

THE EVENING TIMES-STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1923

The Evening Times-Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 26, 1923

The St. John Evening Times is printed at 27 and 29 Canterbury street, every evening (Sunday excepted) by the New Brunswick Publishing Co., Ltd., J. D. McKenna, President.
Telephone—Private exchange connecting all departments, Main 2417.
The Times has the largest circulation of any paper in the Maritime Provinces.
Special Advertising Representatives—NEW YORK, Frank R. Northrup, 350 Madison Ave.—CHICAGO, E. J. Power, Manager, Association Bldg.
The Audit Bureau of Circulation audits the circulation of The Evening Times.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S EXAMPLE.

The Province of New Brunswick may learn something from the State of New Hampshire. We complain that our province does not show sufficiently rapid growth. New Hampshire has the same complaint, and has set itself to work to bring about a change for the better. It is going after more and better farming, more industries and other factors in prosperity and growth. The awakening has attracted attention, and a series of articles in the Boston Herald is telling the story. The state has a population of 450,000, but it has suffered not only by the drift from the country to its own cities but to other states. The increase in population between 1910 and 1920 was only 12,511, or about three per cent. As a result of this very depressing revelation, the writer in the Herald says:—
"Men whose interests were wrapped up in the future of the state began to take alarm, and out of their frantic efforts to do something has grown the movement which has since taken definite shape, and which now, after three years, is beginning to show results."
The investigators first began to look into the agricultural situation, since New Hampshire is well suited for farming operations. The census figures for 1920 showed a decrease in improved farm-land of 227,000 acres, or nearly 25 per cent in ten years; and this was less discouraging than the showing in some pre-war decades. It was found, in looking carefully into the whole matter that Mr. Andrew B. Felker, Commissioner for Agriculture, had begun in 1918 a campaign for improvement; but he was a Democrat, and he failed to get sympathetic co-operation; for, says the Herald writer, "New Hampshire is cursed with more politics to the square inch than any of its neighbors." A new champion appeared in 1920, however, and he has been getting results. The story is so interesting enough to print in full, as follows:—
"The first man to take off his coat and get to work in 1920 happened to be a Republican, Maj. Frank Knox of Manchester, editor and publisher of the state's largest newspaper. There are some men in the state today who are unsparing in their praise for what Knox has done, and who are convinced that he was not actuated by a selfish motive. There are others, whom Knox's aggressive editorial policy has offended, who have never lost a chance to ask what political office he was going to seek as a reward for what he had done. To an impartial observer it appears as if Knox's activity was a combination of selfishness and unselfishness. He had invested the savings of a lifetime and a dozen years of hard work into building up his newspaper properties. Their future depended on the success of the state which they served. Knox was a good enough business man to realize that a decadent New Hampshire would inevitably mean a decadent Manchester Union, and to this extent at least there was selfishness in what he did. On the other hand, Knox is a fairly natural sort of human being, of the type we have pleased to call red-blooded, and he had been up and down the state enough to work up a sympathy for the farmer who was fighting a losing game. He had often enjoyed the thrill which comes from writing an editorial which set the whole state talking, and his sporting blood wondered if there were not a thrill of the same sort in performing an unselfish task for a fellow man. Half a dozen years before, Knox would probably have written a few editorials, made a few speeches and then sat back to await results. But he had been through the war, as a major of artillery. He was fed up on speeches. While in Europe he had heard of the tremendous prosperity which the little nation of Denmark had attained by scientific methods, so he packed a bag, hopped aboard a transatlantic liner, and went to Denmark to get ideas. He brought back with him the experience of that country, which a half century before had faced ruin because it was wasting itself raising the wrong crops, but which had set out to make itself the greatest dairy nation in the world, and had succeeded beyond the wildest dreams of its citizens. He brought back also the Danish scheme of co-operative marketing, originally borrowed from our own Wisconsin, but developed there to an unparalleled efficiency. Out of the trip came a co-operative marketing movement in New Hampshire."
In the meantime Commissioner Felker, noting that at the peak of wartime prices the farmer was paying a tax of \$15 to \$20 per ton on his grain to middlemen, organized Farmers' Exchanges in seven of the largest counties in the state, through which the man who needs seed or machinery gets it at rock-bottom prices. These two agencies, co-operative marketing and Farmers' Exchanges, have brought about an agricultural revival.
The leaders in the movement realized, however, that they must not only have remedies but men and women on whom to apply them. Sons and daughters of New Hampshire are scattered

