

The Evening Times-Star

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ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 23, 1924

THE B. C. ELECTIONS.

While the absentee vote has yet to be counted, which may make some changes, the returns from British Columbia up to this morning indicate that, while the Liberals have elected the largest group, they will not have a majority over all other parties, and while they may be able to carry on they will be confronted with serious difficulties. Premier Oliver, personally defeated in Victoria along with his whole ticket, will readily get another seat, but his own prestige and that of his government is badly shaken as a result of the contest.

On the other hand, while the Conservatives made a decided gain, Hon. Mr. Bowser was defeated in Vancouver, and it looks as though a combination between the Conservatives and the Provincial party would not supply sufficient numbers to control the House or set up a ministry which could hope for continuation in office.

General McRae, who led the new Provincial party, was himself elected with one supporter in Vancouver, but elsewhere the new party made little impression and will have only three or four members at best. That is to say, the General got across but finds himself with no army following.

Thus a confused and doubtful situation results. Even the fate of beer is not yet definitely known, although it appears from the returns thus far that the proposal to let beer be brewed in licensed premises was rejected in the larger centres and probably by the province as a whole.

Premier Oliver would require twenty-six members, himself included, in order to have enough to elect a speaker and still have a majority over all other parties in the House, and the indications are that he will fall considerably short of this. If there is any satisfaction in the situation for the Liberals—and there is not very much—it lies in the fact that no other party made so good a showing as they did and that no other party is in a position to take the Provincial party very strongly.

The Provincial party very strongly assailed both Liberals and Conservatives during the campaign, and it is difficult to see how General McRae could work with either of the old parties, although the Vancouver Province, an independent journal, advises him to join forces with the Conservatives.

Among the surprises in the campaign were the personal defeat of the Premier in Victoria and the fact that Hon. Mr. Bowser was beaten in Vancouver. In the last election the Liberals carried three of the four seats in Victoria and five of the six seats in Vancouver. On that occasion Mrs. Ralph Smith led the Vancouver polls with 17,500 votes, nearly 4,000 more than the total of the nearest competitor, while on the last occasion she had but 7,992 votes.

Mr. J. W. deB. Farris, formerly Attorney-General, was also beaten in Vancouver, but it is suggested that the absentee vote may save both him and Mrs. Smith. Mrs. S. D. Scott, formerly of St. John, was among the Conservative candidates defeated in Vancouver.

The Liberals made their fight mainly on their own record in office and took credit for their efforts to secure better transportation rates for British Columbia, which they said promised unequally, which they attacked very fiercely by both the Conservatives and the Provincial party on the ground of extravagance and of corruption in connection with the Pacific Great Eastern Railway which the Government took off the hands of the contractors in 1920 and upon which they were charged with expending millions unjustifiably.

While a Royal Commission which investigated this project found no one guilty, the enquiry did not help either the Liberals or the Conservatives. In the campaign just closed the Conservatives had in their platform plans for the conservation of the province's timber resources, advocating legislation which would prevent the export of timber in its raw state and designed to promote provincial industries.

All the parties promised taxation reform and each charged the others with most of the political crimes in the calendar.

To-day the situation approaches stalemate. Since 1911 British Columbia has had a stormy experience in politics. After the elections in 1912 the Conservatives had forty seats and the Liberals none. Before the elections in 1916 the Conservatives still had thirty-eight seats, the Liberals two, and the Socialists two. Then, as a result of political scandals, there was a revolution, and after the 1916 vote the Liberals had thirty-seven seats, the Conservatives nine and the Socialists one. When the House was dissolved in May the Liberals had twenty-six members, the Conservatives fourteen, the Independents four, and there was one Labor member and one Socialist, with one seat vacant.

MACDONALD AND HERRIOT.

Although the French Premier had announced that his conference with the British Prime Minister on Saturday and Sunday was to be personal and private, the meeting was followed by

an official communication from the Foreign Office which is of hopeful tenor. While it is guarded in tone this communication indicates that the British and French leaders are substantially in accord with respect to Germany, that they are agreed that the Dawes report should be carried into effect as soon as possible. As the official statement phrases it: "The conversations revealed a general agreement between the French and British points of view, and, on the part of the two Prime Ministers, a common determination to meet the difficulties which beset their countries, and indeed the whole world, by continuous co-operation. It was agreed that, subject to the convenience of the other Allies, a conference should be held in London not later than the middle of July for the purpose of definitely settling the procedure to be adopted in carrying the Dawes report into effect. All of this is subject to pending consultations with the Italian and Belgian governments, but it is expected that they will readily fall in with the British and French programme. Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot have agreed to go to Geneva together in September for the opening of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

