

American Politicians Look upon New Tariff As Retaliatory Move

WILL NOT HELP

TRADE OF THE U. S.

Will be Likely to Enhance Opposition to the Tariff Bill Now Before Congress — Business Circles in the Old Country are Pleased with Fielding's Tariff.

Washington, May 25—The fact that the budget brought into parliament at Ottawa increases the British preference on a large number of articles ostensibly imported into Canada has not escaped the notice of members of congress, closely of members of congress and officials in Washington who are following tariff bill developments in congress closely. Opponents of the high rates in the pending United States tariff declare increase of British preference is the inevitable effect of the tariff policy which is being shaped by the higher protection of the United States, and that it is in fulfillment of their predictions that the proposed tariff law here will drive trade away from the United States and hurt United States industry, instead of helping it. Furthermore, they regard this as merely a forerunner of other retaliatory moves not alone in Canada, but in other countries. Latin-American countries, for instance are already aroused. The Canadian budget proposals will evidently not have sufficient effect here to force finance committee leaders to reduce their rates and liberalize the tariff bill. The proposals will, however, materially enhance opposition to the bill and enforce the adverse reaction which many public men, including many republicans, believe will follow enactment of the proposed tariff law.

Favored in England.

London, May 25—Although the Canadian budget so far has produced no particular press comment in London, the feeling in city business circles is altogether favorable. The tariff changes are regarded as distinctly beneficial to Great Britain which, excluding the United States, is the greatest exporter to Canada.

The new tariff proposals are regarded as distinct inducement towards trade within that empire and it is believed here ought to improve the outlook for all shippers. The prophets are predicting that exchange will be at par within a year.

"Wherever you borrow money you have to trade," said one Canadian financier here today. "If England increases her trade with Canada we shall be able to borrow here."

BAD CIGARS ARE COMING

Ottawa, May 25—There's going to be a lot of "tough cigars" smoked in Canada this year. They are all taxed heavily by the new regulations but "the bale of hay" or "the cabbage" brand so obnoxious to the discriminating carries the lightest tax and will therefore be proportionately cheaper than they are now. Mr. Fielding spoke of cigars "of higher character" paying the greater tax. But his Budget is going to inflict on Canada a lot of cigars "that ain't got no character" or anything but a vile odor. The tobacco smoke barrage threatens to become poison gas.

Noted Athlete Here

Arthur Lilly who recently was graduated by Dalhousie University, Halifax, is spending a few days here the guest of Hon. O. S. Crockett. Mr. Lilly is well known throughout the Maritime Provinces as an athlete having been prominent on several Dal teams. He now is enroute to his home in Calgary, Alta. He was graduated with the degree of LL. B.

NEW TARIFF WILL PLEASE THE HOUSEWIFE

Ottawa, May 25—Mr. Fielding took his Budget speech right to the very doorsteps of Canadian homes today. He starts with the milk bottle and takes some of the duty off a lot of the necessities there such as clothing and boots and shoes. Then he follows the milk bottle back to the farm and makes reductions in nearly all kinds of farm machinery.

He hears the cry from the sea and the lakes, and takes off some more duties from the fishermen's equipment.

He does the same for the miner in his implements of production thereby fulfilling the promise that the natural industries of Canada must be the first afforded relief from excessive taxation of their necessities.

WEDDING IS POSTPONED

Belgrade, May 26—The marriage of King Alexander of Jugo-Slavia to Princess Marie of Roumania, which was set for June 1, has been postponed until June 8.

The postponement was at the request of King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Roumania for the reason of the poor health of their eldest daughter, Princess Elizabeth, wife of Crown Prince George of Greece.

Princess Elizabeth has been ill several weeks and for a time was in a grave condition. Slow improvement has been noted within the past few days however, and the physicians attending her at Athens announced late last week that they believed her out of danger.

WILL QUIT PUBLIC LIFE

Winnipeg, May 25—Hon. George H. Malcolm, who announced last week his retirement from the post of minister of agriculture in the Norris government told a convention of weed inspectors here today that for the time being he was quitting public life.

Mr. Malcolm said it was evident that the Norris party and the United Farmers were not able to see eye to eye and that as he had supported both sides a member of the government as a members of the United Farmers' organization the only thing he could do was to drop out.

Hon. C. D. MacPherson, minister of public works announced today that he had accepted the Liberal nomination for Portage La Prairie, which he will contest against Major F. G. Taylor, Conservative leader and sitting member.

EVELYN NESBIT CO-RESPONDENT

New York, May 26—Alleging that her husband's acquaintance with Evelyn Nesbit, former wife of Harry K. Thaw, made her life unhappy, Mrs. Evelyn Schneider, 388 South 1st st., Brooklyn, applied today to Supreme Court Justice Fawcett for \$25 a week alimony and \$300 counsel fees, pending trial of her suit for separation against Harry Schneider, a chauffeur.

Mrs. Schneider alleged that her husband has for a long time been friendly with Mrs. Nesbit, whose apartment is in West 53d st., Manhattan, opposite the corner where he parks his car. Decision was reserved.

