

The St. John Standard

REPRESENTATIVES:
 Henry DeCherrie, Montreal
 Louis Kleban, New York
 Frank Calder, Montreal
 Freeman & Co., London, Eng.

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GERMANY THE ARCH-PLOTTER

Germany has not the power of mischief she had but she has the same kind of trouble-making. For this purpose she is taking advantage of the still unsettled state of her account with her late adversaries. She signed the Treaty of Peace but instead of implementing her promises thereunder, she resorts to shift after shift to postpone settlement and obtain concessions. If concessions were made she would only be encouraged to continue her efforts to put still farther off the day of making restitution and getting the damages. By tampering and intriguing she hopes to bring about disagreement between Britain and France, and by her crocodile tears to arouse the sympathy of the United States and cause differences to spring up between that country and the powers with which it was associated in the war.

Germany notes with great satisfaction the continuance of murder and insurrection by the Sinn Feiners in Ireland and the machinations they are carrying on with the aid of German-Americans in the United States. She is hoping that these conditions will bring her a turn of luck by throwing her former adversaries into an attitude of unfriendliness towards one another.

That being so, it is, as the Mail and Empire points out, vital to the peace of the world that Germany be forced to carry out the undertakings to which she set her hand in the Treaty of Versailles. People who, beguiled by her arts, are protesting that the Allies are too hard hearted towards ruined Germany are unconsciously playing her game. She must be brought to see that the game is up. Only when she is un deceived on this point will she turn from her schemes of mischief-making to the task of rebuilding her industries and meeting her obligations. When an end is put to all her crafty operations for the confounding of her adversaries, her accomplices in Ireland and in the United States and in Continental countries will see the uselessness of keeping up their evil work and the world will begin to enter upon the fruits of established peace. When Germany is made to bow to the peace conditions, the Irish malignants will become tamer-spurred and if they do not it will be the duty of Britain to make a speedy end of their devilry. Then, too, difficulties in the way of understanding between Britain and the United States will begin to disappear, for the Government across the line will be able to see that the efforts of the Irish-Americans are of a piece with the plotting of the German Government.

EXPRESS BUSINESS

The Railway Committee of the House of Commons has approved of a bill under which the Dominion Express Company is to be permitted to increase its capital stock by three million dollars, from two million to five million dollars. The new stock is to be announced would be taken up by the Canadian Pacific Railway, to which the Express Company owes a large sum of money. This transaction is carried through, as it is no doubt will be, will make the alleged attempt of the St. John Street Railway Company a year or two ago to unduly profit at the expense of the public in the way of increased rates to cover dividends on limited stock, look like two cents.

The whole express system in vogue in this country is a delusion and a snare. There is no reasonable justification for its existence at all. The Dominion Express Company which, as everybody knows, is only a subsidiary of the C. P. R., last year went behind a million and a half, mostly to its parent company. Now it is going to increase its capital by three millions, which the parent company will take up. Some time ago the Company needed an increase in its rates, because without it a dividend on its two million stock was impossible. Now that this stock is to be increased to five millions, what are the rates going to be if dividends are to be paid on this amount? There is no earthly reason, as we have said before, why the railways should not carry small parcels as well as large ones, and do away with the express business, which is nothing more or less than legalized robbery, altogether.

BUYING CANADIAN GOODS

Canadians who are studying the economic problems of their country realize the necessity upon Canada of curtailing foreign buying for the re-adjustment of the balance of trade. It will be gratifying to them, therefore, to learn from the observations of the Canadian Reconstruction Association, which is watching affairs closely, that the "Made-in-Canada movement" is steadily gaining

strength and winning the increasing support of the public. "To an increasing extent," says a report of the Association "Canadian retailers are purchasing made-in-Canada goods," and this policy on the part of retailers is attributed to a growing demand from Canadian consumers for Canadian-made wares. Canadians are finding that Canadian goods are the equal and often the superior of imported goods, for the payment of much of which Canadian money is subjected to a high discount.

The English taxpayer has no equal in the world. He has not even a competitor who comes within range of comparison. The world at large has been wondering ever since the war bills began to be totaled up how the average Englishman was going to get enough to live on after he paid his share of the interest on his country's debt. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer comes along with the announcement that in the past two years something more than a billion dollars of the debt has been wiped off, while a trifle of eleven millions falling due in New York this Fall has been already provided for. If they had forgotten it, this announcement will refresh the memory of outsiders that John Bull's long suit is paying taxes. Next to "grouching" about the weather it almost seems that digging up money for the Government is his chief diversion.

