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The Acadian

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WOLFVILLE AND EASTERN KINGS



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ACADIA GIRLS LOSE DEBATE

Dalhousie Wins Inter-collegiate Contest at Halifax

The Acadia girls debating team lost the inter-collegiate debate with Dalhousie, which was held last Friday evening at the School for the Blind, Halifax. The subject of the debate was "Resolved, that in the interests of industrial peace in Canada, voluntary methods of arbitration, conciliation and mediation are preferable to any form of compulsory legislation. The Industrial Disputes Act of 1907 is to be regarded as a form of compulsory legislation in its relation to public utilities." Dalhousie had the affirmative side. The chair was occupied by Mrs. Dennis, and the judges were Premier Armstrong, Principal Clarence Mackinnon, and Judge Margeson, of Bridgewater. The personnel of the Dalhousie team was Miss Mae Linton (leader), Miss Claire Murray and Miss Olive Atlee; that of Acadia, Miss Kathleen Bowlby, Miss Jean M. Waller, Miss Helen Archibald.

The subject of the debate, involving most intricate labor questions and problems of the day, required the utmost amount of research and preparation. That it had been given such was very evident by the presentation of every one of the young ladies participating. Convincing arguments, a vast array of facts and references, and a display of very logical reasoning featured the debate.

Miss Claire Murray opened for Dalhousie. There was too much over-legislation in the country; state enterprise and control killed the initiative; compulsion accepted as a principle in politics would only add to the unrest. Any form of compulsion was against the interests of the laboring men, and compulsion was contrary to the British Constitution. Voluntary action for settlement of labor disputes placed both parties on an equal basis, and the public, the third party to such disputes, would suffer less than if under a compulsory law.

Miss Bowlby, leading for Acadia, and taking the negative side of the debate, upheld the compulsory method of dealing with trade disputes, contending that the Industrial Disputes Act of Canada had proven that such methods was the better. She cited instances of the success of compulsory arbitration, or at least investigation, to settle or avoid strikes in Canada. The Industrial Disputes Act of Canada had been in force for sixteen years and favored by all Governments and approved by the highest officials of the Department of Labor, all men who had been taken from the ranks of labor. This Act was to absolutely prohibit strikes and lock-outs before an investigation had been made. It has been based on actual conditions in Canada and after the voluntary efforts to settle disputes had failed.

Miss Linton, of Dalhousie, humorously referred to the methods used by the head of the family to prevent strikes. There was much compulsion on the part of Maggie, with Jiggs, but she doubted very much if there was harmony in that family (laughter). The negative had based their whole argument for compulsion on the Industrial Disputes Act, but they had yet to show that the success of the Act was not due to voluntary efforts by which it was interpreted. There was only one compulsory feature in the Act, that for investigation before a strike. There had never been any attempt in Canada for an absolutely compulsory Act, as in Australia. Examples of its futility were the many strikes in the coal fields of Nova Scotia, one lasting for years, that of Springhill, and only then settled by the voluntary methods of mediation on the part of Premier Murray. Miss Linton cited instances of endeavoring to repeal the Act, and other instances of where it had been treated with contempt.

Miss Walker for Acadia declared the Industrial Disputes Act, involving the principle of compulsion, the most practical yet devised in Canada. Under the voluntary system the negotiation continued until it was agreeable to both parties, and the public, the third party to the strike, suffered. There was advantage to both capital and labor in the compulsory arbitration system, as it averted the sudden strike. Ninety per cent of the settlements under the Industrial Disputes Act of Canada were favorable to labor. Capital had been almost unanimous in favor of the Act, and the Labor Congress requested extension of the Act, and were disappointed at its limitations.

Miss Atlee, for Dalhousie, contended that voluntary methods of settling disputes developed better feeling between employee and employer. She cited the Whitley Council scheme, where industrial concerns had councils of workmen and employers, as practical ex-

ACADIA DEFEATS U.N.B.

Local Collegians Too much for Old Rivals—Score 35 to 21

The Acadia basketball team defeated their old rivals the University of New Brunswick, at the Memorial Gymnasium on Thursday evening of last week. This was Acadia's first win over U. N. B. in this game for some years and the local collegians celebrated in fitting style.

