

The Daily Gleaner



PUBLISHED BY
THE GLEANER, LIMITED
Managing Director, JAS. H. CROCKETT

DAILY SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
By mail—outside City of
Fredericton.....\$4.00 per year

The Gleaner Telephone Calls:
Business Office.....138
Subscription and Advertising
Department.....215-11
News Department.....263
Mechanical Department.....215-21

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1923.

MR. BARNUM TO THE PULPWOOD COMMISSION.

Extract from letter of Mr. Frank J. D. Barnum to Chairman of the Pulpwood Commission: "The introduction of the measure [the Pulpwood measure] in Parliament naturally attracted much attention both in Canada and the United States. The American interests who felt that it jeopardized their further draft upon Canada's raw pulpwood, took instant alarm. They appealed to Washington for protection. They organized amongst themselves a 'Committee of Defense' to defeat the proposed action and raised an enormous fund for that purpose. They got busy among the politicians of Canada and they had their emissaries in Ottawa and elsewhere pulling wires with the Ministers. There were also co-related interests in Canada equally intent and equally interested in bringing about a change of heart in the Prime Minister and his colleagues. And soon the Prime Minister and his colleagues began to hedge."

"The first sign of this came when the Prime Minister, while the Bill was up for final reading, told Parliament that it was the Government's intention to exempt farmers' and settlers' woodlots from the operation of the Act. The second was his resort to the device of a Royal Commission—a favorite expedient for sidetracking a troublesome issue—to 'investigate' the subject. [If the Government up to that time had entertained any doubts as to the wisdom of the proceeding, why did it go to Parliament and ask for power to stop pulpwood exports and, having obtained such power, why did it not lodge the issue?]

"During the pendency of the legislation authorizing the appointment of a Royal Commission, the Prime Minister was again interviewed in regard to his intentions, and he again gave assurances that his Government would very soon put an embargo on pulpwood into effect, regardless of the Commission and without waiting for its findings. His next public move, however, was to give assurances to the British Empire Forestry Conference [of all bodies!] that the Government would interfere with pulpwood exports only as a matter of last resort and 'if no other expedient could be found.'"

DISTRACTED GERMANY.

The prophetic mind finds in the Germany of today an inviting field. For almost any day in that distracted country a crisis might be foretold for the morrow. Yesterday bread riots in Berlin were the ominous sign. To-day we contemplate Red Saxony confronted by Loyalist Bavaria, each threatened in turn by Republican Prussia, behind which looms powerful France.

The situation is acute. Clashing forces have been released under the steady pressure which has all but disrupted the central government, and Germany on the surface seems in the way of being resolved into the component parts which Bismarck welded together. But surface indications may be deceptive. Opposing groups are located in the old kingdoms, but social and economic cleavages seem to be separating them rather than political.

In Saxony and Thuringia hunger and distress have put the Socialist Communist group in possession of the local government. Bavaria, with fuller stomach, preserves her delusions about the imperishability of kings. To her Saxony has become an abomination. "Berlin, which knows something of all-parties and still holds to maintain law and order throughout an unbroken Germany, is determined to preserve her right to police the whole Fatherland, and so looks askance at both Saxony and Bavaria. Yet behind Gen. Mueller, the military dictator, and Chancellor Stresemann, the civil dictator, stands a great bloc of Socialists whose real sentiments in the impending crisis are doubtful.

At the present moment, the Separatist menace in the Rhineland has apparently brought Bavaria to its senses and they may now make a belated effort to patch up their differences with Berlin. Whether the Separatist move in the Rhineland will prove a success, or merely a back to

the pan, will soon be seen. The benevolent attitude of France and Belgium gives it its best chance, while the local German population does not seem to react against it with much vigor. Utter discouragement seems to have settled over the entire area, and the outcome is still doubtful. The creation of a buffer state in the Rhineland would be an additional security for France, but a step further away from reparations. French influence, however, has always been in favor of it, which shows which way the balance of official opinion lies. France possibly feels that she can pay herself a fair share of her own reparations out of the money she will save on her military establishment if Germany finally falls to pieces.

