

The Evening Times-Star

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ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 22, 1924

SIR HENRY THORNTON'S VISIT.

If St. John is fortunate, the visit of Sir Henry Thornton, who is due here in the next few days, will be unusual in this respect, that it will have certain concrete and very definite results.
 It is not the purpose of Sir Henry to visit in the usual manner. He has certain plans in regard to the C. N. R. system at large, and that his first idea surely is to wipe out deficits and create a surplus, not a paper surplus, but a real one, for the Government Railways.
 We take it that the Common Council, the Port Committee, the Board of Trade, and the citizens generally, quite understand Sir Henry's policy so far as he has announced it in his several public utterances. But they do have this very clearly in mind: That at the coming conference it is of vital importance that a specific understanding shall be reached with respect to several outstanding issues.

One of these is, as to whether or not Sir Henry Thornton and the Government of the day, have agreed upon a definite policy as to the place which this winter port of Canada is to fill in the Government scheme of all Canadian transportation. In a word, we must hope that Sir Henry is at last ready to declare his policy with respect to the amount of traffic to be carried through the port of St. John by the C. N. R., and that he is prepared to speak plainly with respect to the use of Portland on the one hand, and Halifax and St. John on the other.

In the old days there was considerable blocking between the two chief cities of the Maritime Provinces. Those evil days, fortunately, passed some years ago. Today it is recognized that the Maritime Provinces have certain immensely important issues in common, that they must stand unitedly together in making any representations at Ottawa, if they are to receive what they consider their inalienable rights, and must seek to bind the Government definitely to a right and reasonably fair policy with respect to the use of certain Maritime harbors. If there was any jealousy between the Maritime ports in the old days, it has quite disappeared, and a very much broader spirit prevails.

The Maritime Provinces, by reason of the rapid growth of population in the West, have a very greatly diminished voice in the House of Commons. Because of the increase in Western membership in the House, it is more than ever important that the Maritimers shall speak with one voice; in other words, a house divided against itself cannot stand.

Therefore, it is obviously essential—and expected—that Sir Henry Thornton comes here presently, he will speak positively and quite concretely with respect to certain questions which have been hitherto dealt with mainly through the expression of generalities.
 Are Sir Henry Thornton and the Government agreed upon the necessity for the earliest possible construction of the piers and a grain elevator in the Courtenay Bay area? If there is to be any answer to this question, it will be no use whatever unless the pronouncement of the ruling director of the C. N. R. is so plain that he who runs may read.
 Manifestly, then, St. John has reason to look forward to Sir Henry Thornton's visit with certain definite expectations. Let us hope that, on this coming occasion, the cards both of the city and the Government may be laid face up upon the table. If, happily, that be done, we shall know precisely where we stand, and what measure of actual port expansion we may properly look forward to, during the next twelve months.

THE INCLINATION TO SMUGGLE.

Smuggling is increasing. The violation of this federal law is becoming more numerous every day. People seem to be indifferent to statutes of this kind just as they seek to evade the regulations of the American Government affecting their entry into that country. We are told that every highway, to say nothing of every railway route between Canada and the United States has to be guarded and well guarded by the American immigration officials in order to prevent emigrants from Canada, all of whom, however, are not Canadians, from obtaining a foothold in the country next door and thereby evading possible refusal of entry as well as the consul's certificate fee and the head tax which every person has to pay who obtains his or her papers legally. That is a kind of smuggling that is increasing every year, but there are other kinds. Many articles are cheaper in the United States than in Canada and if imported into this country must pay large sums to the customs. These include articles of women's wear, jewelry, tobacco and cigarettes particularly, etc., etc. Some of our outstanding people—and by that we mean people who are prominent in good work and would hesitate to be accused of any kind of law violation—go to the United States upon a visit and return with as much

as they think they can get by the Customs with, frequently leaving the rest to be shipped by express to points along the border where their friends find it somewhat easy, owing to their friendship with customs officials and their frequent passage to and over the line, to bring it to the Canadian side. They have no hesitation in asking their friends to do this, although they know that if the customs officers are as vigilant as they might be, a very severe penalty would be visited upon them for their kindness.

