

POOR DOCUMENT M C 2 3 5

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1922

Explanation of The Irish Elections Today

(Associated Press)
The Anglo-Irish treaty, signed last December, under which the Irish Free State is being created, provided for the formation of an Irish parliament. The act to give the treaty effect, passed by the British parliament in March, stipulated that elections to a provisional parliament for the Free State should be held "as soon as may be" after the passage of the act. These are the elections being held in Ireland today. The parliament so elected is to pass upon the "Constitution" for the Free State under which a permanent parliament for Southern Ireland will be chosen.

Lacking any constitutional division of the country into districts for the present election, the act of the British parliament stipulated that the prospective members be nominated from the constituencies which elected members to the Government of Ireland Act of 1920. Elections were held in Southern Ireland that year under this act, but the parliament never came into being. Instead the members elected were declared by the Irish Republican government at that time to constitute the membership of the Dail Eireann, or Republican parliament, which, since the adoption of the Anglo-Irish treaty, has been allowed by the British government to function as virtually the recognized legislative body for Southern Ireland. It was the Dail Eireann, for instance, which passed upon the Anglo-Irish treaty itself, ratifying it, as will be recalled, by a majority of seven votes.

It was contemplated by the British government, and originally by the Irish provisional government headed by Michael Collins, that today's elections should be freely contested and should virtually constitute a plebiscite of Southern Ireland on the question of the treaty and the proposed constitution. The opposition to such a plebiscite on the part of the Republican faction, led by Eamonn De Valera, was so determined, however, that late in May an agreement was reached between the Collins and De Valera factions that candidates previously agreed upon should be nominated by the two factions, comprising virtually an official slate, the members being chosen in the proportion in which the two factions are now represented in the Dail Eireann, with a slight preponderance for the Collins party.

The new parliament will form a coalition cabinet, drawn from the pro-treaty faction under Michael Collins, and the anti-treaty forces under Eamonn De Valera. An agreement reached in May by Collins and De Valera provided, among other things, for a cabinet of eleven members including the president and the minister of defense. The nine other members will be selected five from the majority party and four from the minority party, each party to choose its nominees.

The factional agreement of May brought about a halt in the aggressive fight being waged by the De Valera faction against the provisional government. At the same time it was received with something like consternation in British government circles. It was believed in England that it struck at the basis of the treaty in preventing a free expression of Southern Irish opinion on the pact, and that it might represent also the yielding of the Collins faction to the militant anti-treaty party, which has been insistent that the fight for a republic be kept up.

In this situation the British authorities asked the leading representatives of the

provisional government to go to London for a conference, and lengthy conversations between cabinet members and the Irish representatives took place there during the week of May 28. As a result Colonial Secretary Winston Churchill, in a speech in the British House of Commons on June 1, announced what was virtually the decision of the British government to let the elections proceed as arranged by the two factions in Ireland. This was coupled, however, with the warning that if any members of the coalition government for Ireland, representing both factions, constituted upon the basis of the new elections, should fail to subscribe to the declaration of adherence to the treaty, the British government would consider that this constituted a violation of the treaty. The British government would feel free in that case, he said, to resume full liberty of action as to reclaiming the powers ceded to the Irish authorities under the treaty. It was broadly hinted by Mr. Churchill indeed, that this might mean a military re-occupation of Southern Ireland by the British.



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Mr. Churchill said also it had been explained by the Irish representatives that they considered it virtually impossible to hold free elections at the present time. They expected militant opposition from the opponents of the treaty, and this would prevent voters from registering their free choice.



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The list of candidates for election, issued in Dublin leaves the present composition of the Dail Eireann only slightly altered.

The Candidates.
There are 128 seats in the country, borough and universities of Free State constituencies, for which 124 candidates appear in the panel. The other four, forming the constituency of Dublin University are left uncontested by the coalition on the presumption that they will be returned unopposed.

Although 128 seats are represented in the panel, only 124 candidates will be nominated because Commandant General Dan Breen was selected for both sides in the division formed by East Tipperary and Waterford County and City.

The panel gives 6 seats for proponents of the treaty and 98 for Republicans. In County Meath, Dr. McCarthy was selected by the Republicans in place of Sean McEntee, who is a strong opponent of the treaty. P. O'Kelly was nominated in Dublin County for the seat made vacant through the recent death of Frank Lawless.

Indicents probably will contest twenty constituencies. The Irish Farmers Union has between twenty and thirty candidates ready. The Labor nominees number twenty, and half a dozen candidates will run in the cities of Dublin and Limerick on behalf of business interests. The Republican list for Kildare and Wicklow contains the Buckley, the only pre-treaty candidate in that constituency being C. M. Byrne.

Several Ratepayers Association candidates will appear unattached, while the independent nominees include the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Alderman Alfred Byrne for the City of Dublin and E. Mac Lysacht for County Clare.