The game was a good exhibition of basketball, though Acadia clearly outplayed their opponents. Both sides showed excellent team work, but the locals were better shots. The stars for U. N. B. were Dunmore and Seely, while Wigmore and Clarke were perhaps the best for Acadia. With Clark back on the team, playing his usual stellar game, the Acadia team is better than ever, and are fully competent to make a good showing before any team in the Maritime Provinces. T. Hutcheon refereed.

In the first period U. N. B. started out strong and for the first five minutes neither side was able to score more than three points. However, the locals' steady pace began to tell on the Red and Black basket players and Wigmore and Clark piled up the scores for Acadia. Toward the last of the period the visitors rallied, keeping the score down to 25-14, when the period ended.

In the second period it was the locals game for the first ten minutes but the last five minutes passed almost scoreless. In this period the brand of basketball was inferior to that in the first, neither side being able to shoot as accurately as before. The game ended with the score 35-21 in favor of Acadia. The line-up:

U. N. B.—L. Gilmore, 6; Seely, 7; R. Dummer (Capt.), 8; E. Kerley, G. MacPhail, W. Jones, S. Miller, J. Clayton.

Acadia—Wigmore, 9; T. Robinson, (Capt.), 7; A. Clark, 11; S. Chipman, 4; L. Rhodeniser, C. McCready, A. Brown, 4.

DEATH'S HARVEST

The death took place yesterday at Kentville of Edwin, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Glen Blenkhorn, of Canning, aged six months. This is the second child Mr. and Mrs. Blenkhorn have lost during a year and they have the profound sympathy of a host of friends. The father, who has been in poor health since his return from overseas, is now a patient at the Provincial Sanatorium. Mr. Blenkhorn, who is a son of Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Blenkhorn, of Canning, enlisted early in the war in the 25th Batt. and did excellent service, being twice mentioned in despatches.

amples of voluntary methods. A spirit of partnership never could be brought about by compulsion. Miss Atlee had a shaft aimed at the recent effort of the University to impose the one hundred per cent attendance at lectures, and amid much laughter attributed that as the reason for the strike of students, "because they were being compelled by those in authority". The compulsory features of the Industrial Disputes Act of Canada had never been emphasized.

Miss Helen Archibald, for Acadia, emphasized the place of the public in labor disputes, and some form of compulsion was necessary to protect its interests. The welfare of the public was above that of the individual. The principle of compulsion had been recognized in the League of Nations, which compelled its members to bring its disputes before it.

Miss Bowlby made the rebuttal for Acadia, and presented arguments to show that it was not true the Industrial Disputes Act aroused any permanent suspicion of labor. The Act did not signify that disputes were settled by the State, for the Act only provided the means of investigation before the strike should occur. Miss Linton in her rebuttal questioned if compulsion averted the sudden strike. She did not know how men were to be controlled under the Act; it would be an impossible thing to arrest seven thousand men because they struck in defiance of the Act. Owing to the voluntary councils of the Canadian railways system, there had been only one occasion to resort to the Industrial Disputes Act since the war. It had been said that there were twenty-eight cases referred to the Act within a given time and the Act failed only in one case, but Miss Linton contended that there had been in the same time seventy strikes not referred to the Act, therefore proving its inability to deal with disputes from a compulsory point. "It was not the spirit of compulsion that won the war, but the magnificent voluntary efforts." How were men to be made to obey. That word had been written into the marriage vows, but how was a man to make his wife obey (laughter).

Enthusiastic Conference At Kentville

Delegates From All Points in Valley Discuss Tourist Business And Pass Important Resolutions

At the invitation of the Kentville Board of Trade representatives from nearly every Valley town between Halifax and Yarmouth met at Kentville on Monday to discuss the tourist traffic and consider ways and means of increasing this business. Boards of trade, hotel men, transportation companies and newspapers were represented. Wolfville's delegates being Edson Graham, Col. Eric MacDonald and H. P. Davidson.

