

### MARYSVILLE, INDUSTRIAL CENTRE OF YORK COUNTY GAVE ROUSING RECEPTION TO HON. DR. BAXTER

(Continued from page 1) of the Government, a man who had the unique distinction of winning an election and never taking his seat. The world as it was an issue which had been fought over before, that of the tariff. The McLaughlin Government was said by its opponents to be not a Government favorable to the laboring man. Was the party which favored the trade the friend of the laboring man? If free trade came it would close the doors of the one industry of Marysville, the largest industry in York County.

The candidate Mr. Hanson was the man who stood against that. He also was the man who would be returned on December 6th. (Applause.) Mayor Cochran said he was proud to act as chairman of a meeting in favor of the Government. The chief speaker was to be Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Minister of Customs. He was pleased to be able to hear so distinguished a man who had been selected by Premier Meighen to represent New Brunswick in the Dominion Cabinet. The ability of Hon. Dr. Baxter was recognized by all. Sir Douglas Haas, as a Cabinet member, had a record unequalled, but New Brunswick was a man who was unsurpassed in the Cabinet.

Returning Soldier's Tribute Mayor Cochran then introduced Lee McCutcheon, a returned soldier, who, with an artificial limb, gave unmistakable evidence of having been in the war. McCutcheon stated that, although recognizing the fact that others were much better qualified for platform speaking, he was glad to have the opportunity to speak in the name of the returned soldiers. The Government which was appealing for the support of the electorate was that which had carried on Canada's part in the greatest war the world had seen. That effort had been successful and the Government then had set about the task of returning to Canada the troops who were on the other side. Demobilization had been carried on and completed in the shortest time possible. In addition to that the inmates of the hospitals were brought across the sea. Sixty thousand stretcher cases were handled. In addition forty-eight thousand dependents were returned to Canada. Was not that a most creditable performance? Did the Government not again deserve the support of the people. (Applause.)

In Canada the Government had undertaken the enormous task of returning the demobilized men to civil life. Gratitudes to the astounding total of \$160,000,000 were paid, the most generous provision of its kind made by any country of the world. The civil service of Canada provided positions for 31,333 returned soldiers and ten thousand more were provided permanent employment. The support of the returned man, and those near him, should go to the Government which had accomplished these things and not to Hon. Mackenzie King, who fought and voted against sending to the men in the trenches the support which they so urgently needed. This need not be a matter of sentiment but merely a consideration of facts.

In Fight to Win Hon. Mr. Baxter followed. He said that all were in the fight to win and to win behind the brightest and best mind of Canada. (Applause.) Recently near St. John, he had said that Hon. Mackenzie King had said that the tariff was not the issue of the campaign. The Telegraph had taken him to task and said that Hon. Mr. King had not said that it was not an issue but it was not the only issue. Right after that Hon. Mr. King did say exactly what he (Baxter) had attributed to him. Possibly both the Telegraph and himself were right for Hon. Mr. King seemed able to say one thing in one part of the country and another in another (laughter).

Why not ask the question, "Why should the government be turned out?" Was the answer ever seen? Possibly one might see this: "Turn the government out because it permitted the McLaughlin company to own the \$400,000." What were the facts? The country takes precedence over any creditor by law. The McLaughlin company conducted an industry comparable in a certain community to the cotton mill in Marysville. It owed the country money. The government made an arrangement whereby the company was given an opportunity to pay over a period of time. Was it fair to do that or to crush the company and its industry, turn the employees adrift and let them seek elsewhere for employment? The candidate for a Liberal candidate had called the government the "mean" government, because it had not properly treated the returned soldiers. That charge had been answered from the lips of a returned hero. (Applause.) No person would expect anything of the "groser" but fault finding, whether he was returned soldier or not. Could the government be held responsible because a soldier missed a meal, or because at some time he had lain on a hard bed? The reasonable returned man was not found attacking the government.

This campaign was not to be fought out on a question of the returned soldiers. There was enough common sense in Canada to take the matter of soldiers' pensions out of politics. The matter of rearrangement of pensions should be decided by a committee of the whole House.

The Real Issues. What were the issues? Hon. W. S. Meighen was not chosen as Premier at a general election. But the Premier of Nova Scotia, Hon. George Murray, was chosen in the same manner as Hon. Mr. Meighen. That, of course, was different, as Mr. Murray was a Liberal and Mr. Meighen a Conservative. In Nova Scotia, that was the matter of the day. In federal politics it also had happened without comment, on the death of Sir John Macdonald, and later on the death of Sir John Thompson. Hon. Mr. Fielding was hard put to say that line.

