The St. John Standard

THE MARITIME ADVERTISING AGENCY, LIMITED.....PUBLISHERS
82 Prince William St.....St. John, N. B., Canada.

Representatives:

Henry DeClerque.....Chicago
Louis Klebahn.....New York
Frank Calder.....Montreal
Freeman & Co.....London, Eng.

The Standard is Sold By:

Windsor Hotel.....Montreal
Chateau Laurier.....Ottawa
H. A. Muller.....Portland
Hotaling Agency.....New York
Grand Central Depot.....New York

Subscription Rates:

City Delivery.....$6.00 per year
By Mail in Canada.....$3.00 per year
By Mail in U. S.....$4.00 per year

Advertising Rates:

Contract Display.....16c. per line
Classified.....1½c. per word
Inside Readers.....20c. per line
Outside Readers.....30c. per line
(Agate Measurement.)

ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1922.

THE PRESENT YEAR.

Optimism is a fine thing, of course, and the man who is optimistic is not only happier than one who is not, but he is generally able to accomplish more. But the optimist who disregards facts and conditions, who lets things slide and says to himself, "It is bound to turn out all right somehow," gets into deeper trouble more often than he realizes his rose-colored hopes and expectations. Nothing is to be gained by keeping our heads in the sky and gazing at the fleecy clouds and bright sun, when there are obstructions under foot to cause us to stumble at every step.

There was never a more mistaken utterance than the "business as usual" cry which it was sought to raise at the beginning of the war. It was mistaken because it was impossible, and it injured more than it helped.

It will do no harm if we bear these self-evident facts in mind at this time of the dawning of a New Year when we are scatemplating the prospects and making our plans for the future.

It is most happily the fact that the way does look brighter ahead than it has since the war ended and we began to try to restore order from the chaos that we found all about us when the smoke of battle had cleared away. This is true of the Nation and true of the World. To shut our eyes to this would be even worse than to permit them to be dazzled by looking too constantly on the bright side. But what we should not overlook is the fact that restoration is not yet complete, and that there is to be harder fighting than any that has yet been done before we are back where we were over seven years ago when the German Kaiser started to mess up the world.

There is but one way out, and that is along the rugged pathway of persistent, determined, and unremitting hard work,—work of the hand and work of the brain. Every fact that is made along this pathway, whether by reason of slackening of effort or of quarrelling because we think someone is getting something we would like to have or believe we ought to have, means that it will take so much the longer to reach the goal to which humanity rightfully and reasonably aspires. The manufacturer who keeps his factory closed because the profits are not what he thinks they ought to be, the statesman who is unable to see beyond the frontiers of his own country, the laborer who strikes his job because he thinks that thereby he can prevent a cut in the scale of wages that he was paid during the period of inflation, are all guilty of postponing the day of peace and prosperity.

One class of citizens cannot fight the way back alone, and all the rest derive the benefits. This is no time for pitching our wagon to a star. We must all of us supply a part of the energy that propels the star forward. If all cannot help in furnishing this energy, there will be slow progress and possibly no progress at all.

It is a time for cheerfulness and optimism, we would not gainsay that; but there must be work with our faith, for as it has been written:

"Even so faith, if it has no works, is dead, being alone."

PAPER MONEY.

Soon after the war, when the rate of exchange on German marks began to run very low, a great many people on the Continent were persuaded to buy them on speculation. A mark at that time was worth about six cents in terms of American money. The thought of the speculators, of course, was that the depreciation was due to conditions following close upon the war and that the marks would start to increase in value as Germany began to get on her feet again. With a few years it was confidently expected that the marks would be back to their standard of value in gold, about 24 cents.

Painful as it may be to those purchasers of paper marks to recall the fact, it is of course no secret that the marks have gone down from the six cents, which was the most price they sold for at the height of the speculation, until they are now quoted at about a third of a cent, with few takers outside the new republic. In the opinion of most experts, they will be valueless ultimately.

