

The Evening Times-Star

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 2, 1926.

WELCOME!

With the arrival here of the Royal Commission under the distinguished chairmanship of Sir Andrew Rae Dunlop, the people of this city and province, being thus brought directly into contact with an investigating court of such importance to the Maritimes, and indeed to the whole Dominion, will follow the proceedings before the Commission closely, eagerly, and with mounting hope and confidence that the issue will be of fortunate augury, not only for the Atlantic division, but for all the nine provinces which constitute the first of His Majesty's overseas Dominions.

Why is it here? We may ignore in this connection any merely partisan statements for and against this enterprise in conciliation and good Canadianism, and consider for a moment some of the possibilities and probabilities dwelling within the four corners of the Commission's mandate.

In the opening paragraph of the statement to be submitted today by Hon. Doctor Baxter, Premier of New Brunswick, on behalf of the local government, there are two arresting sentences which go directly to the heart of the whole matter. Without any purpose of analyzing or assaying Premier Baxter's brief for the province we may at least quote here the sentences in question. Here they are:

"The claims of the Province of New Brunswick to special consideration are based not so much upon a comparison of what the Province receives from the Dominion Government with the subsidies in various forms received by other Provinces, nor upon the additional territory which have been given to other Provinces, as they are upon the basic principle that Confederation was undertaken in the belief that it would result in increased prosperity to all its members. It is evident that no province would have entered the Union under any contrary expectation."

That is well said. It deals with the fundamentals. The assertions are beyond dispute, and being so, they carry certain implications to which, it should follow, the Commission will give due consideration in marching to its objective.

The Sabbath, as has been said, was made for man, not man for the Sabbath. The Union was made for the provinces, not the provinces for the Union.

The Union is almost three-score years old. The act of Confederation, the conditions, the bonds of Confederation, these are not as the laws of the Medes and Persians; if the general welfare of the Dominion necessitates changes these can and should be made. If any province, or provinces, after fifty-nine years' experience in the family, find themselves laboring under disabilities, not only not contemplated but purporting to have been guarded against during the formation of the original compact, whatever the origin of these disabilities, it is the duty of all to discover means of doing justice to all the partners while still preserving the Union—indeed not only preserving it but strengthening it. And no precedent, no mere worship of a formula, no natural desire to prevent disturbance of the status quo can properly be urged as a legitimate reason why the suffering partners shall not press for and confidently expect such modifications of the original bargain or such new measures as may be necessary to give to these creditors of Confederation before this Union attains its sixtieth year the same measure of contentment and prosperity enjoyed by their more fortunate associate provinces.

Thus, we apprehend, the case stands today when Sir Andrew Duncan and his highly competent Maritime associates begin their enquiry in New Brunswick.

The Commission will find here no set of whining beggars seeking advantages at the expense of their fellow-Canadians resident westward of the New Brunswick-Quebec boundary. They will find a robust and fair-minded people, devoted to the Union, proud of their place in the Empire, content with approximate equality of opportunity, seeking no more than justice, but resolutely believing that this Confederation will march forward with renewed heart and vigor if the Maritimes, so far as federal policies and enterprises are concerned, be given that which they were promised and that which they naturally expected when they threw in their lot with the Central Provinces fifty-nine years ago.

LAW COURT ILLUSTRATIONS.

The question of publication in the Press of details of unsavory cases in the courts is one which requires the most careful handling, but the newly enacted British law, forbidding the Press photographer to snap or the Press artist to sketch in court or in the precincts of the court, is sound legislation. Apparently the new law is designed to protect all—principles, witnesses, jurors—in all proceedings.

The Briton had a hard enough fight in the first instance to secure the aboli-

tion of secret trials, and even this was attained long before the Press was accorded full freedom to publish accounts of and comment on matters of public interest. When these battles were won, it was never thought that such liberty would ever be used to pander to the morbid tastes of the sensation-lover. The masses then were largely illiterate. Now, however, the news is read by every man and woman and by most children throughout the length and breadth of the land. A reading public, critical of the fare presented to it and of the garishness used to dish it up, has been swamped by a less discriminating public, and it is perhaps natural that certain newspapers with an eye to increased circulation should go to extremes in providing highly spiced food for the baser instincts of human nature, not confined exclusively to high or low.

British judges have discretion to hold court in camera if they think such a course to be to the interest of decency and morality. That they seldom exercise this prerogative—and never, so far as we are aware, in such a manner as to elicit protest—is a pleasing commentary on the confidence reposed in the Bench. On the other hand the spectacle of crowds competing for admission to hear salacious disclosures in unpleasant law-suits has occasioned widespread disgust and called for remedial measures compatible with constitutional liberty.