The opening meeting was held in the afternoon at the I. O. D. E. rooms with A. E. McMahon in the chair and W. E. Porter as secretary. The chairman in opening urged the necessity for earnest co-operation between all the interests represented, adding, "We should not consider the good to ourselves, but the good that would accrue to our Province." He stated the reason for the conference as being the need of a greater tourist trade; that visitors might be so well received that they would make Nova Scotia the regular field for their summer vacation.

The first speaker was Prof. W. S. Blair who outlined the object of the conference, the value of and importance of the tourist trade to this Province.

F. W. Bowes, of Halifax, spoke of the need of good hotels. Last year there were 600,000 tourists in the State of Maine. He quoted from the Montreal Star that about 150,000 people from the cities of Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa go to the State of Maine each year. These should be diverted to this Province. One of the advantages to the country is the added valuation to properties and land that was formerly valueless has increased very materially in various sections because of the tourist trade, consequently adding to assessment and more taxable property.

L. M. Fortier, superintendent of Fort Anne, Annapolis Royal, spoke of the marked developments made in the tourist attractions of this national park. Last year over 10,000 tourists visited the Old Fort. He cited the wonderful organization that has been formed in California known as Californians, Inc., and suggested that an organization of a similar kind might be formed here to great advantage.

Mr. Fortier was followed by Rev. G. P. Raymond, who mentioned our Canadian office at Boston, and raised the question as to whether this office might not be used for the propagation of our tourist trade and the dissemination in regard to our province.

Several other very interesting speakers were heard, including Leslie Wiltshire, of Windsor; F. G. J. Comeau, of Halifax; F. E. Cox, of Middleton; Rev. R. B. Layton, of Kentville; and Edson Graham, of Wolfville, all of whom urged the need for concerted action and especially the need of a central information bureau. Mayor Murray, of Hantsport, R. W. North, Canning, and J. L. Peters, Digby, also took active part in the discussion.

The gathering adjourned at six o'clock to reconvene at a very pleasing function at seven-thirty when a complimentary dinner was tendered the delegates at the Cornwallis Inn, the Kentville Board of Trade being the hosts. This session took on a wider significance than that of the afternoon, because of the fact that it embraced both the present season and a discussion of the Old Home Summer project of next year.

Horatio Crowell, speaking on this subject, was particularly eloquent and his enthusiasm seemed to capture the entire audience. So enthusiastic indeed did the audience become that the following resolution was drawn up and adopted by the conference, being moved

by F. E. Cox, Middleton, and seconded by J. L. Peters, Digby:

Whereas, the government of Nova Scotia has appointed a parliamentary committee to investigate and consider the possibilities of the development of the tourist travel of Nova Scotia; and

Whereas, that committee will make certain recommendations to the Legislature as to ways and means of developing the tourist traffic; and

Whereas, there is now before the province a proposal to hold an Old Home Summer in 1924 and appeal to all Nova Scotians living abroad to visit their native land in the summer of 1924.

Resolved: That the delegates of the tourist conference at Kentville resolve: That we strongly endorse the Old Home Summer movement for 1924, and urge upon the government of Nova Scotia to grant all legislation that will give the official sanction and assist in its organization and successful conduct.

Further resolved: That this conference will take immediate steps to organize the committees necessary to carry on the work of Old Home Summer in all the towns and counties here represented.

James Sealy, M. P. P., a member of the tourist committee of government, spoke briefly, pledging his support to any project that might be put forward by the conference.

At the close of this enthusiastic conference the following resolution was moved by Edson Graham, Wolfville, and seconded by L. W. Fortier, Annapolis Royal, being unanimously adopted:

Whereas, this meeting has been held for the purpose of studying and formulating plans for the development of the tourist travel in the Annapolis Valley; and

Whereas, the government of Nova Scotia has appointed a parliamentary committee to investigate the possibilities of tourist travel to Nova Scotia and recommend legislation that will assist in this development.

Resolved: That the attention of the government be directed to the necessity for more aggressive action in the dissemination of information throughout New England and other parts of the United States and upper Canada, in reference to the attractiveness of our province as a tourist resort, through a central and unified source; and that they be urged to at once set aside a sum not less than fifteen thousand dollars as a start in the organization of a publicity campaign for the purpose outlined above, and establish a central information bureau for tourists for the province of Nova Scotia, it being understood that voluntary information bureaus will be established by local board of trade organizations.

