

R. E. ARMSTRONG SECRETARY OF MARITIME BOARD

Problems of the Three Provinces Before Board of Trade at Amherst.

Special to The Standard.
Amherst, N. S., Sept. 29.—At two o'clock today with the President, Mr. H. J. Logan, R. C. in the chair, the twenty-second annual convention of the Maritime Board of Trade began its first session, facing an agenda covering nineteen topics. The following delegates reported:—
Halifax—A. H. Whitman, G. E. Ford, Pearson, A. Montgomery, R. A. Sanderson, Bridgeport—H. R. Gentry, Sydney—P. C. Kimball, R. R. Chaplin, A. W. McLennan, North Sydney—Geo. R. Robertson, Sydney Mines—S. R. Pincocks, Amherst—A. M. Campbell, Sackville—C. G. Avar, A. B. Copp, Moncton—Frank B. Davidson, E. A. McSwiney, J. E. Masterson, St. John—R. E. Armstrong, Woodstock—A. D. Holycroft, Summerside—Leroy Holman, James Monson, T. D. Ramsey, W. J. Lydstone, R. H. McDonald, J. B. Campbell, Alberton—S. H. Burke, A. J. Macdonald, J. B. Birch, Central Kings—S. H. Knight, T. G. Soes.
President Logan expressed regrets at the enforced absence of Secretary Williamson, of Moncton, who had expected to attend for years, but now on account of illness is forced to relinquish his work. On motion of Messrs. A. H. Whitman, of Halifax, and P. C. Kimball, of Sydney, Mr. Robert Armstrong, of St. John, was selected as secretary.

Welcomed by the Mayor.
President Logan called upon Mayor Ralston, of Amherst, to welcome on behalf of the town to the delegates. He responded pointing out some of the needs of the Maritime Provinces. His Worship emphasized the need of united effort if the rights of the three provinces are to be safeguarded. Continuing he drew attention to the efforts of Amherst along the lines of creating proper social and industrial conditions.

Following the Mayor's words of civic welcome, President Logan called upon Mr. H. M. Campbell, of the Amherst board, who on behalf of the Amherst board, welcomed the representatives.
To the addresses of welcome replies were made by Messrs. Captain J. Marsden, of Moncton, and Leroy Holman, of Summerside. These gentlemen expressing in behalf of the visitors the pleasure at being in Amherst and an appreciation of the welcome extended.

Following the exchange of these courtesies the real business of the convention started with the taking up the question of reorganization of the Maritime Board. Such was decided on the passing of a resolution as moved and seconded respectively by W. C. Higgins, of Charlottetown, and A. H. Whitman, of Halifax.

Mr. John Smith, secretary of the Amherst board in a speech surveying in a detailed manner the needs of adequate and permanent organization consisting of a full time secretary, moved a resolution which was seconded by Blair MacLaughlin and passed unanimously: "That the Maritime Board of Trade place itself on record as being in favor of the appointment of a permanent organization secretary, at a salary to be determined by the executive, and that the matter of raising funds necessary for the salary and expenses of said organization secretary, and for the establishment and maintenance of this office, be referred to a committee to report at this annual meeting."

The following committee was appointed by President Logan, to go into matters of reorganization and report back at Thursday's session: Messrs. Sanderson, Halifax; Armstrong, St. John; Avar, Sackville; Higgins, Charlottetown; Dennison, Moncton; Holman, Summerside; McLennan, Sydney; Masters, Moncton, and the President.

I beg to thank you for the honor you did me last year in electing me President and to express my delight to see such a large number of delegates here. Never in the history of our Maritime Provinces have we so much needed co-operation. The growing strength of Western Canada, which as Canadians, we all are proud, has had a tendency to lessen the influence of these Eastern Provinces and I sometimes think that at Ottawa, both sides of the House forget that there is an East as well as a West and a Centre.

