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PREMIER PROMISED CONSIDERATION

Speech by Hon. Mr. King in Reply to Delegates

Hon. Mackenzie King, in replying to the address made by the delegates to Ottawa, on Thursday morning, said:

"How can we hope to develop Canadian trade through Canadian ports, when such discrimination is allowed to exist?" The Premier asked the delegation after quoting from a report which showed that ocean rates were lower from New York to Liverpool, than from Saint Lawrence ports to Liverpool, during the grain movement season. If, the government could find some method for controlling these ocean rates, the problem of direct

ing trade through Canadian ports was all but solved. This had been the idea which had promoted the government in making the agreement with the Petersen interest to operate a line of steamships on the Atlantic, the Premier said.

"We have given the subsidy on one condition that the government of this country fixes rates on the vessel," Mr. King declared. The Government felt that the time had come when something must be done to cope with a situation which was causing grave injury to Canadian ports.

"The only serious consideration at present, is that of ocean rates. The suggestion that the British preference be confined to Canadian ports had been made, said Mr. King. He pointed out that there were two phases which must be considered, when this suggestion was under review. There was the international as well as the national side of the question.

If specific exclusion of goods coming through American ports and over American Railways was adopted, then the natural result would be some measure of retaliation on the part of the United States. On the other hand the Government had already taken steps toward encouraging trade to flow through Canadian ports in the adoption of a discount of 10 per cent from the British preference on such goods.

The result of this legislation had been that in the fiscal year 1923-24 all but a small fraction of one per cent of the total imports from the United Kingdom had come through Canadian ports, Mr. King warned the delegation that millions of sons of American produce was now moving through Canadian ports, and that it would be unwise to take any action which would discourage the business.

Mr. King said that the Government would be pleased to receive the written memorial which the delegation proposed to present and would give it careful consideration.

MAIL YOUR REMITTANCE

We have rendered our subscription accounts and would respectfully request each subscriber to remit us the amount due.

If you'd like a little better tea than you are using, please try "Red Rose"

RED ROSE
TEA "is good tea"

The same good tea for 30 years. Try it!

SERVICE SCHOOL THIS WEEK IN ST. JOHN

Officials of the Studebaker Corporation of America who are on a tour through the Maritime Provinces were in Moncton on Wednesday and held a conference with Mr. C. C. Hayward, General Manager and other representatives of the Lounsbury Co., Ltd., who are the Studebaker Distributors for New Brunswick.

The representatives of the corporation included Mr. Geo. E. Willis, Manager of Export Sales and Mr. F. J. Mayo, Supervisor of Customs; of South Bend, Indiana; also Mr. J. A. Robertson, Manager of the Montreal Branch of the Corporation.

The conference discussed the question of better service to Studebaker owners and completed arrangements with the Lounsbury Co. in connection with the holding of a service school in St. John this week for N. B. dealers; similar to the school being conducted in Halifax. It was stated that the idea of the school is proving of great benefit to dealers; educating them in a manner that will give better service to Studebaker owners. The establishment of thoroughly up to date service stations was also gone into at the Conference; the idea of the Corporation being to make service a big feature that all auto owners will appreciate.

The popularity of new Studebaker models this year; of which there is a fine variety; is to be found in the fact that Studebaker sales up to date this year are 200 per cent better than last year and points to this being a good year for Studebaker.

Baby's Own Tablets Always In The Home

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she will use nothing else and as long as there are babies in the home you will always find a box of Baby's Own Tablets on hand. Thousands of mothers have become convinced through the actual use of the Tablets that there is nothing to equal them in banishing constipation and indigestion; breaking up colds and simple fevers; expelling worms and promoting that healthful refreshing sleep so necessary to the welfare of little ones. Among the thousands of mothers who praise Baby's Own Tablets Mrs. Alex. J. Perry, Atlantic, N. S., who says:—"I always keep Baby's Own Tablets in the house as I know of no other medicine that can equal them for the minor ills that come to young children.

The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

G. F. Goad Is Warden Of Maritime Penitentiary

George Thomas Goad has received the appointment as warden of the Dorchester Penitentiary from the Civil Service Commission; effective from Feb. 1. Mr. Goad joined the staff of the institution in 1919 as guard; was promoted to warden's secretary then to storekeeper and has been acting warden for one and a half years. He served in the World War as a private and was promoted on the field to captain. Mr. Goad has shown excellent administrative ability and special capacity for prison work and is the youngest warden in the service.