Another charge was that there had been a general election without a redistribution. But the census had been taken in June last and returned place before January. But Mr. Fielding also condemned the government because it had not gone to the polls in June, 1920. On what leg was it to stand? The memory of Mr. Fielding's old friend reciprocity was invoked by him. He evidently forgot that a reciprocity provision carried its revocation by either party. Every reciprocity agreement had been formulated by the United States. The latter had desired to have permanent employment in the industrial industry by a high tariff. It had been perfectly right to do that. For the United States was building up their own country under their own flag. Canada should do the same, but could not under the principles advocated by Mr. Crerar and Mr. King. He might be accused again of misrepresenting Mr. King, but the latter must be able to stand by the pamphlets issued in his name.

"Sob Stuff" of King. There had been what might be called "sob stuff" published about the struggle of the housewife. It was an effort to fool her, because there was such a thing as buying too cheaply boots and shoes bought in Canada were made in the United States or in Germany. It would be a pretty poor way to save. It looked very like it meant all the loss to be made by Canadian workmen in Canadian factories. It was a job, a job of boots and shoes. A tariff might increase cost to a slight extent, but the goods were made by machinery. A tariff might increase cost to a slight extent, but the goods were made by machinery. A tariff might increase cost to a slight extent, but the goods were made by machinery.

### BRIAND NOBLY VINDICATED THE FRENCH FEARS

Speech Helped Work of Peace and Good Will, Asserts British Editor. Washington, Nov. 24.—There is one outstanding and salutary difference between the plenary sessions of the Washington conference and those of the peace conference in Paris. Formality and a feeling that what was being said in public was not what was being thought and done in private vitiated all the public proceedings of the Paris gathering save possibly the final ceremony of the signature of peace.

At Washington there have been three plenary sittings. Of the first it is superfluous again to speak. It set the tone, and indeed the pace, of the conference, and lifted it to a high plane. In a less drastic fashion the second public sitting was worthy of the first, but when the moment comes to look back upon the whole, one is left to wonder whether the public sitting of Monday, November 21, will not seem as beneficent as either of its predecessors.

It may have grown out of a misunderstanding, but if so, the misunderstanding was happy. Last week Mr. Balfour, reverting to the question of which the Washington conference did not hope fully to deal, mentioned land armaments, and said they would have to be considered by other means. Possibly on account of differences of language these remarks were in some quarters interpreted as an oblique allusion to the Prime Minister's reply was also looked upon as an answer to an indirect challenge.

Mr. Balfour's intention that to reflect individually upon the French position. His purpose in enumerating has the nature of a challenge to the French position. His purpose in enumerating has the nature of a challenge to the French position. His purpose in enumerating has the nature of a challenge to the French position.

There are two reasons for the stagnation of the French industry, but both are based on one idea—fear of Germany. The French desire to maintain an armistice at all costs, so it has given such big subsidies to the French air line that it pays the owners to run inefficient and obsolete airplanes; because of that fear also the Government wants to keep its airplane factories in the hands of the French, and to apply military aviation services accepts for the French army newly built airplanes which have not a single new idea in them.

Another quaint result of French Germanophobia is seen in the attempt of French constructors to build all metal airplanes of steel or duralumin. Their only idea in doing so seems to be to show their contempt for the Germans. They are doing so during the war, most of which the Germans now have discarded or improved upon. In fact, the whole technical section of the Paris conference is a huge bludge designed by the British designers to get their utmost best, would be free competition by German designers.

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King's Misstatements. Hon. Mr. King had told of the burden of taxation of sixty-two dollars per head or \$310 on a family of five. He attempted to make his hearers draw the inference that that burden of taxation was pressing on each family and would be lifted if the Government would let up. But it was not necessary for a person to buy imported goods. He could buy his clothing, his boots and his food, all the product of Canadian industry. If he fastened upon paying taxation through a customs tariff why should the Government be blamed? He (Baxter) felt safe in saying that the average family did not pay ten dollars per year in customs duty. Hon. Mr. King's statement was made for the purpose of making his hearers disbelieve with conditions. Political it was dishonest.