Electrical Disturbance

The thunder and lightning which accompanied a shower of rain Thursday afternoon occurred again this morning at an early hour.

Mr. Lloyd George Makes Statement In the Commons

THE GENOA CONFERENCE FORMED THE TEXT OF AN IMPORTANT DEBATE—THE PREMIER ANSWERS CRITICS AND PROCLAIMED A POLICY OF COOPERATION WITH THE FRENCH DEMOCRACY—AMENDMENT BY UNIONIST MEMBER REJECTED BY LARGE MAJORITY.

London, May 25—Loud cheers greeted Premier Lloyd George when he entered the house of commons at 3.45 p. m. today for a debate on the foreign policy of the government which is likely to have an important bearing upon his political future.

The Genoa conference formed the text of the debate, with the premier ready to point to its achievements, such as the agreement for a truce and the economic results reached, and his opponents having for one thing the Russo-German treaty as the basis for criticisms of the happenings at Genoa.

CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER

The house by an overwhelming majority of 235 to 26 rejected an amendment moved by Rupert Gwynne, Unionist, to the motion on which debate was based as a means of expressing the dissatisfaction of the house with the premier's exposition.

For an hour and a half the premier gave a calm exposition of the proceedings to which the veteran, Herbert H. Asquith, the Labor leader John Robert Clynes and Lord Robert Cecil replied criticizing the six weeks' session at Genoa as having accomplished little or nothing toward the rehabilitation of Europe.

The criticism aroused the premier and he thundered answers towards the opposition benches. Lloyd George's second speech ended dramatically as he silenced the house and solemnly proclaimed a policy of co-operation with the French democracy.

Of the United States he said: "We have invited, pleaded and used every method except force to get America to Genoa and likewise to The Hague. 'If the noble lord can do anything more, we welcome his assistance.' There was loud cheering as he resumed his seat.

GREETED WITH CHEERS

The premier was accompanied into the chamber by Sir Laming Worthington Evans, the secretary for war, who figured prominently in the Genoa conference.

Lloyd George in beginning his speech said he purposed dealing only with the business of the Genoa gathering and did not intend to discuss German relations or British relations with France, an opportunity for discussion of which would be provided next week.

The premier, after reviewing the objects of the conference said that in regard to the question whether the conference had succeeded he would simply give the facts fairly and let the members judge them fairly.

Cheers from the ministerial benches followed the utterance.

Although peace had been established in Europe it was quite clear, said Lloyd George, that the war atmosphere to a certain extent remained.

As for Russia, it was hopeless for her, whatever her government said the premier, to expect to extricate herself from the pit of spual misery without the assistance of the other thirty nations.

Three Alternatives

There were three alternatives in dealing with the Russian situation, Lloyd George pointed out. The first was force, which had failed. No one had suggested that at Genoa. The second was to leave Russia to her fate.

"But how," he asked, "could we insure Europe against the risks this policy would involve? The Russo-German agreement shows the sort of peril I mean."

"Germany," said the premier, "could not re-equip Russia economically, not having the capital; but that was not the case with armaments, as there was every natural resource in one country and complete technical skill in the other."

"The British delegation," he said, "realized that it was necessary for the peace of the world, whatever was thought of the Soviet Government, that some arrangement with Russia be made in order to aid her to help in swelling the volume of trade on which many millions depended and in order to give a sense of stability and security to Europe."

The Russian Leaders

The Russian leaders, said the premier, suite realized they were not going to get credit from the west upon a basis of confiscation and re-

pudiation of debts. They also know that Russia never would be restored until she gets credit. As regards debts of money advanced to Russia before the revolution, he said, the Russians were prepared to compromise, saying the obligations they accepted would depend upon the assistance received. The position of the European powers was clearly defined in the Cannes resolutions, which Russia accepted, he added.

The Russians, he continued, had to realize that they would not get credit until they commanded the confidence of the only people who were in a position to give it to them.

Lloyd George said The Hague conference was to be a practical discussion between the experts on the basis of the Cannes resolution.

"I am very hopeful," he said, "that when they come down to examination of practical propositions something will be achieved."

To Prevent a Conflict

"In the meantime," Lloyd George declared, "we have had to consider what could be done in order to prevent a conflict in Europe. If we were to continue the Genoa examinations we had to insure the peace of Europe. That is why we have the truce of peace, which embodies the solemn

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Bold Bootleg Bandits Made a Big Haul of Green Alcohol in N.Y.

MR. A. J. BROOKS IS NOMINATED IN KINGS

Hampton, May 25—At the nominating convention in the court house here this afternoon A. J. Brooks, of Sussex, school inspector for district number 5, was selected as the opposition standard-bearer for the by-election in Kings county on June 17 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George B. Jones, M. P. Councillor John E. McAuley, of Lower Millstream, a strong party man, was the only other name on the ballot and he received twenty-five votes, while Major Brooks received sixty-eight votes. Mr. Brooks was nominated by Hon. James A. Murray, of Sussex, after the former premier had declined to allow his name on the ballot.

