

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 18, 1921

The St. John Evening Times is printed at 27 and 29 Canterbury Street, every day (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. Pewar, Manager, Association Bldg. The Audit Bureau of Circulation audits the circulation of The Evening Times.

LEST WE FORGET.

The people of the maritime provinces have special reasons for opposing the return of the Meighen government to power. Under the Laurier government the development of the national ports in these provinces was begun. That policy has practically been abandoned, and freight which should come this way is going to United States ports. Appeals that have been made to have the policy proclaimed both by Sir Wilfred Laurier and Sir Robert Borden carried out have been falling on deaf ears at Ottawa. Only this week the Halifax Board of Trade held an indignation meeting and demanded that the government make better provision for the handling of traffic this winter, and we in St. John know how the interests of this port have been neglected. There will be no change in policy until there is a change of government, and it is therefore vital to the interests of these national ports that the Liberals be given the opportunity to continue the policy of development so well begun when Hon. William Pugsley was minister of public works.

Then there is the question of railway freight rates. Not many months ago a delegation representative of all the interests in the maritime provinces, and including men on both sides of politics, went to Ottawa to point out that the prohibitive freight rates to central Canada and the west would put our industries out of business by depriving them of a market; and that the imposition of such rates was a violation of the spirit and the pledges of confederation. The delegation asked that at least a commission be appointed to look into the justice of their claims. This was refused. The Meighen government would do nothing. Now we are asked to return to power a government that flouted us, and to consent to such a revision of the tariff upward as would place maritime province consumers still more at the mercy of combines and protected interests in central Canada.

Under such conditions, and knowing perfectly well that the talk today about free trade is merely a dodge to deceive, the people in these provinces will vote against the Meighen government and in favor of a return to the policy which means a square deal.

THE CASE OF CUBA

The war and its effect upon the sugar market encouraged the people of Cuba to pursue a policy of individual and state extravagance which has left the island in a very bad way. The New York Evening Post says:

"During recent years the extravagance in the public administration has become appalling. Cuba has not suffered from 'graft' as it is known in American cities and states—the misappropriation of large funds by a few hands. Instead, the public funds were wasted by the creation of a multitude of useless offices and the initiation of public works which, without corruption, cost more than they were worth. The budget of Cuba in 1912-13 was \$31,000,000, and in the last fiscal year \$36,000,000. We are told that President Zayas is pledged to reduce the budget to \$25,000,000. A reform of the revenue system is also urged, as it is claimed that too much dependence has been placed upon customs duties, and that other sources of income should be found. There is also need of a loan of \$50,000,000 which it is hoped can be secured from the United States, and the latter country is urged to reduce the duties on Cuban sugar. The Cuban congress recently asked for a reciprocity arrangement by which the United States should import annually 2,500,000 tons of Cuban sugar duty free, while Cuba should admit without duty American goods to the same value. These various proposals, however, will not permanently save the situation, as the Post points out it says:

"As the lower south discovered recently that it was a mistake to depend wholly upon cotton, so Cuba has learned that it is folly to pin all its fortunes to sugar and tobacco. Cuba imports almost too much food. Wheat cannot be successfully grown there, but rice, coffee, cacao, maize, potatoes and many other products can. There are great possibilities in livestock farming. Americans have shown that fruit—orange, pineapple, pineapples and bananas—can be profitably raised. It is an additional argument for mixed farming that it will check the extermination of the small farmer by the rich individuals and corporations which have been building up enormous sugar estates."

As western Canada has learned that it cannot continuously prosper by raising grain to the exclusion of other crops, Cuba must take to mixed farming; a one-crop country is subject to un-

certainty and possible disaster which another with more varied resources may easily escape.

THE MARKING ACT.

The Montreal Gazette has this fling at the new law requiring imported goods to be marked with the country of origin, which has been so bitterly denounced by business interests that it will probably never be enforced, and certainly not if a Liberal government comes into power:

"Now, while it is not contended that this particular legislation, and the subsequent postponement of it, stand out as a prominent example of the desirability of less government in business and more business in government, the advantageous purpose of the legislation may be questioned. Qui bono? Is the object to enable the consumer to know the country of origin of the goods purchased? If that be not the purpose, it is not easy to determine the intent. And if imported goods bear a mark of the country of origin, wherein is the advantage? Many women and many men purchasing at retail as ultimate consumers are apt, very apt, to regard price, quality and style as of more importance than place of manufacture. Is the object to exclude German goods in the idea that Canadian people will not knowingly purchase these? For if so, parliament which enacted and the government which proposed the legislation were in forgetfulness of the fact that Germany can again trade with Britain and British countries as freely as before the war."

