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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1921

The Evening Times and Star

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The St. John Evening Times is printed at 27 and 29 Canterbury Street, every evening (Sunday excepted) by The St. John Times Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., a company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act. Telephone—Private exchange connecting all departments, Main 2417. Subscription Prices—Delivered by carrier, \$4.00 per year; by mail, \$5.00 per year in Canada. By mail to United States \$5.00 per year. The Times has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces. Special Advertising Representatives—NEW YORK, Frank R. Northrup, 350 Madison Ave.—CHICAGO, E. J. Pewer, Manager, Association Bldg. The Audit Bureau of Circulation audits the circulation of The Evening Times.

FACTS ABOUT THE TARIFF

Premier Meighen told a St. John audience that the Laurier tariff was a good tariff, because, he said, it was the tariff the Liberals found in effect and they made it their own. The premier was utterly misleading his audience when he sought to convey the impression that the Liberals did not materially revise the tariff. The best authority on the question is the Hon. W. S. Fielding, who was the Liberal finance minister, and the portion of his recent Halifax speech dealing with the tariff is worth quoting in full. He said:

"Leaving the question of reciprocity, and coming to the broader tariff question, I must first point out that the position of the Liberal party on the question has been systematically misrepresented by their opponents. Mr. Meighen has repeatedly asked the people to stand for a tariff policy, which he says has been adopted in Canada for forty-two years—thus implying that there has been no difference between the Conservative and Liberal tariff policies. This is a repetition of the old fabrication that the Liberals adopted the so-called national policy of their opponents. At St. John a few days ago Mr. Meighen preached the same idea in more direct form. He said the Laurier tariff was a good tariff, and the country prospered under it, because the Laurier government accepted the tariff of its predecessor. Now is that true? If it is true it is of importance in the discussion. If it is not true, what faith can be put in any tariff criticism which Mr. Meighen offers? I say it is not true and I proceed to give you proof of what I say. The blue books issued by the government show that so soon as the Liberal tariff of 1897 came into full operation there was a material reduction in the average rate of duty collected, as compared with the rate under the tariff of 1896. It has been claimed, and I believe correctly, that the duties actually paid into the customs house during the fifteen years of Liberal rule were less by upwards of eighty-five million dollars than what would have been paid if the tariff of 1896 had remained in force. Much more than that, it is believed, was saved to the people by the reductions which the new tariff caused in the prices of the home manufactured goods. But these things, important though they are, do not measure the extent of the Liberal tariff reform. If you reduce the duties on the things that the people commonly use, and increase the duties on luxuries, you might have the same or even a higher average rate, and still have a great tariff reform. And that was what was done in the Liberal tariff of 1897. The duties on spirits, wines, tobacco, cigars, etc., were increased, but the duties on the things used by the masses of the people were reduced. Numerous items were placed on the free list. There is a long list of articles in which duties were reduced even in the general tariff, and if to this you add the provisions of the British preference, the result is a very material reduction as compared with the duties of 1896."

It is well to have the facts of the case thus presented by the man best qualified to speak. Mr. Fielding in plain English convicts Mr. Meighen of an attempt to mislead the people. The Liberals after 1896 revised the tariff and brought prosperity to Canada. They will do it again after the elections of 1921. All the tory talk about free trade is a further attempt to mislead, and the fact is too transparent to escape the attention of the electorate. The Liberal tariff policy is the need of Canada today.

But not for one moment should the tory tariff talk be permitted to divert the attention of the people of the maritime provinces from the question of railway freight rates and that of the development of their ports. They received certain pledges at Confederation. After fifty years those pledges are unfulfilled, and there is no hope for a change under Conservative rule. These provinces must have maritime trade. They are not getting it. A high tariff would make the conditions even worse for them.

The Toronto Telegram says: "Building operations are picking up very nicely and last week 200 building permits were issued for \$600,000 worth of construction."

The report today of the speeches at the Pilgrim's dinner makes very pleasant reading.

AN EFFECTIVE ANSWER.

The St. John Standard reprints with approval this statement from the Toronto Telegram:

"Thus there has been a lot of Canadian industry and a lot of Canadian capital transferred to the United States because neither the capital nor the industry was willing to run the risk of a stab in the back."

The Toronto Telegram got itself into trouble by printing figures to show that there had been a heavy exodus to the United States, and has been trying to explain these figures by asserting that the people left Canada because they wanted to live in a country with a stable protective tariff. The Telegram's exodus figures covered a period of ten years, and the Toronto Globe disposes of its contention in the following effective manner.

