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ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1921.

MORE OF MR. KING.

The Hon. Mackenzie King was chosen leader of the Liberal party at its Convention in 1919, at which Convention a platform was drawn up which he, the new leader, with his hand on his heart, solemnly pledged himself to stand by to the limit. All through the session of 1920 he referred to this platform, and on several occasions announced his firm intention to "stand or fall" by it. He has again and again placed himself on record as favoring free food, free implements, free farm tractors, free farming machinery and repair parts thereof, free raw material, a substantial reduction in the duties on the articles of general consumption, and reciprocity with the United States. In fact, it may be added in the last session of Parliament, in conjunction with Mr. Fielding, he put forward a proposal to revive the Reciprocity Pact.

Such was the Liberal party's policy with regard to tariff matters. "By that platform I intend to stand or fall," was his fervent declaration in 1920. Now what had Mr. King to say about it in his speech on Tuesday night? "I regard that platform, or the principles and policies laid down by that historic gathering, as a chart upon which was plotted the direction of the course it was desired the party should take." From a platform upon which I intend to stand or fall, it has descended to a mere "chart." He apparently takes the view that a "chart" does not amount to much, even though his party stands pledged to implement its contents into legislation "when returned to power." Soothing Mr. King feels that as captain of the outfit, it is open to him to please himself whether he follows the course plotted out for the party to take, or not. The directions plotted on the chart were definite; they called for the absolute and unfettered free entry into this country of a large number of articles in common use. On Tuesday night he cast all his previous professions on one side and declared himself in favor of a tariff for revenue. Not a word about what he would do regarding the articles he pledged himself and his party should be put on the free list. These apparently are to go by the board. How can a politician expect to be trusted by the majority of the people of Canada when he shows himself so false to the pledge he took as leader of his own party? The majority of the people of Canada did not like his policy, but they are no longer interested in what his policy may be, for the man himself has ceased to deserve their consideration. There should be no chance of Canada's affairs falling into the hands of a politician who has so little regard for his own pledged word as leader of his party.

FARMER-LABOR INTERESTS

According to the published reports of the United Farmers-Labor Convention at Moncton on Monday, the suggestion that the Conservative party be invited to support the Farmer-Labor candidate in the event of their own running a candidate of their own, seems to have aroused the ire of the Labor leaders. It seems strange they should be so anxious to turn down an opportunity to obtain some additional votes for their candidate if they desire to elect him. As a rule when an election is on a candidate's backers are willing to take in all the votes they can, and are not above spending time—and other things—to get them from their opponents.

When it comes down to a free point, the real interests of the Farmer-Labor party lie along the lines of the policy which the Conservative party is advocating. This policy aims to protect the working man by insuring his labor from the competition of foreign goods, the unfettered importation of which must necessarily decrease the demand for home made goods of a similar nature. Labor is interested in having production increased because increased production means greater industrial activity, lower manufacturing plants idle, plenty of work and regular wages. Here is Mr. Mackenzie King's tariff for revenue going to help the laboring man if it is not heavy enough to keep out his cheap foreign competitors? Of what use would it be to reduce the tariff and perhaps make things a little cheaper for a man who hasn't any wages to buy them with? The first consideration for labor to take up is that of wages, and in order to get wages there must be work provided for the would-be wage earners. A policy which seeks to make it possible for manufacturers to keep their plants going to the fullest extent possible, thereby providing regular work for those who want it, is surely a policy which labor can consistently support? If it is not, it would be difficult to outline a policy that would be.

The farmers too are in precisely the same boat, that is the danger of the

Maritime Provinces of any rate. The market for all they produce is right at home here in these provinces. It is to their more or less immediate neighbors and to the residents in the near-by towns that they must sell what they produce. If work is scarce, if manufacturing plants are closed down or working on short time and the money paid out in wages is cut down accordingly, where does the farmer come in when he wants to sell his produce? If the men to whom he usually looks to buy his produce haven't the money to buy with, what is the farmers' fate to be? Maritime farmers have practically no market outside their own home provinces, and if they lose this market by reason of the inability of their customers to pay for what they want to buy, there must soon be an end of profitable farming operations. It is therefore just as much to the farmers' interests to have industrial plants kept in full operation as it is to the interest of labor; and it can be taken for granted that under any reduction in the present tariff—such reduction by whatever name you will—which makes it impossible for industrial plants to be operated profitably, the farmer will be one of the first to feel its effects.