Charlottetown Patriot:—It is time for a change to Liberalism. The swing of victory is with us. The Tories know they are doomed. It is said that beta have been offered to some prominent Tories recently that Meighen would not elect 75 supporters, but there were no takers. Not much enthusiasm for the old tory party."

Bishop Macdonald of the Roman Catholic church took part in a reception to the new pastor of a Presbyterian church in Victoria, B. C. and was one of the speakers. When such incidents become general, the reign of religious tolerance will supplant that of bigotry in the world, for the world's good.

The tributes paid last evening to Miss Frost, matriarch of the Protestant Orphanage for twenty-five years, were nobly deserved, and there are many persons, men and women, who have passed under her care, who join in heartfelt appreciation of her work.

PRISON FOR LIFE.

Sentence on Man Who Has Mental Equipment of a Boy.

Saskatoon, Sask., Nov. 18.—Prison for the rest of his natural life was the sentence on Frank Carter yesterday when he was found guilty of attempting to murder police officers who tried to arrest him. Carter, according to medical evidence, is sane, but has the intelligence of a twelve year old boy, and no moral responsibility. He has yet to face a charge of murdering a section hand.

ONTARIO GETS BIG FARM, WILL RAISE TOBACCO

RIDGETOWN, Ont., Nov. 18.—The Ontario government has bought the 190-acre farm of A. D. Brien, live stock breeder, at a figure estimated to be \$40,000, and will convert it into an experimental farm for development of specialized crops, especially tobacco, which this section of Ontario is becoming noted.

MOSQUITOES ALWAYS A PEST.

It is natural to assume that certain pests belong in their deadly perfection, to modern times only. But such is not the case with mosquitoes. According to an expert of the department of agriculture, who is held to be the foremost authority on what is sometimes called the "New Jersey canary," his researches indicate that the inhabitants of ancient Greece were sometimes forced to abandon their dwellings to avoid the attacks of mosquitoes. The citizens of Miletus, a rich city in Ionia, died from the mosquitoes. The citizens of Miletus, a beautiful city in Asia Minor was abandoned for the same reason.

Sapor, king of Persia, was compelled to raise the siege of Nisibis by a plague of gnats. Humboldt says that certain regions of South America the inhabitants pass the night buried in sand, which covers them to the depth of three or four inches, leaving out only the head which is protected by a cloth.

There is even a mosquito story which has the hardihood to attack the veracity of George Washington or possibly that of the contemporary tourist. Isaac Weld, in his "Travels Through North America," says in reference to Skenesborough, N. Y., that mosquitoes were very ferocious and plentiful there. George Washington told me, he says, that he was never so much annoyed by mosquitoes in any part of America as in Skenesborough. They used to bite through the thickest bed.

The books of those days were very thick and mosquitoes were probably, so far as structure goes, pretty much as they are today. Moreover, the Father of His Country could not die; but perhaps Mr. Weld could, or more probably, one of the gentlemen may have indulged in a sense of humor.

AT DUSK.

Left to the stars the sky,
Left to the sea the sand,
Softly the small waves drop
Hand on white hand;
Where murmuring hills are steep
Countless musicians keep
Trypt, among wild dim valleys
Lost in sleep.

Their music binds a world
Of alien fields unknown,
Stirs among cloud-hung peaks
Lovely and lone.
Ear and remote they seem,
Playing their endless theme—
Thin threads of sound come trem-
bling back,
Dreary from dream—
—E. Hamilton, *Edwards, in Westminster Gazette.*

DR. MCALLISTER IS CHEERED AT ROTHESAY

Rothsay, Nov. 17.—A largely attended meeting was held last evening at Rothsay by the supporters of Dr. D. H. McAllister, the Liberal candidate for the constituency of Royal Albert Anderson acted as chairman of the meeting. The speakers during the evening were J. A. Barry of St. John, J. H. McFadden of Sussex and Hon. C. W. Robinson of Moncton.

MORNING NEWS OVER THE WIRES

Sir George E. Foster was the chief speaker at the Conservative meeting last night in the city. The speaker was R. B. Hanson also spoke, and J. D. Palmer was in the chair. Sir George Foster, the Liberal candidate for the constituency of Royal Albert Anderson, acted as chairman of the meeting. The speakers during the evening were J. A. Barry of St. John, J. H. McFadden of Sussex and Hon. C. W. Robinson of Moncton.