The dreams of the Fathers of Confederation have not come true. There was difficulty to overcome in the consummation of Confederation. Our Maritime representatives pointed out how far removed we were from the big markets of Canada. But we were persuaded with promises, which should be as sacred as any Act of Parliament, that the Intercolonial Railway would be built and operated, not as a commercial enterprise, but as a political necessity and from an Imperial standpoint, a military requirement.

Canals Made Free.

As it was considered wise to make the Canals of Ontario free, it was also thought right in carrying out the terms of Confederation and in opening the different Provinces to each other, that the rates and charges of the Intercolonial Railway should be such as would encourage interprovincial trade. Up until a few years ago the old Intercolonial, under Maritime Province management, did a great work in building up trade between East and West. Then came a change. Railroads costing in the last twenty years over a billion dollars have been constructed, particularly for the benefit of Western Canada. These roads were not paying, in fact, were rapidly coming bankrupt. A merger was made between these roads and the old Intercolonial and in order to pay for the long loan section the promises of Confederation have been forgotten and the rates on the Intercolonial Railway which carries eighty-five per

HELPLESS MAN RHEUMATISM

Until He Took "Fruit-a-tives"
The Fruit Medicine.

R. R. No. 1, Lorne, Ont.
"For over three years, I was confined to bed with Rheumatism. I treated with doctors, and tried nearly everything without benefit. Finally, I tried 'Fruit-a-tives.' Before I had used half a box I saw improvement; the pain was easier and the swelling started to go down. I continued taking this fruit medicine, improving all the time, and now I can walk about two miles and do light chores about the place."

ALEXANDER MUNRO.
50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

cent. of the passengers, and fifty per cent. of the freight of the whole Canadian system, have been increased to such an extent that trade between the Maritime Provinces and the Upper Provinces is liable to be paralyzed.

Rates Boosted Sky High.
For instance, the rate on coal, a great staple of the Province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, has been increased nearly one hundred and fifty per cent, with a result that the market which we held in Eastern Quebec and Eastern Ontario has been shut to us. Coal formerly went West as far as Breckville, Ontario. Today, only a very small amount passes beyond the New Brunswick-Quebec boundary.

We have been able to ship a large part of the product of Maritime manufacturing to markets outside of these Provinces. I am told today by manufacturers that if the present freight rates are maintained, we must depend almost entirely upon the markets in the Maritime Provinces, and as we are not large consumers of a number of the manufactured products in the Maritime Provinces, the future of these manufacturing is nothing less than alarming.

West Gets Favor.
A united demand of the West has caused the Government to construct a very expensive railway to the North. It is estimated that the total cost of this railway and the equipping of a great national port on the Hudson Bay will cost this country not less than fifty millions of dollars in the shape of taxes and other levies. It will only be open to navigation about two months in the year, and yet we do not seem to be able, in the Maritime Provinces, to secure the nationalization of our great water power and equipment thereof to handle traffic which comes to our shores.

I submit what we require in the Maritime Provinces is less political and more Maritime politics. I know we are open to the acquisition of being grousers but as eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, so must the building up of a Maritime policy be the only institution in existence which can speak for all Maritime interests. It is therefore imperative that instead of demobilizing, we should secure new recruits in every city and town in these provinces, and march forward.

My suggestion is that ways and means be provided for securing an organization of high ability who will devote most, if not all, of his time in organizing new Boards and in adding to the membership of the present Boards. He should be of such capacity that he could properly represent not only at the State of Government at Halifax, Fredericton and Charlottetown, but at Ottawa as well. Instead of about twenty active Boards we should have at least fifty. Why should there not be a live Board of Trade in a town as important as New Glasgow, or in the largest town in Canada, Glace Bay? The soil is ready for the sowing of the seed, but we must have a tiller, properly equipped and properly paid to carry on this great work. I earnestly urge upon you that you take up this matter with a firm determination to wake up the Maritime Provinces from an apathy which, I am afraid, has overcome us, and to organize all parts of these provinces that formerly policy can be adopted and that unity we can successfully resist infringements upon our rights and take our proper place in the Canadian East.

