

THE EVENING TIMES-STAR, ST. JOHN, N.B., FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1924

## The Evening Times-Star

The Evening Times-Star is printed at 23-27 Canterbury Street, every evening (Sunday excepted) by New Brunswick Publishing Co., Ltd., D. McKenna, President.  
Telephone—Private branch exchange connecting all departments. Main 2417.  
Subscription Price—By mail per year, in Canada, \$5.00; United States, \$6.00; by carrier per year, \$4.00.  
The Evening Times-Star has the largest circulation of any evening paper in the Maritime Provinces.  
Advertising Representatives—New York, Frank R. Northrup, 350 Madison Ave., Chicago, E. J. Power, 15 South La Salle Street.  
The Audit Bureau of Circulations audits the circulation of The Evening Times-Star.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 18, 1924

### AN UNPLEASANT INCIDENT

A difference of opinion seems to have developed between the Government in London and the Government in Ottawa regarding Canadian representation at the Allied Conference. Senator Belcourt is in London with authority to sit as a representative of Canada at the conference board. France objects to such representation by the British Dominions, and the British Government appears to lean towards the French view, believing that course to be in the interests of harmony in the conference. Canada is standing on her own feet, and she maintains that the Versailles precedent establishes her position, but whether she and the other Dominions should give way in this matter is perhaps debatable. Canada is interested in the question of reparations, and for that reason could fairly claim the right to a share in the deliberations. It would appear from some remarks made by Premier MacKenzie King in the House of Commons yesterday morning that he is not quite satisfied with the manner in which the British Government has conducted correspondence with his Government regarding this matter. It is an unpleasant incident, and every Canadian will hope that a way out may be found that will not be unsatisfactory either to the Home Government or to the Dominions. It would be most unfortunate if the London Conference should break down, but it would also be very unfortunate if perfect harmony between the different parts of the Empire should be sacrificed, even to meet the views of Premier Herriot and the French nation.

### MENTALITY AND CRIME

Police Magistrate Hopewell of Ottawa says that fifty per cent. of the offences dealt with in the Police Court of that city last year could be accounted for by the abnormal or subnormal condition of the perpetrator. He protested against short jail terms for criminals whose mental condition is away below normal, and would have them placed in institutions for an indefinite period, where they would receive treatment suitable to their mental condition. In the course of a recent address Magistrate Hopewell cited twenty-eight cases of which records had been kept and the mental condition of the individuals examined. In practically all of them the offenders had the mentality of a child. Sentence is now able to gauge mental condition with a fair degree of accuracy, and where it is found that a person arrested is subnormal the Ottawa official declares the jail is no place for the offender. The experience of all courts confirms that of Magistrate Hopewell. To bring about better conditions, however, we must begin before the subnormal individual has become a criminal or an offender against the law. The work must begin with the child. Those found to be subnormal should be given treatment and training suited to their mentality, and where necessary they must be cared for in institutions. Where that is done, and done thoroughly, these unfortunate will not be a menace to society as a result of criminal tendencies, nor will they propagate their kind. Proper care of the subnormal who are no longer children is necessary, but more important still is the care of children who are not yet criminals, but who in very many cases will become subnormal if not properly treated in their childhood.

The railways are now making preparation for the movement of harvesters from the East to the West to aid in gathering the 1924 crop. The movement will not begin for several weeks, but it is necessary to have arrangements made; and a conference of representatives of the railways and the governments is to be held this week. While as large a crop as that of last year is not anticipated, and while a considerable number of immigrants have settled in the West this year, a large number of whom should be available in handling the crop, it is nevertheless expected that a considerable number of men from the Eastern Provinces will be required. The undesirable feature of this movement is that of those who go West a considerable number remain there; but this should have the effect of stimulating our people to make their own provinces so prosperous that even the adventurous souls who may go West for a season would desire to return.