The public had been led to believe that no official statement regarding the conference would be issued, and the fact that the British Prime Minister deemed it wise to announce substantial agreement and progress is regarded in London as a most favorable sign. With Britain and France standing together, Germany will scarcely be able to resist or evade the application of the Dawes report, although she may be expected to pursue the usual policy of seeking delay and striving to create misunderstanding among the Allies. Following the meeting at Chequers there is much reason for thinking that a long step towards the restoration of Europe will soon be recorded.

"PROFESSIONAL POLITICIANS." The "professional politicians" have found a friend. The term "professional politician" is often used as one of reproach, sometimes justly enough, but sometimes by people who forget that politics is the art of government and who feel themselves too good to go to a primary and take an active part in the business of giving their country good administration.

That some professional politicians are bad is not to be denied, but that some of some of any class of people, and just now, in the midst of a hot political campaign, the Victoria Colonist comes forward to testify on behalf of men at whom a great many bricks are shown. It professes a well acquainted with professional politicians and says that, while they are not better than a whit better than others, they are certainly not any worse. The Colonist includes Gladstone, MacDonald and Laurier in its list of "professional politicians," and it says: "We have been brought into contact, directly and indirectly, with a considerable number of professional politicians in the course of my professional career, and have found much to admire in the characters of most of them. There are black sheep in every flock, of course. Sir John A. Macdonald was a professional politician, and his name is honored by many thousands of Canadians. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was a professional politician, and there are thousands of Canadians who uncover their heads when his name is mentioned. Both cultivated the political field and lived upon the produce of it. Both died comparatively poor men; both made mistakes, Sir John in connection with what is known historically as the Pacific scandal, and Sir Wilfrid in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway scheme, which Canadians are paying for now and probably will continue to pay for for a considerable number of years; but those errors of judgment are condoned by all liberal-minded Canadians of the present day and the names of the two most distinguished of our professional politicians are held in reverence by all the people.

"Mr. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone was a professional politician; the Marquis of Salisbury was a professional politician; Earl Balfour is a professional politician; but the status of those eminent men was somewhat different from the status of most Canadian politicians. They were gentlemen of independent private means. The Canadian who attains eminence in the political field must give up all his time to his profession and live upon it, as a rule. Our Dominion Parliament sits for about six months in the year, and doubtless its members talk too much; the sessions of our Legislatures seem to be unduly prolonged, and those things are products of the times and apparently cannot be remedied; business and professional connections are broken, and even professional politicians must live. For those reasons we deprecate all sneers at men who are described as professional politicians."

The Colonist more or less begs the question by the character of the examples it selects to illustrate its

argument, yet there is much in what it says. Generally speaking, however, the public wants less mere politics and more public service. The politician with a real message, with a gift for leadership, with both the ability and the determination to serve his country highly will not lack either recognition or reward. It is those who are merely servants of the political machine, who fight for it instead of for the country, that help to give politics a bad name.

With the exception of Toronto and one or two smaller places in Ontario, the postal strike is over. In most Canadian centres it never started. The central strike organization evidently tried to deceive the workers in many places as to the extent of the movement, but with little success. Those who remained out after 8 o'clock Saturday morning have lost their jobs. That the men who went on strike were very badly advised was evident from the start.

Press Comment

THE MARITIMES.

(Toronto Globe.)

It should be remembered, in connection with the renewed talk of a union of the Maritime Provinces, that that was the original object of the conference at Charlottetown in September, 1904, out of which grew Confederation of all the provinces. There had been talk here and there of the larger union, but it did not come to anything. Therefore young Dr. Tupper, after when Sir Charles, then member of the Nova Scotia Cabinet, secured the adoption of a resolution calling a conference of the three provinces by the sea.

"I am satisfied," he said, "that, looking to immigrants, to the elevation of public credit, to the elevation of public sentiment which must arise from enlarging the sphere of action, the interests of these provinces require that they should be united under one Government and Legislature. It should tend to decrease the personal element in our political discussions and to rest the advocacy of public questions than it is possible at the present moment while these colonies are so limited in extent."

