

# The Evening Times-Star

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ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 12, 1924

## "FATHER'S DAY."

Sunday will be "Father's Day," which means in the shopping world that from today up to and including Saturday many of the stores will be displaying goods specially appropriate for "Dad." This idea has spread rapidly, and at present in thousands of cities "Father's Day" is an established institution, preceded by a regular shopping festival in order that the head of the family may be remembered in some substantial fashion.

"The old man" may be overlooked at Christmas, and perhaps even his birthday may be forgotten, but after all in most cases it is he who really provides the gifts for others, and it has come to be recognized that he should have his turn. There are many things he needs, and the sales of the next few days not only provide an opportunity to supply his wants, but also to give him proof of the affection and respect in which he is held.

A glance at the advertising columns of The Times-Star will show how wide a selection of articles there is to choose from. In the shops of any of the advertisers something suitable can be found. If the intending purchaser already knows what he wants, an examination of the advertisements will tell him where to find it, and if he is in doubt an inspection of the stores so fully supplied will enable him to make up his mind.

"The idea behind Father's Day," says one writer, "is to cause mother, daughter and son to remember that there is such a man in the house as father, and that he is entitled to some little remembrance on a day that is set aside for his benefit. So buy something for Dad." "Don't ask father, but give it to him this time," says another. "Poor old Dad is often the most neglected member of the household. However, he is no longer to be overlooked, and Father's Day will be recognized throughout the country. The idea, as in the case of Mother's Day, is to set aside one day in which the thoughts of other members of the family will be centred on the head of the household, and that gifts for Dad shall follow."

## "HONEST JOHN" OLIVER.

The Premier of British Columbia, who is now fighting for his political life, is called "Honest John Oliver" by his friends, but his political enemies are not all calling him that just at the moment, whatever they may say of him between elections. Whatever his fortune is to be on election day, Mr. Oliver's rise from obscurity to a high position in public life is a remarkable one. He is another farm boy who struggled against poverty and lack of education in his early days. Indeed, as a boy, he not only did hard farm work, but before he came to this country he worked as a mere lad in the coal mines of England.

Mr. Oliver at sixty-eight, in the middle of another election, a figure of national interest, can look back over a life of achievement which only great courage and solid character could make possible. He was born in Derbyshire, and when he was eleven years old he had to leave school and become a donkey boy in the mines in order to help support the family. A little later his father became unable to work, and the boy and his mother gained a living for the family by running a poultry farm. The Olivers came to Canada in 1870 and settled in Ontario. There were seven brothers and sisters, and John, the eldest, did most of the farm work and incidentally learned the craft of stonemason, as Alexander MacKenzie had done before him. Indeed young Oliver's first interest in elections came in 1873, when as a farm boy he was driving voters to the polls and was urging them to vote for MacKenzie, whose politics and whose character had made a great impression upon him.

When he was twenty-one the rest of the family were in better circumstances, and he went west, having a hundred dollars as a start towards a fortune. He worked for a time with one of the C. P. R. surveying parties, but later took up a homestead in the Delta of the Fraser River, and there his home has been ever since. He married early, and later on, when there were eight children requiring education, Oliver felt that it would be too costly to send them to a city school at a distance and yet that their education must not be neglected. Being a practical man he built a schoolhouse of his own in the orchard near his house, and then hired an Oxford graduate to teach them. The schoolhouse was small, but the plan was admirable. There were five sons who thus became able to work on the farm and get an education at the same time, and afterwards they all went to McGill University.

Mr. Oliver has been more or less in politics for thirty years past. He succeeded Mr. Brewster as Premier in 1918. Aside altogether from politics, many a boy may draw inspiration from Mr. Oliver's early struggles. Adversity often destroys the weak, but it sharpens the soul of the strong.

## ACTION FOR THE MARITIMES.

Some of the election issues which are being emphasized in British Columbia have a familiar sound in New Brunswick, and they contain a lesson for the Maritimes—the lesson that if we unite and fight for what we want we shall achieve success.

