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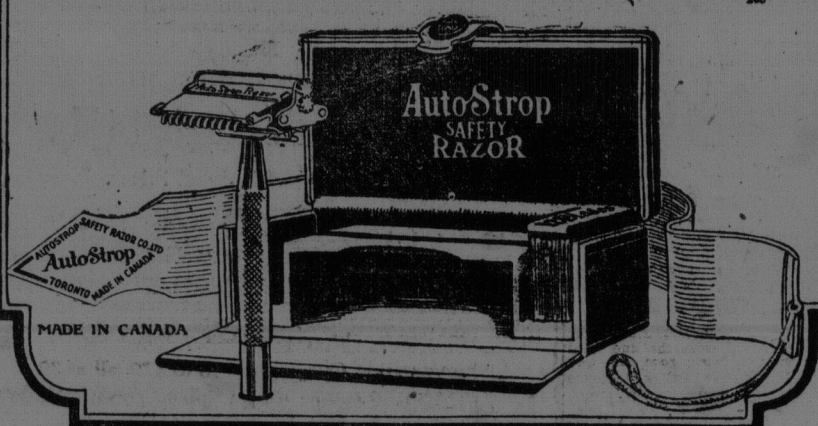
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WINES AND LIQUORS
IN GREAT DEMAND

Teutons Have Finally Re-es-
tablished Customs Barrier
and Checked Inflow.

By S. B. CONGER.

Copyright, 1920, by Public Ledger Co., Berlin, July 13.—France, after suffering under German military invasion during four years of war, is revenging herself by a heavy commercial invasion of the German market. This in 1919 resulted in millions of francs profit to French manufacturers and exporters, particularly of luxury wares like silks, furs, perfumes, wines and liquors, and by the uncontrolled influx of these through the so-called "Hole in the West" contributed largely to the collapse of German exchange since the armistice.

German statistics upon importations are admittedly of little value as great masses, notably of the prohibited luxury imports, were brought in without control and even without payment of duty from occupied zone, but a summary compiled by the German semi-official Journal of Commerce and Industry from the French trade statistics shows that French exports to an impoverished Germany in 1919 increased 48 per cent, as compared with the last peace year, 1913. The approximate figure, reduced to dollars at the normal rate, are: For 1919, \$254,776,000, and for 1913, \$173,353,000.

These figures, of course, reflect the increased prices of all commodities. The statistics, however, also show that France is getting back a part of her losses in increased trade with her vanquished enemy. Germany's share of the French exports having increased materially in many commodities, as compared with her total exports to all countries. As most notable examples, Germany in 1919 took 75 per cent of the entire French export of cotton textiles, against 14 per cent in 1913; 30 per cent of the total woolen goods exports, as compared with 22 per cent in 1913, and 11 per cent of all French silk wares exported in 1919, against 2.5 per cent in 1913.

Take French Wines.

France was further able to make up in part for the lost or impaired market for French wines, spirits and liquors, due to United States prohibition and increased import duties in England, Brazil and the Argentine, by dumping these beverages upon Germany against the will of the government, but to the delight of the spending public, through the "Hole in the West." While French total exports of spirits fell off, owing to the above causes, virtually 60 per cent between 1913 and 1915, Germany absorbed in 1919, 3,200,254 quarts of spirits and liquors, valued at \$5,164,000 francs (approximately \$5,000,000 nominal), as compared with 411,851 quarts, worth 738,000 francs (\$147,000), in 1913. In addition to these quantities of brandy, champagne, vermouth and other beverages and liquors, more than 13,330,000 quarts of French wines came in for thirsty German throats, mostly through the open customs barriers on the Western frontier.

Of French soups and toilet articles, mostly luxuries, exported in 1919, Germany absorbed 30 per cent, while the German share of these exports in 1913 was only 2.4 per cent. More than 10,000,000 pounds of these commodities, valued at \$3,540,000 francs (\$3,708,000 nominal), with a large part of which the German Government would willingly have dispensed, were sold into Germany last year, payment for them assisting materially in driving down the exchange value of the German mark. Almost 90 per cent were brought in through the occupied area. During the first two months of the present year the flood of French wares continued to pour in at an even increasing rate through the occupied zone in the West, barely 20 per cent coming through the customs gates over which Germany had control. A similar flood came in through the American, British and Belgian occupied areas, usually contributing nothing to customs revenues of the German Government, but draining German money out of the country about as fast as the government printing presses could turn it out.