BATHURST WON FROM SUSSEX IN VERY FAST GAME

Bathurst, Feb. 24—With a score; 7 to 6 in favor of the Bathurst team; the Sussex-Bathurst playoff was staged at the Arena tonight. Nearly eight hundred spectators got their money's worth from going to gong. The ice was in the pink of condition and there was plenty of speed established on both sides.

First Period
J. LeClair scored the first goal two minutes after the faceoff and that was the only time during the game when the visitors had the advantage. R. Cripps tallied the first score for the home team at 7 minutes and Lawlor scored the second one minute later while Carroll notched the third in just thirty seconds. For the next minute and half both goalies were kept busy and at ten minutes Lamb registered the visitors second; followed by H. Radcliffe with another at thirteen. With the score tied the fans were wild and witnessed some hard play on both sides until just before the gong. D. Cripps landed one past LeClair and the period ended, four three in favor of Bathurst.

The second period was very fast. Carroll scored at five minutes and LeClair at seventeen. The period was much faster than the first and the locals showed better form than the visitors. LeClair; the Sussex goalie; was peppered with shots and a couple of saves were made in a rather doubtful manner. Finnegan too; was called upon to stop quite a few but for the greatest part of the time the puck was in Sussex territory.

The third period opened with the visitors showing the strain but nevertheless there was eleven minutes of fast hockey before R. Cripps scored a counter. This was followed two minutes later by one from McKenna after which both teams made many attempts but failed until H. Radcliffe scored for the visitors at seventeen minutes and again at eighteen. The last two minutes were scoreless but every man on the ice was working for all there was in him. The ice waxedcellent; undoubtedly had the same condition prevailed at Sussex last Friday the paper town boys would have been the victors.

Penalties were all handed out during the first period; Crosby getting two of two minutes each and Reid one of the same length. Fans were present from Campbellton; Newcastle; Chatham; Fredericton; Moncton and Sussex.

Jack Brown handled the whistle. The lineup: Sussex—G. LeClair; goal; Lamb and Radcliffe; defense; J. LeClair; centre; H. Radcliffe; and F. Reid; wings; F. Hunter and E. Brooks; spares.

Bathurst—W. Finnegan; goal; Cribby and R. Cripps; defence; Carroll; centre; Lawlor and D. Cripps; wings; McKeewen and Skidd; spares.

KING MUST TAKE REST

London, Feb. 22.—King George must; on recovery from his present illness betake himself out of the rigorous English climate as a precaution against the possibility of a second attack of influenza; which is very prevalent in England at the present time. So the Kings physicians; Lord Dawson; Sir Milson Rees and Sir Frederick Stanley Hewitt have ruled. The three physicians paid their customary morning and evening visits to the palace today and after a rather long consultation issued a bulletin at 6 o'clock this evening, revealing for the first time how very severe the bronchial attack had been and why recovery was so slow.

The physicians have advised the


King to spend the remainder of the winter in a yachting cruise in the Mediterranean and it is not questioned that their advice will be followed. The official's bulletin reads: The King passed a fair day. There is still a rise of temperature in the evening but the slow progress continues.

At its outset; the influenza which attacked His Majesty was somewhat severe; the bronchitis extending to the base of the lungs a form of radly which is apt to be tedious and resistant.

In order to secure complete restoration of health and fitness we advise; when the stage of convalescence has been reached; that His Majesty shall proceed to the south of Europe and cruise in his yacht for a few weeks.

Signed
Hewitt
Rees.
Dawson

Presumably; in view of this decision; the Royal duties will devolve on Prince Henry; as the Duke of York is in Africa and there is no suggestion of any change in the plans of the Prince of Wales.



The PICCADILLY

Men of good taste, who prefer the most modern English touch in their clothing, will delight in the PICCADILLY.

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Come in. Try on the PICCADILLY.

