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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1922

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 25, 1922.

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STILL THE WEST

The Times yesterday referred to the anxiety of the Toronto Globe to remove causes of disaffection in the western provinces. The Toronto Mail and Empire is quite as eager to placate a good customer. It says:

"The west has good friends in the east, friends who have confidence in the west and who have a desire to do everything possible to tide its people through their troubles. How heart-breaking those troubles are to many fine people in the west on this side of the great lakes is impossible to say. The east must be the helper of the west, its mouthpiece in time of trouble. Canada can be built up into the great country of our high expectations if west and east co-operate in the national spirit that is becoming to them."

Ontario must understand that there is as east as well as a west—and that the east does not end at the lakes or Montreal. This farther east is not as badly off at the present moment as the west is said to be, but it has never found central provinces "a nourisher in time of trouble." On the contrary, they have snuffed out its industries, absorbed its financial institutions, and regarded it as an excellent market for surplus stocks. They have not seriously considered its transportation grievances; the development of its ports, or the national plea that Canadian trade should flow through Canadian channels in winter as well as in summer. There is a west, to be sure—but there is also a maritime east, and it should profit by the example of the west. New Brunswick, for example, is the key province of Canada. Without it there would be no all-Canadian route to the Atlantic in the winter season. If our people were half as united and vigorous as those of the United States, they would be suffering under disabilities due to a gross violation of the spirit of confederation.

TRADE RELATIONS

"Will drastic tariff regulations wreck our Canadian trade?"

With this question Mr. Morrison Marsh in the New York Journal of Commerce begins an article in which the American people are warned to think twice before they erect a permanent high tariff wall against so good a customer as Canada. To emphasize the very outset the seriousness of the situation from the United States point of view, Mr. Marsh says:

"During the seven months ending last October, Canada's total trade with the United States dropped \$408,000,000, as compared with the same period the year before. Significant reductions in some of our most important imports were recorded. Our imports of vegetable products were cut in half, dropping from \$62,000,000 to \$29,000,000. Only slightly less important, our imports of animal products fell from \$45,000,000 to \$23,000,000. Most of the new import used in America comes from the Dominion. During the period under review we only imported \$82,000,000 worth of newspaper and other wood and paper products as against \$141,000,000 in the same months the year before. Our imports of wheat fell 70 per cent. in the three months ending last November. The reduction in trade, as expressed in dollars, does not take into consideration the fall of prices, but this factor may be considered apart from the tariff question."

If a comparatively mild emergency tariff has such an effect, what will be the result if the full Fordney tariff is put into effect? Mr. Marsh says it might not be so bad if the effect were confined to imports, but the American manufacturer is also handicapped. Thus: "The trade figures for the six months ending last October vindicate this statement. In that period our total exports to the Dominion registered a drop of \$243,000,000. Our exports of vegetable products fell from \$72,000,000 to \$40,000,000; textiles and fibres from \$78,000,000 to \$37,000,000, and animal products from \$28,000,000 to \$19,000,000. The commodities cited were selected from widely diversified fields of industry in order to show how widespread has been the reaction toward the American manufacturer."

Mr. Marsh further points out that Canada has offered the opportunity to American manufacturers to establish branches in this country and so gain markets in other parts of the Empire as well as in Canada; and that hundreds of concerns have taken advantage of it, thus gaining a larger export market; but that nothing has been done to aid the Canadian manufacturer to secure a market in the United States, nor can it be done until the tariff situation is adjusted on a more equitable basis. In conclusion he says:

"In this matter of our tariff laws we are confronted with a momentous problem. The Canadian, realizing as he does that 60 per cent of his trade with the world is with the United States, is awaiting our further action. We have seen that our efforts to help our exporters by putting up an unreasonable tariff against the Canadian exporter only serves to reduce both our imports and exports. In our commercial intercourse with Canada, let us take care lest our armor of protective tariff bear us down."

SCOTLAND

Fair land of fame and freedom; land of song.
The land of Wallace, Bruce, of Burns and Scott;
Thy children mix with every race and tongue,
But ah! their heart's true home is ne'er forgot.

Land of my birth, though oceans roll between
Thy shores and this—my dear adopted home,
Yet, fairest country eye hath ever seen,
I, roaming, call thee "Mother" as I roam.

I'll sing thy praises wherever I go,
Time's mist can never obscure thy glorious past;
Nor dim thy fame, while tides shall ebb
And "Scotland" is my toast, while life shall last.

HOPE A. THOMSON.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Has On Straight?
Applicant—I see you advertise for a window dresser.
Merchant—Yes. Have you had much experience?

"I arranged the windows in the last shop I was employed at, and every woman who passed stopped and looked in."

"That's something like. You're just the man we want. By the way, what line was your firm in?"
"Mirrors."

Opposite.