As a proof of the trend toward immediate action that was instilled into the delegates, the fact of the actual formation of an Annapolis Valley Tourist Association may be cited. A tentative organization was formed with the following officers:

President—A. E. McMahon
Vice-President—Prof. Blair
Secretary—H. M. Chase

All the towns from Digby to Windsor will be asked to elect members of this organization who will get together and form an organization.

The conference has done a great deal by bringing together these representative business men and unifying their aims to such an extent that organizations will be formed in each town with these men as the nucleus. With the impetus received and with the aid which was promised the tourist interest by Premier Armstrong on the floor of the

AN INTERESTING LECTURE

Given by Rev. D. B. Hemmeon on the Subject "The New World"

The lecture given by Rev. D. B. Hemmeon on Thursday evening of last week at the Baptist Church, under the auspices of the Social and Benevolent Society, was most interesting and instructive. Mr. Hemmeon illustrated his remarks with maps prepared by himself which added greatly to the enjoyment of those present.

Mr. Hemmeon announced that his aim in lecturing about "The New World" that the Great War has left us was to enlarge our horizon, to increase our knowledge, stimulate our tolerance and deepen our sympathies.

Some of the problems of the new world are

- (1) Can the new world be made as orderly and peaceable as the old one was?
- (2) How much of the old world is left to us?
- (3) What are the new boundaries, nations, colonies, mandates?
- (4) What kind of people compose the new states?
- (5) The Great Powers have a new set of "Rights" and "Responsibilities". How will these be met?
- (6) How far can the hold of the Great Powers be loosened in their possessions (India, Egypt, etc.)?
- (7) The greatest of all, viz., the new world is not a collection of separate and independent countries but a series of inter-dependent communities necessitating some kind of machinery for preserving undisturbed and equitable interchange of commodities.

Shall the old international rivalries for "Raw materials", "gateways of commerce", "trade routes" and "concessions" continue or shall some method be found whereby communities shall have shares?

Great Britain has trebled her territorial holdings in seventy years and now holds over one quarter of the land and population of the world. As a result of the war she has obtained German South West Africa, German East Africa, Togoland, Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, Palestine and Mesopotamia, certain islands, totaling nearly one million square miles of territory.

France has secured Alsace and Lorraine, the Saar valley for fifteen years and perhaps indefinitely, additions to French North Africa, Nigeria and a large area south and east of Nigeria, in all some two hundred and fifty thousand square miles.

Belgium obtained small territories on her eastern borders and two considerable sections added to the Congo.

Italy obtained the least of all the Allies in territory: The Tyrol, Istria, Valona and Trieste in Europe, and some small additions in Africa.

Germany loses all her overseas colonies, totaling over a million square miles.

In Europe she lost thirteen per cent of her territory, twelve per cent of her population, thirteen per cent of her agricultural production, ten per cent of her manufacturing capacity, thirty per cent of her coal and seventy-five per cent of her iron, besides certain punitive restrictions and humiliations including the occupation of her territory by thousands of native African troops all of whose appetites she is compelled to satisfy.

Austria and Hungary have been reduced to one third their former size and population.

Turkey recovered in a surprising manner from her defeat and is today one of the most cheerful and insistent nations on the world's stage.

The new nations are Poland, Finland, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia. Poland has been restored to something of her old power in Europe but owing to the heterogeneous elements of her population her future is uncertain. The same is true of Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia, of whose future it is difficult to prophesy success since they do not possess the elements of stability. Finland is the most northern of the civilized nations.

Russia has instituted the most risky and radical problem possible into the world in her effort to reduce communistic theories to practice. Her endeavours will be watched with wide-spread and it is to be hoped impartial and careful interest.

The world is in a perilous but not a hopeless state and it is the duty of wise and good people to do something however little to moderate its excesses, to reduce its hatreds, stupidities and prejudices and to increase its kindness and charity. This will cost something but we must pay for a better world or get a worse one.

House last week, Nova Scotia should this year see the biggest tourist trade in her history.