"What has held back and prevented a development that should have followed the natural advantages which British Columbia possesses?" The question is asked by the Vancouver Sun, and it answers by saying that nothing but high transportation costs which prevail in Western Canada is preventing the free movement of all commodities between Vancouver and inland points. The Sun asserts that such freight rates are ruinous alike to the railways and to the territory these railways are supposed to serve.

The Maritime Provinces share this feeling about railway rates. We have repeatedly protested against rates so high that they make it difficult or impossible for us to send our goods to the markets in the other provinces, and we object also to railway policies which invite the use of alien ports at the expense of those in the Maritime Provinces. We can fully sympathize with the contention that the railways should be great levers of development so far as the West is concerned. That is true of the railways concerning any territory they reach. No transportation policy is sound under which railways are content merely to haul the amount of freight offered under rates which tend to diminish rather than to develop traffic. It is not enough that railways should merely collect tolls. They should develop more traffic, and high rates will not do that.

The West is setting us an example in making a strong and united fight for what it wants. The Crow's Nest Pass agreement, suspended under the pressure of the war years and later restored in part, is regarded in the West not as a temporary measure of relief, but as a permanent policy justified by existing conditions. The West may not secure all of the advantages in the matter of rates which it formerly enjoyed, but the prospects are that it will hold the advantages it has and perhaps add somewhat to them. The voice of the West is strong at Ottawa, and its representation is rapidly increasing there, but it gets much because it fights hard and is not easily denied. Also it works and it advertises.

In the matter of rates the Maritime Provinces are entitled obviously to as much consideration as is extended to the West, and we must continue to fight steadily for justice. We cannot expect us to be content—if we are to be shut off from the markets in the other provinces by means of high transportation charges and from the American market by high tariffs. Past experience should prove to us that we shall get little without fighting for it, but that, having a good case, a stiff and united fight will do much for us. And by this we mean not merely seeking to exert political influence on one side or the other, but advertising our advantages, our products and our resources to the whole of Canada in the most direct and effective fashion, in addition to seeking resolutely in every practical way to remove the disadvantages from which we suffer owing to unjust rates and the diversion to alien ports of traffic which should come to our own.

Let us follow the West's example, not only in presenting a united and a fighting front, but by sending an able and representative delegation across Canada to "sell" the Maritimes to our fellow-Canadians.

## THE DICTATOR.

The Italian Premier, Mussolini, is beginning to talk a little like Napoleon. His leadership seems to have saved Italy from more than one disaster, but that can scarcely justify a threat to abolish popular government. In a recent address to members supporting his ministry he said:

"Italy is just beginning her very last parliamentary experiment. If it succeeds, all right; if it fails, Parliament will be suppressed and its place taken by other forms of government."

Italy will doubtless be making further parliamentary experiments, while Mussolini lives as well as after he dies. The dictatorship may have been a necessity some time ago, but in modern times a dictatorship is only a bridge to cross a stream of trouble. It is a temporary expedient, not a permanent institution. Mussolini could undoubtedly suppress parliamentary government in Italy just now, and in fact his will has been law for a long time past. But though he could suppress popular government, he could not keep it suppressed for any length of time. New events come. Conditions change. One man rule, which is permitted, or even supported with enthusiasm in a great national crisis, soon becomes intolerable if the people are denied representation. One man may rule the country, as is frequently the case, and rule it well, so long as

the people have representation, but if that is denied them they will kick over the traces. In some countries other than Italy there has been talk about losing faith in parliamentary and democratic institutions, but most of the people responsible for such talk would be very slow to submit to dictatorship. They might think a dictator an excellent ruler for some far-off nation, but they would regard any such rule for themselves in time of peace as entirely out of the question, and would be ready to fight in order to make their opinion good.

Senator C. W. Robinson made a strong and earnest plea for justice in the matter of Maritime representation before the redistribution committee at Ottawa yesterday. At Confederation it never was contemplated that the growth of the rest of Canada should be permitted to reduce the Maritime delegation in Parliament to the vanishing point. The ideal of Confederation was unity and well-rounded development. The New Brunswick and Nova Scotia governments will stand together against any further decrease. The unity sought through Confederation must not be endangered through any failure to live up to the spirit of the Confederation pact.