The Railroad Problem. There was another matter and that was the attack on the Government on the railway problem. The Toronto Globe—more Liberal than Liberalism—had stated editorially that the railway policy of Hon. Mr. King and Hon. Mr. Fielding was so uncertain that a definite statement was wanted. This statement never had been made. Sir Lester Bower, ex-Premier of Quebec, had entered Federal politics as a Liberal, stating that it would be better for Canada to permit the operation of the railway by the Canadian Pacific Railway. What did the Toronto Globe think of that? As a matter of fact at least be described as "just honestly."

### MYSTERY MAN OF EUROPE IS PARIS BANKER

Larhoff's Specialty is Financing Bankrupt Governments of Old World. London, Nov. 24.—Europe's mystery man, supposed to pull the invisible strings by which puppet kings are seated or unseated, and to have a hand in almost every European intrigue, is playing a brief visit to London.

Incidentally he has just been photographed publicly for the first time in his life. The photograph discloses a white goateed gentleman of 41, somewhat resembling a slight portly Buffalo Bill, black-clothed and distinguished-looking.

"Who's Who" gives him as Sir Basil Zaharoff, G. B. E. (Knight Grand Cross of the British Empire) holder of the grand cross of the French Legion of Honor, and a banker of Paris.

Popular reports give this Anglo-British-Greek-Russian holder of a British knighthood and the highest class of the Legion of Honor credit for being the man who put King Constantine back on his throne, financed a couple of Greek wars, and who, any time he gets a new idea, visits the proper premier and "puts it across."

Sir Basil was born of a Russian father and a Greek mother. He is French by nationality and English by education. He is at home in London, Paris, Athens, Madrid and Monte Carlo. He speaks any to any European capital and toll the ordinary resident things about the city.

He has a palatial residence in Paris, in the Avenue Hoche. There is a beautiful dining service, with jeweled silver and china, and a staff of waiters, but the entertainments are rather simple. There, where he has an Arabian Night-like suite at the Hotel de Paris, he entertains as he does in Paris or London, ministers, peers and bankers, and, according to gossip, arranges for his plans to be carried out.

Sir Basil's wealth is estimated at anything from \$100,000,000 up. It is probably "up" as he controls all sorts of property from a theatre to half of Monte Carlo. He controls an army of banks and armament firms. He is supposed to be financing bankrupt governments one day; introducing cabinets the next. He entertains lavishly and gives as lavishly, though he is a business man whose touch is apparently Midas-like. He gave \$2,500,000 a year to the Greek government during the Balkan wars and is supposed to have financed Constantine in his return to the throne. He gave Athens a huge release station helped French athletes, established chairs of aviation at the Universities of Paris and Petrograd, besides one at Oxford University.

Newspapers and politicians frequently attack Sir Basil. He never replies, and is never interviewed. Col. Guinness said recently in the House of Commons, referring to Lloyd George's friendship for Sir Basil:

In no quarter was the feeling of pleasure in the revival of M. Briand's speech keener than among the members of the British delegation. They felt that by reason of the comparative weakness of the British delegation, they had hitherto played at the conference a part commensurate with the greatness of her services, the splendor of her valor and the amenity of her sufferings in war.

### GREAT RALLIES HELD LAST EVG. BY GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page 1) There was no doubt, he declared, but that the Government's policy in regard to the tariff would protect the industries of Canada from undue competition with foreign concerns and at the same time permit the making of a moderate profit only, if, on the other hand, free trade was introduced and put into legislation, it would result in foreign manufactured goods pouring into Canada. This would be a consequence seriously hamper the building up of our industries and in the vast majority of cases Canadian giants would be forced to go out of business.

In either event, a great amount of unemployment would follow and the workmen of Canada would be forced to go to the United States for work. There was one alternative which the industries of Canada might take in order to compete with the products of foreign enterprises under free trade, and that would be to reduce the scale of wages to a starvation rate. The McLaughlin Government did not want the workmen of this country to be placed in such a condition that they would have to work at any rate, which would not provide them with sufficient money to maintain their families and live happily. No patriotic citizen should desire the introduction of such a condition for the advancement of any particular selfish class movement.

Progressive Position Dr. MacLaren declared that the Progressive Party desired to secure such legislation as would benefit the grain growers of the prairie provinces. There was nothing whatever in common between the mixed farmers of Eastern Canada and the Western grain growers, who desired merely to obtain support for selfish and class interests only. The real farmers of New Brunswick depended on the home market for the sale of their products while the Western grain growers found a market in all parts of the world. The speaker pointed out that even if the industries of Canada failed, and the destruction of our home market, followed as a consequence, the grain growers of the West, who sometimes masqueraded under the name of farmers, would not be affected, but could fall their wheat to all parts of the world as they have always done. On the contrary, the destruction of Canada's industries would destroy the home market of the Eastern farmers, and cause a fatal depression in our country.