Customs Barrier Restored.

Finally in March, after long negotiations, Germany suggested an agreement, permitting her to restore her customs barrier at her Western frontier and close the long gap from Switzerland to the Dutch border through which the luxuries and disposable commodities were being brought in in defiance of German import restrictions. The German mark, then worth less than one cent, immediately took a turn for the better and has continued steadily to improve, despite the Kapp "putsch," the Ruhr insurrection, the occupation of Frankfurt and the financial embarrassment, closely approaching bankruptcy, until today it stands at almost three cents.

The import statistics, summarized by the same government organ, do not bear out, at least so far as France is concerned, the fear that Germany would be "sold out" or stripped bare of commodities on account of the high purchasing value of foreign money. Germany's exports to France, which in 1918 amounted to 13 per cent of the total French imports, fell in 1919 to 2 per cent of the same. Vehicles, iron and steel were the only commodities of which increased quantities were exported to France in 1919 as compared with 1918. A few other articles, including German dyestuffs, were able to make a better showing in 1919, owing to increased prices, although the actual amounts exported fell off; but most classifications of exports were less, both in value and quantity, than before the war.

The decrease is particularly noticeable in the case of products of Ger-

Injuries Crippling Yankees' Chances

New York, July 15.—The Yankees, smitten hip and thigh by a flock of injuries that would do credit to a squad of football players, still are fighting for first place in the American League, with only a whisker separating them from Cleveland, which undoubtedly is the club that will have to be crushed before we can host the first American League pennant at the Polo Grounds.

In the connection between Cleveland and the Yankees there exists a situation that I surely must bring to attention. The Cleveland club has battled all spring with a full host of warriors on the field. Against this has been the Yankees' luck. Make no mistake about this jinx thing. It is present, waving forever as it seems to the players. There never was a club that played in such hard luck in major league baseball.

Do you suppose Cleveland would be fighting for a pennant if Tris Speaker, Ray Chapman, Larry Gardner and Stanley Coveleski were out of the game with injuries? You are right, they wouldn't.

That is why New York is a better ball club and the pennant winner if the luck doesn't go bad. Roger Peckinpaugh, who corresponds to Chipman, is out of the game. Aaron Ward, our gardener, has been on the shelf. Duff Lewis, not so far behind Tris Speaker, has been out of the game for some time; Bob Shakley, the Coveleski of the Yankees, hurt himself in Saint Louis and has been out ever since.

Add to these things the fact that I have a lame wrist and that Bob Meusel has been suffering from a bruised left hand and you have a pretty full list of injured players. And, as if this were not enough, Chick Fewster, after his return to the game, was knocked out by the heat Saturday, and Ward, injury and all, had to get back into the game. And I had almost forgotten the our best lefthander, George McGrigge, has a sprained ankle.

You can't help admiring the dash of the Yankees under such conditions. They have actually taken the lead away from Cleveland club now. The Indians won't be able to stand up against such things when they reach the Polo Grounds. That sort of thing is going to win a pennant. If anyone ever doubted it, now is the time for him to reverse himself.

The race has narrowed itself to these two clubs. The fact that the White Sox have been coming along nicely is due to the fact that the Yankees slumped while the Sox were driving hard. The Chicagoans took a few from Cleveland, which meant a great deal to them.

But remember this, the Sox cannot beat New York and neither can Cleveland. And New York can defeat the other clubs. This means a pennant, provided, of course, that the next thing that happens isn't an epidemic of broken legs or idiosyncrasy.

many's chemical industries, which declined from 341,829 tons, valued at 71,223,000 francs (\$14,265,000), in 1913, to 4,813 tons, valued at 7,865,000 francs, in 1919. Of these chemical products, the export of German dyestuffs sank from 2,973 tons in 1913 to 708 tons last year; but as prices ruled almost six times as high, the 798 tons were worth more than twice as much as the total export in the last pre-war year.