A case such speculators had given a little attention to the cost of inferior currency and fat money, they might have been less ready to part with their good dollars for the German notes and less optimistic as to their future.

Never, every critical nation has had its experience at one time or another with worthless paper money; and in many case it has had to pay for its experiment in chaotic business conditions, a demoralized people, and consequent suffering and poverty. The bill has been small or large in direct ratio to the volume of the fiat currency issued. In most cases, although not in all, the governments responsible for it have been driven to partial or even complete repudiation.

The two countries that have had the saddest experience with irredeemable currency are America and France, both of which countries have seen their fiat money go quietly in the pockets of its possessors. America had her day of it at the Revolutionary period. During the war, the Continental Congress issued 351 million dollars in paper currency. In 1780 these dollars had so depreciated in value that the Congress made a new issue with which the old bills were redeemed at the rate of 40 to 1. Within a year the "new issue" had so declined so that four of them were worth one silver dollar. The old currency finally dropped until it finally expired. The sorrow that followed in the wake of this depreciated money was almost beyond description. Thousands were ruined, the administration of justice was corrupted, and the very moral tone of the people almost destroyed. There survives to this day an expression, "It don't cost a continental," which indicates the contempt in which the continental currency was held.

France has had two experiences similar to America's. The first was in 1720, when the famous Mississippi bubble exploded, and the second in 1796, when the issue of assignats reached the tremendous total of 41 1-2 billion livre. These assignats gradually sank to nothingness, and the same demoralization of the masses and the dusty accompanied their passing as marked the decline of the American continental dollars.

Both America and France recovered, as we know, and so probably will Germany and Austria and Poland. But all these nations must ultimately pay the penalty of their national vision only. That is as inevitable true as that the wages of sin is death.

IMPERIALISTIC FRANCE.

It is not surprising that the Liberal newspapers of Great Britain should accuse France of having adopted imperialistic aims such as the latter nation has attributed to Germany. The attitude of the French delegates at the Arms Conference fully warrants such an accusation. When the fear of Russia imposed disarmament it was Germans who stood in the way. At the Washington Conference it has been France which has blocked progress from the first. Her delegates insisted that she would have to maintain as large an army as now, giving as her reason her fear of Germany. When the question of the limitation of capital ships was considered she resisted the Hughes plan and assented to it only under protest. With respect to submarines and auxiliary naval ships she has insisted on a total tonnage of 330,000 most of which will have to be built, while the other great nations expressed a willingness to agree to a proportion much less than these figures call for.

Yet of the four great powers, France is the least able to build and maintain great military and naval establishments. Her annual expenditures per family of five since the war have been increased from $125 to $625, a much larger proportion than that of any other great nation except Italy. Her budget deficit for 1921 will be 2,000,000,000 francs, with no hope of substantial improvement during the coming year. Her total debt and permanent expenditures for 1919 was $1,646,000,000, which was 47 per cent of her total. The rate of exchange for the francs is a gamble, a depreciation of approximately 60 per cent. She has paid no interest on her debt to the United States and shows no intention of doing so.

Yet she proposes to embark upon a naval armament far more extensive than that which she is at present supporting, and refuses to listen to any proposals for limitation. If she persists, it can only mean headlong plunge to ruin.

BUSINESS AT HOME.

The man who gave out ten rules for "holding a husband" said some curious things. The wife was, for instance, to make her husband feel at home, smoke and gamble at home if he wished, but never to talk business there.

Yet people who come into contact with unhappy married couples—and who page, instead of marital felicity, some economic causes of trouble—say that most of the troubles come from the ineffective handling of money.

Perhaps the man is stingy, and the wife cannot get enough to run the table, house, children and herself. Or perhaps he thinks that if he pays the bills for food, clothes, rent, etc., his duty is done, and the woman needs nothing for personal expenses. Or he is willing enough to give her money, but requires that she ask him for it, which naturally is hard on a self-respecting woman.