Liberals Stand In dealing with this question, Dr. MacLaren declared that the Liberal Party in August, 1919, had adopted a platform, which virtually called for free trade. This programme, however, had not been published in any of the Liberal papers; and Mr. Mackenzie King had avoided discussion of this important issue. It was impossible to

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### Her Old Skirt Dyed to Make Baby a Coat

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple any woman can dye or tint her old, worn, faded things new. Even if she has never dyed before, she can put a new, rich color into shabby skirts, dresses, waists, coats, stockings, sweaters, coverings, draperies, hangings, everything. Buy Diamond Dyes—no other kind—when perfect home dyeing is guaranteed. Just tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk or whether it is linen, cotton, or mixed goods. Diamond Dyes never streak, spot, fade or run.

Those who know M. Briand know also that he regards the European situation in a constructive spirit; that he wishes to maintain the closest co-operation with England, and even to collaborate with a democratic Germany in the task of mitigating the economic causes of the war. They felt that should his speech be inspired by this spirit it would be cordially welcomed and might be publicly endorsed through our men of letters and statesmen.

These expectations were fulfilled. M. Briand's speech was all that could be desired. It was clear, concise, matter of fact and eloquent by turns. It was a masterpiece of the profoundest paths that ran through the main portions of it. It was not an analysis of the true condition of Germany and a spur to the British precautions which a peace loving France is, in duty to herself and to the cause for which she, with her Allies and associates, victoriously fights; he meant to maintain it raised in pertinent form the question whether in discharging this duty France is to stand alone, in moral isolation, or whether she will be comforted and supported by the good will and support of her comrades in arms.

Balfour Never More Sincere. To this question Mr. Balfour straightway made reply. There may have been moments in his life when he has been more eloquent, or, at any rate, more dignified than he is at present. There may have been a moment when he was more obviously sincere or more moved. In effect, he said that to raise the question in the presence of the British Empire was to answer it. Had not the peoples of the British Empire, who were only one of the allies and associates of France, raised a million times the defence of the cause of liberty for which France stood, and had they not suffered in addition more than two million casualties? They did not regret them. And since their views of the sanctity of the cause were unchanged, as was the conviction of the necessity of the war, could it be doubted that they should a like emergency recur they would again sacrifice themselves without stint.

It was a great moment and a great setting. It helped the work of peace and goodwill among the nations yet another step forward along the road on which the Washington conference already stands as a mighty landmark.

Newsmen and small boys have been known to shrink from washing.

### Girl's Legs Found In New York Port

New York, Nov. 25.—The legs of a woman, severed at the knees, were found last night beside a pool of water in an unoccupied part of Van Cortlandt Park, at Broadway and 240th street. The police began an investigation at once. Capt. Arthur Conroy, commanding the Homestead Squad, taking charge of the detectives.

It was believed at first that the legs presented a new murder mystery, but Capt. Conroy, after examining them with Dr. Carl Kommand, Chief Medical Examiner of the Bronx, said they probably were a part of the missing portions of the body of the woman found on October 23 near Rawson street and Queens Boulevard, Long Island City.

Capt. Conroy said he would work out the theory that the legs found at Van Cortlandt Park were hacked from the body of the woman found on October 23 near Rawson street and Queens Boulevard, Long Island City.

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### Joseph W. Sears The Next Rhodes Scholar

Resident of Devon, N. B., a Graduate of U.N.B., Chosen Yesterday by the Committee. The meeting of the Rhodes Scholar Committee to choose a Rhodes scholar for New Brunswick took place at St. Douglas Hayes's office in the city yesterday afternoon.

The committee is composed of Sir Douglas Haas, Chairman; R. St. John Press, secretary, barrister of Sussex; W. H. Irving, principal of the High School, Moncton; John B. McNair, barrister of Fredericton and R. M. Ryan, Managing Director of the St. John Standard.

The applicants for the Scholarship were Joseph W. Sears of Devon, N. B., a graduate of the University of New Brunswick; F. Skelton, Kingston; also a U. N. B. graduate, and Henry O. Mills of Sydney, N. S., a graduate of Mount Allison University.