She—They say that persons of opposite qualities make the happiest marriages.
He—That's why I'm looking for a gift with money.

COL. GEO. HAM'S HIS LITTLE JOKE

Corpus Christi, Texas, Jan. 24.—The seventeenth annual convention of the Texas Passenger and Freight Association held here last week selected El Paso for its next meeting. Among the speakers were Roy Miller, representing the City State Railway; Commissioner Gilmore, and Col. Geo. H. Ham of Montreal. The latter in a characteristic manner told the assembly of the prosperous conditions in Canada and about the liquor laws of the province of Quebec, which were attracting many from the United States that he did not know whether Canada was being Americanized or the United States Canadianized. Col. Ham also spoke of Canada's illimitable possibilities and suggested the development of the St. Lawrence river, which looked very promising in St. John's Island, to Mount Royal, where with outstretched arms she could welcome her fellow countrymen and give them a rattling good time without fear of being pinched or a headache next morning. He promised a warm welcome to the scores of railroad workers who will visit Canada next autumn. Col. Ham, who is an associate member of the Texas association, and E. L. Sheehan, St. Louis, represented the C. P. R. and were cordially greeted by the delegates.

STORY ABOUT SAXE

A nephew of Mr. Ticknor, who as a boy served a brief apprenticeship at the Old Corner, recalls with interest his boyhood days in the "book store" of the popular resort. It was his duty to reach the store at seven a. m., before the morning edition of the Boston Herald had been delivered. He was the necessary sweeping; he, with the other boys, then did the dusting, so that by the time Mr. Ticknor appeared, all was in readiness.

Among the literary habits were "early rising" who would appear at the first rendezvous even before the arrival of the head of the house. In this category was the delightful and eccentric poet, John G. Saxe, who often put in an appearance by seven a. m., much to the surprise of the boys, who to whom he spouted the drollest verses. At the back of the office was a huge pocking-table, upon which it was Mr. Saxe's custom to stretch himself at full length; placing a pile of books under his head, he would himself come to sleep. According to his taste, after which he proceeded to recite poems to the enchanted boys, who grouped about him with open mouths and idle stares. Saxe would lie there composing and reciting one amusing verse after another, and while the boys would cast stealthy glances out of the window to see if the head of the house was coming. As soon as he caught sight of his erect form briskly approaching the cry went up: "Here comes the boss!" and the poet bestirred himself from his recumbent pose, and the neglected dusting was hastily completed.—Hawthorne and His Publisher, Caroline Ticknor.

RACES OF NEW YORK

(Halifax Recorder.)
Ancient Rome, being the capital of the one great empire of the time, was naturally the gathering place of adventurers and fortune seekers of every race and of every clime. The city was one of a hundred tongues. But Rome at its greatest probably went little beyond three millions in population. New York today is at least twice as populous as the ancient city of the Tiber and the Empire of the world is now in the hands of the Chinese. The Chinese pass this by two thousand, while the Japanese are less than three thousand. When it comes to nationalities, practically every country is present. Among the leaders are English, 138,000; French, 32,000; Germans, 300,000; Irish, 285,000; Italians, 545,000; Polish, 248,000; and Russian, 550,000. Everyone of these is ample for a city of considerable magnitude alone. The Jew pass the million mark and there are more in New York city today than were ever found in Jerusalem in any period of its history. The literary of the state is quite creditable considering the heterogeneous population and the constant influx of new peoples found from some countries without a school system at all. The illiterate class 42,600 or a little over five per cent. The state, however, has a splendid educational system, both common and higher, and the success with which it has grappled with the unparalleled problems presented to it may be judged by the surprisingly low percentage of illiteracy.

TWENTY PER CENT. IS REPORTED SETTLEMENT

OF BIG ITALIAN BANK

Rome, Jan. 23.—The Tempo announces today that the Banca Italiana Di Sconto will settle with its creditors on a basis of twenty per cent. A statement is expected within a few days from the receivers.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN HALIFAX

G. F. Pearson, Chairman of the Massachusetts Health Commission, Presents Report to Committee in Boston.

A meeting of great interest to citizens of Massachusetts, and particularly to those who, by family ties, by birth, or through business relations, are watching the rehabilitation of war stricken Halifax was held in Boston on Thursday afternoon.

It will be remembered that following the great ship disaster on December 6, 1917, citizens of Boston and Eastern Massachusetts sprang to the assistance of Halifax. A relief committee, formed in Boston, with Henry B. Endicott, chairman, and James J. Phelan, vice-chairman, immediately sent a relief train in charge of A. C. Ratchesky, carrying physicians, nurses and material supplies, and following this relief, as the war was a terrible consequence of the disaster was known, the same committee supplemented it with train and ship loads of food, supplies and clothing.

