

The Evening Times-Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 2, 1923

The St. John Evening Times is printed at 27 and 29 Canterbury street, every evening (Sunday excepted) by New Brunswick Publishing Co., Ltd. J. D. McKenna, President.
Telephone—Private exchange connecting all departments, Main 2417.
The Times has the largest circulation of any paper in the Maritime Provinces.
Special Advertising Representatives—NEW YORK, Frank R. Northrup, 350 Madison Ave., CHICAGO, E. J. Powers, Manager, Association Bldg., The Audit Bureau of Circulations audits the circulation of The Evening Times.

PROTECTION ONCE MORE

The old struggle between free trade and protection in Great Britain is being renewed. In Canada the Manufacturers' Association has been having arguments in favor of a much higher tariff. The recent pronouncement by Premier Baldwin in England is cited in Canada as a reason for a high tariff campaign in this country. It was cited in Quebec this week by Mr. C. Howard Smith, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

A report of Premier Baldwin's speech in Swansea on Tuesday quotes him as saying that it is necessary to speed up the safeguarding of industries Act, which is "the measure under which special trades can apply for Government investigation into specific complaints of unfair competition at the hands of countries suffering from depreciated currencies, and can, if they prove their case, obtain special protective duties to meet their needs."

"But," said Premier Baldwin, "that will not be sufficient. In my judgment we shall have to have a tariff in order to protect our home markets, and although in this next session we may do something by means of alteration and extension of the safeguarding of industries Act, to really meet the difficulties we are under we have got to get further power from the electorate. We have got to ask you for a mandate to protect the home market in the interests of employment in this country. In the course of the next few months this policy will have to be developed."

This is a clear indication that if Premier Baldwin has his way the chief issue in the general elections will be protection or free trade. Later on in the same speech he laid down the principle that "neither our employers nor our workmen shall be unfairly exposed to the merciless attacks of foreign competitors who are able to shelter themselves behind the walls of their own tariffs." Again he said that "if a nation has a tariff it can speak on an equality with other nations and drive bargains and secure free trade than it could ever do with no tariff of its own."

Naturally the reader asks what Mr. Baldwin's attitude toward the rest of the Empire would be, and we are told he gave the assurance that "the Mother Country had no intention of bargaining with her own kith and kin, and whatever duties she imposed would put on a substantial preference as a free will offering."

Turning now to Quebec, we find the President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association not only demanding a higher tariff, but objecting to the British preference. The Quebec Chronicle this week reports a portion of his remarks:

"The speaker went on to refer to England. He said that although England had a preferential tariff for the importation of English goods had steadily declined. He considered it was bad business to grant England any preference since the preference only displaced goods of Canadian manufacture and lowered the wages of Canadian employees. He pointed out that 2,000,000 men would be unemployed in England during the winter and referring to a recent speech by Premier Baldwin, said that if England decided for protection then it would need no argument for Canada to do the same. After comparing the wages received by the employees of various industries in England and Canada and contending that the English workman was existing on little more than half the wage received by the Canadian workman, the speaker asked what good it could do to transfer part of the unemployment in Great Britain to Canada, Canada, he said, was the first colony to grant an Imperial Preference and it had shown them no return whatever."

In his argument for protection Mr. Smith declared that while our exports decreased in September our exports showed an enormous increase, and a great deal of them were irreplaceable raw materials which would be manufactured here. Turning then to the United States, he said the protectionist policy of that country had resulted in its being courted by every country. He said further:

"If we do not make the conditions of our working people as good as those of the United States, it is a simple matter for them to leave Canada and go to the United States, and, judging from the exodus of Canadian people to the United States, we have been unable, in a great many instances, to make conditions in Canada as good as they are in the United States. At the present time in the United States there are over 8,000,000 Canadian-born persons. In the last decade, notwithstanding the immigration into Canada, with the exodus of Canadians to the United States, and of some of the immigrants, we have not kept our natural increase. It seems to me a policy that has achieved these results for the United States is good enough to achieve the same results for Canada."