N. B. HEALTH STATISTICS AND THE MINISTER.

Vital statistics for the year 1921, compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, show that New Brunswick has the highest infant death rate of any province in Canada. The statistics further show that in deaths of people of all ages New Brunswick had also the highest death rate. The heavily burdened and patient taxpayers of this province will certainly regret, although very many of them may have had ample reason to anticipate, such results as the blue book of the Federal Department has just made known. Political necessity made it obligatory on the Provincial Government which immediately preceded the present executive to find employment for Dr. Roberts, the present so-called Minister of Health, at lucrative figures, quite regardless of the sources from which the money to satisfy was to be abstracted. The present Government, on coming into power, assumed the responsibility which its predecessor incurred of maintaining Dr. Roberts, of St. John, and it also assumed the responsibility for assessing the municipalities and exacting the tax for maintenance—this aside of course from the personal levy on ice cream concerns, etc., etc., which recently led to the observation, "for Heaven's sake, whether are we being forced in this age." However, it is not pleasing to be advised by the Federal Department of Health that, after all our sacrifices, New Brunswick has now the highest infant death rate of all the provinces of Canada; and this in view of the fact that the health of this province gave us a desirable place in the past among the provinces of the Dominion.

It was nerve that adopted Musquash; it was air and wind that killed it at the low water mark.

PREVENTABLE FIRE LOSSES.

Upon the average citizen, going through his daily newspaper, the report of a heavy loss from fire, whether in the town or in the forest, makes little impression; certainly, it makes no permanent impression, remarks the Montreal Gazette. He does not feel that what has happened is his personal concern, that his pocket is touched by it even remotely. But if this same average citizen will take the file of his newspaper, or of any newspaper, and will take note of the frequency of these reports, even he cannot fail to be struck with the cumulative effect of these losses. Any fire loss, whether it be sustained from the destruction of standing timber or from damage to a city dwelling, factory, or any other structure or stock, is just so much taken from the wealth of the community; it is, literally and absolutely, something lost and gone. The people of North America occupy a position of undisturbed pre-eminence in their indifference to the enormous yearly losses sustained through fire. Canada and the United States being about equally guilty upon a per capita basis; while fire losses in Europe are steadily declining, there is no evidence in the statistics of either Canada or the United States of any effective effort to stem the tide of fire destruction, to save the national wealth that is, actually, going up each year in smoke.

This is because, apparently, the public on this continent cannot be roused to a realization of their own stupidity as exemplified in the indifference to business proposition. We had, quite recently, a fire prevention week. Its purpose—which was widely advertised—being to interest the public in this matter of conservation, to make them careful. It was hoped that during that week and for some succeeding period, however brief, the fire losses would fall, thus indicating a much-desired awakening of public intelligence. The record was a disappointment; the losses sustained, despite all that was said and published as part of the prevention campaign, were so great as to indicate complete indifference to the movement and its purpose; there was not only a long list of property losses, but a heavy mortality as well. It is not pretended that there was neglect or carelessness in every case, but it has been estimated conservatively that seventy-five per cent. of fire losses are preventable; there is the failure to take ordinary precautions, and there has been an alarming increase in arson and pyromaniac cases, an increase which insurance companies have had to take into account in the fixation of premiums. The question is one which affects the whole country and all the people in it. The annual waste through preventable fires is enormously greater and of more con-

oral effect than is the loss occasioned from the occasional collapse of a financial or other institution, yet the latter quickly engaged the attention and interest of the public while the former is disregarded.

The dubious distinction of conspicuous foolishness in the treatment of so grave a problem is not a good thing for Canada. Fire underwriters' organizations in the United States and Canada are doing what they can to create a healthy public sentiment in the interests of fire prevention, but their fight is an uphill and discouraging one; it is clearly evident that they need the support of public bodies and citizens' associations, business men's clubs and the like, throughout the country, if they are to make any real headway. The object is a national one and the support ought not to be withheld.

DEMOCRACY IN EGYPT.

A Cairo press correspondent reports that the anti-British feeling in Egypt has almost completely died out and that the country is now in a more peaceful state than it has been for years.

During the past few months British statesmanship has brought about a complete constitutional change in Egypt which has been almost unnoticed by the outside world and not yet fully comprehended by most Egyptians, remarks the Winnipeg Tribune. Up to July 5, British martial law was in force; then by a stroke of the pen martial law ceased to be. The new Egyptian constitution declares Egypt a sovereign free independent state, with a monarchical constitutional government, establishes Islam as the official religion and Arabic as the official language. Legislative power is vested in the king (King Fuad) in consultation with the senate and the legislative assembly. Parliamentary assent is needed for the declaration of offensive war, and all treaties of peace and alliance must be ratified by parliament. Election is by universal suffrage, and free compulsory education for both sexes in public schools is provided for.