all over the other states. They or the descendants of those who have passed away are being urged to return. Not only so, but—
"They are trying also, in dozens of different ways, to keep New Hampshire boys in the state. The educational system of the state has been reorganized to that end. The state college at Durham now realizes that inculcating the ideas of scientific farming into the minds of the young is only half the problem. The other is in seeing that they use their knowledge on New Hampshire farms."
The latest movement is the decision at a recent conference to undertake an agricultural survey of the entire state. Reference will be made in later articles to other efforts being put forth in New Hampshire, but in this matter of improved agriculture there should be an inspiration for the people of New Brunswick. If our farmers farm for quality of product they will surely find a market. Quality is of supreme importance, and the farmers of this province are not inferior in intelligence to those of any other country. Dairy Commissioner Riddick, for example, has issued a bulletin on the dairy industry, showing advantages Canada possesses over Australia and New Zealand. Why not make the most of them? Hon. Mr. Motherwell declares this province to be admirably suited to dairying, and we know it ourselves. Why not learn a lesson from Denmark?

President Cosgrave warns the people of the Irish Free State that labor troubles will be ruinous to Ireland's prosperity, and he calls upon them to be content with fewer luxuries until times mend. At the same time he offers the good offices of the Government to employers and workers in the settlement of their differences. In Mr. Cosgrave the Free State has an eminently sane and capable leader, and the people will do well to heed his admonitions, for there is hard work ahead, even under the most favorable conditions.

Toronto Globe.—When will the dazzling headlights carried by motor cars be strictly regulated according to laws provided for that purpose? Accidents keep recurring through abuse of this danger. A satisfactory device is available whereby the rays of light can be deprived of their blinding qualities, would motorists but pay suitable heed. The removal of the dangerous nuisance will be accomplished most speedily by salutary penalties imposed on transgressors against the law.

The London, Ontario, Free Press sympathizes with the Maritime plea for the use of our winter ports for Canadian traffic. It says:—"Why should a public-owned railway, which was constructed to build up Canada, be used to develop a foreign port, even if economically there may be a small saving? If Confederation is to be held together and to realize the dream of the great statesmen who conceived the pact, then there must be national thinking and the adoption of real national policies."

The Italian forces will retire from Corfu today and the island will be restored to Greece tomorrow. The remains to be settled the question whether Italy's defiance of the League of Nations was within its right or was a violation of its own pledge as a member of the League. It will be referred to the International Court of Justice for an interpretation of the League's authority in such cases.

A Vancouver man says:—"We have so many orders for lumber on hand from Japan that British Columbia mills are working three shifts daily, and there won't be any lumber left for Canadian consumers unless they get in their orders early." This should mean less competition by British Columbia lumber in the markets of eastern Canada and the United States.

The London Times observes that the difficulties in the way of recovery of reparations has not been removed by French success in the Ruhr controversy. Germany's ability to pay must determine that matter, and the extent of that ability is as much a matter of dispute as before.

The little clique in New York that would prevent Mr. Lloyd George from entering New York because he is opposed to an Irish republic cannot have received any news of the recent Irish elections. These long distance patriots would be a joke if they were not a nuisance.

The Allied Governments have authorized the Bulgarian Government to increase its military forces to put down the revolutionary movement in that country. Prompt action now will mean less trouble later.

THE MOUNTAINS OF LIFE.

(By James G. Clark.)

