

# The Standard

## OUR SECOND FRONT PAGE

THE STANDARD, ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1921

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### A PAGE OF NEWS ABOUT THE MARITIME

#### CRERAR FIRES FIRST GUN IN YORK-SUNBURY

Leader of the Farmer Party  
Plays the Tariff and De-  
fends Agrarians.

#### PROTECTIVE TARIFF FAILS, HE DECLARES

Thinks Dominion Would  
Have Been Greater if Re-  
sources Had Been Developed

(Continued from page 1.)  
The government at Ottawa had not  
measured up to the standard expected  
of it when elected in 1917. It then  
had appealed to carry on the business  
of the country until the end of the  
war. Then it was expected to go to  
the people. But it had not done that.  
On May 28 he would expect every man  
and woman not in favor of the govern-  
ment at Ottawa to go to the polls and  
vote for him.

Hon. Mr. Crerar.  
Hon Mr Crerar said he was pleased  
to see so many ladies present. With  
the past few years rights of full citi-  
zenship had been conferred upon wo-  
men. On May 28 every woman, twenty-  
two years old or older and "out of jail"  
could go to the polls and vote, just like  
the men. They would make an impor-  
tant contribution to the public life of  
Canada and would insure upon honesty  
and purity.  
For ten years there had been no elec-  
tion on domestic issues. In 1917 there  
had been an election, but it had been  
one great national issue. Then there  
had been differences in opinion, and he  
had every respect for the person who  
differed from him.

Domestic Issues.  
For the first time in ten years the  
electors of this constituency would have  
the opportunity of pronouncing upon  
domestic problems and their verdict  
might be far-reaching.  
Of late there had been much talk  
of the United Farmers and the Pro-  
gressive party. What did it mean?  
The meaning was that a large section  
of the agricultural population of the  
Dominion was viewing its responsibility  
from a different angle. Was it not a  
fine thing? It was not fine for the  
professionals and politicians who ex-  
pected to take out of public life more  
than he put in. The movement had  
been declared a class movement. The  
Prime Minister had been one to say  
that. His utterances in the Province  
of Quebec were such as to make one  
expect to wake up some morning and  
find the entire farming population fol-  
lowing a red flag.

Past By-Elections.  
Elections had been held on several  
occasions. One had been in Colebrook,  
and one in which he had taken part  
had been in East Main. Neither had  
the government speakers discussed  
public issues. The chief topic was the  
Grain Growers Company and the  
salaries paid its officials; that had  
been simply an attempt to distract  
attention from the record of the gov-  
ernment.

Organized labor had also been criti-  
cized. He could say that there was  
no body more loyal to the interests of  
Canada than organized labor. A year  
ago last autumn in Ontario there had  
been an upheaval which had resulted  
in a government composed of farmers  
and labor men taking office. Had  
any great disaster followed? Business  
men in Toronto had told him that  
the province possessed the best govern-  
ment it had in twenty years.

The Tariff Issue.  
Mr. Crerar then took up the tariff  
issue. For forty years protection had  
been the chief principle followed by  
Canada. That meant that by legisla-  
tive enactment goods were kept out  
of the country. By that a great ad-  
vantage was given those manufacturing  
within its borders. Two chief argu-  
ments were advanced to support  
protection, the country would be made  
self-sustaining, and a home market  
for agricultural and other natural  
products established. He claimed that  
the argument that the tariff was a  
revenue measure as well as a protec-  
tive measure could not be supported.  
He believed that the Canadian manu-  
facturer, if he set about it, could  
compete with any in the world.

Against Protection.  
Protection might establish indus-  
tries here and there, but was not for  
general good of the country. He be-  
lieved in the fostering of industry,  
but not by a wrong method which would  
sow the seeds of revolution in a coun-  
try. The time had come for tariff  
revision downwards. The idea once  
held away that the tariff was the  
only method of raising revenue.  
Within the last six years income tax,  
business tax and other measures had  
produced a revenue in excess of what  
had been raised by revenue in past  
years.  
He claimed that if the tariff lines  
followed in Canada during the past  
forty years had been different the  
population would have been greater  
and the country better off. Perhaps  
there would not have been so many  
factories in the cities but the great

#### Long Lumber Mill To Start Next Week

Fraser's Announce That  
Enough Men Are Available  
to Open up.