Today all authority rests in Egyptian hands. The British high commissioner is there, it is true, ready to give advice and assistance when required; but he is no longer in a position to interfere and dictate. A few lesser British officials also who are remaining in the government service are there only to give advice when it is asked. And it is being constantly requested, for most Egyptian officials have for years been accustomed to rely on their British assistants.

But Egyptian officials are learning that self-government carries responsibilities. British control can no longer be blamed when things go wrong. The experience, it is stated, is proving salutary. A new conception has arisen of the services which British officials have rendered to the country in the past.

Until a few months ago the Egyptians had little belief in Great Britain's promises to leave to Egyptians the conduct of their country's affairs as soon as they should show themselves fit and willing to undertake the responsibility. But now that the British officials are leaving there is a growing feeling that they are going more rapidly than is for the country's good.

Questions affecting the future relationship between the British and Egyptian governments have been temporarily postponed until the new government has found itself. These questions include the security of Egypt against all foreign aggression, the protection of foreign interests and of minorities, and Egyptian rights in the Sudan.

It is confidently stated that if the present atmosphere can be maintained through the stresses of a first parliamentary election, it will constitute the happiest augury for future relations between the two countries.

A portion of one of Shakespeare's plays, in the immortal Bard's own handwriting, has been found. Thus, as Hamlet forgot to say, does Shakespeare bring home the Bacon.

According to United States papers, United States President Coolidge keeps quiet and says nothing. A good many Canadian politicians say nothing but don't keep quiet.

The politician who collects the most whitewash does not always win. Neither does the footballer who collects the most mud on his garments.

Coke production in Ontario is declared to be quite feasible, so another rise in the price of hard coal may be looked for in the near future.

Directors of the Home Bank are not wealthy men, it is stated. Depositors of said institution are not so wealthy as they once were either.

If gasoline prices drop much more in the United States they may have to put on a tag day for John D. Rockefeller.

Is it the Chicago drainage canal or prohibition which is making low water in the Great Lakes?

The United States "white man's burden" in the Philippines seems to be slipping.

TWO NEW COMPANIES ARE INCORPORATED

Letters Patent Granted to New Companies to Carry On in Province.

Two new companies have been granted letters patent incorporating them to do business in New Brunswick, according to notice appearing in today's Royal Gazette, and are as follows: Jason Hassell, of Woodstock, and Mrs. Rona Hassell, of Houlton, Me., and Clarence A. Powers, of Fort Fairfield, Me., as The Jason Co. Ltd., with an authorized capital stock of \$24,000 and the head office at Woodstock. The purposes of the company are to take over as a going concern the business now carried on by Jason Hassell in Woodstock, to manufacture farming machinery, commercial fertilizer, etc., and to carry on trade and commerce throughout Canada and foreign countries.

Fred M. Tennant, of Moncton, Azad Landry, of Bathurst, and Clovis T. Richard, of Bathurst, as The Bathurst Ginger Ale Co. Ltd., with an authorized capital stock of \$24,000 and the head office at Bathurst. The purposes of incorporation are to carry on the business of the wholesale and retail merchant, importer and exporter, and dealing in mineral and agricultural products generally.

Back in 1870

To the Editor of The Daily Gleaner: Sir—I notice in an issue of The Daily Gleaner an article concerning the municipal election in the parish of Prince William, in which it was stated that the issue of a similar warrant had not previously been known for the purpose of filling a vacancy created in the County Council through the death of a councillor. I wish to inform you of an instance in which a warrant was issued to fill a vacancy created, however, not by death.

Somewhere about the year 1870 the parish election for the parish of Kingsclear was held during the month of October. At that time the chairman was elected by the ratepayers and the poll opened at 10 o'clock. The candidates filed their nomination papers with the parish clerk before 11 o'clock, and he would give them to the chairman of the poll. The chairman of the poll was elected as chairman and G. Byron Kilburn was parish clerk. At 10 o'clock I opened the poll and a few minutes after 11 o'clock asked the clerk for the nomination papers. He said he had only one, which he gave me. He said he would not ask for the nomination papers, but I gave him the names of the candidates and he gave me the names of the candidates. I gave me J. C. Murray's paper at that time, and they took a pane of glass out of the window and handed the ballots through the open space. I knew it was not according to law to run the poll without nomination papers, so I gave the names of the candidates out of the building, where they were posted and declared John C. Murray duly elected councillor for the ensuing year.