It would be quite too much to say

that all the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association fully share the high protection and anti-British preference views of the President, but it is quite clear that the revival of tariff talk in England has given new hope to the high protectionists in Canada, and what Mr. Smith is saying today the politicians of his faith may be saying tomorrow.

GET DOWN TO BUSINESS

While the question of harbor commission is being discussed there is no reason why the Government should not be called upon to carry out the tripartite agreement. That agreement pledges the Government, we are told, to provide terminal facilities at West St. John as they are needed. Grain conveyors are needed now. Hon. Dr. King admits the need, so does the resident engineer of his department. If the agreement is binding the Government is obliged to provide the conveyors at once. Is it binding, or is it not? Confrink says it is. He was mayor at the time it was made, and ought to know. If he is wrong, let it be shown, and without delay. If the present Government at Ottawa, on the other hand, does not fully understand the obligation entered into by a former Government, let us have the case put before it in unmistakable terms. This can fairly be done without in any way altering the situation in regard to harbor commission, and the City Council should act at once. If it is found that there is no obligation upon the Government to fulfil the agreement in regard to grain conveyors, then let the City Council call the citizens together and learn whether they favor a bond issue, to have the conveyors built by the city, relying upon the justice of their cause to be reimbursed by the Government. This is too important a matter to be shelved. The city has in times past proved its faith in the future of the port. If necessary, why not do so again? Such a declaration of faith would impress the rest of the country and influence Parliament. But first let it be established, and at once, whether the tripartite agreement means what it seems to say. The City Council has never put it to the test. Those grain conveyors must be built.

THE PORT OF VANCOUVER

Ald. Crone of Vancouver predicts that more than fifty million bushels of wheat will be shipped from the Pacific port and via the Panama Canal this year. He says it can be done from eleven to fifteen cents per bushel cheaper than by the Atlantic route. These shipments would be exclusive of the millions of bushels for the Orient, and of the latter he predicts a decline of five years, for every bushel shipped via the Panama Canal will be sent to the Orient. Confirmation of this hopeful view we read in the Montreal Gazette:

"Vancouver reports that, compared with last year's shipments, wheat bookings for the Orient show a remarkable increase. Sixty thousand tons have been booked from Vancouver for October and November shipment for Japan and China. Total shipments to the Orient and United Kingdom during October will reach 100,000 tons, and bookings for November are registered so far at 66,000 tons, with as much more for December and January, besides eight full cargoes now under negotiations."

Beyond doubt, Vancouver is destined to become a seaport of the first magnitude, its commanding position not only in relation to trans-Pacific trade but that via the Panama Canal, ensures an ever-growing traffic over its waters. Moreover, its people are not of the kind who would let any opportunity to promote the interest of their port pass unheeded.

Quebec Chronicle—"Geography is with Quebec, and the facilities are made and ready for use. If advantage is taken of these opportunities, of its exceptional position as being the nearest seaport to the prairie wheat fields, Quebec will regain its importance as a shipping port, will help to direct the winter trade to Halifax and St. John, and will regain a portion of the Western trade which has been diverted to New York."

JEWEL SALESMAN ROBBED OF \$75,000 IN GEMS
Cincinnati, Nov. 2.—Diamonds and jewelry valued at \$75,000 were stolen by thieves from a room on the third floor of the Sinton Hotel here, according to a report made by Ernest F. Straus of Chicago, who had been representing two firms of New York jewelers and importers.

TO ADMIT ONE NEW PATIENT.
The admission of one male patient to the Institution was agreed to at the meeting of the board of governors of the Home for Incurables held yesterday afternoon at the Home with the president, J. S. Gregory, in the chair. The reports presented were satisfactory, and chiefly routine business was dealt with.

HALLOWEEN WITCHES.

Under the caption, "Halloween Witches," the following verses by Lilian Clabby Bridgman, are given in the Youth's Companion.