An observer quoted by The Belleville Ontario remarks that, the time being here when Jack and Janey Canuck take to the highways, the forests, the lakes and the rivers, the open season has come for the lunatic who robs the boat, the boy who doesn't know it was loaded, the fellow who takes a berry picker for a bear and the motorist who isn't happy until the speedometer registers sixty. To this list the Toronto Globe adds the fellow who is careless about fire in the forest, and who may be responsible for the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of our national assets as well as for loss of human life.

Mr. Justice McKeown's interim report on the Home Bank expresses the view that if the Minister of Finance had ordered an audit in 1916 the depositors would not have suffered any loss, although the audit would have resulted in either liquidation or amalgamation. Sir Thomas White isn't going to like that very much. As to reimbursing the depositors there is as yet no specific recommendation.

That bush fire in the Loch Lomond area, which gained dangerous headway at one time yesterday, needs investigation. The woods are dry now, and a single act of carelessness is likely to cause tragic loss.

## "NEWSIES" AND "LADDIE."

Our Boston "newsies" appear to be getting on famously with their plan to raise a fund with which to pay for a statue of the celebrated Laddie Boy, the White House head-dog during the Harding administration, the work to be presented to Mrs. Harding. The Roosevelt Newsboys' Association, which is collecting the money, has just received the one cent contribution requested from Governor "Al" Smith, once a newsboy himself, and William J. Bryan, a great friend of these bright and useful purveyors of the papers.

We don't suppose there will be any difficulty in collecting a sufficient quantity of one cent pieces for such an appealing cause as this. But in case of any unexpected shortage, there is John D. Rockefeller to be solicited. The one cent donation is notably right in his line—and he is fond of dogs, too.

## SYMPTOMS OF DECADENCE.

(Toronto Globe.)  
 The morbid craving for new sensations which seems to have led to the Chicago murder is not a new thing in history. Farrar, describing the conditions of Rome under the Empire, says that gluttony, caprice, extravagance, ostentation, impurity, riot in the heart of a society which knew of no other means to relieve its weariness and despair. He quotes Metellus Arnold:

On that hard Pagan world disgust and secret loathing fell.  
 Deep weariness and sated lust  
 Made human life a hell.  
 The love of spectacles involving bloodshed and torture is ascribed to the hideous realism of the age. To please these debauched and sanguinary dandies art must know nothing of morality, "must accept and rejoice in a 'healthy animalism'; must estimate life by the number of its few wilder passions; must reckon that life is worth less without the most thrilling experiences of horror or delight. Comedy must be actual shame, and tragedy genuine bloodshed." The decadence here described is very like that which is attributed to the Chicago murderers; there is no indication that the disease is widespread, but a danger signal has been raised.

## EARNSLIFFE FOR THE NATION

(Ottawa Journal.)  
 The suggestion of the London Free Press, reproduced in another column, that the Dominion Government should purchase Earncliffe as a residence for Canadian Premiers, is worthy of consideration. Under our democratic form of government it is bound to happen, as has happened in the past, that men will reach the Premiership who will not be financially in position to maintain a residence worthy of the dignity of the post, or indeed, equal to its social and its other demands. A Prime Minister, no matter what his former station in life may have been, has to accommodate himself to certain social and semi-political demands that are inescapable. He must needs entertain distinguished visitors; he must surrender himself to a certain amount of social life; and, above all, he is entitled to and in need of a residence which, in addition to providing him with facilities for intellectual recreation and repose, should also afford him opportunities for conferences of a certain character, as well as for performing a class of work which is best done in semi-retirement, free from the worries and cares and demands which presence at his office involves. England has long since recognized

this. For historic 10 Downing street, in addition to being the meeting place of the Cabinet, is likewise the state residence of the Prime Ministers; and although its exterior is drab and forbidding, it has its fine gardens, its spacious rooms, its provisions for comfort and enjoyment. And in addition to 10 Downing street, England now has its Chequers, a magnificent country estate bequeathed to the nation as a home for Prime Ministers by Lord Lee, and now occupied by the Labor Premier, Ramsay MacDonald.

