

The St. John Standard.

H. Y. MACKINNON, Publisher
32 Prince William St., St. John, N. B., Canada

REPRESENTATIVES:
Henry DeCherue, Chicago
Louis Klebahn, New York
Frank Calder, Montreal
Fred W. Thompson, Toronto
Freeman & Co., London, Eng.

THE STANDARD IS SOLD BY:
Windsor Hotel, Montreal
Chateau Laurier, Ottawa
H. A. Miller, Portland
Hollings Agency, New York
Grand Central Depot, New York

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
City Delivery, \$8.00 per year
By Mail in Canada, 4.00 per year
Semi-Weekly Issue, 1.50 per year
Semi-Weekly to U. S., 2.50 per year
(Agriculture Measurement)

ADVERTISING RATES:
Contract Display, 3c per line
Classified, 2c per word
Inside Readers, 5c per line
Outside Readers, 15c per line
(Agriculture Measurement)

ST. JOHN, N. B., THURS. DAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1920.

THE POLITICAL POT.

The political situation in this constituency is beginning to get amusing, and in the Liberal ranks the game has entered upon the recriminatory stage. Responsible members of the party are angrily demanding to know how it comes about that a few irresponsible have been permitted to bring about a condition of affairs that can only be disastrous to the future well-being of the party as a whole. There is not much cohesion in the party as it is, and has not been for a considerable time; after the forthcoming election is over, there will be less than ever. However, "We should worry."

There are rumors flying around that Dr. Emery personally feels that it would be the part of wisdom for him to retire as gracefully as he can while the going is good. Many of his friends also are said to be of the same opinion. The orders from Ottawa, however, are that the election is to be contested at all costs, and as no other "goal" seems to be forthcoming, Dr. Emery must "stay put." It is an unfortunate position for a prominent politician to be in, and the worthy doctor appears to recognize the fact. His illness is a mystery.

Even the Liberal newspapers in the city have failed to rise to the occasion. Not one word have they had to say in approval of the course being taken by the so-called representatives of the party, and it must be a poor case indeed that these faithful reflectors of Liberal opinion will not, at least, attempt to assist. Still, the course taken by them cannot be wondered at. It is of no use to thrash a dead horse, and they know it; and nothing more dead than sympathy for the cause that Dr. Emery has espoused can possibly be unearthed. As we have before pointed out, practically every influential man of Liberal convictions is to be found supporting the cause of Mr. Wilmour, simply because they are putting good citizenship before party expediency. They appreciate the fact that Mr. Wilmour can do a good deal for the city, and that Dr. Emery can do nothing, and like good citizens, they want to look after the city's interests first. The Liberal press has been cutting out for weeks and months past now for something to be done for the harbor, and as they see a chance of getting it done if Mr. Wilmour is left in charge, they do not countenance any childish opposition being offered to his return. The public, too, will be interested to learn that the cost of holding the polls will amount to not less than \$5,000. Do they feel that it is worth the expenditure of such a large amount just to show Dr. Emery where he fits?

OUR DISABLED LADS.

Because the physical existence of a number of our Canadian lads, our brave boys who went through the unutterable and unuttered horrors of the Great War for our sakes, continues, none the less—if it be that their mental or bodily vigor is dimmed, disorganized or decayed—can it be said that they acted up to the principle that greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life—mental or physical—for his friend. A question that each one of us may well ask ourselves, What can we do for them in return?

While the war was on, of course, it needed but little, if any, stimulus to induce people to do all in their power to lighten the burdens which the bruised and maimed lads who had come through Hell were called upon to bear, but with the cessation of fighting, and the gradual dissemination of the returned men among their own people again, the need for further consideration for them has appeared to be less. For those who have recovered their health and strength this is perhaps correct; but there are still quite a large number of men whose health is such as the result of their experiences, as to still render them grateful for many little comforts that are not considered absolutely necessary by a paternal government. These can only be supplied through private gifts, and to the everlasting credit of the people generally it can truly be said that the means of providing these gifts has, so far, never been lacking.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a communication from Chaplain Hooper with regard to the fund that he is endeavoring to maintain for the purpose of providing such extra comforts as are needed by those men who are still receiving hospital treatment. We heartily commend this communication to the thoughtful consideration of our readers, and through them to the public generally. "Chaplain Hooper's Fund" has long been, practically a household word among the people of New Brunswick; and the

amount of good that he has been able to do by means of it is too well known to need reference to. We feel that it is only necessary for us to draw attention to the fact that the fund at present is very low, and sadly needs replenishing, for the money to come rolling in; and we have much pleasure in bringing this matter to the notice of the people, who we hope will respond in the same generous manner as they have always done hitherto.

THE WOBBLING MR. MACKENZIE KING.

