attach a pulley to the top of the pole when erecting an aerial. In this way it will be easy to lower the aerial when an inspection is to be made.

Underground Aerial vs. Static.

An underground aerial is recommended to eliminate static. It should be about 70 feet long, of well-insulated wire, and buried about one inch deep.

Placement of Aerial.

When planning to erect an aerial be sure to estimate the distance to the nearest electric light or power wire, and figure as closely as possible whether any break in the aerial during a storm would lead to the high current to the house, and if so, how to avoid it.

Wave Lengths.

The wave-length possibilities of a receiving set do not depend upon the circuit employed, but rather upon the number of turns of wire in the primary inductance coil. By using an all-wave coupler, an operator is able to tune to the commercial wave-lengths. A primary coil of about 100 turns will probably be sufficient to tune a set to the wave-lengths used by radio-phone broadcasting stations.

Concerning Batteries.

The "A" battery may be wet or dry, storage or primary cell—anything that will generate a high voltage for the tube used in receiving set, so long as it is quiet in operation. From an economical standpoint, a storage battery is best. It is quiet, may be had in large capacity so that it will provide current for a long time without recharging, and has a reasonably constant voltage until near its discharge point. A storage battery is best because the current taken by the tube (voltage) is considerable, and the set is usually used for many hours at one time.

PORTUGAL CLOSES GAMBLING HALLS

Libson, June 10.—(A. P. by mail.)—All public gambling halls in Portugal have been ordered closed, and a wave of indignation has swept the larger cities as a result. Several newspapers have taken up the protest, saying that where gambling formerly was supervised and allowed to yield an income to the treasury, it has now been driven to cover, and is flourishing as never before.

One newspaper alleges that loaded dice, marked cards and other trick devices have been substituted for equipment which, under the gambling regulations, was inspected by the police, and that the public has sustained tremendous losses as a result.

PRESERVING TIME IS HERE

Have a look at your Preserving Kettle. It may have seen its best days; and a nice new clean one of Aluminum or Enamelware will ensure much better results, especially when it comes to flavor. Other things you use for Preserving and Canning may also need replenishing. A visit to our displays will help you supply these requirements to your best advantage, for we offer you only the best and most improved.

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It will be a privilege and pleasure to show them to you.

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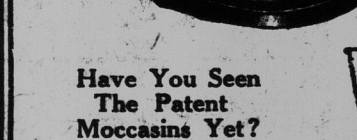
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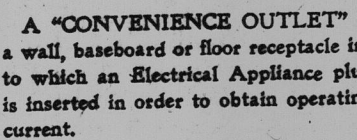
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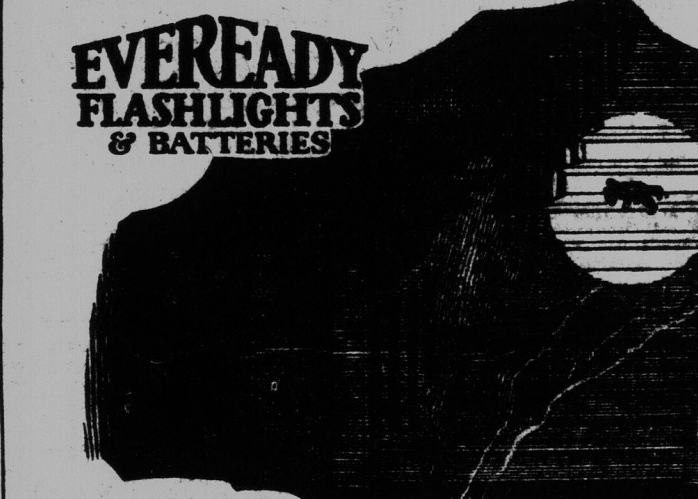
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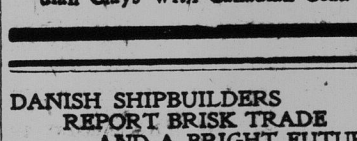
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DANISH SHIPBUILDERS REPORT BRISK TRADE AND A BRIGHT FUTURE

Copenhagen, June 17.—(Associated Press by mail.)—Danish shipbuilding yards seem to have safely weathered the post-war trade depression and are entering upon a period of comparative prosperity, says the Scandinavian Shipping-Gazette.

The yards have come through the crisis very well, principally owing to the consolidation policy which has been followed. With the placing of new orders, the yards are able to work more of less independently again. They are all busy, and a few of them are booked up. Unemployment has benefited accordingly.

The yard workers, earlier in the year, voluntarily agreed to reductions in wages in order to make it possible for the yard shipbuilders to bid low.

GIANT BRITISH SEAPLANE

London.—(By Mail.)—Successful test flights, during which a speed of 100 knots (about 116 miles an hour) was attained, have been made at Cowes this week with a huge Vickers Valentia seaplane for the Air Ministry, says the London Daily Mail.

Its weight when loaded is 18,500 pounds, it has a 18-foot wing span, a hull 17½-foot long, and a 8½-foot tail, and carries nearly two tons of petrol. It is fitted with two Rolls Royce Condor engines of 1,800 horse power, driving twin propellers. Captain S. Cockrell was the pilot.

What is claimed to be the smallest seaplane in the world is undergoing tests, writes an air correspondent. Wings included, it can be placed in a good sized room. Of biplane construction, it has an 18-foot wing span, a hull 17½-foot long, and a 8½-foot tail, and carries nearly two tons of petrol. It is fitted with two Rolls Royce Condor engines of 1,800 horse power, driving twin propellers. Captain S. Cockrell was the pilot.

SMOKE OLD CHUM TOBACCO

Libson, June 10.—(A. P. by mail.)—All public gambling halls in Portugal have been ordered closed, and a wave of indignation has swept the larger cities as a result. Several newspapers have taken up the protest, saying that where gambling formerly was supervised and allowed to yield an income to the treasury, it has now been driven to cover, and is flourishing as never before.

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