

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1927.

DOCTOR MACLAREN.

In Dr. Murray MacLaren the Conservative party have made a choice of a candidate that the most exacting would find it impossible to criticize. A man at the top of his profession, of a blameless character and a stainless record, out of a sense of public duty and a feeling of civic patriotism, he has given up a lucrative practice and thrown himself into the selfish whirlpool of politics. It is a distinct personal tribute to Hon. Arthur Meighen and Hon. John B. M. Baxter and of what they stand for, that Dr. MacLaren has offered his unequalled talents to the service of the party of which they are the leaders and, to the city of which he is a leading citizen. Aside from all this, and The Standard knows from the modesty of the man that he will not thank it for the compliment, Dr. MacLaren deserves from the citizens of St. John regardless of race, creed or politics the best they have to offer, for what he did overseas, without thought of reward, without quest for glory, without care of self, but purely from the lofty motives of patriotism, loyalty and love of his fellowman.

A "BLUE NOSE" ARGUMENT.

It has been pointed out among other things that the Fordney tariff bill places a duty on Canadian fish going into the United States and in this way prevents the Canadian product from entering freely, especially the cheaper lines of Canadian fish. Under a former trade agreement the United States admitted Canadian fish free. Just as soon, however, as importations began to be felt by the United States fishermen, the customs provisions were so interpreted that a tax was put on the containers and the anticipated benefits of the agreement were not realized.

Plainly this means the practical exclusion of our fish from the American markets. The Fordney Bill aims to stimulate the fishing industry of the New England States and to give employment to the idle American trawlers. Digby, Yarmouth and the Western shore will be hit by this measure. All the Nova Scotia fishing ports such as Louisbourg will lose markets because of this bill.

We should therefore, cultivate our own markets. Our tariff laws should be framed to protect our industries against those of the United States, or any other country which threatens our existence.

Mr. Crerar would admit American fish into Canada free of duty. Would Mr. King? Mr. King of course is not very definite on the tariff but his platform declares that the principal articles of food should be free from customs duties and Mr. King, if he stands on anything, stands on this platform.

Experience has taught the Nova Scotia fishermen that they cannot rely on foreign markets. They must largely depend on the home market for their business. This is especially true regarding the manufacture of fish products.

BLAMING THE TARIFF.

Mr. Crerar still seems to think that he makes a hit when he poses the question: "Has Protection made you prosperous?" He follows this with the assertion that Protection is stifling agriculture, and expects audiences of farmers suffering from extremely low prices for what they sell to join with him in blaming the tariff.

If Mr. Crerar and his campaign associates would make public the statistics that show Canada's growth of trade, production, commerce and finance in the last ten years, they would refute themselves. But they do not wish to put a fair case to the public. They want—as the Mail and Empire declares—to create the impression that all the ills agriculture is suffering from arise from duties on imports. It does not matter to them that our trade externally is today four times what it was ten years ago, that our agricultural production is about two and a half times as much in value, that our manufactures have more than doubled, that our bank deposits have almost trebled. At the peak of war inflation two years ago, the increase from the levels of our 1910-11 economic activity was much greater. In common with other countries, Canada sees her present day commercial activity lessened to a peace basis, but what is chiefly important is that we are retaining the bulk of the growth of the last ten years.

The tariff has enabled Canada to grow in all material respects. No country can show a more favorable set of living conditions for the average person. The United States today has a far less enviable domestic position than we have. Congressional records show a multitude of statements that American agriculture is perishing from low prices. Canada has not only these lower prices to combat in the export field, but the Young

Emergency tariff to bar such of our exports as we normally sent to the United States. Those conditions are not at all satisfactory, but they put a high light on the natural reaction from the effects of war finance. If this country holds steady, maintains the home market unimpaired, hustles for what foreign business is available, the natural recovery to normal activity will quickly bring its own cure. Then we shall have retained the larger part of wartime growth and increase of assets, and be on a fair path toward making new records in prosperity.

MR. MACKENZIE KING AND THE RAILWAYS

The attitude of Mr. Mackenzie King, the Liberal leader, upon the Canadian railway question is most unsatisfactory, when taken in conjunction with the known and expressed views of his Quebec lieutenants, whom in fact he does not lead but follows, upon this vital matter.

Mr. King is reported as saying that the Liberal party stood for giving public ownership a fair chance to make good, which it had not done in the past, and that if, after such a fair trial, public ownership was found unsatisfactory, the Liberals would place the facts before the people and consult them.

This is no kind of leadership upon the railway question that the people of Canada will endure. The national ownership of the national railways is a simple unescapable fact in Canada's experience. It cannot succeed or fail except as any other ownership of any enterprise would succeed or fail, through dishonest control, incapable management, or because the economic resources do not exist in the territory the railways serve.

If the country is lacking in economic resources then the railways must fail whether they are publicly or privately owned, and because they are publicly owned now as a fact, will either continue to be operated at the expense of the people of Canada, or cease to be operated altogether. There is no magic about either the public ownership or private ownership to bring about economic impossibilities.