There's a land far away, 'mid the stars we are told,
Where they know not the sorrows of time,
Where the pure waters wander through
ways of gold.
And life is a treasure sublime:—
'Tis the land of our God, 'tis the home
of the soul.
Where the ages of splendor eternally
roll.
Where the way-weary traveler reaches
his goal.
On the evergreen Mountain of Life.
Our gaze cannot soar to that beautiful
land,
But our visions have told of its bliss.
And our souls by the gales of its
gardens are fanned.
When we faint in the desert of this;
And we sometimes have longed for its
hazy repose,
When our spirits were torn with temptations
and woes,
And we've drunk from the tide of the
river that flows
From the evergreen Mountains of Life.

Oh, the stars never tread the blue
heaven at night.
But we think where the ransomed
have trod;
And the day never smiles from the
palace of light.
But we feel the bright smile of our
God!
We are travelling homeward through
changes and gloom,
To a kingdom where treasures unceasingly
bloom.
And our guide is the glory that shines
through the tomb,
From the evergreen Mountains of Life.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Some Drivers.
"Are you a good driver?"
"Motor, golf, charity, pile, or slave?"

This Looks Serious.
Judge:—"What's this man charged
with, officer?"
Cop:—"Careless walkin', yer honor.
He bumped into a truck and bent both
fenders and the radiator."

The Symptoms.
Husband (after first round of the
holiday).—"Absolutely putrid course.
Wished we'd never come to this rotten
hole."

Wife:—"How many did you lose by,
dear?"

It Worked.
Willis:—"You know that excuse you
told me is spring on the boss when I
was late this morning?"
Gillis:—"Yes. I said it was a sure-
fire excuse. Wasn't it?"
Willis:—"It was. He sure fired me."

Curbing Their Eloquence.
First Lawyer—"Your Honor, unfortunately, I am opposed by an unmitigated scoundrel."
Second Lawyer—"My learned friend is sharply!"
Judge (sharply)—"The counsel will kindly confine their remarks to such matters as are in dispute."

KING CORN ON THE THORNE.

(Philadelphia Inquirer.)

In the distracting news from the Old World, an item of good news at home has been overlooked. The Japanese earthquake, the Ruhr puzzle, the Greco-Italian flame, the disappearing mark monopolize the first page of newspapers. But in reality they cannot eclipse the ripened bumper crop in the United States.

A yield of more than three billion bushels has matured and is rapidly getting into the shock. The Agricultural Department predicts the second largest corn crop ever produced. At present prices that represents a money value of about two and a quarter billion dollars.

Wheat is now cheap and corn dear, although American wheat this year fell far below a banner record. But there is a reason for this disparity in relative price.
Corn means beef and pork and chicken and eggs, and to some extent milk and butter. Wheat means bread alone. Of bread the world has now a full supply, for the things which corn produces there is a great demand. American wheat has a terrific competitor in Canada, but American corn stands supreme and alone.

This stupendous harvest of corn will be a boon to millions of our farmers and it will, as indicated above, be a factor on every dinner table in the land. Measured in dollars, corn is by far the most valuable crop grown in any country on earth.
These long rows of corn shocks, like tented soldiers on tens of thousands of fields, are actually, as in appearance, our country's defenders against famine and food scarcity. Long live King Corn!

MONTREAL GAZETTE FAVORS CONVENTION.

(Montreal Gazette.)

The best argument for holding a National Conservative Convention is the need of infusing vigor into the party. Strangely enough, it is a critical juncture in public affairs interest in politics seems to have waned, and the indifference is most marked on the part of men who ordinarily support the Conservative party. In Ontario alone is the old party flag held aloft and borne with pride in the van of the conflict. Elsewhere apathy prevails, and until the partisans are aroused confidence in success, which is half the battle, will be wanting. It is contended by those who disapprove of the proposal that a Conservative convention would be subject to the weaknesses shown by those of the Liberal party. Men of fads and doctrinal theories, it is said, would undoubtedly be found in its membership. They would press their ideas on their fellow delegates, the majority of whom would be without parliamentary experience and would lack the power of quickly seeing the dangers of a speciously presented policy or the probable consequences its adoption would involve. There is a conflict between the innovators who would run after every new thing and the staid men who would feel the responsibility of their course and would condemn what they did not approve. The end would be division or the promulgation of a platform which would seek to reconcile conflicting views and represent the real opinions of no one.