We will be no less good Canadians by being loyal to our home Provinces. The strength of a chain is in its weakest link. Let us endeavor to see that there is no weak link in the chain of Canadian Provinces.

Against Harvest Excursions.

In the evening the Board went on record as being in favor of a united effort for the Maritime Provinces in London, changing the rule of the road, the reduction of harvest excursions to the west, the standardizing of the narrow gauge section of the Prince Edward Island Railway, and closer relationships with the West Indies.

The topic that proved the most animated discussion was that centering around harvest excursions. Leroy Holman, of Summerside, showed how the Eastern Provinces were being despoiled of their population as a result of the excursions.
Would Change Road Rule
The advisability of changing the rule of the road so as to have all vehicles travel in the same direction was passed by a vote of thirty to three. Several of the delegates from Prince Edward Island opposing the change. The resolution favoring the change was moved by Mr. Armstrong, of St. John, who stated that New Brunswick already has passed a law favoring the change, but that the government was awaiting a similar enactment on the part of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island before enforcing the law.

GRAND DUCHESS TAKES THE VEIL

Beautiful Luxembourg Ruler
Retires from World to Enter Church Work.

(Copyright, 1920, by Cross-Atlantic.)
Brussels, Sept. 29.—The Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide, former ruler of Luxembourg, is about to take the veil and join the order of St. Theresas at the Madonna Convent, Italy. Announcement to that effect has been officially made by the Bishop of Luxembourg.

The Grand Duchess is very beautiful and is known for her goodness, piety, and gentleness. On the heights of Mount Carmel, Modena, she intends to spend her time praying for the people who were once her subjects, as she promised in the proclamation of her abdication.
Born in 1894, the eldest daughter of the Grand Duke William of Luxembourg and Grand Duchess Marie Anne of Belgium, and cousin of the Queen of the Belgians, she was proclaimed Grand Duchess on her father's death, but only took possession of the throne on her majority in 1902. She abdicated in favor of her younger sister on June 19, 1919.

FAITH IN POWER OF AMERICANS TO STAND ALL STORMS

Ex-President Taft Points Out
Similarities Between States
and Canada.

Winnipeg, Sept. 29.—Firm faith that the constitution of the republic is built to weather all storms and that it will survive the present era of unrest, was expressed today by Hon. W. H. Taft, ex-President of the United States, speaking at a luncheon of the Canadian Club. His subject dealt with the guarantees provided in the constitution for the liberty of citizens of the United States for the protection of their property.

Nations Are Similar
The address was an admirable exposition of the American Constitution and showed the striking similarity as to fundamental principles of the United States and Canada. He pointed out that the United States and Canada are held by British peoples. He saw in the constitution, he declared, a guarantee of future progress and a guarantee of the extension and perpetuation of Christian civilization.

FUNERALS.
The funeral of Laura Kathleen, little daughter of Mrs. and Mr. George D. Buchanan, 166 Millidge avenue, took place yesterday afternoon.

OBITUARY.
Mrs. H. L. Moran.
The residents of St. Martins and a host of other friends will be deeply grieved to hear of the death of Clara S., wife of Dr. H. L. Moran, of West St. John. Mrs. Moran had been in poor health for several weeks. The cause of death was heart failure. She was 62 years of age. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The body will be taken to St. Martins today (Thursday) for interment on Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Moran was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Burke, of St. Martins. Mrs. Moran has left, besides her husband, three children, two sons and a daughter; also three brothers and a sister, and her mother, Mrs. Rourke. Miss Ella and Allison reside in St. Martins.
Samuel Kaplan.
John H. Tongue, of Black River, received a telegram yesterday announcing the death of his son, Samuel Kaplan, which occurred on Monday of this week, following an operation in a New York hospital. Mr. Kaplan was married only a year and a half ago to Mr. Tongue's daughter, Lucy. The sympathy of a great many friends will be extended to Mrs. Kaplan in her sad bereavement.