How did it work out? The delegates from the three Maritime Provinces met at Charlottetown on Sept. 1, but they had scarcely organized before it became evident, says J. W. Longley, in his Life of Tupper, that a Maritime union was practically impossible, as the delegates from Prince Edward Island flatly refused to consider any scheme unless the Capital was fixed at Charlottetown. As the latter was an island, and at that time was almost inaccessible in the winter months, such an arrangement could not possibly be agreed to by the delegates from the larger mainland provinces.

The deal might have ended there had not the delegates from Canada opportunely arrived. Confederation talk had taken active form in Upper and Lower Canada that summer, and the coalition of MacDonald and Brown had been formed to promote the idea. Hearing of the Charlottetown meeting, the Government of Canada asked if they might send delegates, too, and these arrived on Sept. 2. The larger plan was quickly favored, and took definite form at the conference at Quebec in the following month.

The breezes all seemed to favor the new ship of the larger State, but reaction set in down by the sea. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland withdrew from the plan, the former until 1873, and the latter being still outside. New Brunswick's deadlock was first overcome and then Nova Scotia. It is of interest that in April 1867, Tupper, facing tremendous anti-Confederation sentiment in Nova Scotia, secured passage of a resolution declaring that, while the "immediate" union of the British North American colonies had become impracticable, a legislative union of the Maritime Provinces was desirable. That was, however, merely a political move, and an adroit one. Tupper and union advanced and the cause won in 1867.

PRINCE'S BIRTHDAY.

Today is the birthday of His Royal Highness Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, etc., who was born June 23, 1894. He is 30 years of age.

Very Low Summer Tourist Fares To Canadian Rockies and Pacific Coast.

This summer see the wonders of Jasper National Park, the Rockies and the Triangle Tour. Eighteen hundred miles of magic scenery including a three-day voyage from Vancouver to Prince Rupert through the ever fascinating "Inside Passage."

Fare from St. John and return—VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, SEATTLE, PORTLAND \$163.25

JASPER NATIONAL PARK, \$141.50 (War tax additional to above fares)

Finest mountain scenery and lowest gradients of all Transcontinental Railways.

Return limit—October 31st Stopovers allowed

Write for illustrated literature on these tours. Let us arrange an itinerary for your summer vacation. Ask any Agent, Canadian National Railways, City Office, 40 King Street

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

TO A JAY WALKER

(Harold S. Osborne.)

You ought to live in Timbuctoo, Where cars are far between and few, So when you wandered—as you do—Across the busy street, You wouldn't make men stop and swear, You wouldn't drive them to despair, The way you do! Justice I affirm, To people that you meet!

Suppose that I should drive that way, And run up on the curb today, And cut across the corners, say, As if I didn't care; The trouble is, my friend, that you, Who walk the street and sidewalk there, The street's the sidewalk there, Why don't you go to Timbuctoo?

DEAD IN DIGBY, BULLET IN BRAIN

Digby, June 22.—With his left temple pierced with a bullet fired from a revolver, presumably in his own hand, while in a state of temporary insanity, the lifeless body of Leamon Doane, aged 40, was found at his home in Digby, near here, early this morning by neighbors. He was married and survived by his mother, one brother and several sisters residing in Massachusetts.

Plaintiffs Win North Shore Case

Newcastle, N. B., June 23.—In the land suit of the heirs of the late Martin Walsh vs. James Walsh, which has been going on for three weeks, on Saturday the jury returned a verdict of \$800 in favor of the plaintiffs in answer to five questions which were submitted by Mr. Justice Laflamme.

The suit was one for damages involving the boundary line of property located on the north side of the North West river, which was claimed by the defendant had trespassed in cutting 48,000 logs. The plaintiffs sued for \$1,500. G. G. Murdoch of Newcastle and H. A. Powell of St. John the defendant.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

CORNS

Relief in One Minute

Now—get relief in one minute from corns, callouses and bunions with Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads. They remove the cause—friction and pressure. Thin, easy to apply, antiseptic, healing. Three sizes. Nothing so quick and sure. At your druggist or shoe dealer.

Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads "Put one on—the pain is gone"

A bank building in Oak Park, Ill., has a room fitted exclusively for the handling of juvenile business.

Liberty Hot Plates

A good looking, efficient table stove at only \$3.25. Complete with cord.

"Electrically at your service."

The Webb Electric Co., M. 2152 91 Germaln St.

Lighter vein.

"Edith," said a mother to her little daughter, "you ought to be ashamed to speak to your father so impertinently. I am sure you never heard me talk to him in that manner."

"No," replied the rebellious infant, "but you chided him and I didn't."

