

THE KINGS COUNTY RECORD

Minister of Public Works
P. Hughes

A Weekly Journal devoted to the Agricultural and Mercantile Interests of Kings and Adjoining Counties.

VOL. 41 No. 13

SUSSEX, KINGS COUNTY, N. B., JANUARY 22, 1926

Price 3 Cents

BRIEF SUMMARY OF LOCARNO TREATY

Analysis of Ten Articles of the "Treaty of Mutual Guarantee Between Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain, and Italy."—File This Away for Future Reference.

Because the Locarno Treaty has been justly described in usually conservative circles as "the most important and far reaching document of this generation" (vide Lloyds Bank Monthly for November) it is important that this generation should inform itself on a matter of such vital interest to itself. The newspapers have made it plain that the central feature of the Locarno Conference was the new Security Pact guaranteeing the inviolability of the frontiers between Germany on the one hand and Belgium and France on the other hand. That Pact was signed, and it has already justified itself in the mutual faith and confidence arising from this notable effort to get together Mr. Chamberlain's idea that the security problem would be best solved by concentrating attention on that area from which trouble was most likely to spring has been justified. One cannot say before the event that it will prevent a future war. That is hoped for as one of the most desirable outcomes but its main use just now is that it is a step towards that better understanding on which alone real hopes for keeping the Peace can be based.

This document will be continually referred to in international discussions for many years to come. We therefore give below an admirable summary of the main provisions of the new security pact as it appeared in Lloyds Bank Monthly.

Article I. embodies the guarantee by all the contracting parties of the inviolability of the frontiers between Germany and France and Germany and Belgium and the maintenance of the territorial status quo which these frontiers establish. It is this provision for the stabilisation of the situation created by the Treaty of Versailles which is the cardinal point of the treaty. The remainder provides the machinery by which the operation of the guarantee is ensured. From the British point of view the most important of these provisions is Article IV.

If the frontiers between Germany on one side and Belgium or France on the other are violated it will be because one of the two parties makes an attack on the other. Article II, therefore, contains an express undertaking by Germany that she will not make war on either France or Belgium, and by France or Belgium, and that they will not make war on Germany.

The language of this article is carefully chosen; there are circumstances in which war is legitimate. These are provided for in the latter part of the clause. First of all, there is the case of self-defence. Secondly, there is the case where by the terms of the Covenant of the League (Article XVI) a member of the League is called upon to take action against a disturber of the peace, which is called the application of sanctions. The central idea of the Covenant of the League was the maintenance of a State which went to war in violation of its undertakings in the Covenant.

Thirdly there is the case where by the terms of the Covenant itself a resort to war by the terms of the Council or the Assembly decide that force must be applied. The general effect of the whole article is that both Germany on one side and France and Belgium on the other come under a definite pledge not to begin a war against the other. Only where a unanimous decision of the Council or the Assembly of the League calls for such action can either party inflame measures amounting to war against the other.

If war is eliminated as the ultimate method of settling disputes some other method must be found of achieving a settlement.

For this purpose by Article III, both France and Germany and Belgium and Germany enter into comprehensive engagements providing, so far as is possible, for settling any case of difference between them by peaceful methods. What are known as justifiable questions—questions which can be settled by the application of a rule of law, questions involving rights in the strict sense of the term—are to go before tribunals entitled to give a decision, and the decision will be binding on the parties.

Disputes arising out of the clash of political interests or cases where the action of one State, though strictly within its rights, is prejudicial to the interests of the other are to go before conciliation commissions. No State can safely pledge itself for all time and for all cases to accept the recommendation of a conciliation commission. Where either party finds the recommendation of the commission unacceptable the matter must come before the Council of the League, as a dispute likely to lead to a rupture of the Covenant (Article XV), and the Council will deal with the situation accordingly.

This is as near as it is possible to get towards a water tight system for the peaceful settlement of disputes arising out of the clash of political interests or domestic politics.

Article IV. is the article which particularly affects Great Britain. It contains the guarantee that she, as one of the contracting parties, will come to the support of Germany if she is attacked by France or by Belgium, or of France or of Belgium, if either of them is attacked by Germany. An allegation that such an attack has been made is to be reported at once to the Council of the League, and if the Council holds that such an attack has been made the guarantee is to come into immediate operation.