MR. F. L. POTTS ON PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

Extract from Official Report 6th April, 1920.

"The intoxicating liquor Act had been brought up. It had been placed upon the statute book by the party at present in opposition as a war-time measure, but the people who for fifty years had clamored for such a measure were not ready to give their support to the former Government which had made prohibition a fact. He had signed no agreement to vote for any amendment to this Act. If the people had no confidence in him he could stay home. Those who had signed such agreement were mere politicians. He did not speak as an opponent of prohibition, but he believed that a measure of that kind should have the support of the people before becoming law. A plebiscite had been expected last year and again there was mention of a possible vote this year. Did anyone connected with the Government receive anything from the liquor interests, that the present state of affairs should exist? Did the Government tell the Chief Inspector who were to be inspectors and who were to be vendors. Could anyone consider the Act as existing anything but a farce? Could the Chief Inspector appoint whom he liked? Personally he believed the Chief Inspector to be a good man for the position. He (Potts) believed in prohibition but he wanted it honest. He did not want an Act under which the rich man could get all the liquor he wanted and the poor man could get nothing except by prescription. Did the Chief Inspector know that ninety per cent. of the liquor sold by vendors was sold without prescription? Did he know that vendors would rather sell without prescription because they did not have to stick to Government prices? Could the Chief Inspector say that he was not meddled with by the Government? The law as enforced in the City of Saint John encouraged excessive drinking for it cost \$200 for a man to have liquor outside and \$8 to have it inside. There were bigger things to get after in St. John than a man in the street with a bottle on him or a man getting off a train carrying a flask. If the facts were not given he (Potts) would force an investigation."

CUT THIS OUT OLD ENGLISH RECIPE FOR CATARRH, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES.

If you know of some one who is troubled with Catarrhal Deafness, head noises or ordinary catarrh cut out this formula and send it to the author. You may have the means of saving some poor sufferer perhaps from total deafness. In England scientists for a long time past have recognized that catarrh is a constitutional disease and necessarily requires constitutional treatment.

Sprays, inhalants and nose douches are liable to irritate the delicate air passages and force the disease into the middle ear, which frequently means total deafness, or else the disease may be driven down the air passages towards the lungs, which is equally as dangerous. The following formula which is used extensively in the damp English climate, is a constitutional treatment and should prove especially efficacious to sufferers here who live under more favorable climate conditions.

Secure from your druggist 1 ounce of Parmitin (Double strength). Take this home and add to it 3 1/2 pint of hot water and a little granulated sugar, stir until dissolved. Take one teaspoonful four times a day. This will often bring quick relief from distressing head noises. Clogged nostrils should open, breathing become free and hearing improve as the inflammation in the eustachian tubes is reduced. Parmitin used in this way acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system and has a curative or head noises or deafness desired results. The preparation is easy to make, costs little and is pleasant to take. Every person who has catarrh on the part of Nova Scotia and hearing should give this treatment a trial.

REDS LIKELY TO MAKE DRIVE AGAINST HUNS

But Some Decalre Workers
Are Too Sane to Do Such a
Thing Now.

Berlin, Sept. 29.—Only romancers and dreamers believe that the Russian Red army will eventually strike at Germany and seek to establish a soviet here with the aid of which it will make war on France, declares Wilhelm Dittman, the independent socialist member of the Reichstag.

Dittman, who was one of the German delegates to the Moscow communist congress, in an article in the Freiheit turns upon bolshevism, which, he declares, is an impossible system which can exist only in Russia because of the "crass ignorance of the Russian peasants."

Real Beliefs.
"German workmen," he goes on, "who are not two-legged beasts but upstanding human beings, would never submit to the dictatorship of a few. He says they have nothing in common with men who 'are neither socialists nor communists and generally have only a vague understanding of politics, government and society.' They are mostly unable to read and write," Dittman continues, "and their horizon hardly extends beyond their own thesholts, as might have been the case of the German proletariats of the middle ages. And these men constitute 75 per cent. of the entire population of the country."
"Blind passion and high ardor have idealized soviet Russia as a land where all the wrongs of the proletariats have an end. Hitherto, the exclusion of soviet Russia from western Europe has helped to crystallize and firmly establish these illusory conceptions," Dittman concludes.