Or perhaps the wife has had no training in the use of money, and while wishing to be thrifty, does not know how. Or perhaps she does not know how much or how little he makes, and is in trouble accordingly. Or perhaps she is deliberately extravagant and selfish—though few women are, especially if they have children.

Husbands do not need to be "henpecked." They are only too glad to stick around any comfortable, cheerful home. Nor do wives need browbeating, nor to humiliate themselves. The spirit of partnership is the tie that binds.

The husband and wife who talk business frankly and fairly are happiest. The wife should know the main trend of her husband's business, though she has no right to details which are confidential between him and his employers or clients. It is her job, say the economics experts, to take care of the household budget and the household bills. Discussing the home business in a businesslike manner eliminates strife and makes for success.

Some New York women held a party to exchange night Christmas gifts, but so far we haven't heard of the men getting together to swap purple neckties for pink, or bargain sales for bedroom slippers.

Until we see women parading the streets all trimmed up in gold brocade tripping every other step on a tin sword, we shall not believe that love of display is confined to one sex.

One of the most noted of the country's wheat experts died in Boston the other day. For most of his life he saw was able to pull the wool over his eyes.

A Frenchman has invented a process of sending checks by wireless. As they are to be transmitted by air, this is plainly another form of kiting.

Louis Wine's application for citizenship was rejected in Brockton, the court finding that he was not one-half of one per cent American.

Belated Christmas hint: Keep your Christmas cards in the envelopes in which they came to avoid mistakes in sending them out next year.

So far as we have kept track of the news, no one in China has indicated that he cares a sen what becomes of Lassen and Vancelli.

A Mrs. Salad has opened a restaurant in Hartford, Conn., suggesting the possibility that she may be green in the business.

Lloyd George says he cannot reopen the Irish pact, it having been, as she may say, packed for keeps.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

Hard To Handle.

(Vancouver Province.)

When in Tokyo Lord Northcliffe made an attempt to get hold with a chopstick. It was about as slippery a proposition as trying to control Premier Lloyd George.

Not Proud Of It.

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)

A speaker at a U. F. O. gathering asserted that Ontario farm women detested to work twelve hours a day, and boasted of their endurance. Ontario farmers might pride themselves on being good taskmasters, but would probably get the dog on this speaker.

Women in Sports.

The English Football Association at Seattle has put its foot down on the playing of soccer by women. At a recent meeting the following resolution was passed:

"Complaints having been made as to football being played by women, the council took occasion to express their strong opinion that the game of football is quite unfitted for females and ought not to be encouraged. Complaints have also been made as to the conditions under which some of these matches have been arranged and played, and the appropriation of the receipts to other than charitable objects. The council are further of opinion that an excessive proportion of the receipts are absorbed in expenses and an inadequate percentage devoted to charitable objects.

"For these reasons the council requests clubs belonging to the association to refuse the use of their grounds for such matches."

To Canadians the manner in which Englishwomen in recent years have gone in for such rough and tumble men's sport as association football, lacrosse, field athletics and even rugby, has been beyond comprehension. Illustrated papers for the past couple of years have been filled with pictures of women's teams playing in the most strenuous fashion and in regulation men's togs.

The idea of an Englishwoman to most Canadians is that handed down from the Victorian age—a dainty, secluded, retiring miss, whose most strenuous exercise would be croquet, or at the outside a gentle game of lawn tennis. In the swing of the pendulum from this attitude toward the world Englishwomen have gone to the other extreme and have become ridiculously mannish.

The Canadian girl, fond of healthy outdoor life and reasonable sports, but leaving to men the sports of men, has shown much more sense than her cousins across the water.

A BIT OF VERSE

AIM TRUE.

Aim true, if you
Would make a centre shot;
Be wand'ring eye,
Nor wavering hand
Will hit the spot;
With steady nerve
That will not swerve,
Make strong and sure
By purpose pure.
"Longshot! Take aim!
Fire!"

Aim true, if you
Would shoot to kill;
'Tis not chosen
The rifle rough,
It game seeks your skill;
So, in life's fray,
It cause be right,
Be strong of heart,
Play well your part—
"Longshot! Take aim!
Fire!"