\$32.50

J.D. Creation Co. LIMITED

A Thousand Stories in Lake District of Manitoba Says Canadian Authoress

Martha Ostenso Gave Best First Novel of Year that Setting

Miss Martha Ostenso, who was awarded the \$13,500 prize and royalties on the book for the best first novel submitted during the past year, in a contest organized jointly by the Dodd, Mead & Company, Pictorial Review and Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, is a twenty-four-year-old school teacher from Manitoba. Miss Ostenso's novel will be serialized, filmed and published in book form in 1925. The story, which is called "The Passionate Flight," deals with the farmers of the Western Prairies and portrays the romance of one whose ambition to soar beyond the black loam led to dramatic consequences.

More than 1,500 manuscripts were submitted. The judges state that Miss Ostenso's was so far superior that no other story seriously rivalled it.

A brief sketch of her life and the circumstances which inspired her novel, as related by Miss Ostenso, follows: "Where the long arm of the Hardangerfjord penetrates farthest into the rugged mountains of the coast of Norway, the Ostenso family has lived in the township that bears its name since the days of the Vikings. The name means 'Eastern Sea,' and was assumed centuries ago by an adventurous forerunner who dreamed of extending his holdings over the mountains and through the lowlands of Sweden eastward to the very shores of the Baltic. Although his dreams never came true, the family name recalls it and the family tradition of land-holding has persisted unbroken; the part of the land that borders the lovely fjord is still in its possession, handed down from eldest son to eldest son.

"My father, a young son, was free to indulge his roving disposition. A few years after his marriage to my mother he decided to emigrate to America. "My mother's parents lived high up in the mountains, remote from the softening influence of the coast towns. At their home it was, near the little village of Haukeland, that I was born. This, the first of many small towns in which I have lived, is known to me only through hearsay, for when I was two years old we came to America. "The story of my childhood is a tale of seven little towns in Minnesota and South Dakota. Towns of

the field and prairie all, recolent of the soft from which they had sprung and eloquent of that struggle common to the farmer the world over, a struggle but transferred from the Ostensos and Haukelands of the Old World to the richer loam of the new. They should have a story written about them—those seven mean, yet glorious little towns of my childhood! In one of them, on the dun prairies of South Dakota, I learned to speak English. What a lovely



Martha Ostenso

language I found it to be, with words in it like pail and funeral and alone, and ugly words, too, like laughter and cake and scratch! What strange sounds the new words made to me.

"Later, in another of the little towns, I learned that it was fun to make things with words. It was while living in a little town in Minnesota that I became a regular contributor to the Junior Page of the Minneapolis Journal, and was rewarded for my literary trial-balloons at the rate of eighty cents a column. In the public school of that little town there still hangs, perhaps, a large print of a rural scene in a resplendent frame, with a neat name-plate at the bottom of it. That also came from the Journal, in recognition of an essay which, in my eleven-year-old opinion, placed me abreast of Emerson. "When I was fifteen years old, I bade good-bye to the Seven Little

Towns. My father's restless spirit drove him north to the newer country. The family settled in Manitoba. "It was during a summer vacation from my university work that I went into the lake district of Manitoba, well towards the frontiers of that northern civilization. The story that I have written lay there, waiting to be put into words. Here was the raw material out of which Little Towns were made. Here was human nature stark, unattired in the convention of a smoother, softer life. A thousand stories are there still, to be written.

"My novel lay back of my mind for several years before I began to write it. In the intervals of those years, spent as a social worker in a great city, I often compared the creaking machinery of skyscraper civilization with the cruder, direct society of the frontier. Slowly, as my work among the needy brought me nearer and nearer to the heart of the city, the border life began to be limned clearly against the murkier background of my work-a-day scene.

"A year ago last summer I returned to Manitoba. The approach to remembered scenes renewed my interest in my story, the character stood out clear-cut at last, and I made the first draft of the novel. "I was not satisfied with the result and laid the manuscript aside, with no definite purpose regarding it. It was not until spring that I returned to the city and learned of the Curtis Brown contest. It was with diffidence and reluctance that I was persuaded by friends, who thought well of the early draft and its possibilities, to rewrite it in time to submit it for consideration. At best, I felt, if it were as good as my friends said, it might not be wholly ignored.

"I leave it to the scientists and pseudo-scientists who argue interminably about the relative influence on men of heredity and environment to decide the responsibility for what ever merit my story may have. The blood of the Norsemen! The Seven Little Towns? Perhaps—I do not know. No—but I have my own very unscientific opinion. It won't bear stating, but this much may be said of it: It has something to do with magic and fairies and all the other impossible, beautiful things that I believe in."

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