The Government of Victoria, Australia, has been defeated, and it is anticipated that a Labor Ministry will assume office. The fear of representatives of Labor as heads of government has been largely removed by the experience not only of some of the smaller members of the British Commonwealth, but of Great Britain itself. It is found that responsibility tempers the ardor of the representatives of Labor for very drastic changes, and that they have no disposition to go to extremes in radical legislation. Just

how far this movement may affect the countries where Labor is still greatly in the minority as a political entity it would be useless to speculate; but that political sentiment is changing in regard to historic old parties is no longer a matter of doubt.

The absentee vote in British Columbia has done much more for the Liberal Party than was expected. It was noted yesterday that it had changed the vote in Fort George and North Vancouver, and today comes the news that McKenzie has gone Liberal and that Vancouver has elected Mrs. Ralph Smith over General McCrae. This gives the Liberals a clear majority, although a small one, and they will be able to carry on the government with much less difficulty than was anticipated when the first returns came to hand. It is still undecided whether ex-Premier Oliver will accept a seat and continue to lead the Government. The situation now is that the leaders of all three parties, Liberal, Conservative and Provincial, have been defeated.

The count of the votes cast in the South African elections shows that while the Smuts Government was defeated it received half of the votes cast. General Smuts regards this as proof that at least half of the South African Union still stands behind the South African Party, and he adds that the party polled over thirteen thousand more votes than in 1921. These figures will strengthen the view that the Hertzog Government will not have anything to do with an agitation for secession.

There was some fear in Ontario, as a result of the very heavy expenditure by the Farmer-Government, causing a considerable deficit, that it might be necessary to have recourse to new taxation. It is now announced, however, that a vigorous application of the pruning knife to the expenditures will make it possible to get along without seeking new sources of revenue. Ontario appears to have paid well for its experiment with the Farmer Government.

There is evidently room for much improvement in the trade of Canada. The total trade of the country for the three months ending June 30 showed a decrease of \$21,000,000, compared with the corresponding period last year. The exports showed an increase of nearly \$17,000,000, but this was more than offset by a decrease of over \$38,000,000 in imports. No substantial improvement need be looked for until the size of the western crops is known.

Eamon de Valera and Austin Stack have been released from prison. If they are wise they will not resume their activities as agitators against the Government in Ireland. The particular business of all the people of Ireland at the present time should be to bring about such economic conditions as will make for greater prosperity, and agitation in favor of an impossible republic is not one of them.

William Maynes of St. John will represent this city and Canada in the Tallanann Games in Ireland in August. These games are a revival of sports which lapsed seven hundred years ago, and which the people of the Free State are now renewing with enthusiasm. The St. John young man may be relied on to give a good account of himself.

Two murders within a week is a most unusual record for Halifax, and the citizens may well be startled at this outbreak of crime. There will be no difficulty, however, in fixing responsibility for the murders. St. John has been much less fortunate in this respect as it has at least five unsolved murder problems on the record.

To be confident that the Admiral Beatty Hotel would be erected, after having seen the old Dufferin Hotel torn down, and then to be told that there is grave danger of the failure of the project because of a lack of sufficient financial support, is certainly a very depressing experience. Perhaps, however, the drive that is now on will save the situation.

The announcement that the Home for Incurables received bequests last year amounting to more than \$14,000 must gratify every citizen, because this institution meets a want in the community which for the sake of those suffering from incurable disease ought to be met.

DeValera is said to be planning to celebrate his release from prison by plunging into Irish politics. Evidently the rebel leader has no liking for the smooth road.

### Press Comment

#### REMINDING US.

(London Evening Standard.)

The difficulties of a common foreign policy for the empire are no doubt numerous, and while we need to be reminded of the fact that the empire is a world power rather than a European power, the dominions must also not forget that stern geographical facts make the centre of the empire vitally interested in the vicissitudes of Europe, which, for some generations to come, may still be the decisive field of world politics.

#### CAILLAUX'S RETURN.

(New York Herald-Tribune.)

The last French election may have been properly interpreted as a mandate for the political rehabilitation of Joseph Caillaux, since it brought into power the party which he used to lead and which looked to him, even in his eclipse, for direction. Premier Herriot was committed to the renewal of Caillaux's disabilities. Unlike Caillaux, most of the Radical Socialists and United Socialists went wholeheartedly into the war. Now that it is over and the French electorate has apparently focused its attention more closely on domestic issues, they think it safe to treat Caillaux's conviction for defeatist activities as a rebuke administered by his personal and political enemies.