The recent general strike in England when the publication of news was arrested and curtailed furnished direct evidence of the effect on the public of such a state of affairs. People did not know that such and such a thing was going to happen; therefore they did not turn up to see it happen. Later when space still precluded anything beyond a mere record without emphasis or display, much the same state of affairs persisted. Undoubtedly the Press cannot without comment, by simple featuring of a story, excite public interest.

The use of pictures and photographs in an illustrated newspaper naturally draws attention to a story. If this be employed to unobjectionable ends, well and good; but Britain has evidently come to the conclusion that such advertising of cases in court is unnecessary to ensure reasonable publicity and does not tend to promote the common weal. Most will agree with Britain.

It is a most extraordinary thing that France always appears in the role of a disturber of harmonious development when the expansion of dependencies—especially in Africa—of other Powers is in question. She has a way of watching projects in the making and then stepping in to upset calculations. The memory of Fashoda is not dim and now Mussolini has drawn attention to the protests, allegedly inspired by France, against a canal project affecting the Sudan and Italian Somaliland. It is a dangerous game as old as international relations to divert attention from troubles at home by creating a hostile abroad. France has played this game over and over again, but it is noted, with scant ultimate profit to herself when she has opposed legitimate British interests.

Odds and Ends

What is Fame?

(Boston Post.)
If Suzanne Lenglen, easily the most famous of French women, had landed in South America yesterday, long stories of everything that she saw and would have been printed in all the afternoon papers. The stories would be the public would be more eager to read about her impressions and her plans. But the French woman who landed in Brazil yesterday was only Mme. Curie, discoverer of the astounding properties of radium. So the announcement of her arrival was tucked away in a small item.

Is Suzanne so much more important than Mme. Curie? Fifty years hence will intelligent men and women recognize the tennis player's name? And will they not recall, even if vaguely, the name of one of the greatest scientists of our times?

All Watching Eggs!

(Montreal Gazette.)
There is a famous egg of the Condor at the Zoo in Washington. It is about four inches long and a flat white color. The eggs, like the California Condor, is scarce, and thousands are waiting for word of the hatching.
A pair of them have been inhabitants of the Zoo for several years, and have rightfully been the centre of much interest. Rivalling in size and proportions its famous relative of the Andes, our American birds may well challenge admiration, says Nature Magazine. It has lived in California for many long ages, for the bones of its ancestors have been found associated with those of the sabre-toothed tiger, the ground sloth and the gigantic wolves of long past ages.
This magnificent species is in danger of extermination. The slaughter of the bird by irresponsible gunners, and the search for the nests by egg collectors have brought the species to a dangerous state. Within historic time the bird lived as far north as the Columbia River, and east to Arizona and Utah, but is now reduced to a few pairs inhabiting the most rugged peaks of southern California.
The Condor averages four feet in length and weighs from 20 to 25 pounds. It has great wing spread. The general plumage is black.

British Irony



Macaron: "It's wonderful how fond this chap is of you, sir. Bought that present out of his week's wages, he did."
—From Weekly Dispatch, London.

Queer Quirks of Nature

HE'S LITTLE, BUT A FIGHTER
By AUSTIN H. CLARK

A FEROCIOUS little creature is this pretty black and brown butterfly. He is his size in his power. When in the caterpillar stage, instead of eating leaves, as do other caterpillars, it feeds on other insects in a most cold-blooded way by slowly eating them alive.
Not only does it regularly feed on other kinds of insects, but in raising these butterflies it was found that it will make a meal of its own brother and sisters when they have just transformed to the chrysalis or pupa and are therefore helpless.

AID TO MAN

The butterflies themselves never visit flowers. When they wish a sip of honey they visit a colony of plant lice and drink the honeydew secreted by them.
It is on plant lice that their caterpillars live. Plant lice are among the worst of our insect pests. So in spite of their cold-blooded habits we should encourage these little caterpillars, as they are really friends of ours.
Ants also are fond of the honeydew secreted by the plant lice; in fact, certain ants carefully care for and protect numbers of the younger caterpillars. They even sometimes catch the smaller butterflies when they visit flowers.

AFRAID OF THEM

Ants are among the worst enemies of the butterflies in general. They destroy their eggs and kill enormous numbers of the young caterpillars. The ants savagely attack the caterpillars at every chance they get. The caterpillars are very well protected by long stiff bristles and usually live in loose silken tunnels where they are safe from ants.

Ferocious Butterfly.

I thought, beloved, to have brought a gift of quietness and ease and peace. Cooling your brow with the mystic dew Dropping from twilight trees. Homeward I go not yet; the darkness grows; Not mine the voice to still with From the first fount the stream of quiet flows Through other hearts than mine. Yet of my night I give to you my And of my sorrow here the sweet-est gain, And not to mend its iron bars, My scorn of all its pains.

The Political Fray

Liberal

HERE'S A PREDICTION.
(Sydney Record.)

