

# St. John 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 government 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 citizenship had been conferred upon women. On May 28 every woman, twenty-one years old or older and "out of jail" could go to the polls and vote, just like the men. They would make an important contribution to the public life of Canada and would insure upon honesty and purity.

For ten years there had been no election 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 Progressive 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. It was the professional politician who expected to take out of public life more than he put in. The movement had been declared a class movement.

Past By-Elections.

Elections had been held on several occasions. One had been in Colchester, and one in which he had taken part had been in East Hants. 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 government.

The Tariff Issue.

Mr. Crerar then took up the tariff issue. For forty years protection had been the tariff principal followed by Canadians. That meant that by legislative enactment goods were kept out of the country. By that a great advantage was given those manufacturing within its borders. Two chief arguments 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 could not be supported. He believed that the Canadian manufacturer, if he set about it, could compete with any in the world.

Against Protection.

Protection might establish industries here and there, but was not for general good of the country. He believed in the fostering of industry, but not by a wrong method which would sow the seeds of revolution in a country. The time had come for tariff revision downwards. The idea once held 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 thirty 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.—Confirmation of the reported intention of the Fraser Companies, Ltd., to commence the operation of their main long lumber sawing plant at their mills here next week was given today in an announcement made by the management.

W. J. Glenn, manager of the Victoria mills, said this morning that the men who had been on strike were returning so rapidly that he believed the company would start the mill in operation next week. He said that including 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 orders would govern the extent of operations of the mill this year.

natural resources would have been developed. Lumbering, fishing, mining and agriculture were what created the wealth of a country. The attempts to settle the war problem showed the value attached by the nations to natural resources. Agriculture was Canada's greatest resource. New Brunswick's greatest item of export, lumber and potatoes, formed another great resource. 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 upon the prosperity of the farming community and the development of natural resources would aid 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 toward which the opponents of the tariff were headed.

Mr. Crerar stated that machinery for us in farming, lumbering and mining should be relieved of duty. It was the policy of his party to lend every encouragement to industries dependent upon the natural resources of the country.

Great Britain in 1846 had changed her fiscal policy with the result that had been tremendous expansion of trade. During the great war her ships had carried American troops to France and had borne the chief financial burden of the war. Canada with a policy of protection was having a hard time to finance.

Dealing with markets, he mentioned the importance of the British market and also that in the United States New Brunswick found the value of the American market. The "old flag" argument against trade with the United States was worn out. A better understanding with other Anglo-Saxons was a thing greatly to be desired.

Exchange Situation  
With regard to the exchange situation, Mr. Crerar said that the argument 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 adverse 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 balance 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. Indicated currency was the real cause of the adverse exchange rate and an excess of exports over imports would not rectify it. The Western Grain Growers had been criticized for buying implements 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. Dismissing the railway situation he referred to the suggestion of Lord Shaughnessy and said that they were worthy of careful consideration coming 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 Pentecostal preacher, a native of Albert County, had been holding services in this county. Last October he was conducting a revival in the parish of Peel. The father of Miss Etta Brookler of Fielding had been arrested on a charge of indecent assault on a fourteen year old girl. The grand jury brought in a verdict of guilty and the petit jury is now trying him.

Pleads Not Guilty.

When arraigned before the court, Mr. Steeves pleaded not guilty. He is a man about five feet eight inches tall, aged probably 55 years, gray mustache 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. Simms is prosecuting and Fred C. Squires defending the prisoner. Money for the defence has been pouring into the treasurer of the Woodstock Pentecostal church from adherents in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Northern Maine, where the sect is numerically strong. Etta Brookler gave very clear answers to all questions asked by the both attorneys. When court adjourned Miss Brookler was being cross-examined by Mr. Squires.

#### Given Long Terms In The Penitentiary

George W. Lord was sentenced to seven years in the Dorchester penitentiary by Judge Armstrong on a charge of stealing 100 tons of coal from the Dominion Coal Co. He and George Brooks were also sentenced to three years on a charge of attempting to steal a case of liquor from Ferguson and Poot's bonded warehouse.

The sentences in Lord's case are to run simultaneously. G. Earle Logan acted for Lord, and C. H. McLean for Brooks.

#### Hopewell Baptists Hold Annual Session

Reports Presented Show Pros-  
perous Year—Will Repeal  
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. Fikmore and W. Calhoun. Reverend Capt. Henry Turner, Hopewell Hill—O. A. Mitten 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 condition of W. S. Goggin, M. P., who is seriously ill at his home here, remains unchanged tonight and is such as to cause his family and friends the gravest anxiety as he is apparently growing steadily weaker.

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

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#### 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 particulars have been received here regarding the fire near Green Point, Gloucester County, on Tuesday, when a cook house in connection with a lobster 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 and 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 factory 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 microfilm drugs, was finished this morning. Mrs. McDonald was acquitted and her husband 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 Macdonald, 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-  
erdales.

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 proceeded with this morning and the Crown concluded its case. The witnesses called by the prosecution included Charles Kelshaw, the complainant, 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. T. 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 travelling expenses."—Life.

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