When Alice got through reading the poem "Jabberwocky" she said: "It seems very pretty, but it's rather hard to understand. Somehow it seems to fill my head with ideas—only I don't exactly know what they are." The same bewildered admiration would be yielded to Hon. Mackenzie King's statement of tariff policy by the Liberal audiences he is addressing on his missionary tour. The articles on which he proposes to have "a substantial reduction of duties," and the other articles which he proposes to make free of duty comprehend practically everything but luxuries, but he is also going to take care "of the position and needs of all the industries in our country." His policy is, he says, one of free trade and protection. Besides raising large sums by means of a customs tariff, he would, he says, follow the Government's example in the matter of taxing incomes, business profits and luxuries. Where would the business profits come from, and how would incomes be earned, if his fiscal scheme would not, as he says it would not, include a protective tariff? An ambitious bantam hen trying to spread herself over the well-filled nest of a brahma generally makes a botch of the business. Under her fussy and inadequate management the eggs come to nothing. And the brooding Leader of the Opposition will hatch nothing out of the assorted policy-eggs over which he is trying to extend himself.

Why, as the Mail and Empire says, does not Mr. King come forward with a perfectly clear statement that everybody will understand? There is no reason why the tariff proposition of an honest political leader should be such a disjointed, elliptical and utterly meaningless thing as the message from the spirit world the "medium" tenders on a slate and tortures into some kind of sense for the humbugged inquirer. But Mr. King has always been a platform crusader against protection, notwithstanding that until the reciprocity adventure he put up with it when he was in the Laurier Cabinet. Of the lamentations that came from the camp he belonged to over the defeat of the reciprocity pact, none was more woeful than his. He is still the avowed antagonist of protection, and he is the rival of Mr. Cregar as the advocate of the near-free trade doctrine. While he must try to outbid the latter for the favor of free traders, he has to be on his guard against offending the Quebec support, on which he almost wholly depends, by coming out too stiffly against protection. So it is necessary for him to talk on the tariff as incoherently and as puzzlingly as possible.

FARMERS' WIVES.

There are doubtless many hundreds of farmers' wives attending the Exhibition, and they will be pleased to note the many appliances now available for lightening the work in the kitchen and dairy of a farmhouse. This is a matter of considerable interest to them, for among the many reasons given for rural depopulation, the disabilities under which farmers' wives more often than not have to work is not the least, and has not been sufficiently emphasized. The motor car is bringing a more modern idea of home life to the farm, but even yet too many farmers think first of machinery, or improvements, or stock, and forget the needs of their wives. The United States Department of Agriculture recently submitted questions to ten thousand farmers' wives in thirty-three States. The replies showed that 33 per cent. had running water; 22 per cent. power machinery; 48 per cent. water in kitchen; 60 per cent. sink and drain; 47 per cent. carpet sweeper; 95 per cent. sewing machines; 96 per cent. screened doors and windows; 90 per cent. outdoor toilet, and 20 per cent. bath tub. The women worked, on an average, 13 hours in summer and 10 hours in winter, and only 13 per cent. had vacations. One of the great needs of rural life is proper sanitary conveniences. Every farm home should have a sink and drain pipe, water on tap—pumped by a windmill or otherwise—and bath tubs. City homes have twice the comfort and convenience of the average farm home,

and only the faithfulness of farm women to their hard tasks prevents a much stronger cityward migration. The farmers' daughters who get acquainted with city and town life frequently shrug their shoulders when asked to settle down on the farm, and live their mothers' lives of unthankful drudgery. The farm women have the worst of the bargain almost every time, and the coming of the automobile has been more of an emancipator to them than the average farmer himself may think.

THE NEW RAILWAY RATES.

It is satisfactory at least to note that the increases in railway rates just authorized by the Board of Railway Commissioners are but temporary only. In the meantime, the additional charges will fall upon the consumer, and will not do very much to reduce the high cost of living. Passenger rates go up twenty per cent., with the additional feature that anyone desiring to travel in sleeper or parlor cars must put up an additional fifty per cent. Past experience, however, does not lead to the conclusion that the increased charges will have very much effect upon the volume of travel; if people want to travel, they will pay the price, let it be what it may. The next thing, we presume, will be the announcement with regard to increased express rates.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

Private Cars.
(Toronto Telegram.)
Prejudice against special privileges is largely engendered by envy. United Farmers of Ontario and Independent Laborers who are revealing in the streets of offices are not nearly so much opposed to the use of private cars and other luxuries as they thought they were when they were making stump speeches before the last election. Private cars and other privileges too numerous to mention, are the fruits of victory. Hon. E. C. Drury's Government have demonstrated that they are not the kind of clay that will sacrifice much for democratic principles which conflict with personal comforts.

Borrowing at Home.