Caillaux opposed the war chiefly because he had long deprecated France's entente with Great Britain and had favored an alternative understanding with Germany. Such an understanding would have reduced France at once to the position of a German satellite. But Caillaux was for it for reasons of his own and the Germans were grateful to him and always considered him a one French politician of real discernment.

His views did not change after Germany attacked France. He hoped an alliance for an accommodation with Berlin which would leave Great Britain and Russia in the lurch and allow France to escape with moderate penalties for defeat. He was never willing to think in terms of Allied victory. Such an attitude may not have involved treason (the French Senate held that it did not), but it was a pitiful manifestation of that pacifist and defeatist spirit which, after Clemenceau became Premier, he ruthlessly stamped out.

Caillaux is a dangerous man because of his talents and his destructive tendencies. He is a pronounced internationalist, in economic as well as in politics, and a bitter hater of the nationalism which saved France in 1918-19 and is the cornerstone of her post-war policy. He wants to break down the national economic structure in France and, as his post-war books show, he goes much further in the field of economic radicalism than Herriot has ever ventured to go.

His restoration to leadership of the Radical Socialist party would carry that party well to the Left and eliminate most of the differences between it and the United Socialists. But, on the other hand, it would outrage the moderates of the party and would tend to think of a more reprehensive indictment of the party in the next election, in the creation of a center majority bloc.

#### THE COURTS AND CRIME.

(Ottawa Journal.)

In addressing the American Bar Association at Philadelphia the other day, Casper H. Yost, editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, told his hearers that "defective justice is one of the most serious dangers to the United States life and property are less secure from criminal violence than anywhere else on the globe that is not in a state of barbarism." It would be difficult to think of a more reprehensive indictment of the justice system in this country.

Mr. Yost said much more along that line, as for examples: "Approximately 10,000 murders were committed in this country last year, 50 times as many as in the United Kingdom, while in such cities as New York, Chicago and St. Louis more crimes of violence are committed annually than in the whole of England. And this disgraceful condition is not due to a greater degree of criminality, but to the comparative immunity from punishment or correction that the criminal enjoys in this country."

"The instruments of justice and of law enforcement throughout America are manned by a preposterous system of criminal jurisdiction that gives crime every advantage over justice, and creates the disgraceful paradox that law often cannot be enforced because the law will not permit its own enforcement. Crime is disgracefully prevalent in America because the administration of justice is not sound, because, in fact, it not only punishes but encourages crime."

Nothing happens without a cause. If the American "system of criminal jurisdiction" is as defective as Mr. Yost represents it to be, it must be because it is intimately tied up with politics. Our system is effective because it is uncontaminated. It rests on an independent judiciary, the foundation of which is the permanence of the judiciary. We do not have the elective system, under which magistrates and judges are nominated by the party caucus, and are, for all practical purposes, partisan creatures. They go in and out with their party. It is not surprising, therefore, that they are hampered by this system, or that competent men, of fearless independence, are not always chosen. Judgeships rank with the spoils of office.

Having accounted in that way for the defects which Mr. Yost deplors in such strong terms, we must go further below the surface for the foundations of the situation. Only a supine and phlegmatic people could continue decade after decade to tolerate a judicial system which they know to be glaringly imperfect. At all events, that is the way the matter must always look to those who live under vastly different conditions. If the American system fails to give security to life and property, one would suppose that the instincts of self-preservation would compel reform. A democracy which cannot provide for its own safety is rather a feeble and imperfect thing.

The concrete sidewalk from the Church of Assumption to the C. P. R. tracks on Sea Street, Lancaster, has been finished by W. L. Fenton, contractor. Mr. Fenton has completed the foundations for two residences in Champlain street and one in DeMonts street.

### SUNSHINE IN ENGLAND.

When the sun shines on England it stones

For low-hung leaden skies, and rain,

And dim

Mist fogs that paint the verdure on her

And fill her gentle rivers to the brim.

