

## The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1921.

## GRAIN SHIPMENTS TO PORTLAND.

In reply to an enquiry by Dr. Baxter as to the quantity of grain being shipped to Portland and whether the C. N. R. had any authority to order it routed otherwise, Mr. D. B. Hanna, President of the C. N. R. Board of Management writes as follows, under date Nov. 18th:-

"The point we have been endeavoring to stress from time to time is that the railway company cannot divert grain from one port to another—we must in every case respect the bill of lading.

"As perhaps you know, the management of the National Railways has the jurisdiction whatever over the Grand Trunk Railway, and I am, therefore, not in a position to give you any information respecting the movement of traffic on that line."

Even this explicit statement of facts from the man best qualified to give an authoritative answer, will probably not deter The Globe from continuing its campaign of deliberate misrepresentation regarding shipments of grain to Portland.

## RIGHT FOR ONCE.

Speaking in North York on Tuesday evening, the Hon. Mackenzie King said:

"This country is in need of a strong administration which will lay down strong policies and principles and govern according to them, and without any of the log-rolling which inevitably must follow coalition."

For once Mr. King is right. The foregoing utterance is about the truest summing up of conditions that he has ever been credited with. The country very badly needs a strong administration, and it will get one with the return of the Meighen party to power. But it will not get one if the Meighen party fails to get a majority, for the coalition with the Progressives which would become necessary if the Liberal party is to take office, will only result in a bout of log-rolling, which Mr. King expresses such objection to.

It is impossible to have a strong administration if it has to depend upon the support of more than one party, a coalition of Liberals and Progressives, which is the only alternative to more or less discordant policies and the efforts of the leaders would be sorely taxed to keep these conflicting elements in line, so that progress could be made. With two or more elements differing in principles and policies, how could a government which was compelled to rely upon their support, be expected to do very much? Instead of such a coalition bringing strength, it would be one continual source of weakness.

For this reason, among many others, it is imperative that Premier Meighen be returned to power with a sufficient number of supporters to enable him to carry on. The Conservative party is at least a united party, agreed in its policies and with only one leader, and that leader a man in whom it has the most supreme confidence.

## WHY LABOR MUST SUPPORT PROTECTION.

Every member of a Labor Union must be a believer in a Protective Tariff from the very fact of his membership in a Labor Union. A Protective Tariff is enacted to protect Canadian labor and Canadian manufacturers against unfair and unequal competition from abroad.

Labor Unions even go further than this because they aim to protect against possible unfair competition by workmen of their own country, in fact, against workmen living in the same city, possibly in the same street. Canadian industry requires protection against foreign competitors but will take the chances against home competitors. Theoretically, like Mr. Cremer, often make the academic charge that Protective Tariff is immoral and selfish and solely for the benefit of the manufacturer, and is not reflected in the wage-earner's pay envelope. We have heard such men say that if some other country can produce goods cheaper than we can, then it is an imposition on those engaged in that particular industry in this country not to be permitted to buy the foreign goods. What those engaged in the home industry will do when driven out by foreign competition is a subject carefully ignored by these academic critics.

Industries to which Protective Tariff apply have some measure of protection against foreign competition, but Labor Unions have protection against both foreign and home competition and, consequently, Labor

Unionists should be the strongest supporters of the principle of a Protective Tariff for Canadian industries.

## END OF WAR THE GOAL.

The ultimate goal of the Arms Conference at Washington should be world peace. It would be impossible for this conference to banish war. The delegates haven't the authority to make treaties that would bring to an end the armament of arms, nor would it be humanly possible for them to do so, supremely desirable as such an achievement would be.

But that should be the final purpose in all that the conference seeks to accomplish, and every step that it takes should be a step towards that end. For this reason every proposal that is developed to "humanize" war as it is expressed, is a step aside from what should be the chief end of the conference and therefore to be deplored.

The last war was the greatest of all wars and it was also the most horrible ever to have been fought. High explosives, poisoned gases, airplanes, and submarines took away from armed conflict most of its glamor and infinitely multiplied its terrors. But the cure for the terrors which have been added to war is not to seek to eliminate them by international agreement. The only possible remedy is to end war itself. Rules may be made for games and the contestants held to such rules. But no rules of agreement can be made for conflict between nations. When men meet to kill one another they don't first study the rule book. All they want to know is how they can accomplish their purpose with the greatest facility and least harm to themselves. The end, as they view it, justifies any means.