Germany, Belgium and France also join in the guarantee. Hence it follows that were France to attack Germany in violation of her undertakings in the treaty she would find herself opposed immediately by a combination of Great Britain, Belgium, and Italy, as well as Germany; were Germany to attack France she would find herself immediately opposed by a combination of Great Britain, Italy, and Belgium as well as France.

Article IV. also provides for a case where immediate action is called for. The Council of the League is a body which must have time to arrive at a decision, and a sudden attack may call for instant measures of defence and of support. In such a case the guarantee is to operate at once if the guaranteeing Power is satisfied that an attack in breach of the Treaty of Locarno has been made.

Nevertheless, the case is not taken out of the hands of the Council of the League. The Council will proceed in due course and the States which have already taken action in pursuance of the guarantee will be bound with the Council's findings. Article V. contains the guarantee of the arbitration conventions between Germany and Belgium and France respectively (see Article III). A distinction must be drawn between cases in which a failure to observe the terms of the arbitration convention is accompanied by resort to war and those in which it is not. In the first case all the other parties to the Treaty of Locarno, excluding the one making war, will come to the help of the Power attacked. In the second case, the Council of the League will consider the situation, and will decide what action ought to be taken to secure compliance with arbitration convention, and the parties to the treaty undertake to carry out the measures proposed by the Council.

Article VI. is a saving clause intended to make it quite plain that the Treaty of Locarno does not invalidate any special rights enjoyed by any party under the Treaty of Versailles or under the agreements which have arisen out of the Treaty of Versailles. There are certain provisions in that treaty which confer special rights on the Allied Powers individually or as a group. These rights are safeguarded by Article VI.

Article VII. is an important provision. It is intended to make it clear that the Treaty of Locarno does not undermine in the slightest degree the power, the authority, or the position of the League of Nations. The treaty is intended to strengthen the League, not to weaken it. As the preamble says, it is to provide "supplementary guarantees within the framework of the League" and constitutes one of that class of international engagement "the securing the maintenance of peace" which enjoys the benefit of Article 21 of the Covenant.

Article VIII. deals with the duration of the new treaty. It is a case where a time limit would be inappropriate. It is a treaty which originates in circumstances which in time may pass away, but in the case of the League of Nations grows in strength it will itself provide the guarantee of security which the treaty is intended to ensure. As soon as the League representatives of the League are satisfied that the League is strong enough to ensure the protection of the parties to the Treaty, the Treaty of Locarno will have served its purpose and its existence can be terminated.

Article IX. provided that the treaty shall impose no obligation upon any of the British Dominions, or upon India, unless the Government of such Dominion, or of India, signifies its acceptance thereof.

Article X. contains the important provision that the treaty will not come into force unless and until Germany enters the League. It has been an essential part of the policy pursued by the British and French Governments since the initiation of the diplomatic discussion by the German Note of February 19, 1925, that no arrangements for ensuring peace by a guarantee of the western frontiers could be concluded except on the basis that Germany should enter the League.

Germany has always felt anxious as to how her position, if she joined the League, would be affected by Article XVI. of the Covenant. It is to calm

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MARITIMES

In the Resumption of an Immigration Flow From the British Isles, the Maritimes if Making Their Opportunities Properly Known, Should Benefit Extensively.

Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada, published monthly by the Department of Colonization and Development of the C. P. R., in its January issue states that:

"Prompted by a desire that the Maritime Provinces of Canada should participate in the benefits which it is hoped and anticipated may accrue from a stimulated immigration movement in the present year and those immediately ahead, officials of the Department of Colonization and Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway recently visited the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, conferred with their Premiers, and offered the co-operation of departmental machinery with these Governments' efforts to bring about the greater agricultural settlement and industrial development of the area. The action by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company should have the effect of stimulating and unifying effort, and if proper advantage is taken of the settlement and development organization, result in distinct benefit.

It was pointed out that immigration to the Maritimes since the end of the war has been practically negligible, due not less to prevailing economic conditions than perhaps to lack of unity in effort. As a preliminary to a new joint endeavor it is understood that Government surveys of the agricultural resources and industrial possibilities of the province will be conducted, and the first of what it is hoped will be receptive of the entire settlement and development organization, was formed at Kentville, where the Annapolis Valley Colonization Board came into existence for the

purpose of fostering agricultural settlement in this lovely fruit valley.