Since Canada made the duty upon cigarettes so much higher the number of them smuggled into this country has increased enormously. Some favorite brands of Canadian cigarette smokers sell in the United States for about half what they cost here. It is a difficult job to smuggle a thousand cigarettes and many people with friends who are passing to and fro inflict some such commission as the purchase of cigarettes upon them. They are not far in this, either to their country or to their friends. Apart from the fact that they are violators of the law they lessen the respect of those acquainted with their smuggling penchant by indulging in it. The amount they save is insignificant and their consciences must trouble them sometimes when they recall what they have done. It isn't worth it any more than a journey across the border to a nearby American town is worth the trouble by those people who thing they can save a little money by using their touring cars and making their purchases on the other side. We make just as good goods in Canada as they do in the United States. Our wearing apparel is in many cases much better, but the temptation to smuggle is a state of mind that forces itself upon a great many people who when all is said and done regret it in the end.

The restoration of the McKenna Duties in Great Britain may result, it is thought, in new branch plants and more industries in Canada. It was admitted before their abolition that the McKenna Duties had a most beneficial effect on the automobile industry. Since the MacDonald Government in Great Britain abolished the preferences given under the McKenna policy the export of automobiles from Canada has decreased. It is well to think and hope that the re-imposition of these duties will have a good result upon trade in this country. There are in addition to the McKenna preferences some new preferential trade proposals, including a duty of five shillings per hundredweight on raw apples grown from foreign countries to Great Britain and free admission to apples grown in the Empire. On canned salmon the duty is ten shillings per hundredweight against foreign goods, and the same duty is imposed on honey. On preserved fruit not at present dutiable a duty of five shillings per hundredweight will be imposed. Such tariff conditions as these may have the effect of greatly increasing exports of no use whatever unless the pronouncement of the ruling director of the C. N. R. is so plain that he who runs may read.

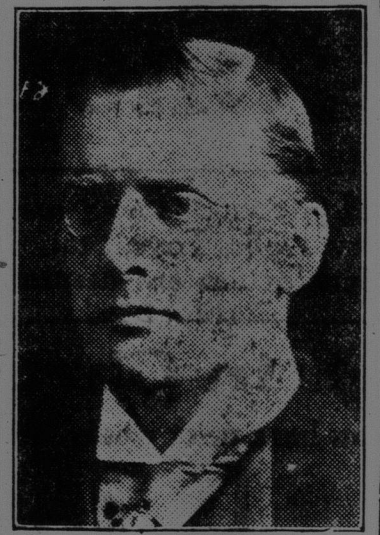
Because the Mennonites of Western Canada were dissatisfied with the insistence of the provincial governments that they should conform with the school laws and send their children to public schools, they sold out their community holdings in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, about 60,000 acres, for \$1,620,000 for the sale. Now they are on their way to Mexico and will be located in the states of Chihuahua and Durango where there are already some thirty-two flourishing villages made up of emigrants from the Canadian West. There are 6,000 more Mennonites to go and that will be the end. An Englishman, Mr. F. Heath Jones, bought out the Mennonite holdings. Sixty thousand acres of land, even if divided into 32,000 in one location and 28,000 in another, will make some farms or large ranches, but even that does not compare with the great ranch of B. C. Johnston which consists of 120,000 acres.

The Chief Liberal Whip in Great Britain, Sir Godfrey Collins, is a Scotchman and his most recent announcement is that the party is about to try to persuade some five hundred persons to be candidates at the next general election. Sir Godfrey has his work cut out for him. The Chief Whip in the old country is really the Chief Organizer and the hardest work political organizers have to do is to persuade people that they are popular enough to run elections. After having done that the next thing is to convince them that it won't cost them too much money. That is even a more difficult task and sometimes the truth has to be very elastic to cover the arguments. If ever we get compulsory voting in this country candidates will feel that they are not called upon to ante up for every ballot and this may make the work of organizers easier.

Odds and Ends

"You never know what you'll find among the odds and ends."—From "Notes by A. Wayfarer."

The Foreign Minister.



AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN
Foreign Secretary

Saturday Night says that "The Front Page" concerning the Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain, who is Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the Baldwin Cabinet, and Deputy Leader in the House of Commons.
 He was born in 1863 and is the eldest son of the great Imperialist Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. Both he and his brother Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain who enters the cabinet as Minister of Health are credited with the inheritance of much of their father's ability. Austen Chamberlain has been a member of the House of Commons for thirty-two years and his cabinet experience began twenty-nine years ago. He was Civil Lord of the Admiralty, 1895-1900; Financial Secretary of the Treasury, 1900-02; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1903-06; under the Balfour regime. On the formation of the Asquith coalition in 1915 he became Secretary of State for India, 1915-17. In 1918 he was a member of the inner War Cabinet and again Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1919-21. He refused to enter the Bonar Law and the first Stanley Baldwin cabinets out of loyalty to Lloyd George. When George was Prime Minister he was in the cabinet, in the best of the Unionists he resented, in company with Lord Birkhead and others who are included in the new cabinet.

The Toronto Journal says also: Another surprise is the selection of Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. While he has had no diplomatic training, he has a commercial experience of the higher order that should be of immense value at a time when the chief function of the Foreign office must be to assist in the restoration of Britain's markets abroad. The most important matter with which Mr. Chamberlain will have to deal will be Russian relations. And it must be remembered that he represents the manufacturing class of the great cities of the north of England who until the Revolution of 1917 had for at least one hundred years enjoyed very close relations with Russia.
 So far as Canada is concerned, the choice of Col. Amery as Secretary of State for the Colonies is most popular. Married to a Canadian girl, the sister of Sir Hamer Greenwood, and a man who as colonial editor of the London "Times" became an expert on Imperial questions, he brings a great fund of knowledge and sympathy to his task. Another member of the cabinet, the Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, is also an expert on Imperial affairs. The intellectual distinction of the cabinet is to be noted all along the line, for instance the selection of the great Irish Lord Cave as Lord Chancellor and Lord Eustace Percy, one of the most brilliant men in England, as Minister of Education. A significant appointment is that of Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland to the immeasurably important portfolio of Labor—a subject on which he has been a qualified expert for nearly twenty years. The rare abilities and above all the flexibility of mind of Lord Birkhead should also be effective in handling the vexed Indian situation.

WONDER.

(Louis Driscoll in New York Times.)
 O, some have wonder,
 And some have gold,
 Or freedom to wander,
 Or lineage old,
 And they would like to know
 What things are saying
 And where winds go.
 Some are cunning workmen,
 Some are wise and strong
 And some forget their lessons
 When they hear robin song.
 Some eyes are dim with weeping,
 Some feet go slow,
 But some hearts long to follow
 The way the birds go.
 And there are some who sting
 With bees in clover beds,
 Or with the spiders swinging
 On long airy threads,
 Who run among the rubies
 With small, sleek snakes,
 Or catch the plum blossoms
 A wet wind shakes.
 Some shut their eyes and ponder
 And worry and grow sad,
 And some grope forever
 For something they have had.
 But some are given wonder,
 And so they are free
 To chatter with the squirrel
 In any willow tree.
 Some are wise or solemn
 Or cynical or bored,
 But some are given wonder
 By the mercy of the Lord!
 Some of us would like to know
 How swallows find their way,
 And listen in the brake to hear
 What the bees say.

FROM "AUTUMN."

(Charles Sangster.)
 The cheery Spring may come,
 And touch the dreaming flowers into life,
 Summer expand her leafy sea of green,
 And wake the joyful wilderness to song,
 As a fair hand strikes music from a lyre:
 But Autumn, from its daybreak to its close,
 Settling in fluid beauty, like the sun,
 Robed with hazy brightness and ethereal flame,
 Holds all the year's ripe fruitage in its hands,
 And dies with songs of praise upon its lips.

De Rivera May Fall But Alfonso Goes On

By J. W. T. MASON
(Written for the United Press.)