The objection to public ownership is that it is apt to permit the introduction of graft and sabotage into the administration of the roads. The argument in favor of private ownership is that anxiety to make money leads to purity and economy of administration, and to skill and eagerness in the development of business.

As to this, it altogether depends on whether the money-making field developed is the stock market or the business territory of the railroad. Nobody has ever heard the late Grand Trunk cited as a bright and shining example of the virtues of private ownership.

Apart from this discussion as to the merits or demerits of the two systems of railroad ownership and operation, the Canadian people have to deal with actual conditions and present facts. One of the facts which does not greatly appeal to them is that the leader of a political party should, in talking about an experimental "fair trial" in connection with the national railways, begin by casting doubt either upon the integrity or efficiency of his party if returned to power, or upon the capacity of the resources of the country to support the railways which this very party was instrumental in building.

This will not do for the practical hard common-sense of the Canadian people. If Mr. Mackenzie King imagines that in this matter he is dealing with children who are tired of an expensive toy, he is very much mistaken, or he interprets the purpose of Canada by the known desires of his colleagues in Quebec.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

The Hon. Mackenzie King is reported as having told his audience at Chesley, Ont., on Friday, that the Progressives were not going to draw from the Tories, because the Progressive policies were very much along the line of the Liberal policies. "Indeed they are Liberal policies," when you come down to the principle whatever "their result is," said Mr. King. In view of the fact that the Progressive policy is avowedly one of free trade, Mr. King's statement is of more than usual interest. It is about the first definite pronouncement the country has had from him.

In addressing the annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society at Belleville, Judge Mott, of the Toronto Juvenile Court, is quoted as saying: "We must not allow unfit parents to marry." We agree with the Toronto Telegram, that whatever differences of opinion there may be as to the wisdom of crystallizing into law the principle of eugenics, most people will admit that parents should be married.

Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE

FRANK FEERNOT'S DULL DAY

A Play.

Frank Feernot. I wish a running on a corner.
Frank Feernot. I wish a runaway horse and carriage with wimmin and children in it would go past so I could stop the horse and save the wimmin and children. There too many automobiles nowadays, that's the trouble.
First boy going past. Hello Frank. Bln doing anything brave lately?

Frank Feernot. Nothing spehll.
Act 2.

Scene, the same.
Frank Feernot. Even if it was only a runaway horse and a buckster waggon it would be better than nothing. If I could save the wimmin and children at least I could save the vegetables.
2nd boy going past. Hello Frank, have you did anything brave today?

Frank Feernot. Not so far.
Act 3.

Scene, the same.
Frank Feernot. Id even be glad to stop a runaway horse without any carriage or waggon or anything, that's how desperate I feel. Im just waiting my time standing here.
Newsboy going past. Exter exter all about the boy stopping a runaway train and saving 609 lives including wimmin and children, exter exter.

Frank Feernot. Aw heck.
The end.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

Reciprocity Again.
Mr. Crerar has formally announced that, if put into office, he will immediately begin negotiations with Washington for another reciprocity pact. Thus there comes to the front again the issue of 1891 and 1911 that most people thought had been finally laid to rest. The Reciprocity agreement was for reciprocal free admission of a large group of natural products, but Mr. Crerar wants not only this; he likewise proposes to reduce materially the Canadian tariff on manufactured goods.

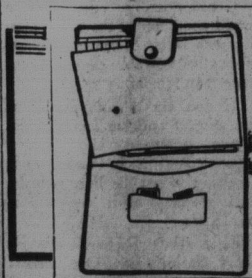
In 1911, the Liberals sought to argue that the Reciprocity agreement did not touch duties on the general run of manufactured goods, but the people refused to accept the view that reciprocity in "natural products" did not threaten economic invasion in the whole field of Canadian industry. Today the Progressive group denounces Protection as unjust and immoral, and proposes another Knox Fielding pact along with slashing cuts at industries whose capital in Canada is \$600,000,000, who employ 280,000 people normally, and who are responsible for perhaps one-third or one-fourth of all Canadian industrial activity. For instance, they are about eighty farm implement manufacturers in Canada. They produced in 1919 implements valued at \$37,715,000. Under "free" implements, what will happen to them?

A few companies, such as the Massey-Harris Company, have admitted that they could survive, given free raw materials, but that is because 60 per cent. of their output goes to foreign markets. How many of the 86 companies have a relatively large foreign market? Few, if any. These companies would be virtually put out of business by the competition of American companies with foreign markets. Canada would be one of the "foreign markets," and the main business of manufacturing implements would be transferred from Ontario to the Middle Western States.

Thus at one stroke, the Progressive group would open Canadian markets to a large list of American products, and encourage importations that ought to be discouraged, and cut down home industries that make markets for our own food producers.