The farmers of the Maritime Provinces have nothing whatever in common with the so-called farmers of Western Canada. The latter are not farmers as we in this part of Canada understand the term. They are simply grain-growers, specialists in one particular line, who do not sell a single bushel of their product locally, but ship it all away wholesale mostly to foreign markets. They don't have to bother about markets at all; all this is done for them even to the guaranteeing of a minimum price. The only thing they need trouble about is the weather. It doesn't matter one iota to them whether trade in Canada is good or bad, whether laboring men are in full work or idle, whether they have money to buy food and clothes with or not. Their grain will be sold to other countries under any circumstances, so what do they care what becomes of the Canadian working man. Our farmers are not so situated, by any means; they have to sell at home, and it means life or death to their industry whether their customers have the means to buy their produce or not.

We suggest to the Farmer-Labor party that they think this matter over.

MR. KING AS PRIME MINISTER

To look forward to the time when Mr. Mackenzie King shall be Prime Minister of Canada requires no small degree of optimism, but one of our local contemporaries appears to be sanguine enough to regard it as more than a probability. It would be interesting to know upon what this expectation is based. To become Prime Minister necessarily requires that the holder of that position must have the support of a majority of the House of Commons. Does the most sanguine optimist among Mr. King's own party expect him to have this? To give him all that is likely to come to him would not leave him in control of more than a third of the House at the very outside. If he is to be Prime Minister he must join forces with one of the other two parties. With this obligation probably in mind, he has been flirting with the Farmer group, but to flatter with that group is out for no purpose. That group is split for Free Trade, pure and simple, without any qualification. Mr. King stands for a tariff for revenue, so he says to the electors of Eastern Canada; but what he would stand for to get the necessary support to command a majority in the House, is another matter. He will hardly we imagine approach the Conservative party, yet without the aid of either that party or of the Farmers, he cannot be Prime Minister. How does our contemporary imagine he's going to get there?

BRITISH VS. GERMAN GOODS.

There is much mention in the press of the success that is said to be attending the efforts of the Germans to develop an export trade. Figures are quoted to show that some German products are offered at prices which make British competition impossible. There is no doubt that Germany is making strenuous efforts to revive her trade and will press her wares upon buyers on tempting terms. But already British producers are discovering that they need not fear this competition. Germany is offering cheap goods, which will be taken up by the foreign dealer who has small regard for the question of quality. There are always dealers who are willing to handle shoddy goods. But the better class merchant, who desires to build up a steady trade, knows that for his purpose he must have goods that will stand the test of use. British

goods, in all cases, are noted for their excellent quality. One of the main reasons for this is that the British manufacturer is that he is slow, and will not provide goods of the same class as his German competitor. But he finds that, in the end, it pays him better to maintain his reputation for quality.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

Trolleybus or Trolley Bus.
Richmond, Va., which saw the first trolley bus in 1918, is trying the trolley bus omnibus in 1921. The "trolleybus," as its promoters have named it, is by means the first "trackless trolley" to be operated, but it is the first transportation line to be largely served by such "trolleybuses." We wonder how it is pronounced? And is a compound word with its three syllables equally accented? Or, as if a Latin ablativus, "trolleybus" is an ablativus, "trolleybus" could "every schoolboy" tell us?—The Churchman.

Metric System Comes High.
Announcement is made that a Senate sub-committee will soon conduct hearings on the bill introduced by Senator Ladd of North Dakota providing for the compulsory adoption of the metric system of weights and measures after 10 years. The use of the metric system has been permissible since 1866, but its adoption has been on a very limited scale. Business men have preferred the old system, largely because the change would entail heavy expense. In a canvass of 31 large concerns in eight states it was found by the American Institute of Weights and Measures that the cost of these establishments alone would amount to more than \$20,000,000 in the aggregate, necessitated in adjustments and re-placements. There appears to be no good reason to pay such a high price for abandoning a system that the public is familiar with from long usage.—Springfield Union.