"Unfortunately for this argument, the ten years of the exodus described by the Telegram were chiefly years in which the American tariff was substantially reduced. President Wilson was elected in 1912. In the following year drastic reductions were made in the tariff. The new tariff was not enacted until near the close of the year, but it was well known that the tariff would be reduced, the bill having been introduced in April. Yet the exodus of Canadians to the United States, according to the Telegram's figures, was 73,892, an increase of nearly 18,000 over the previous year. If the persons leaving Canada for the United States were thinking about the tariff at all, which we doubt, they must have been attracted by the prospect of a much lower tariff. Then in 1914, when the lower American tariff was actually in force for the greater part of the year, the exodus again increased to 86,130. This was not due to the desire to avoid military service, because in 1914 compulsory service in Canada was not considered as a possibility, and even vigorous appealing for recruits had not begun. The Canadians composing the exodus fled to a country where protection was assumed from a country where protection was supposed to be safe from attack."

The Globe goes on to point out that the election of 1911 was a victory for protection and that there was no tariff agitation in the election of 1917. Yet, says the Globe:

"Canadians kept leaving the country where protection was comparatively safe—where there was no important tariff changes and little agitation against the tariff—and going to a country where the tariff was lower than it had been for many years. The Telegram's explanation will not hold water. The most tremendous exodus in the history of Canada was during the period of the N.P. In the ten years 1881 to 1891 the population increased by little more than half a million, although the reported immigration was nearly 900,000. Again, between 1911 and 1921, the increase in population is less than the reported immigration, and the Telegram reports an exodus of 819,000."

Premier Lloyd George has been given a mandate to continue the Irish negotiations. The enormous majority in favor of such action strengthens his position. His speech in the debate showed that the prime minister is fully conscious of the extreme gravity of the situation, and he was very emphatic in the assertion that Irish independence is one thing the government will not grant. It is in the unbecoming attitude of both north and south, and that is something very hard to accomplish. The government's position is thus stated by Mr. Lloyd George: "If concessions are pressed that would weaken the empire, the government will take all hazards to protect it. If concessions can be made which will bring an honorable peace, which will strengthen the empire, we will hazard all on the possibility of achieving that object."

Speaking in New Glasgow yesterday, Hon. T. A. Crerar declared that the tory tariff talk had no intention of sweeping the tariff away over-night. He did hope, he said, to see the day when the principle of protection would be abandoned, but made it clear that such a change, if it came at all, must come gradually. Sir Lomer Gouin, speaking in Montreal last night, charged the government with having retarded tariff revision, and expressed his own view that a tariff commission of experts should aid in the revision. There is here no suggestion of free trade.

There was considerable discussion at the Rotary Club last evening concerning the South End Boys' Club, in whose success the club has taken a kindly interest. The Times would suggest that not only Rotarians, but south end citizens attend the formal opening of the club and see for themselves what the plant may be made to do for the benefit of the boys of that portion of the city.

DAVY.

(Louise Imogen Guiney, in the Minneapolis Journal.)
Davy, her knight her day was dead:
Lured in the dust was the silken head.
"Isn't there heaven?"
"She was but seven."
"Isn't there (sobbing) 'for dogs'?" she said.

"Man is immortal, sage or fool;
Animals end by different rule."
So they had prayed
Of things created,
An hour before, in her Sunday School.

Trusty and glad and true, who could
Match her hero for hardihood,
Rancorless, selfless,
Fiducious, selfless—
How I should like to be half so good!

Firebrand eye and icicle nose;
Ear in wrought like a guilden-rose;
All the sweet way
Beauty of Davy?

"Isn't there heaven for dogs that's dead?
God made Davy out of his head;
If he unmake him,
Doesn't he make him
Why should we throw him away?" she said.

The birds were busy, the brook was gay,
But the little hand was in mine, all day,
Nothing could bury
That infinite query:
"Davy—would God throw him away?"

IN LIGHTER VEIN.
Dog Needed.
An irate fan, who had watched the
home team go down to defeat, stopped
impatient as he was leaving the park.
"Where's your dog?" he demanded.
"Dog?" ejaculated his umpire. "I have
no dog."

"Well, you're the first blind man I
ever saw who didn't have a dog," re-
plied the disgruntled one—American
Legion Weekly.

To the Point.
Teacher—You don't appear to be up
in history.
Tommy—No, miss, I'm down on it—
Boston Transcript.

Information Wanted.
Mistress (to new maid)—Above all
things, Jane, you must be reticent.
James—Yes, mum—but what is there
to be reticent about?—The Bystander.

Quite a Difference.
When Senator Kenyon of Iowa and
Senator Shortridge of California were in
Washington trying to bring the industrial
conflict recently, the party crossed a
bridge at one point and stood for a
moment upon the soil of Kentucky.
Turning to his colleague, Senator Short-
ridge said: "Senator, let me call your
attention to the difference between the
state in which you now are and that
from which I come. California is the
land of eternal sunshine, and Kentucky
is the land of eternal moonshine."
The matter ended there, no attempt
being made to prove either statement.

HE HAD SUBSCRIBED.