A Moral.
(Montreal Herald, Lib.)
The officers of the United Farmers of Ontario Co-operative Association admit large losses in connection with the concern, placing it around \$300,000. Mr. Burnaby contends that the complaint of a shareholder is a political device to induce the farmers, but his admission of losses, undetermined as yet, coupled with the financial record of the Farmers' Government of Ontario, will not tend to inspire confidence in the ability of the farmers to manage the affairs of the Dominion.

A General Feeling.
(Baltimore Sun.)
As a last, desperate means of getting back to normal almost every good citizen is willing to have the other fellow take smaller profits.



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Principal.

Formal Opening of Cathedral High Tea

Large Number Attracted—Large Evening—Booths and Games All Well Patronized

The Cathedral High Tea got away to a splendid start on the occasion of its formal opening in the Y.M.C.I. Saturday night. The party of a large number of St. John citizens who were present, and who were seated at round tables, and who were served with roast turkey, cranberry sauce was demonstrated by the number attracted to the festive tea tables. Later in the evening the booths and wheels were equally well patronized.

The supper tables were in charge of ladies of the following societies: A.O.U. Auxiliary, Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Red Cross, and the Y.M.C.I. The Y.M.C.I. was in charge of the meats and supper.

T. H. Estabrooke & Co. as in other years, supplied all the coffee used at the tea, the employees of the company doing all the percolating. The cloak room was conducted by the Children of Mary, with Miss Mabel Kelly in charge.

Booths at the tea include the Y.M.C.I. candy booth, in which, with arch bearing the letters Y.M.C.I. A bouquet of white roses is suspended from the centre of the arch.

A Valentine booth with white arch and decorations of valentine hearts. A doll booth decorated in yellow and purple.

A large novelty booth conducted by the Children of Mary, dressed in blue and white, with the letters, C. of M. in large gold letters.

St. Vincent's Alumnae booth of fine bouquets with snow-covered roof. A Tiffany game booth with a color scheme of green with trimmings of red and yellow.

The handkerchief booth with the A-Tashoo tower, a miniature replica of the Eiffel tower, banked with handkerchiefs.

The butterfly booth in pink and white is of exceptional attractiveness and other pleasing booths are arranged about the hall.

The Catholic Women's League have cooking and soft drinks. A partial list of vendors includes: Mrs. J. Sheehan, Grace Holmes, Miss Gertrude Ryan, Y.M.C.I. booth, Misses Carmela Nugent and Mary Floyd, Tiffany booth; Mrs. N. Donovon, ice cream; Miss K. Lawlor and Miss K. O'Leary, Tower Booth; Miss Anna McCarthy, Children of Mary booth; Miss M. Muriel Corkery, St. Vincent's Alumnae booth; Mrs. M. Bohan, home cooking; Mrs. D. P. Fishelson, refreshments; Frances Connolly, Ida Flood, Rita Dwyer, Butterfly booth; Mrs. A. C. D. Wilson, doll booth.

No one succeeded in identifying the "Mysterious Young Lady" at the Cathedral High Tea Saturday night. She was announced at the turkey supper and remained in the hall for hours. It has since been decided necessary to open headquarters for this contest and her description will be placed in various parts of the hall. She is sure to be there tonight. Watch for her.

The prize winners Saturday were: Door prize, lead of hand wheel, ticket No. 4, uncalled for. Second prize, pair of chickens, Miss Grace Holmes, 139 Robeson avenue. Valentine booth, barrel of apples, ticket No. 60, uncalled for. Tonight's door prize, lead of coal.

DAMAGED BY FIRE.

The fire department was called on Saturday morning to extinguish a fire in the house of Thomas J. Murray, 257 Brussels street, Insurance is estimated at about \$25.

Funerals

The funeral of William H. Colwell took place Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from his residence, 14 Douglas avenue, following service by Rev. S. S. Poole. Interment in Cedar Hill.

The funeral of Mrs. Adeline Linton, 173 Erin street, took place Saturday afternoon following service by Rev. A. L. Tedford. Interment at Fernhill.

HEADS THAT ACHE AND PAIN

It is hard to drag along with a head that aches and pains all the time. In nine cases out of ten, persistent headaches are due to poisoned blood, the blood being rendered impure through some derangement of the stomach, liver or bowels, but no matter which organ is to blame the cause can be removed before permanent relief can be obtained.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS which has been on the market for the past forty-five years, removes the cause of the headache by starting the organs of elimination acting freely and when the impurities are carried off from the system, purified blood circulates in the brain cells, and the aches and pains vanish.

Miss Clara Murphy, Centre Dumfries, Ont., writes:—"My system was greatly run down and my blood out of order. I suffered a great deal from severe pains in my head which made me feel very miserable. After having tried other remedies I purchased a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and was very glad to notice a decided improvement in my health. I took another bottle and it has done me an enormous amount of good. I have recommended it to some of my friends who were in a similar condition and they all say it is a wonderful remedy."

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