Voluntary Censorship.
The action of motion picture managers in withdrawing the films in which an actor charged with serious crime appears shows proper ethical sense and a willingness to forego optional pecuniary advantage. The moral status of the player would not prevent crowds from flocking to see him, as a matter of curiosity, regard for any opinion as to his professional art or his personal morals. There is an evident recognition of the fact that there is limit to the man in which a movie can be capitalized.—Waterbury Sentinel.

A Dreamer and His Will.
Charlotte, N.C., has a dreamer, who has just died leaving a will unique in the annals of the probate courts in this country. Mr. Lincoln must have been a man who thinks in terms of an hundred years. For he has provided a fund of \$7500 to be left to accumulate until 2021, when the income from it shall be used to plant and care for shade trees along the streets of the city he must have dearly loved. Here is a vision of civic beauty; a love for nature and trees; a will to wait long enough for the benefits to that those might be substantial and permanent. Not a selfish living legacy, but a vision of the future of this dreamer's vision. His children, his grandchildren, if he has any, may attend the ceremonies of 2021, either in living efforts or dying bequests.—Lewiston Journal.

A BIT OF VERSE

THE GOOD TIMES.

If only I could give my good times back,
With both my hands, in canning of
verse or clay,
Or build for them a prison of golden
chords,
Wherefrom, perhaps, tomorrow or
next day,
Some lover with his longing, leaning
bow
Might bid the jovial captives out to
play.

Then should a hard pressed crew of
racing boys,
Their four oared shells once more up
shining Ouse,
Urge forward through the soft sired
April dusk,
To win what in their hearts they
thought to lose.

To hear the hollow clash of their
bright oars
Scatter the water first beneath the
shade
Of that old bridge, boy crowded,
Whose buried stones the Romans
first had laid.

Then should the light that near on
land or sea
Shall one boy's lips and limbs en-
franchise again,
Break from the prairie darkness and
set free
A dead December trail upon the plain.
Laugh in his hot blood, with the dark
sprung pine,
Dance in his dancing eyes and axe's
sigh,
Shout as the tall trees totter, and
shake and shine,
Star beyond star, above his laden
sledge.

And there should gleam once more
Of his first mate, white sashed, with
sorel head,
Half British back, half broncho, halter
sly,
Whom he had broken in to drive and
ride.

THE LAUGH LINE

Poverty is no disgrace, but there is
a serious little else that can be said
for it.

To Be Sure.
She—Who they introduce those
bathing girls? They don't further the
story.
He—They are their own excuse for
being, my dear.—Phin Fin.

Difference of Opinion.
If a man is in the right, he is right.

Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE

My little finger was sore today on account of me almost getting it caught in the door and ma poured some stuff on it to drown the germs and then rapped it up with a piece of gaw, and I started to read Fred Fearnot Among the Pirates, being pretty exciting, but not as exciting as Fred Fearnot Among the Cannibals, and after a while ma sed, Benny, I want to talk to your father on the telephone, I wish you would tell him up for me.

Aw, gosh, G. ma, how about my sore little finger, wat if I dropped the receiver on it or something? I sed.

Wat if the hole house fell on it sed ma. And she called up pop and told him Mr. and Mrs. Hows was coming for supper and asked him wat was the earliest he could come home and if he couldn't come home griller, And she hung up the telephone, saying, Benny, the Hows will be here any minute, I want you to run around to the store for me.

Well holey G. ma, how about my sore little finger? I sed.

Do you expect to run around on your little finger? sed ma.

No mam, but I mite fall down on it wile I was running and hit it a awfil crack, I sed.