There is not much doubt that Ontario will go very strongly Tory again as it did last year, though the Liberals have a good chance to improve their showing in that province somewhat, and Quebec will again be overwhelmingly Liberal. At the moment, Liberal prospects look brighter in the Maritimes. In the Pacific coast the action of the Liberals and Progressives in taking steps to avoid the three-cornered lights which helped the Conservatives so much last autumn may fairly be expected to cost the Government several seats. In British Columbia there may not be much change from last year when the Conservatives carried 10 of the 13 constituencies, and any change that does take place will not affect the Dominion standing of the parties very much one way or another. Taking the country as a whole, the chances at present are certainly strongly against Mr. Meighen and his Conservative supporters. The outlook is that there will be more open competition for the seat of the Conservatives in the next House.

THAT MEMORANDUM.

(Manitoba Free Press.)
As indicated by the unfortunate development of political events has encouraged suspicion and evil thinking questions are appearing in various newspapers as to how the Progressive memorandum given to the Governor-General by Mr. Forke found itself, four days later, in the columns of Mr. Meighen's newspaper organs in Winnipeg and Toronto, the apparent suggestion being that Lord Balfour turned it over for publication. There is a much simpler explanation, which happens to be the true one. One of Mr. Meighen's allies in the Progressive camp got a copy of the memorandum, which it was quite easy for him to do, and turned it in to the Conservative Board of Strategy. The fact that it was a confidential document means nothing to them, of course.

THE LIBERAL CLAIM.

(Toronto Star.)
The budget, with its substantial relief from tariff and income taxation, is one of the best ever submitted to parliament. Trade has grown to be more than two and a quarter billions of dollars, of which by far the greater portion, namely \$1,315,192,791, is attributable to exports. The favorable balance of trade is about \$400,000,000, as compared with an adverse balance of \$29,000,000 in 1921. The adverse balance of trade with the United States has been reduced to \$123,970,000, as compared with \$295,000,000 in 1921. An openers place to the National kill-surplus of \$82,000,000 in 1925, and the showing for the early part of the present year is still better. The financial condition of the Dominion has improved, and the relief in taxation is estimated at \$30,000,000.

Just Fun

WE HEARD a woodpecker drilling away this morning on the tin corner of a house. The noise that the misguiding creature made sounded like the telephone in our office.

A SUCCESSFUL monopolist is a man who gets an elbow on each arm of his theatre chair.

BE CAREFUL, boy, flowers don't care who they lay on.

PARDON me, is that the drug store, with the candy in the window? No, that's it over there—Motorcycles and Radio!

MODERN LULLABY

Rock-a-bye baby, upon the bough, You get your milk from a certified cow! Before your eugenic young parents were wed, Had he decided how you should be fed.

Hush-a-bye, baby, on the tree-top, If grandmother trots you, you tell her to stop. Shun the trot-horse that your grand- mother rides—she knows all the ins and outs. Ma's scientific—she knows all the laws— She kisses her darling through carbol- um. Rock-a-bye, baby, don't wriggle and squirm; Put a near you that looks like a germ.

"I PUT a tack on teacher's chair yesterday." "Did you? I'll bet he won't sit down in a hurry again!" "No, and neither will I."

MOST pleasure travel is for the purpose of saying we've been there when we get back.

THE invention most needed by the churches now is a collection plate that can be passed by radio.

GREEN was always spinning yarns about his experiences in Africa, and usually he wound up by saying that he had never yet seen a lion he feared. One night, after he had finished yarn- ing, he was taken aback by one of his audience, who said: "That's nothing. I have thrown myself down and actually slept among lions in their wild, natural state."

"I can't believe that," said the bold hunter. "It's the truth, though." "Can you prove it?" Were they African? "Well, not exactly. African lions. They were wild."

HOPE AT LAST

THERE was a landlubber with the shipwrecked crew that had been adrift for two days, with hope at last ebb. "What's that?" exclaimed the land- man, pointing into the distance. "That's land, isn't it?" "I see nothing but the horizon," replied the first mate. "Well, hang it, that's better than nothing. Let's pull for it!"—Cappars Weekly.

ANOTHER NAME FOR THE EDITOR

FARMER: I must hurry along and send my bill to the slaughter-house. Author: Oh, then you are one of us?

BUT THEY LIKE IT

"I CAN'T bear to have my children kissed by strangers." "Neither can I. It can't be helped. They are all over 18."—Meggenorfer Blatter, Munich.

Timely Views On World Topics

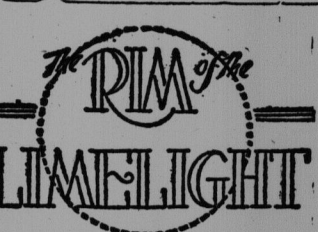
BRITISH PEOPLE UNABLE TO PAY DEBT TO AMERICA.
By LORD ROTHERMERE.