It was the very frightfulness of the last conflict that turned humanity against war to the universal degree to which it has been turned. We are not afraid of war because it costs money, but because it has become so fearful and so hideous a thing that the thought of it freezes the human soul. There cannot exist too great a fear of war, for the greater the fear and dread of it the less readily will nations resort to it.

To whatever extent then the Arms Conference at Washington is turned away from its purpose of ending war and in the direction of seeking to lessen the horrors that attend it, by just so much the longer will the day be postponed when the armament of arms shall pass into history and the nations find a way of composing their differences without resort to slaughter.

The Conference may not go the whole length, as we have said, but it can and should converge its every act upon the one purpose of banishing international conflicts.

## THE NEW BRIDGE.

The opening of traffic of the new C. P. R. bridge yesterday, although it took place without any ceremonial display of any kind, is nevertheless an incident of more than passing interest. It serves to remind us of the great development in traffic which has taken place in recent years, to an extent in fact that has made the old bridge of no practical value in its present condition. It serves to remind us too of the immense service done to the country by the Conservative party under Sir John Macdonald, who made the construction of the C. P. R. possible, and who had faith enough in the future of the country to back the construction in the face of the most determined opposition. The C. P. R. has been one of the most potent factors in the development of Canada, and it is, thanks to the patriotism of Sir John and his colleagues, that the country boasts such a magnificent railway.

The Grand Trunk Railway provides the transportation facilities for the greater part of the grain produced in Ontario. This grain has naturally been shipped via Portland. The acquisition of this railway system by the Government will enable the latter to make its own regulations governing traffic upon the road, and care will undoubtedly be taken that Maritime Province ports get their proper share of this traffic. When this is done, the people of these provinces will have to thank the Meighen Government for acquiring the Grand Trunk and thus making the routing of grain down here possible, instead of having so much of it sent to Portland.

Russia under the Soviet rule is described by one writer as a sphinx. But the sphinx has lasted too many centuries to make the comparison entirely apt.



Notes by The Office Boy

"Raymond, old dear," said the Detective Girl to me yesterday, "what's all this 'Armsament Conference' about?" "Well, it means that they want to compel everybody to disarm a bit," says I. "What about it?" "I think it's a good thing," she says, "because I was at the movies with a particular friend last night and he absolutely refused to disarm when I told him to, because the folks round could see him."

One of the fellows was telling me about a friend of his who called for his girl a few nights ago. Her mother met him at the door and told him into the parlor. "See here, young man," she says, "you sure you can support a family?" "Sure I can," says he. "Well you'd better come and look us over," she said, "because twelve million dollars' worth of family is waiting for you." The chap picked up his hat and left, without waiting for the girl.

I was talking yesterday to a chap I know who lives in the country and who's been through a serious business in the summer and autumn. So I asked him if there was any truth in the saying that lightning never strikes the same place twice. "The reason may be," he says, "because as a rule there's nothing left of it, because there's nothing left of ours."

I see Henry Ford is willing to buy the battleships that are to be scrapped and make five million out of them. So there may be some money to be made out of the navy.

## WHAT OTHERS SAY

Great Britain and Protection (London Free Press)

Mrs. Grant Needham, of Toronto, who addressed a meeting in London on Tuesday night, is reported as having held up as an example to her audience, Great Britain, as a country which has a tariff for revenue as contrasted with other nations which have a protective tariff. Apparently her idea is that Canada should adopt the British system.

Mrs. Needham is evidently as ignorant of political history as Mr. Bonville, or else she is deceiving the electors. Since the war British industries have found themselves in a serious position. Faced with high protection walls all over the world, the great British industrial plants have been largely idle. The unemployment situation in Canada has been a flexible as compared with the old country. There has been an overwhelming demand from all sides for some form of protection. This demand has been met by the Government and on August 12, 1921, the British Parliament passed a measure called "The British Empire Goods Bill," which has been frankly a return to the protection system. The first part of the bill places some 4,000 articles, including all what are called "duties," on a tariff basis of no less than 33 1/3 per cent, or some 10 per cent higher than the average British tariff.