Speeches were delivered by J. D. Palmer, Conservative leader, who had been mentioned as a possible candidate; Major Brooks, C. D. Richards, M. P. P., opposition house leader; Hedley V. Dickson, M. P. P.; Councillor McAuley, and George B. Jones, M. P., who hurried from Ottawa to keep an eye on the proceedings. Councillor J. William Smith, of Hampton, was chairman.

Mr. Palmer admitted that his followers were fighting a party that was strongly entrenched in power. He said the issue in the coming fight was the record of the Foster government.

ENVOY FORGOT HIS TICKET

Washington, May 26—Dr. Otto Wiefeldt, the new German ambassador to the United States, has been in a most embarrassing position since his arrival in Washington.

He has been in the capital for more than a week now and has not yet been received by President Harding. This fact has caused a great deal of comment in diplomatic quarters.

Today the "terrible truth" came out. Dr. Wiefeldt left Berlin so hastily that he forgot his credential letters and he cannot be formally presented at the White House until he has 'em.

The new ambassador discovered that he had forgotten his papers shortly before arriving in New York. He sent an urgent cable to Berlin to rush them post-haste and they are now enroute to Washington, but until they arrive Dr. Wiefeldt cannot meet President Harding.

The paradoxes presented in Washington's diplomatic set are many. For example Dr. Wiefeldt has a country to represent but has no papers, and Boris Bakhmeteff, Russian ambassador, has the papers—but no country.

WILL HAVE RADIO STATION

St. John, May 26—That St. John is to have a modern radio station and that receiving sets will be manufactured in this city was the information given out by J. L. McAvity, who has arrived home from Montreal. While in Upper Canada Mr. McAvity completed arrangements for the New Brunswick Radio Corporation of which he is president, to manufacture complete receiving sets of different types, and also secured a license to erect a broadcasting station. He said he hoped to have the broadcasting station completed in a week and work well under way for the establishment of the plant for the manufacture of the instruments. The plant will be situated in the McLean-Holt building in Albion street, a part of which will be renovated and equipped with crystal detectors which will enable purchasers to hear at a specified radius.

John Kenny, Factory Inspector of St. John is at the Barker House.

W. H. Spear of Moncton is in the city.

PULLED OFF A DAYLIGHT HOLDUP

Secured Fourteen Barrels Which in the Present State of the Bootleg Market, is Said to be Worth From \$15,000 to \$20,000 — Big Warehouse Was Robbed.

New York, May 26—In Moore street, one of those quaint old thoroughfares off lower New York—it runs from Pearl to South street—a daylight holdup was accomplished yesterday morning very neatly and quietly and at the finish three bandits rolled away in a business like motor truck bearing fourteen barrels of green alcohol, worth it is said, in the present touchy state of the bootleg market from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

When made over into drinks it will amount to at least twenty-eight barrels bootleg, statisticians figure.

The green and galvanic liquor was rolled out of the lower floor of the alcohol storehouse of John C. Lee at 34 Moore street.

It is a nice old two story structure and Mr. Lee's a warehouse man or forty-two years standing in this and other localities, being 63 years old at the present writing.

At the time the grand green liquor was rolled out by the bandits however Mr. Lee lay on the floor of his office second floor front, securely bound hand and foot and his assistant a stout gentleman wearing glasses named George Christian was sitting securely bound in one of the large comfortable armchairs usually reserved for favored customers.

THE CASE OF BENNY SWIM

(Hartland Observer)

In Woodstock and elsewhere an effort is being made to save poor, half-witted, demented Benny Swim from the gallows. Fearful as was the crime for which he was convicted and sentenced, hanging is not the remedy. Bennie Swim was born amidst squalor, reared in surroundings of depravity and all his life subject only to the greatest law in the world—that of self-preservation. So far as his undeveloped mind could grasp, Olive Swim was his wife. She was lured away by another male and there ensued the battle between the strong that under such circumstances is common to any denizens of the forest.

Swim is undoubtedly of feeble and unsound mind, little short of an imbecile at any time, and under periods of stress and excitement he goes completely beside himself. This tendency is inherited from his antecedents; and for no other purposes than sport he has been plagued and tantalized all his life. Swim should be placed in an institution where he would be properly cared for. He should not be hanged.

The good people of nearby settlements—Hartland is one of them—who, preaching and praying, have done absolutely nothing to improve the deplorable conditions within fifteen minutes ride from their church doors, are the culpable ones and the ones who should in this case be hanged.—Don't Hang Benny Swim!

The funeral of the late Donald M. Campbell took place Thursday afternoon from the home of his son H. S. Campbell, 145 George Street, and was very largely attended. The pallbearers were N. C. Dougherty, A. Murray, C. A. MacVey and M. L. Stevenson. The mourners were H. S. Campbell, Donald Campbell, Frederick Campbell, Ralph Campbell, N. C. Dougherty, S. H. McFarlane, G. F. Whittaker, C. S. Whittaker, A. Murray, A. E. Eardley, Mr. Burt, E. Edney, G. McGinnis, George Dennison Rev. Dr. Sutherland conducted the service and interment was made in the Rural Cemetery.