Aim true, if you
Would win the day;
Stand for the right
In every fight—
Heed not what others say;
The battle's fought
And lost or won;
Your duty do—
"Longshot! Take aim!"
Fire!"

—By Fred Scott Shepard.

THE LAUGH LINE

A great many people think they are cultured when they are merely tired.

In this sophisticated age the young people never hold hands unless they are bridge hands.

Or Excluded.

Mason—My, Blair speaks twenty different languages.

Potter—Including the one he uses at golf?

At the Laundry.

Laundryman—"Yes, sorry, but one of your shirts is lost."

Customer—"But I paid for having it laundered."

Laundryman—"That's all right. We did it up before we lost it."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Set He Feels Buffed Up.

Vermont paper: Willie Schnitzler, who has been taking road cases for three months, is now one of the town's rising young men.

Quite Unnecessary.

A rather poor family unexpectedly came into possession of a fortune. They purchased a farm with hens, cows and pigs.

One day a little daughter of the family was showing a visitor about the place.

"Do your hens lay many eggs?" he asked.

"Oh, they can," was the haughty reply, "but in our position they don't have to."

Nothing to Complain of.

Tom—"Do you have long hours in the new place you're working?"

Jack—"No, the usual sixty-minute kind."

Ireland Disappearing.

(Edmonton Journal.)

One of the curious effects of the Irish settlement will be that there will no longer be an Ireland. The Emerald Isle will now be known as the Irish Free State and Ulster.

"Progressives!"

(Toronto Globe.)

The Ontario Government has passed over the Deputy Sheriff and other officials and gives the sinecure at Middlesex to a supporter outside the public service. It is a frank application of the patronage system, and is opposed to the pre-election professions of the U. F. O.

Professions Overcrowded.

(Kingston Standard.)

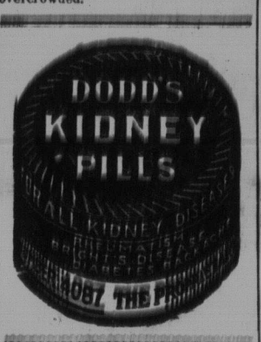
McGill has increased the standard required for students desirous of entering the faculty of medicine; Queen's has limited the number of medical students; the Law Society has raised its entrance standard. Good hints that the professions are becoming overcrowded.

SAVE YOUR EYES

If your vision is impaired—if your eyes won't stand the strain of hard, constant work—you owe it to yourself to make up the deficiency by wearing glasses.

We grind our own lenses insuring you prompt accurate service.

G. SOYANER, Optometrist.
111 Charlotte St. 21 St. John



Painless Extraction
Only 25c
Boston Dental Parlors
Head Office 527 Main St. 'Phone 683
Branch Office 35 Charlotte 'Phone 38
DR. J. D. MAHER, Proprietor.
Open 8 a. m. Until 8 p. m.

FOR High Class Work and Prompt Delivery See Us.
FLEWWELLING PRESS,
Engravers and Printers
MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN.

Oysters, Clams, Halibut, Mackerel, Salmon, Haddock, Cod, Salt Shad.
SMITH'S FISH MARKET

OUR NEW TERM BEGINS
Tuesday, January 3rd.
Calendars and Rate Cards mailed to any address.
S. KERR, Principal

Weed Tire Chains

You'll have no fear of skidding on slippery streets if you have a set of these dependable chains on your tires. They bring a feeling of security which you'll appreciate.

We carry Weed Chains in all popular sizes and at very moderate prices.

A full line of Auto Accessories in stock.

'Phone M. 2540 -McAVITY'S- 11-17 King St.

COUPE'S LACE LEATHER
ALSO CANADIAN
Raw Hide and Tanned
D. K. McLAREN, Limited
MANUFACTURERS
Main 1121. 90 Germain St., St. John, N. B. Box 702.