SCOTLAND YARD ASKS ABOUT DOUGHTY

(Copyright, 1920, by Cross-Atlantic.)
London, Sept. 29.—Scotland Yard has requested the Canadian authorities to give a description and all details of John Doughty, secretary to Ambassador J. Small, who disappeared from Toronto last December and for whom a reward is offered for information leading to the arrest of Doughty, who is wanted for theft concerned in the disappearance of Small.

POLICE EJECT RIOTERS.

New York, Sept. 29.—Police were called to Carnegie Hall tonight to eject a crowd of men and women who forced their way into the building during the thirtieth anniversary celebration of the banding of the Plerisma.

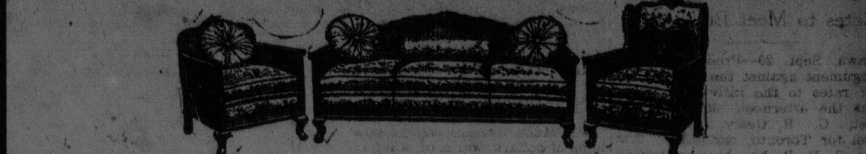
POISONED BY BAD BREAD.

Monte Video, Sept. 29.—More than 400 persons in the town of Melo, 200 miles northeast of here, are suffering from poisonings due to eating bread containing arsenic. The poisoning of the bread is believed to have been accidental.

BOMB OFF IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—A black powder bomb which wrecked the home of Alderman John Powers, of the 19th ward, but no one was injured. Mr. Powers said he believed the bomb was planted by political enemies.

Finest Living Room Furniture



The prices on our splendid new Chesterfield Suites will actually be a revelation to you in the value-giving power of this store. An early visit to our showrooms will convince you of the wonderful values we are offering.

See our attractive window displays, featuring a few of our Suites.

THE LAY-AWAY PLAN—Furniture may be selected now, and a small payment will hold it for future delivery.

COURTESY ALWAYS.

J. MARCUS, 30-36 Dock St.

ANNUAL MEETING OF BIBLE SOCIETY

Upham and Simonds Branch
Report a Most Successful
Year.

Barnesville, Sept. 29.—The annual meeting of the Upham and Simonds Branch of the Canadian Bible Society is always an event of special interest, and this year the attendance was large and enthusiastic and promises to be the banner year in its history.

The President, James Kees, presided and special music was furnished by a selected choir. In his opening address the President referred to the fact that this Branch had now a history of over sixty years and was still more active than ever; he referred to the zealous interest and work of the late Rev. J. R. Lawson, who for more than twenty-five years was the President, also to Mrs. Andrew J. Currie who was the first collector, and he still living at 82 years of age, as well as, her husband; the secretary is their son, and active today in the work of the Society. At the suggestion of one of the speakers that Mrs. Currie be made a Life Member, practical effect was given to this by voluntary subscriptions in the sum of \$30.00 handed in at the meeting.

The contributions have always been liberal but this year an increase of, at least, 50 per cent. is expected, in addition to the Life Membership.
Rev. Neil McLaughlin spoke of the place of the Bible in the educational, social, moral, as well as religious life of the people; it easily had first place in literature and art and was the greatest force in the world. He pointed out how important the work of the Bible Society was to the missionary enterprises of all the churches and appealed strongly for financial support to carry on and fulfill its mission.

Rev. J. Healey spoke of the Bible as the Word rather than the Book, his message was to the individual in inspiring reverence for God, and a desire for Holy living. Every life was shortened and limited in its influence.