When the sun shines on England shafts

Fall on far towers and hills and dark

Old trees,

And hedge-bound meadows of a green

As bright—

As bright as is the blue of tropic seas.

When the sun shines it is as if the face

Of some proud man relaxed its

haughty stare,

And smiled upon us with a sudden

grace,

Flattering because its coming is so

rare.

—Alice Duer Miller, in Harper's Monthly Magazine.

### IN LIGHTER VEIN.

The Part He Played

The schoolmaster was exceedingly

angry. "So you confess that this un-

fortunate boy was carried to the pond

and drowned. Now, what part did you

take in this disgraceful affair?"

"The right leg, sir," answered the

delinquent meekly.

Time Then.

"Talking of economy," remarked the

man in the corner seat of the third-

class smoker, "I know a feller as 'asn't

spent a 'ap'ny in five years."

"Nonsense!" commented the man in

the opposite corner. "What're yer get-

tin' at?"

"It's a fact," said the first man, "but

he'll be out next week."

Illustrated Word.

A Scottish farmer, being elected to

the school board, visited the village

school and tested the intelligence of

the class by the question:

"Now, boys, can any of you tell me

what naething is?"

After a moment's silence a small boy

in a back seat rose.

"It's what ye g'd me the other day

for holdin' yer horse."

How He Lost His Clothes.

Passenger (after the first night on

board ship):—"I say! Where have my

clothes gone?"

Steward—"Where did you put them?"

Passenger—"In that little cupboard

there, with the glass door to it."

Steward—"Bless me, sir! That ain't

no cupboard. That's a port-hole!"

### GAS IN THE STOMACH IS DANGEROUS

Recommends Daily Use of Magnesia

to Overcome Trouble Caused by

Fermenting Food and Acid

Indigestion.

Gas and wind in the stomach accom-

panied by that full, bloated feeling after

eating are almost certain evidence of

the presence of excessive hydrochloric

acid in the stomach, creating so-called

"acid indigestion."

Acid stomachs are dangerous because

they irritate the delicate lining

of the stomach, often leading to

gastritis accompanied by acid

ulcers. Food ferments and ac-

creting the distressing gas which dis-

tends the stomach and hampers the

normal functions of the vital internal

organs, often affecting the heart.

It is the worst of folly to neglect

such a serious condition or to let it

run its course, for the stomach, being

the seat of the digestive system, has

an ordinary digestive acid which have

no neutralizing effect on the stomach

acid. Instead of this, a few ounces of

Biurated Magnesia (in powdered

or tablet form) neutralizes the excess

of stomach acid, and thus prevents

the formation of gas and the consequent

distress. Biurated Magnesia is harm-

less to the stomach, inexpensive

to take and the best form of magnesia

for stomach purposes. It is used by

thousands of people who enjoy their

meals with no more fear of indigestion.

### INTERESTED IN INSULIN.

Rev. C. J. Connolly, Ph. D., professor

of Biology at the University of St.

Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish,

N. S., arrived in the city yesterday

en route to St. Andrews where he ex-

pects to spend about a month at the

Biological Station. Dr. Connolly is

particularly interested in the process

by which insulin is being extracted

from fishes and being applied to the

treatment of diabetes. Dr. Connolly

expects to spend next year in further

study at an American university.

### Liberty Hot Plate

A good looking, efficient table stove

at only \$3.25. Complete with cord.

"Electrically at your service."

The Webb Electric Co.,

M. 2152 91 Germain St.

### FOLEY'S STONE BEAN POTS

THE KIND MOTHER USED

For good rich BAKED BEANS

use plenty of clear pork fat and

ALWAYS BAKE IN THE OLD FASH-

IONED BEAN POT.

Made by

The FOLEY POTTERY

### LOCH LOMOND

#### SOCIETY ELECTS

Fish and Game Association

Holds Annual Session—

Hears Address.

The annual meeting of the Loch Lomond Fish and Game Protective Association was held last night at Johnstone's Hotel, Loch Lomond, with A. Fred de Forest, president, in the chair.

There was a good attendance of members. B. B. Brittain, Government fishing overseer for the district, told the members what he and other officials were doing in the way of protecting lakes and streams from damage from sawdust from portable mills.