Fredericton, N. B., April 28.—Con-  
firmation of the reported intention of  
the Fraser Company, Ltd., to com-  
mence the operation of their main  
long lumber sawing plant at their  
mills here next week was given today  
in an announcement made by the man-  
agement.  
W. J. Glenn, manager of the Vic-  
toria mills, said this morning that the  
men who had been on strike were re-  
turning so rapidly that he believed  
the company would start the mill in  
operation next week. He said that in-  
cluding those employed and on the  
waiting list there were now 56 per  
cent of the full crew available for  
work and there would not be many  
more needed. Lack of piling room in  
the yards as a result of the slow  
movement of stocks and lack of or-  
ders would govern the extent of opera-  
tions of the mill this year.

natural resources would have been  
developed.  
Lumbering, fishing, mining and ag-  
riculture were what created the wealth  
of a country. The attempt to settle  
the war problem showed the value at-  
tached to the nation's natural re-  
sources. Agriculture was Canada's  
greatest resource. New Brunswick's  
greatest item of export, lumber and  
potatoes, formed another great item.  
The removal of the tariff imposed by  
the United States had increased the  
export of potatoes to that country  
from \$27,000 to \$8,500,000 in three  
years. Commercial life depended up-  
on the prosperity of the farming com-  
munity and the development of natu-  
ral resources would add business. The  
imposition of duties on fertilizers and  
agricultural machinery hampered  
farming and in that was business of  
all kinds.

Not Wiping Out Tariff  
The statement that the tariff would  
be swept away overnight was not  
correct, but its removal was goal to-  
ward which the opponents of the tar-  
iff were headed.  
Mr. Crerar stated that machinery for  
use in farming, lumbering and min-  
ing should be relieved of duty. It was  
the policy of his party to lend every  
encouragement to industries depend-  
ent upon the natural resources of the  
country.

Great Britain in 1846 had changed  
her fiscal policy with the result that  
there had been tremendous expansion  
of trade. During the great war her  
ships had carried American troops to  
France and had borne the chief finan-  
cial burden of the war. Canada with  
a policy of protection was having a  
hard time to finance.  
Dealing with markets, he mention-  
ed the importance of the British mar-  
ket and also that in the United States  
New Brunswick found the value of the  
American market. The "old flag" argu-  
ment against trade with the United  
States was worn out. A better under-  
standing with other Anglo-Saxons was  
a thing greatly to be desired.

Exchange Situation  
With regard to the exchange situa-  
tion, Mr. Crerar said that the argu-  
ment that goods should not be bought  
from the Americans because they  
would allow only ninety cents on each  
Canadian dollar, was not sound. The  
balance of trade which was against  
Canada was not the cause of the ad-  
verse exchange rate. If it were, why  
was the rate not lower in the year  
ending March, 1919, when the balance  
was more pronounced than it is now?  
In 1911 there had been an adverse bal-  
ance of \$64,000,000, but the Canadian  
dollar had not been at a discount in  
the United States. Neither had there  
been a discount at numerous other  
times when the trade balance ran  
heavily against this country. Inflated  
currency was the real cause of the  
adverse exchange rate and an excess  
of exports over imports would not  
rectify it. The Western Grain Grow-  
ers had been criticized for buying im-  
plements in the United States, but the  
government of Canada purchased its  
automobiles, and even its pencils in  
that country.

Public Debt.  
He referred to the growth of the  
public debt and the greatly increased  
expenditure and said that the great  
problem confronting the country could  
be solved only by practicing the most  
rigid economy from one end of Canada  
to the other. The interest charge  
would have to be met and pensions  
for the gallant soldiers provided.  
Disastrous the railway situation he  
referred to the suggestion of Lord  
Shaughnessy and said that they were  
worthy of careful consideration com-  
ing from a man of vast experience.  
He felt that the railway situation in  
Canada today was largely the result  
of mismanagement. In eighty years  
the country had contributed in land  
grants and subsidies a round billion  
dollars and all this could be shown  
for it was a railway system which last  
year was operated at a loss of seventy  
million dollars.