Shortly prior to this visit, at the annual meeting of the Boards of Trade of the Maritimes, the need for an early and emphatic application of immigration as the one and effective remedy for the Maritime situation was stressed. Farms in the area, it was agreed, were undermanned, and consequently, in consequence, exceeding production. What the Maritimes are in need of, was the unanimous decision, is a complete agricultural reinvigoration brought about through the introduction of good new blood, and just as much as could be induced to flow freely in upon the farms. To secure this there must be an intensive, practical immigration policy which must be extended without interruption for many years.

Due to lack of publicity, agricultural opportunity in the Maritime Provinces is not widely appreciated. In very brief manner it can be exemplified. New Brunswick in one year, it was stated at the same meeting, imported 3,828,000 dozens of eggs, 346,000 pounds of cheese, 1,460,000 pounds of butter, 9,930,000 pounds of meats, 2,892,000 pounds of poultry, valued at \$4,000,000, which was paid to farmers elsewhere. Furthermore, New Brunswick produces only 500 cases of canned fruits and vegetables whilst she imports 100,000 cases annually. She likewise imports 3,100,000 pounds of oatmeal and over 330,000 barrels of flour and other foods which she could produce. The economic leakage in New Brunswick totals about \$7,000,000 a year, and the situation in Nova Scotia is virtually the same.

It is only in an understanding of the

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL

Mayor Murray Presided and Full Board of Aldermen Present.—Standing Committees Named.—Town Officials and Officers and Members of Fire Dept. Appointed for Ensuing Year.

A meeting of the Town Council was held on Monday evening, January 18. John W. Patterson took his seat as Alderman for Ward III, having been elected by acclamation in such Ward to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Ald. Vickers. He fills out the unexpired term and was declared elected for the next ensuing year, that is to say for the year 1926.

His Worship the Mayor and all the aldermen were present.

The minutes of the meeting held on Monday the fourth day of January, A. D. 1926, were read by the Town Clerk and approved by the Town Council and the Mayor declared such minutes approved and confirmed.

On motion of Ald. Jeffries, seconded by Ald. Kennedy and carried unanimously, Ald. Vickers and Ald. Patterson were elected by the Town Council of the Town of Sussex as ex officio County Councillors for the Town of Sussex in the Municipal Council of Kings County.

The following are the standing Committees as adopted by Council for the next ensuing Town year.

The several Committees elected their own Chairmen. The name of the Chairman of each Committee stands first on the list of members of such Committee.

Finance Committee
Ald. William A. Jeffries, Chairman; Ald. Edward H. Vickers; Ald. George W. Jones.

Water and Sewerage
Ald. Edward H. Vickers, Chairman; Ald. George W. Jones; William A. Jeffries.

Streets
Ald. John W. Patterson, Chairman; Andrew M. Floyd, William A. Jeffries.

Fire and Police
Ald. George H. White, Chairman; Dr. Elmor T. Kennedy, John W. Patterson.

By-Laws
Ald. George W. Jones, Chairman; Andrew M. Floyd, George H. White.

Special Hydro Committee
Ald. Dr. Elmor T. Kennedy, Chairman; Ald. Edward H. Vickers, George W. Jones, George H. White.

Among the communications received since last meeting of Council was an application from James H. Ross for the position of town marshal. This communication was read and ordered filed.

The following officers were appointed by the Town Council for the year next ensuing.

Charles D. Mills, Superintendent of the Water and Sewerage department of the Town of Sussex at a salary of \$1700.00 per year with an additional \$50.00 to be paid at any time during the year for the use of his automobile in connection with the Town work.

W. G. Asbell was appointed Chief of Police and Town Marshal for the year 1926 at a salary of \$1320.00 per year, payable monthly in sums of \$110.00 per month.

Mr. Asbell's appointment was made on motion of Ald. Jeffries, seconded by Ald. White which motion was carried unanimously.

Ald. Vickers moved that J. P. Atherton, C.A., be appointed auditor of the Town of Sussex for the year 1926, at a salary of \$250.00 per year. \$125.00 is to be charged to the Hydro Department; \$62.50 to be charged to the Water and Sewerage Department, and \$62.50 is to be charged to the general Town account. Fifty per cent of the payment is to be made on the first day of May, 1926, and the balance on the completion of the audit at the end of the fiscal year.