ACADIA ACADEMY BEAT HALIFAX ACADEMY

In Closely Contested Game of Hockey—Score 5 to 4

In a well played and interesting game of hockey at Wolfville Saturday the Acadia Academy boys defeated the Halifax County Academy six by a score of 5-4, thus making up for their defeat by the latter a week previous at Halifax. The ice was soft, and the spectators were expecting a slow game, but were greatly surprised to witness one of the fastest games of the season. The first period started off with good playing on either side. Acadia was out to retaliate, and Halifax was determined to hold what she had won. Acadia had the better of the game in this period, which ended without a score.

Shortly after the beginning of the second period Chipman netted the rubber for the first score of the locals. After many attempts on the part of the home team, "Dutch" Himmelman finally succeeded in making the second score for Acadia. The visitors now rallied and put all their energy in a few minutes' spurt, ending in their first score by Fox from close in. After good playing the Red and Blue made a rush, and Eaton sent one in from in front of the nets. This made the visitors determined to offset the score, and after a spectacular rush, Furzy scored for the Halifax team from close in. The period ended 3-2 in favor of Acadia.

Both teams came on the ice for the third period with a determination to do their best, Acadia to hold her lead and Halifax to overtake the score of her opponents. Johnson made a rush from defense and shot a swift one for Acadia. The playing now went to Acadia's territory, and only the work good of Zwicker on several occasions saved the day for the home team. Even then Langorth was able to send in another for the visitors. At the end of the first ten minutes of this period it looked as though the Halifax boys had been holding something in reserve, for the rubber was kept dangerously near the nets guarded by Acadia. Owing to a little difference in centre ice, Johnson and Langorth were sent to the cooler for a rest of two minutes each, during which time the Halifax boys tied the score by a shot from Bartlett. In spite of the efforts of both sides to terminate the game with a win, the period ended four all. This period was the visitors' and only the lead the home boys had saved them from defeat.

The teams agreed to two five minute overtime periods. Just before the end Johnson made his second from close in. The second period of the overtime ended with no score, thus leaving the home team victors by a score of 5-4.

The line-up was as follows:

Halifax—McCuen, goal; Bartlett, Fox, defence; Warren, Dunlop, Langorth, forwards; Warren, Furzy, subs.

Acadia—Zwicker, goal; Johnson, Jenkin, defence; Phillips, Chipman, Himmelman, forwards; Eaton, sub.

BOY SCOUT BILL DEFEATED

Bill No. 46, entitled "An Act respecting town aid for the Wolfville Boy Scouts and Girl Guides"; has been reported on unfavorably by the private and local bills committee of the House of Assembly. This action is due to the presentation of a petition against the passing of the bill, signed by over 100 ratepayers.

It would now appear that the method of supporting the Boy Scout work by town funds raised by assessment of ratepayers has been definitely disposed of for the present. On March 21st Mayor Phinney and Dr. W. L. Archibald appeared before the committee for the bill, and R. E. Harris and C. S. Fitch appeared as an opposing delegation. The large petition presented by the opposing delegation determined the fate of the bill.

Citizens of Wolfville must now decide on the fate of the Boy Scout movement. Within a few days solicitors will probably call upon the citizens, when the ratepayers who signed the petition will have a chance to prove that they were right and the supporters of the bill wrong.

The Carroll Players, of Halifax, made another visit to Wolfville last week and presented the comedy drama, "Spite Corner", at the Opera House on Wednesday evening. The play, although exceedingly light, contained some very interesting amusing situations and was well put on. All the parts were well acted, that of "Eben Gooch", by Mr. Nat Burns, being the strong feature of the performance. There was a fairly good house in spite of numerous colder attractions and those present showed evident satisfaction at the announcement that the Players will appear again in Wolfville on April 11th.

NOTICE!

To ALL persons whose RATES and TAXES are UNPAID on

April 16, A. D., 1923

At the last meeting of the Town Council the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas the outstanding accounts the Town of Wolfville amounts to an unreasonably large sum; Therefore resolved that immediate steps be taken for collection of said taxes and that all outstanding taxes unpaid on April 16, A. D. 1923 be collected by

WARRANT

By order
R. W. FORD, Town Clerk.