Revolutionary activities aimed at the throne of King Alfonso, of Spain, are far from having reached a stage indicating success. The revolutionists have not as yet succeeded in interesting the Spanish middle class, which holds the balance of power. Only two extreme classes, anarchists and disappointed politicians, are the chief agitators.
 There cannot be any co-operation between these two groups. The Spanish anarchists have ever been turned against them, and it would be impossible for the politicians to join the bomb throwers with any hope of furthering their own interests. Spain is being saved for Alfonso very largely by the fact that the anarchists are more active than the politicians and have given the impression that if the monarch and archy is overthrown they themselves will step into power and substitute anarchy for orderly government.
 The dictatorship of Primo de Rivera is becoming increasingly weak because of the failure of the Spanish campaign in Morocco, which has lowered the prestige of the army. King Alfonso is playing a shrewd game, and it will not necessarily mean his own overthrow if the Primo de Rivera revolutionaries are removed from power.
 The revolutionary politicians who are safely out of Spain, insist that Alfonso personally oust de Rivera and recall them to take charge of the government. Alfonso being a constitutional monarch, not only has no right to exercise such autocratic authority, but if he attempted it, he would divide Spain arbitrarily into two hostile camps and would bring about civil war.
 Public Can Oust Rivera.
 The only way Primo de Rivera's dictatorship can end will be by public opinion suppressing it. The coup d'etat of 1923 was the result of a parliamentary government in Spain was

successful only because the politicians had failed to redress grievances and reorganize the country in the interest of prosperity and better administration. The nation wanted to experiment with more personal ways of trying to reach a state of efficiency. Primo de Rivera realized this fact and put himself in control by promising to meet the nation's wishes.
 He has succeeded to some extent in his reorganization of local administrative affairs; but there has followed no such general efficiency as the Spaniards have desired and know Spain must possess to keep up with European progress. De Rivera has turned to Morocco to be marked against Spanish reaction. The Moroccan campaign has been a continuous succession of humiliations for Spain. The Moorish chiefs are better strategists than the Spaniards; and the Moorish soldiers are fighting for their homeland against foreign conquerors, which has developed a spirit of fanaticism in them.

Now In Morocco

De Rivera, having gone personally to take command of the army in Morocco, has risked his future on the throw of the dice. If his actual presence cannot retrieve Spanish fortunes and if disasters continue, there are reports that de Rivera is planning to resign. He is a man of great energy and ability, but he is not a politician. He is a man of great energy and ability, but he is not a politician. He is a man of great energy and ability, but he is not a politician.

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazing brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 38 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).
 The inventor, O. K. Johnson, 246 Craig St., W., Montreal, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

MUTINY IS DENIED

Moscow Says Reports of Trouble in Russian Fleet Are Untrue.

Moscow, Nov. 22.—Denial was made here yesterday of reports of a mutiny on board the vessels of the Russian fleet at Kronstadt. The situation in Kronstadt and Moscow was described as most calm.

The reports of the mutiny at Kronstadt reached here from sources outside Russia, together with a rumor that war minister Trosky had been captured.

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"CO-OPERATION?"

Co-operation in The Past.
 "Cutting the cost of electricity itself in half or getting it for nothing, would not make an appreciable difference to light consumers in the City of St. John."
 (ST. JOHN PUBLIC SERVICE NEWS)
 Dec. 15th, 1921.

Co-operation in The Present.
 "Price Waterhouse audit of the St. John City distribution points out that Rates are Adequate as the business grows to wipe out any initial losses and eventually to bring a Further Rate Reduction."
 (ST. JOHN GLOBE EDITORIAL)
 Nov. 20th, 1924.

Co-operation in The Future, With HYDRO.

Means the present low rates made permanent or better still further reduced. This is possible in no other way.

HYDRO

It Is Not Too Late To Rectify The Mistake

The Provincial Government developed the Musquash Hydro Electric energy for the benefit of all the people.
 Had St. John taken advantage of the offer of the Federal Light & Traction Company, of New York, in April, 1923, when that company obtained control of the New Brunswick Power Company, ALL THE PEOPLE would, now, be receiving the maximum amount of benefit.

And the cost of a second distribution system, with all its disadvantages, would have been saved.

THAT OFFER would have placed in the hands of the City the fixing of the rate under which we would distribute the Musquash energy.

WOULD HAVE ALLOWED THE CITY TO RETAIN control of the Musquash energy. WOULD HAVE PREVENTED the already large Hydro loss.

What yet remains of the Musquash development can be saved by co-operation and an intelligent handling of the situation.

THE HYDRO SITUATION IN ST. JOHN IS MUCH GRAVER THAN THE AVERAGE CITIZEN REALIZES; he is not being told.

You can assist in bringing about co-operation and will be doing what is best for St. John by buying your electricity from us.

The customers of this company cannot be assessed for the Hydro losses and four and one-half per cent. of all the money you pay this Company is turned over to the City Treasury to help reduce your taxes.

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