Seventy-six automobiles formed a procession from the court house square, Annapolis Royal, across the new bridge to Granville, and stopped in front of a platform erected in the latter town for the speakers who were to take part in the formal opening of the bridge. The speakers were B. B. Haldwick, mayor of Annapolis Royal; Hon. H. H. Wickwire, minister of highways; L. Davidson, former M. P.; F. R. Elliot, M. P. P.; Rev. C. A. Munroe, A. R. MacMillan, chairman of the highway board and Rev. H. H. Peterson of Granville. The new bridge is the longest in Nova Scotia.

In connection with the government port of alcoholic liquors in bond through the United States, Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, minister of marine, said the government was arranging to place two boats on the route from Montreal to the summer and St. John and Halifax in the winter. Word Point to a firm of Montreal consignors that a large quantity of beer left there for Montreal, and that the beer was being shipped to St. John and Halifax.

Dr. Wilfred T. Greenfield, the Labrador missionary, addressing the Empire Club at Toronto yesterday, strongly advocated the inclusion of Newfoundland into the Dominion of Canada. He said that it would pay any country to take over the colony. Dr. Greenfield pointed out the commercial advantages of Labrador in the fishery industry, and also from the standpoint of sport.

Ulster's reply to the prime minister, which was delivered yesterday is described as uncompromising. That a dead-end had been reached was the consensus of political opinion. It is the general belief that the only way out was through an appeal to the country, but there is some difference of opinion as to whether the prime minister will call an election.

W. F. O'Connor, former vice-president of the Board of Commerce, speaking at Amport last night, denied statements which James Murdoch, former member of the board, had made. He said that the government had not interfered with the working of the board.

NATIONAL COUNCIL BANS CIGARETTES FOR WOMEN

Organization Calls For Better Standards of Dress.

Philadelphia, Nov. 18.—Resolutions urging legislation which would prohibit the sale of cigarettes to women and calling for a better standard of dress were adopted by the National Council of Women.

Other resolutions passed condemned lynching and mob rule and called for the sale of cigarettes to women and calling for a better standard of dress were adopted by the National Council of Women.

It was announced that a memorial room in the Victory Memorial Building recently dedicated by President Harding at Washington is to be set aside in honor of the memory of Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and May Wright Sewall, three of the founders of the National Council of Women, and Frances E. Willard and Rachel P. Avery, two of its earliest members.

CENT TAX ON PRICE OF GASOLINE FOR MAINTAINING ROADS

Toronto, Nov. 18.—A travel tax, or what is equivalent to the gasoline tax now imposed in many of the American states is being considered by the Provincial Department of Highways as a means of securing fairly and equitably motor vehicle revenue with which to build and maintain highways. While no authoritative statement has been given out at the parliament buildings with regard to the proposal, the understanding is that one cent per gallon of gasoline is the tentative figure under consideration. That is the amount of the gasoline tax in operation in all the American states, with the exception of probably two.

ENGINEER MEETING.

A paper by Frank P. Vaughan on Electro-Therapeutics was given at the regular meeting of the local branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada in the Strangers hall last evening. Mr. Vaughan described the various uses to which electricity had been put in aiding the medical science, and these were illustrated by lantern slides. Dr. W. E. Rowley was present and explained the medical science, and these were illustrated by lantern slides. Dr. W. E. Rowley was present and explained the medical science, and these were illustrated by lantern slides.

A good-sized audience listened with interest to Rev. H. B. Clarke last night in St. John's Methodist church school room. Mr. Clarke gave an amusing description of a trip and of his meetings with English and Welsh people. A number of slides were shown illustrating the beauty of Welsh scenery.

PROPOSAL FOR PEACE IN EAST

Well Defined Programme—Alliance Question—Treaty With Britain Not Vitrally Necessary Under Armanent Proposal.

(By Hal T. Smith, Special to Montreal Gazette.)

Washington, November 15.—Japan has a well-defined programme for consideration for the Washington conference in connection with the effort to arrive at an international understanding contemplating the solution of Pacific and Far Eastern questions.

This programme has been worked out in rather elaborate detail and will soon be disclosed to the conference by Baron Kijuro Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, who will act as Tokyo's principal spokesman during the consideration of political questions, just as Admiral Baron Kato is the officially recognized mouthpiece in matters affecting limitation of armaments. For the present Baron Shidehara is withholding announcement of the Japanese programme, but it is understood that in one of the earliest sessions of the conference committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions, which will probably meet tomorrow morning, Baron Shidehara will unfold the general character of the Japanese Government's views respecting the basis on which an accord in the Far East should be sought to be established.