Boston contributions of money made to the committee reached three-quarters of a million dollars, all magnanimously contributed for the only American city suffering severely during the war. When the Canadian government determined to take over all relief work in a big way and on a practical compensation basis for damage to life, limb or property, the sum of \$250,000 of Massachusetts money remained unexpended. The Massachusetts committee later ordered this substantial balance to be spent in a campaign of preventive medicine to offset the effects that invariably follow such catastrophes.

What Has Been Accomplished.

Thursday afternoon at 2:15, the Massachusetts Halifax Relief Committee met in the office of Hornblower and Weeks, under the chairmanship of James J. Phelan, to listen to the report of what has been accomplished in Halifax by G. F. Pearson, chairman of the Massachusetts-Halifax Committee in Nova Scotia, now superintending the preventive medicine campaign of which Dr. B. Franklin Royce is the executive officer in Halifax. At the meeting those of the local committee attending were James J. Phelan, chairman; Robert C. Winslow, George H. Lyman, J. Frank O'Hara, and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, and Dr. Victor G. Heiser. The International Health Board, the adviser to the local committee. From Halifax G. F. Pearson and Doctor Royce. All listened with interest to the reports of the splendid work in Halifax.

In the best health centre yet organized on the American continent, at Old Admiralty House, the commission is establishing methods of health teaching at all levels, showing activities throughout the stricken community and radiating widely. House teaching by nurses trained in public health is now actively going on in 1,438 homes, directly reaching more than 8,000 people. More than 2,500 persons, in addition, are receiving medical, dental or health instruction in the homes. A child welfare clinic in the ear, nose, throat and eye clinics; in posture and in the psychological clinic for explosion injured; and in the tuberculosis and genitourinary clinics. An altogether unique pre-school importance, greatly interested the Boston committee. The results of this clinic were also reported by request to the Harvard Odontological Society at their monthly meeting last evening. Six hundred and sixty-one children, of ages from six months to six years, are being given dental supervision with visits to the special clinic four times a year.

A garden connected with this first health centre is assigned in plots to health centres, where they are taught to raise vegetables suitable to family need and led to seek homes with a garden plot adjacent.

Reviewed the Work.
A second health centre, including most of these services, is now engaged in education in the national work in the Dartmouth area, which was badly damaged in the same disaster.

Mr. Pearson, in summarizing the work accomplished by his commission, said that "in part at least, as the result of the health work made possible by Massachusetts funds, the city of Halifax had increased its annual appropriations for health work almost threefold, and the Province of Nova Scotia its health department fourfold."

"At present, in the explosion area, we have two well-organized health centres, thirteen specially trained public health nurses with two assistants and two secretaries, a medical and dental staff of fifteen, three of these being full time workers."

"The city has begun continuous chemical treatment of its water supply. A full time veterinarian has been made inspector of the milk supply."

"The commission's forces and health authorities joined with the Red Cross and assisted Dalhousie University in establishing a course in public health nursing. Sixteen of these nurses are now at work in the counties of Nova Scotia."

"Largely as the result of the commission's influence, a tuberculosis hospital is now operating in a centrally located section of Halifax."

"The sum of \$25,000 has been added to sums accumulating through other sources to provide permanently for the education, entertainment and employment of the youth or partially blinded by the explosion."

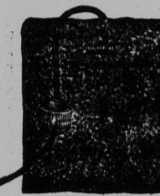
Dr. Royce, in conclusion, said: "The Massachusetts contributors of this fund will be gratified to know that already death rates are apparently less than prior to the disaster. For the year 1920 the rate was below the average for the years 1914, 1915 and 1916, while for 1921 the rate was 3.4 per thousand below the average during the three earlier years. If the death rate of these three years had obtained during the latter years, more than 200 additional lives would have been lost. The good results of this campaign of preventive medicine are highly appreciated by the Halifaxian citizenship generally, who are co-operating and assisting in every way possible. The team work is showing results."

Mr. Phelan's committee and Dr. Heiser all spoke in high praise of the results secured in the work of rehabilitating health conditions in Halifax.

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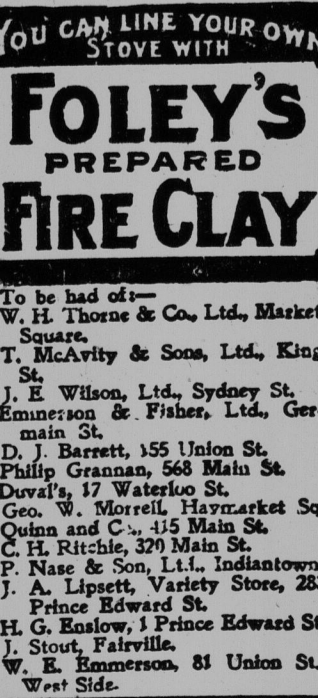


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