It certainly cannot be claimed that the Conservative parliamentary party has displayed singular sagacity and adroitness in the management of its affairs. The selection by it of a new appeal was surely unnecessary, and the attempt to bring into the fold men of all views by dubbing the party National Liberal and Conservative became the subject of decision. It is true the Conservative party needs no convention to frame its principles, which have been handed down by the Fathers of Confederation and which have cemented the structure of our national life. But harm cannot come from their formal reiteration; nor from a failure to deter action. A party that hesitates to assemble its adherents, to proclaim its policy, and to organize its forces complete its policy, is a party that is already in decay. Before the next appeal is made to the electorate the Conservatives might do worse than gather followers from all parts of Canada to prepare for the fray.

HONOR TO BRITAIN'S NAVY.

To the Editor of the Evening Times:—The New Brunswick Division of the Navy League of Canada would take this opportunity of expressing its appreciation of the great honor that Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour has bestowed upon this section of Canada by visiting the port of St. John with his flagship, the "Cape Town," and of the opportunity that this visit will afford our citizens—particularly our new and younger citizens—of inspecting this representative ship of the British Navy, and of displaying their loyalty to its flag, also their appreciation of the glorious achievements of Britain's warships during the years that are past.

St. John is one of the most important ports of the British Empire. It is so close to the Motherland that in the past representatives of the British sovereigns have used it as a stepping stone to Canada. While it was able to render some assistance during the late war to the Motherland, it will be forever under a debt of gratitude to Britain's navy for the protection that it extended to the port during the late war. Without that protection, this and other parts of the Maritime Provinces would undoubtedly have been destroyed by the enemy. As we have needed that protection in the past, so throughout ages to come we will further need it, therefore the Navy League will impress upon Canadians everywhere the necessity not only of displaying a close and sympathetic interest in the British navy, but of striving to strengthen our connections with the Empire, so that our ports may be utilized to the fullest extent in the handling of British commerce, and our Dominion may grow in strength.

The Netherlands Statistics.
In the Netherlands, for instance, without capital punishment, there were, during the period from 1910 to 1921, only from one-sixth to one-tenth as many homicides, for every 100,000 of population, as in the United States. A letter from Gov. Pinchot of Pennsylvania declares:—"When the citizens of a commonwealth are educated to the point of believing that a criminal needs scientific treatment at the hands of a penologist, when a state is provided with penal and correctional institutions adequate as to size, equipment and personnel; when convicts without being 'coddled,' are so trained that they return to their communities better citizens for having been incarcerated; when a state has taken such forward steps in penal reform, no appreciable opposition to the abolition of capital punishment will be manifest."

Opposition to capital punishment and support of educational rather than repressive measures is found in most of the replies which Major Lawes received from the governors. "The final and complete abolition of capital punishment," he declared, "awaits the awakening of public interest to the real facts in the situation. When the public is awakened there will be no doubt of the result."

The Navy League further appreciates the fact that during the stay of the flagship in port it will be open for public visitation on the afternoons of the days it is here. This will afford a chance to our boys and girls to go on board and make themselves acquainted with the splendid naval representative. The Navy League would also extend its hearty thanks to the Mayor and City Council, to the press, to the New Brunswick Power Company, to the manager of the several theatres within the city and to such other organizations as have co-operated with the Seaman's Institute and the Navy League in trying to add to the comfort and pleasure of the naval sailors who are visitors to the port.

Sincerely yours,
R. B. ARMSTRONG,
President, N. B. Division Navy League.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT CALLED FUTILE AS CRIME DETERRENT.