So you mite, how selfish of me not to of thawt of that, O well, I suppose I can do without it, sed ma. Me thinking, Heray, and ma sed, Of course the Hows like ice cream, but wen it comes to a question between giving the Hows ice cream and having you a cripple for life, I gess the Hows can do without the ice cream.

Me thinking, Heck, G. wize. And I sed, Ill go ma, I didnt know it was ice cream, I mean I didnt know you ony wanted me to go such a short distance, Ill run careful, ma, Ill run so careful Ill jist wawk fast, I dont mind rotting, ma.

No, I cant have you sacrificing yourself like that, the danger is too great, sed ma, and I sed, No it aint, ma. gosh, ma, Ill wawk out in the street, ma, wares theres nothing to trip over.

Well, if you care to take a chance, sed ma. And she gave me the money and I ran all the way back without enywares near tripping.

THE TURKS.

The Turks were the first to use electricity.

The law permits a Turk to have four wives.

The Turks know nothing of the Turkish bath.

The Turks adopted the crescent as national emblem about 1463.

The Turks, while the most temperate people, are the most barbarous.

In Turkey bachelors are barred from holding positions in the civil service.

The Turks, as a general rule, wear yellow slippers, the Armenians, red, and the Jews blue.

The Turks were the first people to bury their dead in cemeteries and make use of ornamental headstones.

Hospitality is a striking characteristic of the Turks. No one needing shelter and lodging is ever turned away.

The fee is no longer to be the national headdress of the Turk, according to a decision of the national assembly. The "kalpak" will be substituted. The "kalpak" is made of black cloth or felt and is some what similar to the fez, only flatter and broader.

You even thought you don't agree with him, but if he is in the wrong, you are his enemy unless you swallow his doctrine whole.

Usually the Way of It.

You seldom see a man so honest that he says to his wife: "Where did I leave my hat?"

He usually asks: "Where did you put it?"—Pearson's Weekly.

Speeches and Thoughts.

"I always think before I speak."

"That's only part of the trick," replied Senator Sorghum. "The more difficult portion is to keep your audience thinking after you get through."—Washington Star.

Color to Suit.

Saleswoman—"This hat, I think, is better suited to the pale of madam's complexion."

Customer—"But if you hadn't told me the price first, my pallor would not have been so pronounced!"—London Mail.

And Now He's Suffering.

Teacher—"How is your brother, Tommy?"

"Sick in bed, miss; he's hurt himself."

"How did he do that?"

"We were playing at who could lean the farthest out of the window, and he won."

Things We Should Like To See.

Fresh-colored ponds that is

A man wearing a toupee who knows that it does not fool anyone.

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A clean fish beach outfit.

A general manager that got that way through the L. C. S.

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Norton, Wednesday, Sept. 28.
Shanklin Hall, Bellefleur Creek, Thursday, Sept. 29.
Annapolis, Friday, Sept. 30.
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Lord Leverhulme In Dispute Ag

London, Sept. 22.—Lord Leverhulme who recently had a difference of opinion with Augustus Jones over a trait which the latter painted of is now in disagreement with another famous painter, Sir William Orpen. Sir William was commissioned to paint a presentation portrait of Lord Leverhulme, to be hung in Bown hall. The subject at first agreed a full-length picture should be standing in his mayoral robes. The painter suggested that an effect would be obtained if he depicted Lord Leverhulme sitting, this idea was carried out.

Then a difficulty arose as to price. Lord Leverhulme had agreed for a full-length portrait at a guinea. He maintains that since he was painted sitting, it is only equivalent to a half-length portrait, therefore the price should be guineas.

Sir William, in an interview, after declaring that he obtained the highest feelings of respect and admiration for Lord Leverhulme, said that it was the principle to be objected, and not the monetary aspect of the case. He felt that art not exactly a mercenary commodity, to be paid for at so much a foot, as if one were painting a and anyway, apart from his labor, there was just as much paint and varnish used on the sitting trait as if Lord Leverhulme had standing.

Lord Leverhulme has suggested that the matter be referred to the arbitration of Sir David Murray, who is a mutual friend. Sir William says he is quite willing to abide by Sir David's decision.

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