Canada might well imitate the example followed by the United States, and by most of the States of the Union. Our Prime Ministers, with one or two exceptions, have not been men of great means; and it is hardly fair for the State to ask men of limited financial resources to use the comparatively small salaries which they are paid to maintain residences that conform with the demands and dignity of a Canadian Premiership.

Earncliffe, with its glorious site and its memories and traditions, would be an ideal residence for our future Premiers. There would be those, of course, who would object, those who, democratic largely by the baptism of demagoguery, would set upon a new excuse to expose their love for the "masses"; but no Government need be terrified by that. Sensible people everywhere have long since divested themselves of the idea that democracy must be necessarily mean, or niggardly, or oblivious to the finer things of life.

## FOOL'S GOLD

(Barbara Young in N. Y. Times.)  
 "Good morning, Fool!" I said to him. Not knowing why. It was just a whim. A word that fell from my careless lips. And I blew him a kiss from my finger-tips.

He turned his face. It was good to see a smile on a boy's face. I said to him: "Stir you to cheers and a lifted hat! The light in his eyes was just like that."

He made the wall in a single leap. His laugh was clear as his voice was deep. He was straight and clean from foot to head.

"Now tell me, how did you know?" he said.

"How did you know I am not wise?" I looked and laughed in the amber eyes. Laughed and looked at body and limb. "You are not wise," I said to him.

"Monsieur, the Wise Man lies and sleeps. And never knows when darkness creeps into the arms of morning mist. Whose lips the wanton stars have kissed."

"Monsieur, the Wise Man rises up And knows his proper morning cup. And never knows the taste of dew. Nor staggers, drunk with dawn, like you."

"Monsieur, the Wise Man counts his coins. And girds with care his stately loins. While you would fling a world away For one sweet bubble like today?"

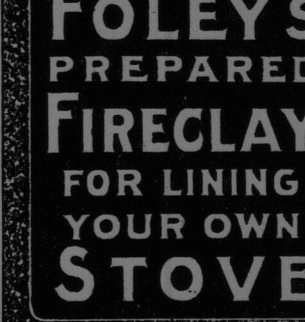
He knelt him down in the springing grass. He signed a cross and let me pass. His amber eyes were somehow dim. "Good-bye, dear Fool!" I called to him.



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# PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES



The superb quality, purity and excellence of Player's Navy Cut Cigarettes have made them the world's leading brand.

## IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Husband (at breakfast)—"I've got a bad head this morning."  
 Wife—"I'm sorry, dear. I do hope you'll be able to shake it off."—Scotsman.

"What are you doing with all that paper, George?" snapped his wife.  
 "My darling, I'm making a wish."  
 "A wish?"  
 "Yes, my love, in your presence I wouldn't presume to call it a wish."—Ayr Advertiser.

J. K. Leary—My sister-in-law's third cousin wants to find a gloomy gem, which starts out about all things vanishing and passing. Can you assist her?  
 Dear Able—You bet. Here's the bit. Hard to beat, too.

"You are old, Father William," the young man said.  
 "But don't you be sensitive, Bill; You're younger than that most of the time."—They're used in vaudeville.

Poems Asked For.  
 A. B. Sprowl—Can you supply me with that delightful bit from "Alice in Wonderland" beginning, "You are old, Father William?"  
 Dear Able—You bet. Here's the bit. Hard to beat, too.

"You are old, Father William," the young man said.  
 "But don't you be sensitive, Bill; You're younger than that most of the time."—They're used in vaudeville.

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## SAYS 48 WENT IN, ONLY 5 CAME OUT

Ottawa, June 11—Legislation to curb terminal elevators was urged in the House tonight by O. R. Gould, Progressive, Assiniboia. Mr. Gould complained that the terminal elevators at Fort William were making excessive profits.