The lordling had just arrived at the tiny North Wales railway station, and John Evans Jones, the porter, had dragged from the guard's van a store of luggage, which included several portmanteaux, a camera, fishing and golf tackle and a particularly ferocious bulldog.

"Aw, portah," commanded his lordship, "just put—aw—my portmanteaux, camera, etc., on a cab."

"Yes, sir," he said slowly, "Er—the etcetera won't bite, will he, sir?"

A man who had amassed a fortune by his own efforts liked to annoy his wife by telling credulous acquaintances

about fictitious early hardships. Placed next to a dowager at dinner, he was sure to tell the following story:

"I never learned to read or write until I was 21. My principal garment up to the age of 12 was a coffee bag. Down in the mountains where I was raised a brand popular in those days was triple X, and you can see a triple X across my shoulders to this day."

IN SIX COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

Tea is produced in six countries, and the richest and strongest comes from Northern India. It is to fine Assam of Northern India that RED-ROSE ORANGE PEKOE TEA owes its richness and strength. You really ought to try this fine tea if you want something extra good. And besides it goes much further than most teas.

The average speed of the liner Majestic is 29 miles an hour.

DON'T LET THE FIRE BURN THRU TO THE OVEN

What a pleasure it is to do things yourself and to know they are well done.

FOLEY'S PREPARED FIRE CLAY enables you to put the most durable of all linings in your own stove. Get a sheet of directions from the Hardware or Stove Dealer when you buy your Clay. The above does not apply to those who burn wood exclusively. For them iron linings give good service.

ST. JOHN, CANADA

Everywhere! British Consols

School Holiday Specials For The Boy

REAL BASE BALL OUTFITS

Here are just five big extras from the big group of specials:

A 26 inch Bat and Rubber Centre Base Ball for only 35c
 A 28 inch Bat and Junior League Ball, only 50c
 A Fielder's Glove and Fine Rubber Centre Ball, only 60c
 A Catcher's Mitt and Boy Scout Ball, only 75c

Others in our window, but come in and see them all.

Emmerson & Fisher LTD.

One Minute, Sir

and the beard is softened

Let us send you—free—a real Shaving Cream delight

By V. E. CASSADY, Chief Chemist

You are hurried when you shave. You want quick-acting lather. And that is one of the five new factors that we bring you. Note the new delights, the new results we list below. If they appeal to you, let us show you how to get them.

Our crowning creation

We consider Palmolive Shaving Cream as our supreme creation. And we've done many things in soap. For sixty years this laboratory has been devoted to soap study. Some of the greatest soaps for every purpose have been our creations. One of them—Palmolive Soap—is the leading toilet soap of the world. We brought to bear on this new problem all of our skill and experience. First, we consulted 1000 men, to learn what men most wanted. Then we worked 18 months to meet those needs as no one else had done. We advanced step by step—made up and tested 150 separate formulas—before we attained what we offer you today.

Never such shaving cream

The result has brought to millions surprises and delights. The demand developed in three years is one of the greatest business sensations. We went to men who were wedded to other shaving creams. We offered them a ten-shave test. They quit their old-time methods and told others. The result is that morning shaving is far different from what it was.

These are not vital things. They are mere satisfactions. But we ask you to learn what they mean to you. If you have made anything of equal value to us, we will gladly test it. Do the same with us. Clip coupon now, so you don't forget.

EXCELS IN THESE FIVE WAYS

1—Palmolive Shaving Cream excels all others in these five important ways:
 1—Abundant lather. It multiplies itself in water 250 times, so a tiny bit suffices for a shave.
 2—Quick action. It acts in one minute. Within that time the beard absorbs 15% of water.
 3—Lasting lather. It maintains its creamy fullness for ten minutes on the face. No replacing.
 4—A clean shave. The extra strong bubbles, acting like wedges, hold the hair erect for cutting. They don't lie down.
 5—Fine after effects. The palm and olive oil content makes the Cream lather-like in its effect. It soothes irritation, leaves the skin in fine condition.

To add the final touch to shaving luxury, we have created Palmolive After Shaving Talc—especially for men. Doesn't show. Leaves the skin smooth and fresh, and gives that well-groomed look.

There are new delights here for every man who shaves. Please let us prove them to you. Clip coupon now.

PALMOLIVE SHAVING CREAM

10 SHAVES FREE

Simply insert your name and address and mail to THE PALMOLIVE COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED Dept. 25 Toronto, Ontario