He declared that the government  
was carrying on without a mandate  
from the people. The prime minister  
wanted to re-organize his cabinet but  
was afraid to act lest his ministers  
could not be elected. With the great  
problems confronting Canada today  
there was need of a vigorous ministry.  
They did not want a government that  
was merely clinging to office. He  
strongly urged the electors to rally to  
the support of Mr. Stairs on May 28th.



The Office Boy's Revenge

#### Preacher On Trial For Serious Offence

Pentecostal Minister Charged  
With Four Offences Against  
Fourteen Year Old Girl.

Special to The Standard.  
Woodstock, N. B., April 28.—In the  
circuit court before Judge Barry this  
afternoon an important case is being  
tried. Rev. Charles Steeves, a Pente-  
costal preacher, a native of Albert  
County, had been holding services in  
this county. Last October he was con-  
ducting a revival in the parish of Peel.  
The father of Miss Etta Brooker of  
Peel had been arrested on a seri-  
ous charge. The grand jury brought  
in a verdict of guilty and the petit  
jury is now trying him.

Pleas Not Guilty.  
When arraigned before the court,  
Mr. Steeves pleaded not guilty. He is  
a man about five feet eight inches  
aged probably 55 years, gray hair,  
starched and entered court with a spry  
step and jaunty air. Five or six of  
the local clergymen were present at  
the commencement of the trial. R. L.  
Simpson is prosecuting and Fred C.  
Squires defending the prisoner. Money  
for the defence has been pouring into  
the treasurer of the Woodstock Pente-  
costal church from adherents in Nor-  
thern New Brunswick and Northern  
Maine, where the sect is numerically  
strong. Etta Brooker gave very clear  
answers to all questions asked by  
the both attorneys. When court adjourn-  
ed Miss Brooker was being cross-exam-  
ined by Mr. Squires.  
The first witness this afternoon was  
Leslie Estabrook, who swore to the  
presence of Rev. Mr. Steeves at her  
home about October 1st.  
Etta Brooker, father of the girl,  
told of the visit to his house by the  
prisoner and the reasons for the ar-  
rest.

#### Hopewell Baptists Hold Annual Session

Reports Presented Show Pros-  
perous Year—Will Repair  
Albert Parsonage.

Special to The Standard.  
Hopewell Hill, N. B., April 28.—The  
annual meeting of the Baptist Church  
was held in the vestry of the church  
on Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. Secretary  
read the minutes of the last meeting.  
Reports were read from the different  
churches on the circuit, which is quite  
large, having four churches. The  
financial reports showed a surplus.  
Trustees for the ensuing year were  
appointed: Albert Deacon W. Fil-  
more and W. Calhoun, Reverend—  
Capt. Henry Turner; Hopewell Hill—  
O. A. Milton and F. J. Smith; Lower  
Cape—Watson Dixon.  
A committee was also appointed to  
look after repairing the parsonage at  
Albert.

#### Chatham M. P. Is Growing Weaker

Chatham, N. B., April 28.—The con-  
dition of W. S. Calhoun, M. P., who is  
seriously ill at his home here, re-  
mains unchanged tonight and is re-  
garded as the gravest anxiety as he is apparently  
growing steadily weaker.

The rat is the only animal that  
lives under the same roof with man.  
The newest coats do not fasten, but  
are held together with a buckle or  
strap.

#### Purity Ice Cream

the joyous treat that  
knows no rival. Pure,  
clean and sweet it  
comes to you from par-  
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Purity Ice Cream Co.  
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"The Cream of Quality"  
Phone Main 4234  
Stanley Street.  
St. John, N. B.

#### ROADS OPEN TO AUTOS.

Fredericton, N. B., April 28.—All the  
main trunk roads in New Brunswick  
will be opened for motor vehicles on  
Tuesday, May 3rd, and all secondary  
trunk roads a week later, on Tues-  
day, May 10th, according to an an-  
nouncement made this morning by  
Berton M. Hill, chief highway en-  
gineer of the Department of Public  
Works. The dates set for opening all  
the trunk roads are earlier than usual,  
due to the especially advanced season  
this year.