It was decided by the committee to award the scholarship to Joseph W. Sears. Cecil Rhodes, the founder of the Rhodes scholarship, in his will allowed certain funds to be used for the applicant for Rhodes scholars to be judged. They come under four heads:—1. Scholarship, 2. Quailities, 3. Leadership, 4. Athletics, 4. Character. Originally each scholar in the Province in turn had the appointment of a Rhodes Scholar; in later years it has been left in the hands of the above committee and any resident of New Brunswick, or any student who has completed two years of his university course in a New Brunswick university, is eligible for the scholarship. There have been eight Rhodes scholars sent to Oxford from New Brunswick. Atwood Bridges was awarded the scholarship for the Dominion of Canada in competition with other applicants from the other Provinces.

The following is a list of the Rhodes Scholars who have gone to Oxford since 1904:—1904—Chester B. Marten, U. N. B.; 1905—Frank P. Day, Mount Allison; 1906—Ralph St. John Press, U. N. B.; 1907—G. D. Rogers, Mount Allison; 1908—R. M. Ryan, St. Joseph's; 1909—R. Sherman, U. N. B.; 1910—Lloyd Dixon, Mount Allison; 1911—J. B. McNair, U. N. B.; 1912—G. D. Rogers, Mount Allison; 1913—Arthur Carter, U. N. B.; 1914—W. H. Irving, Mount Allison; 1915—Ernest Doiron, St. Joseph's; 1916—L. M. Gilbert, U. N. B.; 1917—Wilfred Dawson, Mount Allison.

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Two Afternoon Fires Yesterday Buildings Owned by F. E. Williams on Carleton St. Badly Damaged—Crown St. Blazed Yesterday afternoon two fire alarms were sounded within a few minutes of one another. The first alarm was sent in from the west end of Carleton for a fire on Carleton street in a residence occupied by Charles W. Pierce and owned by F. E. Williams. The blaze, which started from a defective gas stove, had destroyed the kitchen and spread to the nearby woodshed which were badly damaged.

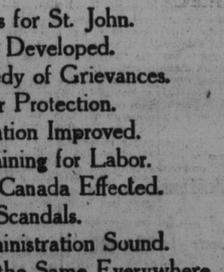
The house in the front, which was occupied by N. A. Vassil and Mrs. Smith was quite badly damaged by smoke and water. It is estimated that the total damage amounts to about \$2,000, which is covered by insurance. The roof of the Pierce residence was destroyed and the tenants badly damaged.

An alarm was rung in from box 3 at 3:15 o'clock, for a fire between the floors of a house occupied by L. B. Eboley on Crown street. The chimney was used here to extinguish the blaze. The damage was slight.

DON'T NEGLECT BRONCHITIS The principal symptom of bronchitis is a cough which is dry, harsh and hacking, accompanied with rapid wheezing and a feeling of tightness through the chest. There is a raising of phlegm, especially in the morning after rising from bed. This phlegm is at first of a light color, but as the trouble progresses it becomes of a yellowish or greenish color and is sometimes streaked with blood. DR. WOODS' NORWAY PINE SYRUP you will find a remedy that will stimulate the weakened bronchial organs, subdue the inflammation, soothe the irritated parts, loosen the phlegm and mucous, and get the chest practically free from the morbid accumulation. Mr. John H. Root, 46 Maple Ave., Hamilton, Ont., writes:—"I was troubled with bronchitis and had a very bad cough. I had it so long I was getting to get afraid of other developments. I tried all kinds of cough remedies without relief. I was advised by a friend to try Dr. Woods' Norway Pine Syrup, so I got a bottle, and I was convinced me to believe that I had a law gotten the right medicine. I used a few bottles and my cough was practically gone. I have recommended it to other cases, and good results followed." Be sure and get "Dr. Woods'" when you ask for its price, 50c. and 60c. bottles; put up only by The T. M. B. Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



DR. J. B. M. BAXTER



COL. MURRAY MacLAREN

Ocean Freights for St. John. Port Facilities Developed. Prompt Remedy of Grievances. Only Party for Protection. Railway Situation Improved. Technical Training for Labor. Unity of All Canada Effected. No Graft or Scandals. Internal Administration Sound. Tariff Policy the Same Everywhere. Young People Kept at Home. St. John-Albert NEEDS at Ottawa Dr. J. B. M. Baxter, K. C. Minister of Customs and Excise. and Col. Murray MacLaren, C. M. G. Candidates Supporting Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen. and CANADA NEEDS MEIGHEN