(Vancouver Sun.)
Why should Canadian bonds continue to be sold in the United States? The placing of the war loans in this country showed that there is plenty of money among our own people, available for investment in municipal or provincial debentures. All that is needed is the proper machinery to enable lender and borrower to get together. The problem surely ought not to be beyond the capacity of our parliament and legislatures. It is estimated that about \$700,000,000 of Canadian securities are now held in the United States, and the amount is increasing. This means a heavy annual drain for interest and is one of the chief factors in maintaining an unfavorable rate of exchange. Canada's products are sold largely in Europe and on credit, while her purchases are largely from our neighbors, and for cash. In previous days the United States bought heavily from Europe and thus established a triangle which kept the exchange at par. But the old system is not likely to be restored in the near future. It will be some years before commerce is running again smoothly in the old grooves. What this country should do is plain enough. She should endeavor to lessen her commitments in the United States by using her own products as much as possible. Above all, she should quit borrowing money across the line when it can be had at home.

A BIT OF VERSE

Farmer Goes To Town.

Put on your lid and let us go
To see a movie picture show.
My drooping spurs on the wane,
I need some joy to clear my brain.
Some baby vamp, to play a part,
To warm the cockles of my heart.

This is the life, I'm say it is,
Behind a faithful old tin Liz.
That eats the road up mile on mile,
Yet wears the same old-fashioned smile.
Just like Maw used to smile at me
When I had coaxed her on my knee.

Oh, here we are; what's on tonight?
Oh, boy, was ever such a sight?
Of golden curls and twinkling feet,
That jazz across the silver-sheet.
Of custard pies and walking sticks,
That blize the trail for knockout kicks.

Then like a dream before us play,
The happy hours of yesterday.
The foolish things we used to do,
Till I got sentimental, too.
And gave Maw's hand a little squeeze,
Laying there across her knees.

Say but that picture ends up sweet,
The country fellow gets his get.
And takes her home, say aint he proud!
A-struttin' through that crowd
And we're as tickled as can be.
'Cause it was just like Maw and me.
—By Edna Jacques.

THE LAUGH LINE

Plenty of Questions.

"My wife is mourning the loss of a ten thousand-dollar diamond necklace."

"Why don't you advertise a thousand reward and no questions asked?"

"Well, I could make good on the thousand, but I doubt my wife's ability to fulfill the rest of that contract."

Resourceful.

"The stock you sold me is full of water."

"Well," said the agent, "have a blotter." —Judge.

Appreciative.

"How wonderful it is to see the sun sink down to rest upon the sea!"

"Yes, isn't it? A fellow could sit here and watch it all night." —Le Matin (Paris).

Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE

It started to rain like anything yesterday, keeping on coming down like everything, and after a while the telephone rang, being pop, saying, is that you, Benny? and I said, Yes sir, is that you pop? and he said, I'm at the drug store, come around with my umbrella and for the love of Peet try to remember I want it rise away and not some time tomorrow.

Meaning to hurry up, and I quick got his umbrella and put it up and started to go around to the drug store, and some lady was coming up the street winking fast and getting wet, and I had a grate idea, saying out loud, Umbrella to hire, umbrella to hire. Jest saying it as if I wasn't saying it to anybody in particular, and the lady said, Boy, I'll give you a dime if you take me home, its only a little ways from here.

Wich I started to take her home, her holding the umbrella on account of me not being able to reach that high, holding it more over herself than wat she held it over me, and we kept on wawking and wawking, me thinking, Heck, this is more than a little ways. And we wawked ferther and ferther and I got nervisser and nervisser about pop on account of wondering how nerviss he was getting about me, and we didnt got to her house for about 30 minits, being the biggest little ways I ever went, and I ran all the way back to the drug store and pop was wawking up and down under the awning, with a feread mad expression getting even madder, and jest wen I was wondering weather I could been the umbrella up against the drug store and run without him seeing me, he saw me, saying, Ah, at last, I've telephoned home twice since I last tawked to you and your poor mother is now telephoning to the police station to find out if theyve had any news of you?

Wich I started telling him about the lady who he wouldnt Hesen, and we went home and I wouldnt take another licking like that for a dime nor not even a half a dollar.

ECZEMA

You are not imagining when you see Dr. Chase's Ointment for Eczema and Skin Irritations. It relieves at once and gradually heals the skin. Sample box Dr. Chase's Ointment free if you mention this paper and send 2c stamp for postage. Write, a box, all dealers or Edmundson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

During Exhibition

We will allow a special discount of 5 per cent. off all cash sales of regular goods.

We are also showing a number of styles at specially reduced prices to ensure speedy clearance.

See Our Fall Showing in Footwear and Gaiters and let us demonstrate our ability to fit you correctly.