This motion was seconded by Ald. White. All the members of the Council voted in favor of the motion, except Ald. Jones, who voted Nay.

Jasper J. Daly was on motion appointed Chief of the Fire Department in the Town of Sussex for the year 1926, at a salary of \$100.00 per year.

William D. Golding was appointed Deputy Chief of the Fire Department for the year 1926 at a salary of \$50.00 per year.

Members of the Sussex Fire Dept. for 1926

Hose Co. No. 1—Walter Friars, Captain; William Wallace, 1st Lieut.; Frank Lewis, 2nd Lieut.; Percy Courtney, Harry Radcliffe, Harold Radcliffe, Lloyd Cunningham, Frank Howard, Murray Carr, Charles Bonnell.
Spares—John LeClair, Percy Radcliffe.

Hose Co. No. 2—E. D. Golding, Captain; M. P. Ross, 1st Lieut.; Daniel

indicated in the statistics for 1924, when Nova Scotia with a population of 523,837 accounted for a revenue of \$122,250.251 and New Brunswick with 387,786 had a revenue of \$96,173,000. In Nova Scotia revenue from agriculture was \$42,973,000; mines \$28,500,000; forests \$10,000,000; fisheries \$8,777,251; manufactures \$25,000,000; and tourist traffic \$7,000,000. In New Brunswick agriculture accounted for \$35,773,000; mines \$2,250,000; forests \$24,000,000; fisheries \$4,650,000; manufactures \$23,400,000; and tourist traffic \$6,000,000.

Schiffers, 2nd Lieut.; W. H. Scribner, Percy Smiley, Michael Howley, John S. Knox, H. McIntyre, Albert Mallin, Quincy Smith.

Spares—Warren McQuinn, Albert Currie.

Hook and Ladder No. 1—D. L. Campbell, Captain; H. Doyle, 1st Lieut.; E. Whelpley, 2nd Lieut.; Wm. Keith, John Watson, James Sweetnam, Floyd McNeil, John Jackson, Earl Lyman.

Sussex Salvage Corps and Fire Police Officers for 1926

Captain, Harry W. Black; 1st Lieut. Fred A. Ellison; 2nd Lieut. Arthur Scott; Driver, John McQuinn; Sec., Arthur J. Foulger; Alderman George White, Edward McInerney, Gordon B. McKay, Harry Seely, Lorne Kelly, Herbert Kirk, Albert S. Black, Ed. Harris, Hilyard Reid, Bertram Roberts, Eldon Robinson.

The Town officials not named at this meeting will be appointed at a meeting of the Council to be held in the near future.

PARLEEVILLE

Jan. 18—The recent snowfall has made travelling very difficult on the country roads.

Miss Pearl Tait, of Apohaqui, was the guest of Miss Mary Kyle for a few days last week.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. McLaughlin are very sorry to hear of the illness of their son, Charles, and all wish him a speedy recovery.

Miss Frances Rymes, who is attending Sussex High School, spent the weekend with her mother, Mrs. Rymes.

Mrs. M. A. McFarlane, Fredericton, is spending a few days with her cousin Mrs. W. E. McLaughlin and Mr. McLaughlin.

Miss Mary Kyle is visiting friends in Apohaqui and vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Bickerton and little daughter Helen were in Sussex one day last week.

Mrs. H. Harding and Mrs. G. Gregg, spent part of Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. W. E. McLaughlin.

The school here has been re-opened with Miss Case in charge.

BELLEISLE STATION

Jan. 18—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Northrup gave a party on Thursday evening last, in honor of their daughter Flora, it being her eighteenth birthday. The evening was spent very pleasantly and a dainty luncheon was served.

Miss Eleanor Northrup, of Scotch Settlement, spent last week at the home of S. T. Armstrong.

Miss Blanche Leonard, of Annapolis, is visiting friends in Belleisle.

The many friends of Miss Thelma Henderson will be sorry to hear that she is very ill. Mrs. Lewin, R.N., is in attendance.

Lloyd McKnight, Douglas McKay and Kathleen Perkins were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Northrup.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Long are rejoicing over the arrival of a young daughter.

The pie social held in the hall on Wednesday evening last was a success, both socially and financially.

Percy Northrup was a visitor to St. John last week.

Oda Northrup is visiting friends in Miramichi.