Don C. Seitz publishes the New York
World. In his "Training for the News-
paper" he tells the story:
When Robert H. Davis, editor and
playwright, was a boy he served as
printer's devil in the office of a New
York newspaper. He was the son of a
wealthy family, and his father, who
was a lawyer, had a large library.
One day Davis, who was then a boy,
was sitting at his desk and looking
over the papers. He noticed a small
book lying on the desk. He picked it
up and found it was a book of
subscriptions. He looked at the
book and found that it was a book
of subscriptions for a library. He
looked at the book and found that it
was a book of subscriptions for a
library. He looked at the book and
found that it was a book of subscrip-
tions for a library.

"Eight dollars a year."
He dug 88 out of his pants pocket and
started to leave.
"Hold on," said the foreman, "where
do you want it sent?"
"I'll let you know," he replied, "when
I get settled. I'm traveling."
He stepped out into the moonlight. In
half an hour there was a clatter of hoofs
and a rattling of arms outside. In came
the sheriff of Carson and a brace of
deputies. Had the printers seen any-
thing of a little man half dressed and
unshaven?

Little Bob was prompt to make re-
ply.
"Yes, he was here half an hour ago."
"Which way did he go?"
"Bob started to give the correct in-
formation."

"Shut up," said the foreman in his
ear.
"He went on glibly to lay out a route
for the stranger, just opposite to the
one he had taken—down the main road to
the canyon."
The sheriff made it known that the
visitor was Black Bart, a famous horse
thief, who had just escaped from the
Nevada penitentiary, and rode away
with his deputies—on the wrong trail.
"What did you lie to them for, Jim?"
Bob asked the foreman. "Hell," he said.
"You wouldn't go back on a subscriber,
would you?"

FRANCE WILL NOT FAIL.

France, arrive what may, will face
her financial destiny as she has faced
her military destiny. She will neither
beg nor crumble. She knows that now
more than ever she must count upon
herself, but always upon herself. If it is
necessary she will stand up once more,
and, despite the burden that threatens
to crush her, she will and in herself the
energy necessary to carry it still further,
and still higher.

Some European states may perhaps
go bankrupt in 1922; but it will not be
France.
Thirty-eight million Frenchmen pay
\$5,000,000,000 in taxes annually. They
do not pay these taxes entirely on their
income, for the very good reason that
there are no very large incomes to be
taxed, although there are many of
modest fortunes, small land owners, and
restricted incomes. The official statis-
tics of the minister of Finance, for the
year 1920, show that there were in France
only 185 persons having annual incomes
over \$200,000, and only 408 persons hav-
ing annual incomes of from \$100,000 to
\$200,000. On the other hand there are
40,000 persons who have annual in-
comes of from \$1,000 to \$10,000, and
more than 100,000 persons having incomes
of from \$1,000 to \$10,000. This explains
the perfect social balance that exists in
France, which creates so much sur-
prise and admiration in the foreigners; there
is indeed no other country in the world
whose wealth is so evenly divided and
happily shared.—Stéphane Lausanne, in
The North American Review.

CALLED TO THE SENATE.

Col. A. B. Gills, who has been recently
called to the Senate for Saskatchewan.

The explosion of a 15-gallon still in the
basement store at 345 East Twentieth
Street, shattering two front windows
and wrecking the room, caused excite-
ment in that neighborhood yesterday
afternoon. The force of the explosion
was so great that thousands of persons
thought a bomb had been set off.

Policeman Thomas Handy of the East
Twentieth Street Station observed
his way through the rapidly growing
crowd and entered. As he walked in a
plank toppled over and fell to the floor
with a crash that gave the spectators
another fright. The officer was half
dazed with the bed of fun of burning
mash, but made his way around the
basement.

The bent and twisted remains of an
exploded whiskey still, together with a
barrel in which mash had been ferment-
ed, gave evidence of what had happened.
It appeared that the still had been in
operation only a few minutes before
gas was escaping from the burner under
the still, but the explosion had exting-
uished the flame.

Mike Kwansy told the police that the
store was rented to a man whose name
no one seemed to know. Kwansy said
that the man was there only a few min-
utes before the explosion.

Sly Photo Man is Bootlegger.
Alleged to be the leader of a "boot-
leg" ring handling many thousands of
cases of whiskey in recent months, Ab-
raham Levy, alias Albert MacKenzie, said
to be the keeper of a photographic
studio on upper Seventh Avenue, and
living at 214 West Ninety-sixth Street,
was arraigned yesterday before United
States Commissioner Hitchcock on a
complaint of having trafficked in illegal
liquor permits. Howard R. Kiroach,
who has been investigating alleged
"bootleg" plots, was the complainant.