In his report, President de Forest drew attention to the fact that the Government had greatly improved the road to Loch Lomond this summer and stated that he thought that this work had been accomplished at the suggestion of the Loch Lomond Association.

R. C. Gilmour, secretary-treasurer, reported that the association was in excellent financial standing and that considerable work had been accomplished during the last term.

The election of officers for the ensuing term resulted as follows: President, A. Fred de Forest; vice-president, K. MacRae; secretary-treasurer, R. C. Gilmour. Eight new members were elected to the association. The executive committee chosen to act with the regular officers were Thomas Nagle, J. H. Pullen, William Swanton, George Stephenson, A. F. Johnstone and D. J. Corr.

President de Forest reported that the Loch Lomond Association was working in conjunction with the New Brunswick Fish and Game Protective Association and on the whole there were excellent results.

At the conclusion of the meeting the members indulged in a general conversation on fish and game preservation which would prove most beneficial to all lovers of sport. All members were ready to devote their efforts to seeing that the fish and game laws are carried out in the province of New Brunswick.

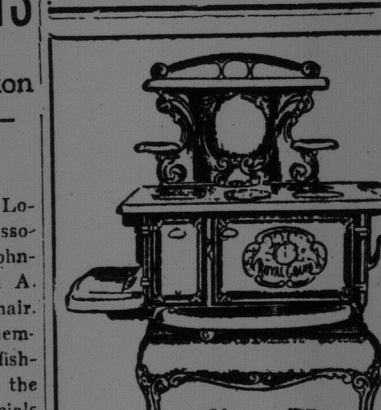
WEST SIDE BOARD OF TRADE REVIVED

A well attended reorganization meeting of the West St. John Board of Trade was held in their rooms last evening for the purpose of drawing up by-laws, appointing committees to nominate officers, and other business. The board was first organized in 1919 and during the last few years had not been functioning. It is the intention of those interested that the board,

when formed, will co-operate with the City Council and others in solving the problems that face that part of the city and bring to the attention of the authorities the difficulties that may arise on the west side.

Lieut.-Col. N. P. MacLeod was appointed chairman of the nominating committee to bring in names for officers to be voted on at the next meeting. A committee to draw up a list of by-laws was appointed with Charles

O. Morris as chairman. An enthusiastic discussion of the matters which concern the people of West St. John followed. The next meeting is called for Tuesday evening at 7.30 p. m.