There are countless witches roaming
Everywhere this Halloween;
'Tis the queerest lot of witches
Human eyes have ever seen.

They are lurking round the corners
In most unexpected lairs,
Waiting to jump out on you
When they catch you unawares.

There is one we meet most often,
He is called "Oh, I forgot!"
And his friend, "I didn't mean to,"
Is the worst one of the lot.

"Couldn't help it!" is another
Who delights to capture us,
And his friend, "Just wait a minute,"
Really is quite dangerous.

Hand in hand are two more witches,
Here, and there, and everywhere—
"Let us wait until tomorrow,"
And his comrade, "I don't care."

Oh, these ever-present witches,
How they love to lurk about!
They are sure to catch you napping
If you don't keep watching out.

In his poem, "Halloween" Robert Burns gives some account of the principal charms and spells of that night, so big with prophecy in those days to the peasantry in the west of Scotland. The passion of prying into futurity, says this immortal bard, makes a striking part of the history of human nature in its rude state in all ages and nations.

Halloween was thought to be the night when witches, devils and other mischief-making beings were all abroad on their baneful midnight errands; particularly these aerial people, the fairies, who are said on that night to hold a grand anniversary.

Upon that night, when fairies light,
On Castles Downy's dance to know,
If he is wrong, let it be shown, and without delay. If the present Government at Ottawa, on the other hand, does not fully understand the obligation entered into by a former Government, let us have the case put before it in unmistakable terms. This can fairly be done without in any way altering the situation in regard to harbor commission, and the City Council should act at once. If it is found that there is no obligation upon the Government to fulfil the agreement in regard to grain conveyors, then let the City Council call the citizens together and learn whether they favor a bond issue, to have the conveyors built by the city, relying upon the justice of their cause to be reimbursed by the Government. This is too important a matter to be shelved. The city has in times past proved its faith in the future of the port. If necessary, why not do so again? Such a declaration of faith would impress the rest of the country and influence Parliament. But first let it be established, and at once, whether the tripartite agreement means what it seems to say. The City Council has never put it to the test. Those grain conveyors must be built.

BONAR LAW

(Boston Herald.)
Politics makes strange bedfellows. Rarely has the world witnessed a more curious yoking of personalities for the achievement of a common end than the purpose that emerged in the midst of the world war when the second coalition ministry took office. Lloyd George as premier and Andrew Bonar Law as chancellor of the exchequer and active leader of the House of Commons. The Welsh prime minister was a glowing flame, quick on the tongue, the English statesman, a cold, calculating, and unemotional figure. The country greatly by emotional appeal; as Walter Page said in one of his letters, he was endowed with genius and flashed like a light in a dark place. Mr. Law was argumentative, as Walter Page said in one of his letters, he was endowed with genius and flashed like a light in a dark place. Mr. Law was argumentative, as Walter Page said in one of his letters, he was endowed with genius and flashed like a light in a dark place.

skilfully wrought tales of Canadian folklore, dealing with the early days of Nova Scotia—the Acadia of the French—are a native product of rare beauty. They are characterized by the writer's keen realization of her subject, delicacy of diction, and a high pervading spirit. There are thrilling stories of conflict between French and English, between Indians and whites; tales of heroism and sacrifice; legends of mysterious happenings; recollections of hitherto unexplained occurrences—all proving a wonderful faculty for research, and a genius for adapting language to them.

When the Civil War was on in the United States a large number of Nova Scotians were lured to the adjoining New England States by the war-time pay, so much of the manhood of the country having been conscripted for service at the front. In fact many of the Bluenoses were practically forced out of their own country through the number of people who were either bounty-jumpers or refugees who wished to avoid conscription in the States. The war instead of being a short and fair was long and sanguinary and the Nova Scotians who went across became permanent residents and drew over to them many others until what was called "the exodus" became a problem with the Maritime Provinces have still with them as an influence retard-

ing their advancement. It has been said that Boston alone has more people of Nova Scotian birth or parentage than the Province itself. These people, of the country and not in it, are locally known as "White-washed Yankees" to distinguish them from the real Simon pure, whose ancestors were the Plymouth arrivals of 1620. They visit their old home or land of their ancestry by the thousands every summer and much literature is prepared by or for them and is greedily devoured, hence stories about the stirring events of the past in Nova Scotia are very popular.