Mrs. A. T. Buchanan is spending a couple of weeks with Mrs. H. Muir.

FORMER KINGS COUNTY RESIDENT MARRIED AT NASHUA, N. H.—SEVERAL FORMER RESIDENTS OF COLLINA WITNESS CEREMONY.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at four o'clock Wednesday afternoon, January 6th, in the parlors of the First Baptist parsonage, at Nashua, N. H., when the Rev. A. J. Archibald united in marriage Albert A. Long and Miss Mary Quinn, both of Nashua, N. H. The bride was charmingly attired in a gown of blue silk and was unattended. After the ceremony and congratulations the happy couple motored to their home at 3 Cottage Avenue where in the evening a reception was tendered them by many of their friends. Among them were: Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Kierstead, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Sharpe, Mrs. Eva and Beryl, Miss Blanche Kierstead, Messrs. Hedley, Ira and Willard Kierstead, also former resident of Collina, but now of Nashua; also Mr. Chester Young, from Sussex, and friend Miss Helnes.

A social evening was spent, after which a bountiful treat was served by the bride and groom. The party broke up wishing Mr. and Mrs. Long many years of happy wedded life. The groom is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Long, of Lower Mill and Kings county, N. B., and has many friends who will join in the good wishes. The bride was one of Nashua's most popular young ladies.

Whose Advertising Bills Do You Pay?

By LEE FLEMING

The store that doesn't advertise pays the advertising bill for the one that does.

Every merchant in business pays for advertising, whether he uses it or not. If a competitor's advertising takes any business away from him, the profit he would have made on the lost sale is what his competitor's advertising cost him.

You have, perhaps, wondered how some stores can afford to spend such enormous sums for advertising. That is easy to fathom. Their competitors who don't advertise and whose business they take, pays for their advertising. Say the Jones family is a customer of your store. They have \$60. They intend to spend with you. They read their \$60 with him instead of spending it with you. The store makes 20 per cent, or \$12, on the sale. They deduct what they will pay, the \$1 advertising cost and have \$11 profit left. The advertising has cost them nothing, they got back its cost and had \$11 profit they would not have had only for their advertising.

Who paid for this advertising?

Did the advertiser pay? No. He got the cost back, and profit besides.

Did the purchaser pay? No. He paid only the regular price.

Then who did pay?

The store that did not advertise paid for his competitor's advertising. He not only paid for the other fellow's advertising, but he paid out of his cash drawer the profit his competitor made on the sale. The store that doesn't advertise pays the advertising bill for the one that does. He pays in loss of sales, profits, and increased costs.

The store that loses business through not advertising has such high overhead and unit sale cost that it cannot possibly sell goods as cheaply as the store that increases its sales and reduces its cost with advertising.

these apprehensions that at the final meeting at Locarno the representatives of the other Powers agreed to send to the German Government a letter, of which the text was annexed to the final protocol, giving the interpretation which for their part they place on this article in the Covenant.

The guarantee treaties by which France guarantees the arbitration treaties between Germany and Poland and Germany and Czechoslovakia are not mentioned in the Treaty of Locarno, but these two guarantee treaties were drawn up at Locarno and come into force simultaneously with the arbitration conventions. In form they are reciprocal.

Each of them provides that if Germany fails to observe the provisions of the arbitration treaty and to couple parties will reciprocally come to each other's help when attacked. As against Germany such action by France would fall either under Article XVI or under XV, paragraph 7, of the Covenant, and would therefore be in strict conformity with Article II. of the Treaty of Locarno.

peculiar conditions responsible that the post-war neglect of the Maritimes becomes at all comprehensible, for this territory has its own special appeal to immigrants, particularly those from the British Isles. These provinces are closer than any section of the Dominion to the Homeland. As the longest settled part of Canada they have a romantic, old-world charm, and conditions in many respects are strikingly akin to those in the British Isles. Farming careers may be followed under the pleasantest of living conditions, in the loveliest of surroundings which are bringing a greater number of tourists to the area every year. Certainly, in the resumption of an immigrant flow from the British Isles, the Maritimes, if making their opportunity properly known, should benefit extensively.

It is confidently to be hoped that the co-operation of the Canadian Pacific Railway with the Government of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will result in a greater agricultural and industrial development, for which there is extensive opportunity. The activity already prevailing there is