#### TWO BURNED TO DEATH IN FIRE IN COOK HOUSE

Cook Used Gasoline to Start  
Stove in Camp in Resti-  
gouche County.

#### TWO OTHERS ARE SERIOUSLY HURT

Four Who Escaped Crawled  
Through Small Window to  
Adjoining Roof.

Special to The Standard.  
Chatham, April 28.—Further particu-  
lars have been received here regard-  
ing the fire near Green Point, Glou-  
cester County, on Tuesday, when a  
cook house in connection with a lob-  
ster factory conducted by Peter Noel  
was destroyed and two inmates, John  
Noel, and a young man named Casey  
were burned to death while Peter Noel  
and a woman cook suffered serious  
burns.  
According to advices received from  
the scene of the tragedy the fire is  
supposed to have been caused by the  
cook using gasoline in mistake for  
oil when kindling the fire as a result  
of which she was so badly burned that  
she was unable to give any alarm.  
Got Out Through Window.  
The cook house was only a small  
building and at the time of the fire  
there were six men sleeping upstairs,  
four of whom succeeded after a hard  
fight in getting out of the one small  
window in that part of the building,  
in addition to the loss of the cook  
house, Mr. Noel also lost fifty lobster  
traps, a quantity of rope and other  
equipment and most of his supplies  
necessary for the operation of the fac-  
tory during the fishing season.

McDONALD IS GUILTY.  
Woodstock, N. B., April 28.—The  
criminal case against James McDonald  
and his wife, Mrs. Maizie McDonald,  
charged with the theft of narcotic  
drugs, was finished this morning. Mrs.  
McDonald was acquitted and her hus-  
band was found guilty. Judge Barry  
remanded him for sentence at the  
end of the sitting of the court.

#### BERRY TRIAL AT HOPEWELL CAPE STARTS MAY 3RD

That of O. Gaius Steeves  
Will Begin at Same Place  
Week Later.

#### NO BILL AGAINST CHAS. R. STEEVES

Prisoner Charged With Break-  
ing and Entering Not Repre-  
sented by Counsel.

Special to The Standard.  
Moncton, N. B., April 28.—In the  
Albert Circuit at Hopewell Cape this  
morning before Chief Justice Mac-  
Keown, the Grand Jury resumed its  
deliberations found a true bill against  
Oliver Mellish, charged with breaking  
and entering with intent to commit a  
criminal assault at the Parish of Cov-  
erland.  
In the case of The King vs Charles  
R. Steeves charged with stealing a  
deed from the registry office at Hopewell  
Cape, the Grand Jury found no bill.

Berry Trial May 3.  
The trial of Ezekiel Berry, charged  
with the murder of his wife and  
against whom a true bill was returned  
by the Grand Jury yesterday, is set  
down for next Tuesday, May 3rd. The  
trial of Gaius Steeves will begin May  
10.

The trial of Elmer Mellish was pro-  
ceeded with this morning and the  
Crown concluded its case. The wit-  
nesses called by the prosecution in-  
cluded Charles Kishavay, the complain-  
ant, Niagara Road, H. S. Steeves and  
Calixte Leblanc, livery stable men,  
Moncton, Fred Power, William Geldart  
and Walter Chappell.  
The defence opened its case this  
afternoon, Charles Mellish, father of  
the accused being the first witness  
called. The jury disagreed and the  
case is ordered to be tried next week.  
T. F. Goodwin appeared for the Crown  
but the accused was not represented  
by counsel.

High Finance.  
"I hope they lets the street cars  
raise their fares, Mickey. We could  
save a lot more out of our travellin'  
expenses."—Life.

### TRIPLE-SERVICE (ECONOMIC-HYGIENIC-STYLE)

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Their Economic Service, on which the first two depend represents the long-wearing qualities of Nemo Corsets. No amount of ingenuity in conceiving these valuable inventions would avail it if the corsets themselves were not extremely durable. Their intrinsic value production cost of the corsets features, although worth much given entirely free.

The Circlet  
does for the figure above the  
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