Mr. Kiroach was charged with the com-
plaint that on June 18, 1920, Levy pre-
sented forged permits made out in the name
of Albert MacKenzie, alias Levy, to
allowing him to purchase and sell dis-
tilled spirits. It was alleged by Kiroach that MacKenzie,
alias Levy, had been in possession of
real estate in Brooklyn, and on
Aug. 11, 1919, and was buried in Green-
wood Cemetery. Denial was made by
Levy that he had anything to do with
liquor permits. He was held in
\$10,000 bail for examination on Nov. 4.
Security was furnished.

The arrest of Levy followed the arrest
on Friday of two other men alleged to
have been involved in the same money
transactions. They were Herman Ratner, alias
Patrick Ryan, and Benedict Levy, alias
William A. Collins. Benedict Levy was
said to be a brother of Abraham. Rat-
ner was held in \$10,000 bail and Levy in
\$2,500 bail by Commissioner Hitchcock.
Thieves Get Liquid Treasure.
Approximately \$2,000 worth of alcohol
and high-grade medicinal whiskey were
stolen early yesterday morning from the
store of the Palmer Drug Company
Eighty Avenue and Fifty-second Street.
Entrance was made through the rear
door. It was steel-clad and heavily
barred with crossbars, but the thieves
battered it down.

Apparently the thieves wanted nothing
but liquor. More than 120 gallons of
whisky and 100 gallons of alcohol were
produced—of whom it was said that
stolen. Fifty gallons of the alcohol was
in a barrel. It was withdrawn and pro-
cessed in smaller containers.
Considerable time was required for the
operations in the opinion of Robert
Wayman, one of the proprietors.

Three men convicted in Federal Court
in Brooklyn of impersonating Federal
prohibition agents in the same money
transactions were sentenced yesterday by Judge Edwin L.
Garvin to the Atlanta prison. Thomas
Clark, John Freed and Michael Mc-
Keena got one year and nine months each.

No additional breweries have made ap-
plication for permits to manufacture and
sell beer for medicinal purposes, it was
said yesterday at the office of E. C.
Yelowley, but the applications are ex-
pected.

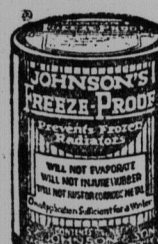
VAN HORNE SHAUGHNESSY AND THE H. B. CIGARS

The late Sir William Van Horne,
builder and president of the Canadian
Pacific Railway and one of the most
astounding geniuses that this country
produced—of whom it was once said
that he knew every Swiss and Chinese
among the ten thousand who helped him
build the road, and could call each one
by name—once considered the possi-
bility of developing a Hudson Bay to-
bacco industry, says Arthur James Peg-
ler, in the New York Tribune. The
magnate had several boxes of cigars
made from Hudson Bay tobacco in his
Montreal library. He used to give them
to reporters when he did not wish to
describe them.

Those cigars were rank beyond de-
scription. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy—
then plain Tom Shaughnessy, superin-
tendent of the Western Division, was
said to have sponsored the tobacco pro-
ject. Van Horne and Shaughnessy, their
intimates declared, were always at war
in a playful way.

Sir Edwin Arnold, author of "The
Light of Asia," en route from Japan
to England, was visiting the Van Hornes
at the period referred to, and reporters
had called to interview the poet. The
railroad magnate had already provided
his guest with a Hudson Bay cigar,

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Prevents frozen radiators. Does not evaporate
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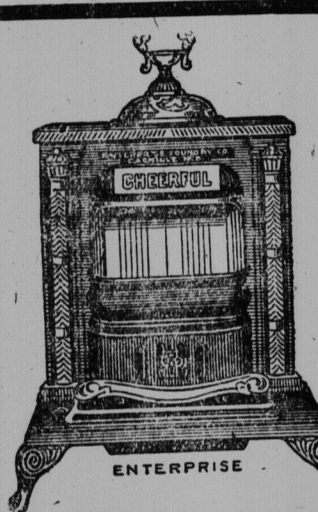
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Something less than eight inches long
and black as a crow's wing. Upon this
the distinguished visitor was puffing as-
siduously, albeit with an astounded ex-
pression of countenance. The library
tobacco and Manchu twist and Siberian
blackjack. I've sampled the lot, off and
on, but, my dear Van Horne, if you
don't mind my saying so, your—or in-
fant industry in the Hudson Bay coun-
try should be strangled before it gets
out of hand. This cigar, my dear sir, is
the rankest, reekiest, deadliest, most
odorous and generally outrageous ci-
gar I ever encountered in all my travels.

The further the poet proceeded with
his exhorting arraignment of that tor-
rible cigar the broader became Van
Horne's grin. His massive shoulders
were shaking with enjoyment of the
joke.

"Couldn't be worse, eh?" he demanded:
"I hardly believe it could, on my
honour," said Sir Edwin.

"Well!" roared the head of the C. P.
R. "I might have known it. You
Shaughnessy likes 'em!"

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