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MONCTON WOMAN SHOOTS A MOOSE

Special to The Standard.
Moncton, Sept. 29.—Miss Maud R. Major has returned from a successful hunting trip on the Miramichi. Miss Major brought back with her a moose and two deer, one of the deer being the largest shot in the vicinity of the Miramichi for some time, weighing 360 lbs. and having a spread of 36 inches, the other deer had a spread of 30 inches and the moose 60 inches.

Moncton, Sept. 29.—The Empress of France, delayed by fog in the river, reached Quebec tonight, and on account of the late arrival only cabin passengers were landed. The third-class passengers will disembark early tomorrow.

Toronto, Sept. 29.—At the annual meeting of the Canada Broad Company, the directors were re-elected with the addition of D. O. Ellis, of Toronto, and A. A. Ryley, of Winnipeg, who took the place of A. J. Tomlin and George Weston. The company is to erect a \$300,000 mill in Toronto.

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DR. J. ROY CAMPBELL ON PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

From Official Report, 1920.

"The hon. Premier has expressed pleasure because the House had met once again with few members absent. On his (Campbell's) side of the House they could not forget that they had a vacant chair which showed that one of the most important Counties of the Province was disfranchised. Personally he could not see how a Government claiming to conduct the affairs of the Province in a business-like manner could sit by and realize that one of the most important constituencies was without its full representation. Hon. members attended sessions to criticize acts of the Government and pass upon items of business. Sometimes he believed that it was almost useless to come. The House considered various matters and dealt generously with the departments, only to find at the next Session that in one department for permanent roads alone there had been huge expenditures made under special warrants. What was the object in lopping off small items in the estimates if this course could be pursued? Was it fair to the hon. members? This was what produced the deficits. The hon. members for Kent had said that the deficits were bad and such a remark from the Government side was encouraging. New Brunswick had a fair domain, good climate and intelligent people and yet her debt was piling up and her influence in Canadian affairs not increasing. The hon. Provincial Secretary had informed the House that deficits were incurred because the people wanted the money spent. He did not believe that. The people did not want money squandered, and when an election should come around the Government would be confronted by a serious situation. The hon. Premier had expressed the opinion that the deficits could be made up. He hoped that could be done. The hon. Provincial Secretary dealing with the deficit had remarked that Ontario also had had a deficit. There was no comparison with New Brunswick and that Province with its great wealth and huge population. A fairer comparison could be made with British Columbia and that Province had had a surplus of \$1,000,000. Old friends of the House, Price, Waterhouse & Co., again had appeared. Just where that excellent firm fitted in the scheme of provincial finance he could not say. Last year he (Campbell) had drawn attention to the fact that a statement of audit had not been signed. The hon. Provincial Secretary had said he would see that it was signed. He did not recollect that such had been done, but the hon. Provincial Secretary may be able to give the information. Much was said upon the Government's side with regard to the audit Act, but that measure was substantially the same as that of the Hazen Government. The Auditor General had come to be termed the Comptroller General, but the terms of the Act, nevertheless, required that that official maintain a continuous audit. Under the circumstances why were two auditors necessary? Why need Price, Waterhouse & Company appear at all? This firm seemed to be introduced as a solace for the hon. Premier and the Comptroller General, who should be the auditor was relegated to a subordinate position in the office of the hon. Provincial Secretary-Treasurer."

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USE SURPLUS TO PAY CO AT OLD F

Toronto Declares
Does Not Need
Rates to Meet

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—P. H. G. Gentry, his argument against the higher rates to the railway at the afternoon session of the House of Commons, declared that the C. P. R. had been more in revenue than has any other railway in Canada, and that it was not necessary to pay fixed charges and maintain a surplus, the excess surplus should be used for the benefit of the country. He recognized that should have a surplus, but since the surplus in the C. P. R. is not used for the benefit of the country, it should be used to take the surplus out of the country. That the order of the House means that for the C. P. R. is entitled to the surplus and that the surplus should be used to take the surplus out of the country. That the order of the House means that for the C. P. R. is entitled to the surplus and that the surplus should be used to take the surplus out of the country.

Wait is Advised.
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