Mrs. Rogers' stories may lack the thoroughness of research and convincing exactness of Parkman, or of the author's fellow countrymen Halliburton or Hargreaves as historians, or of De Mille as a writer of fiction, but she has given us a most interesting book. It is well to remember, however, that while the people of the Colonies were nominally British subjects during the periods her stories deal with, the British proper had not very much directly to do with the treatment accorded the Acadians. The Americans divided their attention between trading with them and organizing real or bogus raids on the French homes and forts.

If for nothing else Mrs. Rogers deserves our thanks for digging out of their obscurity the facts and presenting us with a concrete story of Sir Brooke Watson, the last adopted and raised by a Nova Scotian and who be-

came a noted merchant and public man, Lord Mayor of London and a Baronet of the United Kingdom.

SKILL FRACATURED.
Friends of David Hipwell and his family, who moved to British Columbia some time ago, have learned with much regret that Mr. Hipwell has not been in so good health as he was while in New Brunswick. His daughter, Miss Mary Hipwell, who left the service of the New Brunswick Government to join her brother, Harry, at Chilliwack, B. C., is still in that town, but her brother met with a serious motor accident a few days ago, fracturing his skull and otherwise suffering considerable injuries.

Northwest Looms as New Mecca for Chorus Queens



DOROTHY LAWSON

Spokane—Westward ho! With great hue and cry the shout goes up mid the charmed camps of eastern palatial show places. Hence their widows in turning faces toward the setting sun and this virgin garden of spotlight beauty newly discovered by Charles W. York, local theatre manager.

Nowhere, informs this impression, are the ladies so fair or well developed as out here in the pine-laden hills of Washington.

And in substantiation of his claims he presents a chorus of 24 talented, ambitious and peppy young nymphs in rollicking skit entitled "Laughland."

The ensemble is recruited entirely from best families of the town. They represent respected daughters of clergymen, butchers, bakers and candlestick makers.

Like the vivacious Dorothy Lawson, whose picture graces the upper portion of this space, all are equally attractive.

You can take York's solemn word for that.

"We raise 'em talented and pretty up here," he says. "And this season's crop is plentiful."

OLD ACADIAN TALES BY A NOVA SCOTIAN

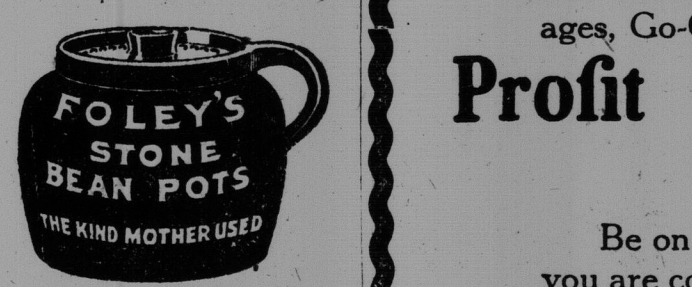
(Montreal Herald.)
A recently published book of Canadian tales entitled "Stories of the Land of Evangeline" by Mrs. Grace Dean McLeod Rogers, bears the same title as a volume written by the same lady some thirty years ago, before Miss McLeod's marriage to H. W. Rogers, barrister of Amherst, N. S., the birthplace of the author. It is probably a new edition of the same work. The publishers have certainly given the stories a beautiful setting, the cover, frontispiece, decorations and illustrations in the text being in the highest degree creditable to Canadian art. The publisher's notice says: "These



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