The discussion arose while trade and commerce estimates were under review. Touching on the inspection and weighing department of the Grain Commission, Robert Gardiner, Progressive, Medicine Hat, said that, in the crop year 1917-18, 48 different grades of wheat had been shown as going into a Fort William elevator while only five had come out.

"I hope," said Hon. T. A. Low, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in reply, "to work out some plan that will remedy the evils complained of."

Bermuda depends entirely for its water supply upon rain.

TO REMAIN AS PASTOR.  
 Rev. Robert Smart, who completes his fourth year of ministry in the Methodist church at Westfield, has been invited to extend his pastorate to another term of four years. This was ratified at the conference at Sackville in the stationing committee. Rev. Mr. Smart came to New Brunswick several years ago, preaching in Exmouth street church under the superintendence of the late Rev. Waldron W. Brewer. He has always been considered an eloquent preacher and an earnest pastor.

## Screen Your Windows and Doors Now

War weather is nearer than you suspect, and with it will come the fly pest for which you should be prepared now. Let us supply you with

WINDOW SCREENS—SCREEN DOORS

Screen Cloth, Enamelled and Bronze; Screen Door Hinges, Springs and Catches. Fly Killers and Fly Paper of which our stock is complete.

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# Now Comes The Amazing Cimmax OF LEVINE'S GREAT SHOE SALE That Has Stirred the People!

"EXTREME VALUES" THAT WILL FORCE INTENSE "SELLING ACTIVITY" ALL DAY FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

50 Pairs Children's Sneaker Boots, Black or Brown. Sizes up to 10. \$1.00 pr. Sizes 11-13 ... \$1.18 pr

60 Pairs Ladies' Smart Shoes for street wear—Gun Metal or Brown Calf Straps and Oxfords, mostly Good-year welts. Values up to \$6.00. To Be Sold For \$2.85 pr

Women's Dongola Kid one strap house slippers, low heels. Mostly all sizes. To Be Sold For \$1.29 pr

**Ladies' Shoes!**  
 Satin Slippers, very dressy; also soft suede, black only. Louis or military heels.  
 To Be Sold For \$3.85

The season's Novelty Shoes, Sandals, Strap Slippers or Oxfords, the new greys, fawns, white or patent leather. Reg. \$7. ... To Be Sold For \$4.95

Women's brown side calf Crepe sole Oxfords, Good-year welted, sewn soles with stitching all round heel.  
 To Be Sold For \$4.75 pr

Women's white canvas Strap Shoes and Oxfords, military and low covered heels. Values to \$4.00.  
 Sale Price \$1.78

**Don't Stop To Ask How We Do It Come And See!**

Children's non-rip brown barefoot Sandals, the kind that can be repaired. Size 4 to 7 1-2 ... For 98c Size 8 to 10 1-2 ... For \$1.10

Children's Patent Leather Strap Slippers, low rubber heel. Size 4 to 7 1/2. Special Price \$1.25

Size 8 to 10 1-2, either patent or brown calf with neat buckle—\$1.78

Misses' Patent Leather Sandals, the kind big sister wears. Sizes 11 to 2 ... \$1.75

**Here's Men's Shoes at Prices That Will Open Your Eyes!**

25 Pairs Men's Brown Calf Oxfords on recede toe lasts, Good-year welted, sewn soles.  
 For Friday and Saturday Only \$2.98

Men's high grade dressy Oxfords or Boots made on the correct new French model.

They will give a wealth of wear and comfort besides being up to the minute in appearance. Reg. \$7.50.  
 To Be Sold For \$4.70

Men's high grade Black and Brown Calf Shoes, made on the new French toe lasts; also Crepe sole Oxfords, either brogue style or crease vamp style. These shoes are worth up to \$9 pair.  
 To Be Sold For \$5.80

Store Open Friday And Saturday Nights Till 10 p.m.

# Levine's Shoe Store

90 King Street—Right Opposite Woolworth's