Afterwards, the late H. B. Rainsford, secretary-treasurer for the county, issued his warrant for another election to fill the vacancy. B. A. Everett and John A. Campbell were the candidates and Benjamin Long of Long's Creek, chairman of the poll, when Mr. Everett was elected as a councillor.

Yours,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
Kingsclear, N. B., Oct. 22nd, 1923.

SENT UP FOR TRIAL IN RAILWAY BREAK

Sussex, Oct. 23.—The preliminary hearing regarding the recent break at the C. N. R. station at Annapolis was conducted here today before Magistrate Folkins. Moses Francis and Mary Levine, both Indians, were arraigned on the case of the break at the C. N. R. station and they were sent up to a higher court.

With regard to the break in the post office, Moses Francis, Mary Levine and John Lane were arraigned and all three were sent up to a higher court. John Lane is from the United States and is believed to be half Mexican.

WEDDINGS

Gartley-Lee.
Florenceville, Oct. 22.—Many friends here will hear with interest of the marriage of Miss Ida Gartley, of Houlton, and James B. Lee, which was solemnized in Houlton, Me., on Oct. 15. The bride's former home was in Centreville, while the groom is in business in Centreville. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are spending their honeymoon in Halifax.

Avery-Pounder.
Glasville, Oct. 22.—The Anglican church at Glasville was the scene of a pretty wedding on Wednesday afternoon when Miss Hilda Pounder became the wife of Ralph Avery. The bride looked charming in a tailored dress of navy blue with white hat and carried a shower bouquet of sweetheart roses and maidenhair fern. She was given in marriage by George Reid. Rev. W. P. Haig performed the ceremony in the presence of several relatives and friends.

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C. W. HALL

FORD MAY LEAD NEW NATIONAL PARTY

Friends of Magnate Campaigning to Send Him to White House.

Detroit, Oct. 24.—The movement initiated by a small group of Henry Ford's friends and neighbors to make him President of the United States took the major step forward yesterday in the announcement that Ford-for-President clubs scattered throughout the country will be called into conference here December 12, 13 and 14. Formation of a new national party with Mr. Ford as its standard bearer was announced as the subject of conference.

The sponsors of the movement admitted they had no assurance from Mr. Ford that he would accept leadership of the proposed new party.

OBITUARY

Francis Delaney.
Grand Falls, Oct. 22.—Much sympathy is being expressed for the family of Francis Delaney, whose death occurred on Wednesday night in Boston. He was 26 years of age, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Delaney, and had been in Boston only a few months. The body was brought home on Friday, accompanied by Miss Minnie Delaney, his sister, and Herbert Willet. The funeral on Saturday morning at the Church of the Assumption was very largely attended.

NURSES GRADUATE.

Montreal, Oct. 24.—Among the nine nurses who will receive their diplomas at the nurses' graduating exercises to be held in the Western Hospital here on Thursday are the following: Mabel Martin, Stellarton, N. S.; Beatrice Bear, St. John's, Nfld.; Kathleen Barnes, St. John's, Nfld.

Men's Gray and Khaki Flannel Shirts, a special cut price, \$1.75 at Oak Hall.

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Paradise Face Powder, \$1.25, two for \$2.25
Jontel Creams, 50c, two for \$1.00
Almond Bloom Cream, 50c, two for \$1.00
Gillette Safety Razor, \$1.00, two for \$2.00
Lorite Physicians' and Surgeons' Soap, 15c, two for \$0.30
Hot Water Bottle (guaranteed two years), \$2.00, two for \$4.00
Klenzo Tooth Paste, 35c, two for 60c
Hydrogen Peroxide, three sizes.
One Round Box Liggett's Chocolates, \$1.00, two for \$2.00
Chocolate Bars, 5c, two for 10c
Cherry Bark Cough Syrup, 60c, two for \$1.20
Thermos Bottles, plates, \$1.25, two for \$2.50
Opoko Coffee, lbs., 75c, two for \$1.50
Orange Opoko Tea, 1/2 lbs., 70c, two for \$1.40
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