Foot Fitter **McROBBIE** 50 King Street ST. JOHN

Visit Our Booth at the Exhibition

Inspect the beautiful **TACOMA BUNGALOW**, planned by the Canadian Aladdin Company and built by us.

Let us tell you how to arrange for and own your home.

MURRAY & GREGORY, LTD.

Dr. Frank Boyaner DENTIST

74 Germain Street

(Between King and Princess)

'Phone Main 4211.

We have a good supply

Flour, Shorts, Bran, Feed Flour, Oats, Scratch Feeds

C. H. PETERS SONS, LTD., St. John, N. B.

Gifts for September Brides



A few suggestions out of the many beautiful yet practical gifts you can select here:

ENTREE DISHES
BAKE DISHES
CAKE DISHES
SPOON TRAYS
MARMALADE DISHES

COMPARTMENT DISHES
BUTTER DISHES
SAUCE BOATS
SANDWICH TRAYS
CASSEROLES

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

PEARLS

NO article of jewelry lends a greater charm to the wearer than a beautiful string of pearls. Pearls have become so attractive that every woman wants a string for her complement of jewelry.

Good Jewelry
Dominant style—undeviating quality—essential durability—characterize all the jewelry we sell. No finer or better assortment will be found anywhere than in this store. Present styles are beautiful and attractive.

Ferguson & Page
The Jewelers — 41 King Street

During Sept. Store will be open Fridays until 10 p. m. Closed Saturdays at 1 o'clock.

At Our Booth at the Exhibition

You can see and talk over the various lines of building materials we sell and manufacture. Let us have this pleasure.

HALEY BROS., LTD. - 1-23 Broad St.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL HARNESS FOR PRODUCTION

EXTRA - C - LEATHER - BELTING

LACE LEATHER—STEEL PULLEYS
WOOD PULLEYS—BELT FASTENERS

D. K. McLAREN, Limited

MAIN 1121 90 GERMAIN STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. Box 702

Elastica House Paints

For Interior or Exterior Use

Painters' Sundries, High Class Varnishes

M. E. AGAR 51-53 Union St.

'Phone Main 818 St. John, N. B.

GAS MANTLES

Our Gas Mantles are of superior make and more durable than the ordinary mantle.

Gas Burners, Globes, Chimneys, etc. Gasoline Lanterns and Mantles.

P. CAMPBELL & CO. 73 Prince Wm. St.

The Best Quality at a Reasonable Price.

SCARF PINS

Are really part of the tie. The idea is to make the scarf better looking—to get a more pleasing effect. That's why the well dressed man wears a scarf pin and has a number of them. He selects his tie for the day, then puts in the proper pin—and has that clean cut appearance that marks the man of good taste and good character.

We have a good variety of scarf pins in the latest styles and the desired good quality.

L. L. SHARPE & SON

Jewelers and Optometrists
2 Stores 21 King St.
189 Union St.

THE VISITOR WILL FIND

Our lumber yards well stocked with various kinds of rough and dressed lumber, shingles, lath and gutters.

'Phone Main 1893.

The Christie Wood-working Co., Ltd.

186 Erin Street

IN THE ED

Dear Mr. Editor:
In view of the fact that the coming necessary to the practical interest still remains for the soldier patriot, perhaps you space, without the story of my wife's life.

It is common to have my command with the Canadian Forces in January, then, definitely sent at the end of the year into training. I had been there until September 1, 1918, when I was sent to the hospital on account of my wounds. I had been there until September 1, 1918, when I was sent to the hospital on account of my wounds. I had been there until September 1, 1918, when I was sent to the hospital on account of my wounds.

Mr. William Jones, this money came to regard as the four fund of mine. He was a man of great ability, and I like still able to rejoice in good accomplished instincts, among men of our country.

In September, 1918, before we crossed the great grief, I was the 26th and attached to the 26th Battalion, The Canadian Trenchers. I was my great delight, the immediate need of the 26th Battalion, The Canadian Trenchers. I was my great delight, the immediate need of the 26th Battalion, The Canadian Trenchers.

At the close of 1917, being sent back to cover I was temporary chaplain to the 26th Battalion, The Canadian Trenchers. I was my great delight, the immediate need of the 26th Battalion, The Canadian Trenchers. I was my great delight, the immediate need of the 26th Battalion, The Canadian Trenchers.

During the Ramage that there were many and V. A. D. I was sent to the hospital on account of my wounds. I had been there until September 1, 1918, when I was sent to the hospital on account of my wounds. I had been there until September 1, 1918, when I was sent to the hospital on account of my wounds.

In September, 1918, heart and was transferred to the hospital on account of my wounds. I had been there until September 1, 1918, when I was sent to the hospital on account of my wounds. I had been there until September 1, 1918, when I was sent to the hospital on account of my wounds.