This section of the bill, which carries provisions against "dumping," whether by reason of collapsed exchanges or in the ordinary acceptance of the term, "dumping" being defined as the sale or offer of goods in the United Kingdom below the selling price or cost of production in the country of origin. The cost of production is defined as the cost of the goods as sold at 95 per cent of the wholesale price at the works, less internal duties levied in the country of origin, or, if the wholesale price cannot be established through actual sales, a reasonable price computed on wholesale prices charged for similar goods.

This section provides for a surtax of 33 1/3 per cent, ad valorem, in addition to any other customs duties which may apply, in the case of any article which may be listed for such surtax by the Board of Trade. The latter may issue an order bringing the additional 33 1/3 per cent duty into effect whenever it is found that the sale or offer of goods in the United Kingdom below the selling price or cost of production, or at prices, by reason of depreciated exchange, which is below the cost of production in the United Kingdom, if the Board of Trade should decide that employment in any industry in the United Kingdom is being affected or is likely to be affected seriously as a result of such importations. All Board of Trade orders of this kind are subject, however, to confirmation by the House of Commons.

The British Government now exacts a repatriation tax of 25 per cent on goods imported from Germany and in the case of "key" industry products subject to the Board of Trade surtax, the import duty may be as high as 92 2/3 per cent, ad valorem. It must be remembered also that the present exchange situation represents a high protection to British manufacturers against competition from this continent. Exchange alone at the present time gives a protection of over 20 per cent against imports from the United States.

The plain facts of the case are that the only country in the world today where there is an agitation for "a tariff for revenue" or for "free trade" is in Canada. The United States, Australia, New Zealand, Germany, Japan, every industrial country, are raising their tariffs. There is not a single nation or The Confederation of the World.

Boots and Shoes. (Exchange) Quebec city is the biggest boot and shoe making center in Canada. The Liberal government increased the duty on fine shoes from 25 to 30 per cent, because the manufacturers of that city and other places said they could not compete with the cheap production of the United States factories, due to the larger market in the United States.

Mr. Cremer says if Canada cannot produce boots and shoes to supply its

## Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE

## THE PARK AVE. NEWS.

Weather. Possibly rain possibly not. Enter! Latest Feed News! There was a big bushmobile race last Saturday between Mary Watkins, Loretta Mince and Mead Jones, and Mead Jones was a good ways ahead and Sid Hunt yelled, Hay Mead yours losing something, and by the time Mead Jones found out it was only a false alarm she was last instead of first and Mary Watkins won the race and wouldn't race it over again. This makes the Hupts shed in the big end between the Hupts and the Johnnies.

Sleazy. Miss Mary Watkins don't speak to Mr. Charles (Pude) Simkins any more on account of Mr. Simkins having took her to Sunders ice cream place to get some ice cream last Wednesday and Miss Watkins left a little on her plate for politeness and Mr. Simkins reached over and ate it.

## Poem by Skinny Martin.

I jump around and laff out loud  
And yell with joyish glee.  
I'd be sad and dismal if I saw  
Anybody was happier than me.  
Inspiring Facts About Inspiring People. Pude Simkins has his late for school 10 times this year already and only late for supper twice in the last 3 years.  
For Sale, a extra roller for a roller skate. Will sell cheap to the right party. See Lew Davis. (Advertisement.)  
If you want quick reliable results advertise in the Park Ave. News.

## Claims Cancer Prize For New Discovery In Its Treatment

London Physician Finds Alum Will Benefit in Internal Cases.

London, Nov. 23.—A claim for the \$100,000 prize said here to have been offered by the Cosmopolitan Cancer Research Company of Brooklyn for an "authentic treatment that will cure it," has been made in behalf of Dr. Reginald Larkin of London. Dr. Larkin's theory is that the cancer germ is always found in association with some form of rheumatism and that in internal cases the use of alum will benefit where operations cannot be performed, or following operations.