H. B. Brand Hardwood Flooring
is manufactured by local workmen
is unequalled in quality
is sold at right prices.
When you buy our flooring you help out the local unemployment situation.
HALEY BROS., LTD., St. John, N. B.

Why Wait for Prices to Advance? Buy Your Inside Trim Now

Prices may shoot upward any time now; you'll be money in, therefore, if you give us your orders for Inside Trim at once. We offer you only THE BETTER KIND of Inside Trim which comes in all standard patterns, and we can make immediate deliveries.

For Prices, Phone Main 5000

CASH PURCHASES WILL BE TREATED WITH EXCEPTIONAL LIBERALITY

Murray & Gregory, Limited

Gem Calendar Pads for 1922

Owing to the popularity of these handy desk pads, they are going rapidly. Better come in, or 'phone for YOURS—NOW 'Phone Main 888.

Barnes & Co., Ltd.

New Year Specials.
ELECTRIC IRONS, TOASTERS and CURLERS. $5.00 each.
ELECTRICALLY AT YOUR SERVICE
THE WEBB ELECTRIC CO.
Phone M. 2122 ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS 61 GERMAIN ST.

The Union Foundry and Machine Works, Ltd.
Engineers and Machinists.
Iron and Brass Castings. 'Phone West 598
West St. John. G. H. WARING, Manager.

SAVE YOUR EYES

Enjoy These Long Winter Evenings

A comfortable chair by the fire and a good story to read make a winter's night really delightful.

There are so many good books and magazines, and it is so easy to get glasses that make the printing clear and black, that you miss lots of rich pleasure if you do not read.

Let us fit you with a pair of reading glasses—restful to the eyes, and comfortable on your face. They will add much in every way to the satisfaction you get out of life.

L. L. SHARPE & SON,
Jewelers and Optometrists.
21 King St., St. John, N. B.

HARDWOOD FLOORS IN HALLS

Look well and wear well. Much cheaper in the long run than carpets or oil cloth.

Now is the time to lay them when the house is heated.

For good Clear Hardwood flooring

'Phone Main 1893.

The Christie Woodworking Co., Ltd.
186 Erin Street.

St. Peter's Y. M. A. Annual Reunion

Pleasant Function Held Sunday Afternoon—Men from Minnesdosa Provided Entertainment.

The annual Christmas re-union of the members of St. Peter's Y. M. A. was held Sunday afternoon in their rooms on Douglas Ave., and was participated in by some one hundred members and their friends. Taking everything into consideration, with the exception of the absence of the spiritual advisor of the Association, Rev. George Coffin, C.SS.R. this year's re-union was a greater success than some years and will be a long remembered one by those who were in attendance. More than likely it was on account of the presence of the Comedy Troupe of the S. S. Minnesdosa who responded to the invitation extended to them by Ray Hansen the popular president of St. Peter's Y. M. A. by carrying out a novelty program which delighted the large audience. At the conclusion of this feature Mr. Hansen doubly thanked the boys of the Minnesdosa for their kindness and in wishing them all the happiest of all New Years, extended a cordial invitation to them to visit the rooms of the Y. M. A. each and every time they came to the port of St. John.

This however did not end the programme for the afternoon. Mr. Joe Marry, one of St. Peter's boys sang several popular Irish and Scotch songs which captivated the audience. He was accompanied at the piano by Mr. Frank McGarrigle.

His Honor Judge Ritchie who was one of the appreciative audience was called upon by the President to speak a few words. His Honor who is always a welcome visitor to St. Peter's told briefly of the warm spot he had in his heart for the St. Peter's Y. M. A. and how in his younger days as well as of late years he was delighted to be among them. His Honor has been Honorary President of St. Peter's Y. M. A. twice since its beginning. It would have delighted his listeners more if he could have spoke longer but as his Honor had an engagement he had to take his departure.

St. Peter's Orchestra which was also in attendance played several excellent pieces of music which were greatly enjoyed.

Before concluding the enjoyable afternoon the President, Mr. Hansen,