Comparative Statistics Prove Extreme Penalty Bad Policy—Sing Sing Warden Opposes "Death Sentence."

Capital punishment, in the opinion of experts at the Congress of the American Prison Association, may relieve society of the somewhat difficult though not impossible task of remaking its criminals; but it is futile as a means for preventing crime. Statistics and experience, not sentiment, are behind this opinion. Dr. Amos O. Squire of Sing Sing prison, who for twenty years had had to do with the carrying out of the penalties, declared yesterday:—
"When one realizes that in the United States in 1922, with a population of about 110,000,000 persons, there were approximately 9,500 homicides and but 114 executions, whereas in Great Britain and Wales, with approximately 40,000,000 people, there were 63 murders, we cannot help but feel that capital punishment has not been the deterrent factor that its advocates hoped it would be."

The most recent, comprehensive study of the problem of capital punishment has just been completed by Major Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing, and a very active opponent of capital punishment. The results of his long and exhaustive investigation have been placed at the disposal of The Christian Science Monitor. In addition to the compilation of data Major Lawes has been in communication with the governors of states where capital punishment has been abolished.

Extreme Penalty No Deterrent.
His conclusion is "that the combined weight of the evidence of all these independent groups of statistical data, each corroborating the other, is so strong that the thinking person is bound to conclude that the death penalty has no apparent effect as a deterrent."

Further, he declares, that in states where capital punishment has been abolished "there appears to be little public sentiment in favor of its return to the death penalty, according to the opinions expressed by the governors. Much of the sentiment against the abolition of capital punishment in the states which still retain it, I believe, is due to the fact that the public has not been awakened to the real facts. Most men give little thought to the problem and dismiss it with the hasty conclusion that only with legalised murder by the state can illegal murder by the individual be checked."

Major Lawes prepared tables for the various sectional state divisions, and it was found that the combined average rates of homicides in abolition states was lower than in capital punishment states. Then, turning to other countries, Major Lawes, in correspondence with American consular representatives, discovered that homicides were less frequent in states where capital punishment had been abolished.

The Netherlands Statistics.
In the Netherlands, for instance, without capital punishment, there were, during the period from 1910 to 1921, only from one-sixth to one-tenth as many homicides, for every 100,000 of population, as in the United States. A letter from Gov. Pinchot of Pennsylvania declares:—"When the citizens of a commonwealth are educated to the point of believing that a criminal needs scientific treatment at the hands of a penologist, when a state is provided with penal and correctional institutions adequate as to size, equipment and personnel; when convicts without being 'coddled,' are so trained that they return to their communities better citizens for having been incarcerated; when a state has taken such forward steps in penal reform, no appreciable opposition to the abolition of capital punishment will be manifest."

Opposition to capital punishment and support of educational rather than repressive measures is found in most of the replies which Major Lawes received from the governors. "The final and complete abolition of capital punishment," he declared, "awaits the awakening of public interest to the real facts in the situation. When the public is awakened there will be no doubt of the result."

C. N. R. TIME CHANGES EFFECTIVE SEPT. 30TH.

Weekly During Winter Seasons.

Time changes on C. N. R. lines effective Sept. 30, affect some of the trains in and out of St. John. The night trains between St. John and Halifax, No. 9 and No. 10, will run tri-weekly, No. 10 leaving at 10 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and No. 9 arriving at 6:05 a.m. on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.

Suburban train No. 191 will bring in the morning suburbanites from Hampton, leaving there at 6:45 a.m., and arriving in St. John at 7:45 a.m. Trains Nos. 19 and 20 will operate between St. John and Springhill Jct. There is no change in the arrival time of No. 19, but No. 20 will leave at 6:15 p.m. The parlor car will be carried only between St. John and Moncton. No. 20 will do the suburban work between Hampton and St. John and Suburban No. 194 will be cancelled. The usual connection at Moncton with the Maritime Express will be made.