Dr. Larkin personally had no hand in claiming the American reward. He is exceedingly modest about his work and is loath to discuss it. His most vociferous champion in N. W. Knight a pathologist who has been suffering from internal cancer. The presence of a cancer was proven by X-ray plates and specialists suggested an operation. The alum treatment of Dr. Larkin stopped all pain and recent X-ray photographs show no growth whatever.

"I have offered myself as a living example of the efficacy of Dr. Larkin's treatment," said Knight. "I have the original plates and those taken since the alum treatment. The growth has disappeared, which I am willing to submit."

Dr. Larkin's explanation of his theory and treatment follows: "Since August, 1918, I have been treating with apparent success cases of internal cancer, as diagnosed clinically, as they occurred in general practice. This fact and the contrasted failure of my treatment of many external cases of cancer with the same remedy suggested to me a new clue in the treatment of the disease.

"I believe that carcinoma, almost if not always, is associated with some form of rheumatism, which yields to a course of alum taken internally. These suggestions are placed on record in order that other practitioners may test the simple but effective treatment in operative or incurable post-operative cases."

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No better time for entering than now. Send for New Catalogue.

S. KERR, Principal.

## SAW MAN BELIEVED WITH TWO GIRLS

Alexander Day Gives Important Murder Trial Yesterday—Seeing Accused in City on A

(Continued From Page Ten)

Detective Powers was examined by Mr. Verman. He saw of a \$500 reward offered by the city. It was in the papers he had made one trip to Truro. Windsor detectives had also been working on the case. The local detectives had not been hampered for funds in any way. Through the papers they got people to search. On the third of August, Detective Deane was over to the main early in the morning and he (Powers) said that he went over about 11 o'clock, and stayed until noon. They went back in the afternoon at 2 o'clock and stayed until 6 o'clock. The search was kept up every day until the body was found. There were no reports that the murder of Lewis had been committed by the man who was the only offence he was told of. The party that the theft was made from didn't seem to wish to prosecute. He knew of Humphrey's being attacked by a man. He didn't think they were razor wounds. He thought the scratches were made by some sharp instrument. There was no Standard published on the morning of the third. The story was in the Times, but was not sure if it was in the Telegram. He had arrested George Levine because of the information of Sheriff Foster, of Carleton county, who had Levine there and suspected him of the murder of Lewis. He was dark complexioned and was thirty or so years old. Biddiscombe had a pair of pants of Paris. He did not like those described by Hattie Levine. There was no lacing in the pants. He thought that Detective Biddiscombe and Scott had searched the house. He had never said that he would not believe Walter Humphrey, nor that he was simple or foolish. He knew nothing about Humphrey's being captured what Humphrey told him. He did not know how much Walter Humphrey did. When he heard the story from Mr. MacDonald, he did not know Humphrey's story. He saw Paris held in Truro. MacDonald told him that Humphrey could tell him something about Paris. The second of August, as he had never known him across the river. He did not know if the Standard was published in the latter part of July. The Telegram came out on the third and he knew the Times had the story. The first harvest train left the city on the 4th of August. The pants will be produced in court this morning.

Detective Biddiscombe.

Detective Patrick Biddiscombe was sworn and examined by Mr. Verman. He had been a detective for five years. He remembered the night of the second of August. The report came in about the McKinley girl about 12 o'clock. He was on duty at the time. He made enquiries about the city that night and searched the next day. Detective Biddiscombe went over to the house and searched for the body with Powers about 11 o'clock and back to town after 1 o'clock. They went back at about 2 30 and were there all afternoon. He remembered the night of August. He went over alone and picked up an officer on the way over. Commissioner Thornton and Detective Powers were there. He saw the place where the body was and the body was hidden about 75 feet back of Hillyard's barn. It was in a hole in the fence. He knew the road to Warner's mill. They had received a communication from Truro in the week of August. Witness then told of arresting Paris on the 19th.

Paris asked "What am I arrested for?" Witness replied, "I know." Paris said, "Go ahead and tell me; I'm not scared." Chief of Police Fraser of Truro came over on the 20th of September. He was on duty at the time. He was on duty at the time. He was on duty at the time.

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