IN THE present disturbed state of European currencies and trade it may be necessary to explain to United States Government that our payment of interest on our debt to the United States and the instalments on principal are a gesture of good will, it cannot be maintained. Great Britain is to receive nothing from her debtors. The people of this country cannot possibly continue for two generations to pay what will inevitably be regarded by them as tribute without receiving anything of value in return. The burden will be one far beyond their capacity to bear; indeed, there is no example of a nation in ancient or modern times paying such an amount to a foreign country. If there is only the extremely remote chance of France and Italy being able to pay us any fraction of what they owe us, then our heavy payments to the United States must completely crush our industries.

It would be a great mistake to suppose that in such an event as the genuine inability to pay debts owed to foreign governments, the credit of the nation which is unable to pay would be affected. These war debts to governments differ totally from obligations of state to private individuals. Their settlement has nothing whatever to do with currency stabilization and does not secure stability, as international financiers a few years ago professed they would.

The example of Italy proves this. She has settled her debt question; yet her lira is falling violently and oscillating almost as badly as the franc.

This difference of war debts from other debts was perfectly expressed by Lord Balfour in his famous note. The allies, as he wrote, were partners in the greatest international effort ever made in the cause of freedom, and they still are partners in dealing with some of its results. Their debts were incurred and loans were made for the great purpose common to them all. It must be remembered that practically every penny Germany pays in reparations, supposing she ever fulfills the terms of the Dawes plan, will go to the United States. The economic structure shaken from the foundation to the summit by these violent currency troubles.



THEY NEVER WERE.

NEW YORK—An old-time detective, now retired, returned to headquarters office here, the other day, and sat around most of a day moodily watching the modern "dicks" come and go. The old-timer was depressed. Things weren't what they used to be. The detective type was gone—the famous type that flourished under Bynes. Twenty-five years ago "the guy from the Central Office" was stockily built, bull-necked and broad-

shouldered. He had a keen, alert look about him and, inevitably, a moustache which served to occupy his fingers when his mind was busy. He dressed in black, wore some sort of fraternal order's emblem and, most important of all, was devoted to his derby hat. He knew everybody and everybody knew him. That was part of his business.

Not so the modern detective. He is a man of subtleties. Sometimes he even doesn't wear a derby hat. . . . No, things aren't what they used to be.

MORE THAN HOURS.

KANSAS CITY—In a discussion during the recent meeting of the Union leaders, Miss Lillian Herstein, a Chicago Junior High teacher, took up a new point of view in regard to working hours and conditions. It is important and necessary, she pointed out, to reduce working hours to a decent maximum, but it is also important to make sure that workers, and working women particularly, are able to get real pleasure and profit out of the extra leisure time afforded by shorter hours.

She suggested that Americans, as a whole, have much to learn in the matter of using spare time. It's so easy to pay to be amused instead of doing something absorbing on one's own.

DINNER STORIES

A CITY couple on a drive through the country in the late autumn pulled up beside a small orchard and the provisions with interest. The farmer, who was on the front porch, gurgled the child in the dead silence, pointing at the motorman. "Nice man," said the dear old lady, beaming. "The poor fellow has stilled his engine."

Other Views

QUEER AT TIMES
(Brandon Sun.)

United States newspapers and public speakers are congratulating the president and themselves upon "a fine and graceful and worthwhile act." It appears he has enacted a bill which provides that aliens who served with the United States forces during the late war and who were caught overseas by the immigration quota law, should be allowed to return to their homes in the United States outside the quota. Many of these men were held abroad by the necessity of their families impoverished by the war, and when they sought to return found their way blocked. Uncle Sam is queer at times and speedy at others.

HOW WILL THE SHIPS PASS?

(Detroit Free Press.)
Arguing from the premises that the Chicago river is no longer a harbor, the Chicago Tribune prints an editorial advocating the substitution of "fixed bridges" for the 48 open bridges that now span the stream within the limits of the municipality, and so, the Tribune says, costs Chicago 5,689 houses and almost three-quarters of a million dollars yearly. But even if the Chicago river is no longer a harbor, but for the present merely an open sewer flushed with stolen water, what about the "lakes-to-gulf" nine-foot waterway which the Tribune is advocating so hotly and for which it contends Lake Michigan must sacrifice thousands and thousands of cubic feet of fluid a second (though nothing of the sort really is at all necessary) regardless of the effect on lake levels and commerce, becomes a reality? When that waterway is opened and the vessels traveling on it come to Chicago and attempt to enter Lake Michigan how are they going to get past those 48 fixed bridges? Are they going to fly over them or dive under them (through the sewage)? Or is it the idea of the Tribune that the waterway is to be for the benefit of Chicago only? Or is the Tribune inadvertently admitting that its talk about a waterway is only a bluff and that all it really is interested in is the perpetuation of a dirty sewer?

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