Train No. 17 arriving in St. John at 9 p.m. will do suburban work between Hampton and St. John. Suburban No. 193 is cancelled. The evening suburban No. 186 will leave St. John at 10:30 p.m. and arrive Hampton at 11:30 p.m. No. 10 train will not do suburban work.

Train No. 14 for Moncton will leave at 1:40 p.m. instead of 1:00 p.m. This train connects at Moncton with No. 4 Ocean Limited for Halifax, and P. E. I. connections are made as usual at Sackville.

There are no changes in the Valley Railway service.

10-2

TAKE PRECAUTIONS AGAINST BURGLARS.

Sackville, Sask., Sept. 25.—To guard against recurrence of the huge loss

Corns
Just Say
Blue-jay

The simplest way to end a corn is Blue-jay. Stops the pain instantly. Then the corn loosens and comes out. Made in clear liquid and in thin plasters. The action is the same.

At your druggist

for Rejuvenating the Complexion

There is nothing more beautiful than the beauty of perfect health—and no surer or less expensive way to its attainment than by the daily use of ENO'S "Fruit Salt." It purifies the blood, regulates the digestive functions, and cleanses the system with gentle yet persistent thoroughness, veritably washing out undesirable waste matter which goes to make a "bad complexion." Ask your druggist for a bottle of

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

Sole Representatives for North America:
SARGENT & SONS, LTD.,
10-12 MCCABE ST.,
TORONTO

suffered by farmers through a series of burglaries last fall, safes in the stores and elevators at Mennon, Sask., have been emptied of their contents and farmers are now obliged to cash all grain checks at the bank. Mennon farmers are threshing big crops. Had wheat been \$1 a bushel many contend they would have been able to discharge all their financial obligations this fall.

The Uninsured Car

Is a Liability to the owner. We can change it to an Asset at slight cost.

C. E. L. JARVIS & SON,
74 Prince William Street

If Winter Comes

And catches you unprepared, it will be, to say the least, uncomfortable. Why not prepare at once with one of our many different styles of heaters; or better still—
A CALORIC PIPELESS FURNACE.

PHILIP GRANNAN, Ltd.
568 Main Street, Phone Main 365

SATINS

and Some Beauties at That!

We have just received a shipment of Satin Pumps which includes, by the way, six different styles of heels. It should be a very easy matter to suit any taste, no matter how fastidious.
All the newest toes and patterns with heels from the real low to the full Louis.

We also have a truly wonderful selection of rhinestone buckles and ornaments to be worn with them. One's shoes changes its personality as often as its owner possesses buckles.

WIEZELBROS
SUPERIOR FOOTWEAR

You Need NEW SHOES

Well Cooked Meals at Lower Cost

Meat, poultry, bread and cake cooked to perfection, with a low-priced range and substantial saving in fuel, is the experience of hundreds of delighted housewives who use the

ENTERPRISE ROYAL GRAND
—the best of the Enterprise cast range line. Handsome appearance, convenience in operation, and of good old-fashioned quality that lasts and serves through the long years. You'll like the Enterprise Royal Grand. Come in and see it.

EMERSON & FISHER, LIMITED

Crystal Healing

What can compare, among drugless aids to handicapped humanity, with the crystal lenses that can be cut to such a fineness and special strength as to bring the vision of four persons out of the average five up to normal perfection—correcting the many ills of simple sight strain!

For four out of every five alive.

W. G. Stears
Paradise Block
Main 753—Upstairs

FOLEY'S PREPARED FIRECLAY FOR LINING YOUR OWN STOVE.

PLAN TO LIVE THE ELECTRIC WAY

When you plan to live the electric way you plan to have plenty electric fixtures in their right places, many outlets at convenient points, an electric washer, a toaster, a cleaner—in fact, to have enough electric appliances and fixtures to take the ink out of work.

"Electrically at your service."

The Webb Electric Co.
Phone M. 2152 • 91 Gormley St.

GOLDEN ROD

BRIGHT CHEWING TOBACCO

Sealed Tins Insure its Freshness

10¢ a fig