In Mourning.

Aunt—"I'm amazed you playing the piano when poor little Fido has just been poisoned."
Little Doris—"It's quite all right, auntie, I'm only touching the black keys."

OBITUARY

Mrs. Rosane Cormier.

Moncton, N. B., July 15.—The death of Mrs. Rosane Cormier, wife of Edmund E. Cormier, occurred at her home in this city this morning after an illness of six months. She leaves her husband and three young children: Milton Wortman.

FUNERALS.

The funeral of Walter Downing of Harbor Grace, Nfld., was held yesterday afternoon from the mortuary chambers of N. W. Brennan and Sons, Main street. Service was conducted by Rev. R. M. Legate and interment was made in Fernhill in the field of honor for soldiers' and sailors.

Moncton, July 15.—The remains of Milton Wortman, the unfortunate young man, who was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Wortman, had served with one of his brothers up to the time the armistice was signed. Three of his brothers were bathing with him at the time of the drowning, and it is supposed the young man was stricken with heart failure.

Hillsboro, N. B., July 13.—The double funeral of the late Harry L. Steeves and Leslie Rogers was held at the home of Mr. David M. Steeves at Stony Creek, on Sunday afternoon, conducted by Rev. S. J. Perry. The hymns "Jesus Lover of My Soul," "Rock of Ages," "Shall We Gather at

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Plain and Lace Hose in fine and cotton thread, seamless feet, double heels and toes. These are exceptionally good values. Black, White and Tan. Sizes 5 to 8 1-2 inches.

Choice, per pair, 25c.

Children's Drawers

Made from good quality cotton, lace and embroidery trimmed. In all sizes from 2 to 14 years. Prices range 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c. and 45c. pair.

Children's Princess Slips and Underskirts

In Nainsook and Mull with frills of Hamburg and lace that are nicely finished off with heading; and include all sizes from 4 to 6 years. Prices range from 60c. to \$1.85

Children's Cotton Night Gowns

Made from fine quality cotton, with lace trimming. High or Low Neck; Long and Short Sleeves. Sizes 4 to 12 years.

Prices 65c. and 70c.

Ladies' Sport Blouse

They are shown in the Peter Pan Collar and short sleeves in a handkerchief linen. Also another popular tailored style with convertible collar and long sleeves, nicely finished with a turn back cuff. All sizes from 34 to 44 inches.

Special price \$2.39

Ladies' Summer Undervests

Swiss Ribb, made from finest selected yarns; with no sleeves and low neck finished with lace and heading, tape draw. A very appropriate vest for wearing under sheer blouse or dainty dress. Price for week-end 60c. garment.



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the River," were sung. The pallbearers were returned soldiers. The remains of the Rogers boy were laid to rest at Stony Creek and the late Harry Steeves at Dawson, Albert County.

The late Harry Steeves and his nephew Leslie Rogers were victims of a sad tragedy which occurred on Thursday last. The Rogers boy was playing on the bridge which spans the creek at Stony Creek about ten miles from Moncton when he accidentally fell in. Harry Steeves, an uncle of the boy, in an attempt to rescue him, also lost his life. During the ebb of the tide, about four hours later, the bodies were recovered. The late Harry Steeves was the son of Mr. and Mrs.

David M. Steeves of Stony Creek. He was 25 years of age and was a veteran of the great war having served three years in France with the Canadian army. Besides his parents deceased is survived by a wife and one small child, two sisters, Mrs. Millie Berry of Hillsboro and Mrs. Alfred Crossman of Niagara and three brothers, Moody and Alfred of Hillsboro and Talmage of Weldon. The Rogers boy was 8 years of age. His parents died a few years ago and he had made his home with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. David Steeves. The sad tragedy has cast a gloom over Stony Creek and the surrounding places and much sympathy is felt for the bereaved relatives.

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