The following is understood to be a correct outline of the main features of the position the Japanese delegation will assume relative to the Far Eastern problem.

1. The free and peaceful development of the commerce of Japan, the United States and other nations in the Pacific.
2. Support by all pacific means of the independence and of the integrity of China, and the principle of equal opportunity and the open door for the commerce and industry of all nations in that country.
3. Withdrawal of Japan's forces from the leased territory of Kiao Chan in the province of Shantung on a basis which Japan hopes will be satisfactory to Great Britain and the United States and fair and acceptable to the Chinese.
4. Neither the annexation nor the protectorate over Manchuria, but recognition of the principle that Japan has a special interest in the region along the railway from Dairen to China, and that special interest being regarded by Japan as heightened by the fact that Manchuria stands in the path of possible future Russian aggression against Japan.

Open Door and Equality.

5. The open door and equality for nations in both Manchuria and Siberia.
6. Neither annexation nor protectorate over Siberia but recognition of the principle of peaceful penetration of Japanese into that region for purposes of trade and commerce, to obtain raw material and sell Japanese surplus manufactured products.
7. Withdrawal of Japanese forces from Siberia as soon as there is organized in the Russian Far Eastern maritime province of Siberia a government capable and able to stabilize conditions and in particular to afford protection to American settlers, fishermen and other subjects of Japan resident there.
8. The hope and expectation of the Japanese that when Japan withdraws from the leased territory of Kiao Chan and Tsingtau the British will also withdraw from the leased territory of Weihaiwei, which is likewise in the Chinese province of Shantung.

The acceptance by China of the new international four power consortium in which the present participants are American, British, French and Japanese, and the object of negotiating and carrying out Chinese foreign policy, to assist China in the establishment of her great utilities, with the co-operation of Chinese capital, but with international control and supervision to ensure correct expenditure of foreign loans, and eliminate the possibility of the money being wasted or misapplied through corruption.

Alliance Necessary.

12. Less concern over the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance which is not regarded as being so vitally necessary in view of the pronounced tendency of the Washington conference toward an agreement for sweeping reduction of naval powers.
 13. Solution of the Jap question and the problem of trans-Pacific communications on a basis satisfactory to the United States and Japan, and with the endorsement of the other Governments interested in Pacific communications.
- Information furnished tonight indicates that this is the back-bone of the position in which they will find it is asserted in responsible Japanese quarters that their mission to the Washington conference has been completed, and that they are able to convince not only the other delegates in the conference but also the public opinion of the world of the justice of Japan's politics and dispel whatever suspicion exists against her. If the will in this they will feel it is asserted in responsible Japanese quarters that their mission to the Washington conference has been completed, and that they are able to convince not only the other delegates in the conference but also the public opinion of the world of the justice of Japan's politics and dispel whatever suspicion exists against her.

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AIMED AT BRITISH GOODS.
(Vancouver World.)

After a brief life, the obnoxious regulation aimed against British goods and carpets and Scotch linoleums has had to go. Instead of securing the total prohibition of competition from British manufacturers in these lines, the Canadian manufacturer will have to content himself merely with the protection the tariff affords. This means twenty-five per cent of the total import price (plus the cost of Atlantic freight and customs duties) over the British makers of carpets and linoleums and thirty per cent over the British makers of woollens, or more probably than the amount of the wage bill for the Canadian manufacturer.

The effort by the Ottawa authorities to eliminate competition in these lines, and to give the Canadian manufacturer a full monopoly, was made by regulation. The regulation required that an indication of the country of origin had to be woven into imported linoleums and carpets at intervals of every five yards. This involved mechanical alterations and difficulties which would have made manufacturing for the Canadian market impossible for the British manufacturer.

Under the amendment authorized yesterday the British manufacturer is only to be harassed by the payment of a few cents on the ends and plating adhesive labels on the back of his goods. Efforts to implement high tariff protection by embossing regulations are thoroughly obnoxious. Merchants and the purchasing public have been the recipients of the campaign for the removal of the offensive customs regulations aimed against British competition.

Schooner Maple Leaf, Capt. Hortons, from Port Hastings to Charlottetown with coal, has arrived safely in Pictou harbor. She was reported missing after the storm Saturday.

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