HORACE E. HOOPER, PUBLISHER, DEAD

President of Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., a Victim of Heart Disease at 62—Long With London Times.

Horace Everett Hooper, president of the Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., and a noted publisher and book merchant in this country and Great Britain for nearly forty years, died the other day of heart disease at his home at Bedford Hills, N. Y. He was 62 years old.

The last years of Mr. Hooper's life were marked by long litigation with his former partner, a disagreement having arisen in 1908 over their plans to purchase The London Times before it passed to the ownership of Lord Northcliffe. For many years he had been associated with The London Times in his work with the Encyclopedia Britannica and it was his dream to buy The London Times and combine it in an immense publishing business with The Encyclopedia Britannica and other noted English publications.

The complete story of the alliance between The London Times and the Encyclopedia Britannica and the plans of Mr. Hooper to purchase The Times was told in papers cited in the New Jersey Court of Chancery in 1909 in an action seeking appointment of a receiver for the joint assets of the two partners.

After long experience in this country in the sale of reference books, Mr. Hooper, a citizen of this country, decided to go to England and join a book selling company there. Before 1900 he and Walter M. Jackson, the partner from whom he became estranged later, were associated with James and George Clarke in the sale of subscription books under the firm name of the Clarke Company, Ltd. In March 1900, Hooper and Jackson bought out the Clarks.

Then they started an expansion of their business which ended with the disagreement over the proposal to buy The London Times before it passed to the ownership of Lord Northcliffe. They controlled all the editorial and trade name of the Encyclopedia Britannica, and decided to sell the famous reference books, written under the direction of the University of Cambridge, in all parts of the world.

In 1902 changes in the English laws, putting a tax upon their business, made it advisable to organize separate English and American companies and the business was carried on in England under the firm name of Hooper & Jackson, Ltd., and in this country under the name of the Encyclopedia Britannica Company, a New York corporation. Other companies were organized later.

In January, 1908, the public announcement of a proposed change in the control of The London Times was regarded by Mr. Hooper and his partner as likely to impair the value of a contract they had for the publications of the eleventh edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, which was to be issued a year later. They had spent about \$500,000 on the contract and both considered plans for purchasing The London Times themselves or getting a control for it that would not impair the value of their existing contract.

Through negotiations by the two partners The London Times in March, 1908, passed to the control of a limited liability company, with Arthur Walter, G. F. Buckle and Moberly Bell as the chief engineers and directors. It was reported at that time that Sir Arthur Pearson also was desirous of purchasing The Times which, through internal differences among the members of the management, passed on June 27, 1908, to the control of Lord Northcliffe.

Mr. Hooper desired to organize a large corporation for control of The Times and the Encyclopedia and offer securities to the public. Mr. Jackson objected to this proposal as hazardous and likely to result in a large loss. He then proposed that \$1,500,000 be raised on their joint assets for bringing out the eleventh edition of the Encyclopedia, with advertising in all parts of the world. Mr. Jackson demurred to this also.

Further differences on management of the business resulted in long litigation, which was won by Mr. Hooper in 1912 the Supreme Court here decided that Mr. Hooper did not have to pay \$6,000,000 to Mr. Jackson as his share of the profits of the Encyclopedia enterprise, which Mr. Jackson said, Mr. Hooper had agreed to sell to him for \$750,000. Thereafter Mr. Hooper remained in undisputed control of the companies.

Mr. Hooper was born in Worcester, Mass., on Dec. 3, 1859, a descendant of some of the earliest settlers in New England. He was educated in the Worcester Public Schools and Princeton Preparatory School. In 1883 he went into the book business at Denver, Colo., organizing the Western Book and Stationery Company. A few years later he organized a company in this state for the sale of the Century Dictionary

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and other reference books. Then he went to England.

He had lived here for the last fourteen years, managing the affairs of his company from this city. His wife, Harriet Meeker Cox Hooper, survives him.

RABBI WISE ON A MISSION FAR AWAY
When the Aquitania sailed on Tuesday from New York she carried Rabbi Stephen S. Wise on a mission which will

take him to Poland and also to Palestine. Dr. Wise was accompanied by his wife, his son, James Waterman Wise, of Harvard, and his daughter, Miss Justine Wise, of Bryn Mawr College. The chief work of Dr. Wise while in Europe will be to secure teachers for the faculty of the Jewish Institute of Religion, a school for the training of men for the liberal ministry, of which school he is the president. Dr. Wise will also represent the American Jewish Congress as chairman of its executive committee and will deliver addresses in London and in Paris

and other continental cities. He will make a study of Jewish conditions in Poland and will then go to the Holy Lands, where his work will be on the establishing of a Jewish state in Palestine.

A. F. Bentley was declared elected to the provincial legislature from St. John county, on Wednesday afternoon by Sheriff Wilson. The official count was the same as previously published, the vote being: Bentley, 2,081; Barton, 1,780; majority for Bentley, 271.

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