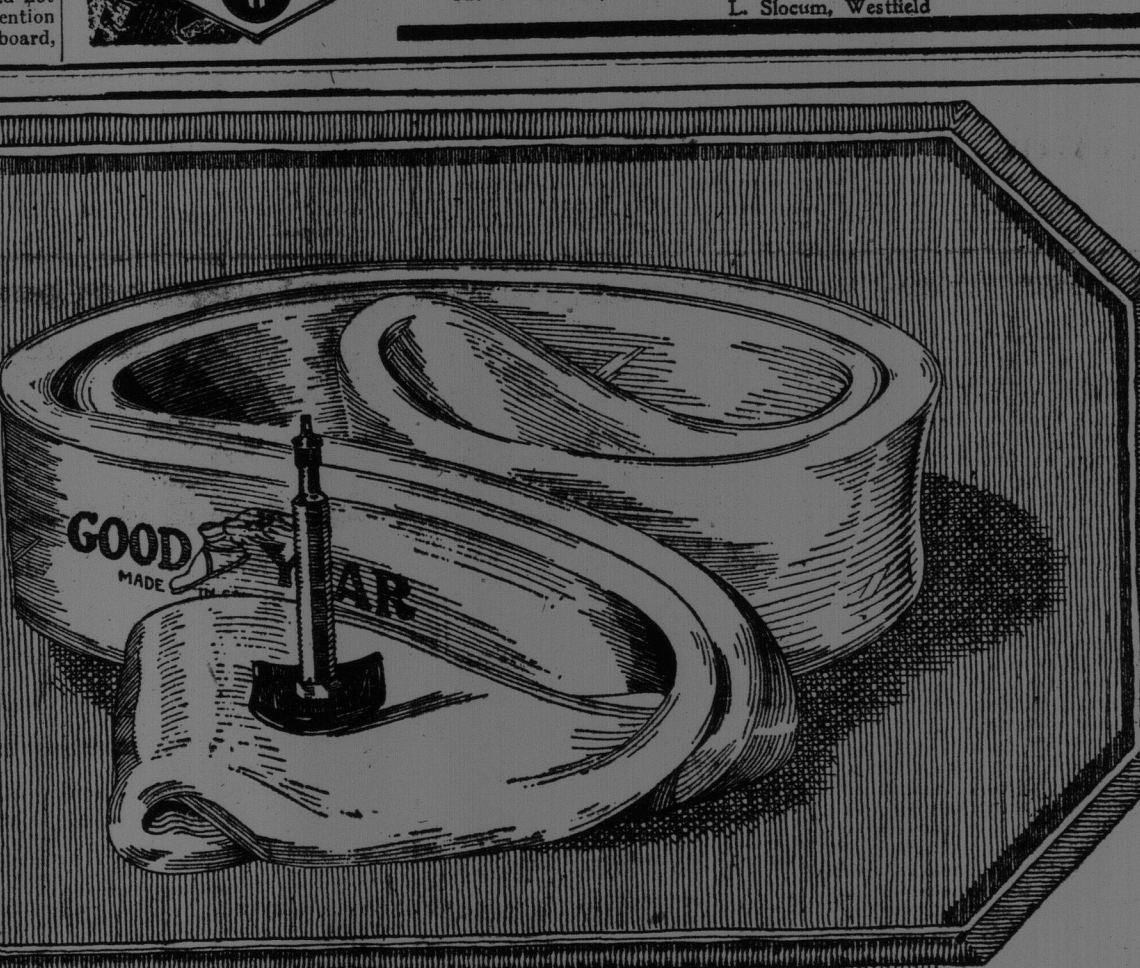


**THE SAME LOVELY GOLDEN BREAD**  
—The same evenly cooked cake, pies and roasts that you would expect from the oven of a much more costly range, you will always get from the oven of the  
**ENTERPRISE ROYAL GRAND**  
the MODERATE PRICED, efficient, fuel-saving, attractive cast range that makes cooking such a real pleasure in so many hundreds of homes. Come in, anyway, and have a look at the Enterprise Royal Grand.

**EMERSON & FISHER, LIMITED**

**British Consols** 12 for 15¢  
**1 1/4¢ Cigarettes**  
per smoke  
in either size package

**AMES HOLDEN TIRES**  
Made by Ames Holden Tire & Rubber Co. Limited  
KITCHENER, ONTARIO  
will give you more miles for each dollar of cost—prove it—test them with any other tire and  
**"Compare the Wear"**  
SOLD BY  
Dominion Garage, Charlotte Street, St. John  
McLaughlin Tire Co., Charlotte Street, St. John  
United Garage Co., Ltd., Maritime Garage, West St. John  
Gas Oil Service, Fairville, Sherwood Garage, Rothesay  
L. Sloum, Westfield



**The Tube Holds the Air**  
**Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes Hold Air More Surely**

THE tires on your car only give you and the car the protection they should when they are properly filled with air.

More—they'll only give you the mileage they should when they are properly filled with air.

Yet it's the tube which holds the air.

So the value of your tires, the cost of your tires, depends largely on good tubes.

Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes were developed to protect the long mileage built into Goodyear Tires.

They are laminated. Instead of being made from one sheet of thick rubber, where imperfections would be hard to find, they are built up of many sheets of the thinnest, purest rubber. The tiniest sliver or air-hole can be detected and that sheet rejected.

This is the reason Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes hold air more surely. They really cost no more than ordinary tubes, because they last much longer. In addition, they protect tires costing many times the price of any tube.

Why risk a valuable casing to save a little on tubes? See the Goodyear Selected Dealer and let him show you how Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes are built.

**Goodyear means Good Wear**  
**GOOD YEAR**  
MADE IN CANADA

**ROYDEN FOLEY**  
300 Union Street, . . . St. John, N. B.