It was stated at a meeting of the Local Council of Women yesterday that there are twenty-five infants in this city who are in danger of becoming cripples for life as a consequence of mal-nutrition, and lack of fresh air. Something should surely be done to prevent this happening. The Council of Women has accomplished much splendid work in alleviating distress and suffering among women and children and will doubtless be willing to take up the case of these unfortunate little ones, provided other welfare associations will assist. If the women are prepared to do the practical work, the least the masculine portion of the community can do is to provide them with the useful funds; and if an appeal were made for this purpose, it would probably be adequately responded to.

The hope is expressed that the meetings which are taking place between Sir James Craig, the leader of the Ulster Loyalist Party, and De Valera, the republican rebel, will result in some scheme being devised that will bring at least a measure of peace to disturbed Ireland. It is not a hopeful sign when the representatives of law and order, and constitutional government find it necessary to come to terms with archbishops and rebels. Order will never be restored in Ireland as long as foreign emissaries, backed by foreign money, are allowed to have any say in the conduct of affairs.

It was announced yesterday that the case of Margaret Long could not be disposed of until the Lieutenant-Governor returns to the province, which may not be for a fortnight yet. If this is correct, it is a disgraceful condition of affairs that public business should be tied up during the absence of His Honor from the province. Some provision should certainly be made to meet a contingency such as this. No one of course would expect His Honor never to leave the province during the whole term of his office; but every one has the right to expect that public business shall not be held up because of his absence.

A Western farmer recently sent a couple of cow hides to Brandon for sale. After transportation charges were paid the amount remitted him for his hides was sixteen cents in stamps; and yet, didn't some one say some time ago that boots at \$20 a pair were not a luxury. "If they had the stuff in 'em," "Stuff" must evidently mean some other material than leather.

The Matthews family, consisting of seventeen members, has moved from Dublin, Ireland, to Western Canada. They will doubtless be happy there if self-determinators of the Lindsay Crawford stripe don't resurround on this peaceful soil the controversies they left behind and would like to forget forever.

Some years ago a well known member of the Bar expressed the opinion that in most respects the laws of this Province were very crude. The longer John lives the more convinced one becomes that he was perfectly right.

W. J. Bryan says that beer is not a medicine. The idea is that nothing can be medicine that is not administered with a spoon.

A BIT OF VERSE

MOTHER'S DAY.

If you're a gray haired mother
 In the home town far away,
 Sit down and write the letter,
 You're put off day by day.
 Don't wait until her tired steps
 Reach heaven's pearly gates,
 But show her that you think of her
 Before it's too late.

If you're a tender messenger
 Or a loving word to say,
 Don't wait till you forget it
 But whisper it today.
 Who knows what bitter memories
 May haunt you if you wait?
 So make your loved ones happy
 Before it's too late.

The kindly words-unspoken,
 The letters never sent,
 The love long unexpressed,
 The wealth of love unspent—
 For these some hearts are breaking,
 For these some loved ones wait;
 So show them that you care for them
 Before it's too late.

George Bancroft Griffith.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

A Strike That Was Justified.
 Paris and all France were bankrupt in the wildest sense of the term in the year 1789. In the months following the "Fall of the Bastille," which was the beginning of the Revolution, an outbreak of strikes happened. Bread was scarce and in price beyond the reach of the artisan and the poor. The people, disarmed by the calous Foreign to "let grass grow under their feet," the democratic art of combination. Domestic servants, tailors, cordwainers, apothecaries, joined hands to refuse to work until they should receive bread at least in return for their labor. And so, at the lurid yet glorious dawn of the French Revolution, which was yet regarded and the reign of terror were unimagined and hidden in the dark unknown, the industrial strike in a crude form appeared in modern history. It was the ugly harbinger of rebellion in which the workers, too long indignantly down-trodden, fell back upon force, and all France, ruined by the Bourbon despotism, "stagnated her food and swore she would be free."—Yorkshire Post.

The War of the Future.
 We put our Guards back into red coats, and when Punch wants to play with the idea of another war with Germany it shows Marshal Foch sharpening a trooper's sword on a grindstone, as though warfare was still to be a game of cut and thrust and could be prepared for by slicing an apple without touching its support. It would have been nearer the truth the cartoon had shown him examining the contents of a box respirator—but that would have meant less to the sentimental civilian tradition of war as it is fought out. And all the time in the background the "chemical warfare services" of civilization are preparing the new weapon.—Egyptian Mail.

The National Concern.
 Good health is, at least it should be made, a matter of community and national welfare; for much of what we call social progress is dependent on it. It is a fact worthy of consideration that a sum of not less than \$700,000,000 in wages is lost through ill health each year in the United States alone. On an average we are something like seven days a year from our working time, and when this is multiplied by the number of workers in this country the sum total is a surprisingly large number.—Detroit News.

THE LAUGH LINE

Poor Old Paw!
 Willie—Paw?
 Paw—What is it, my son?
 Willie—Does a seaside resort have a floating population in summer?
 Paw—You get to bed, young man! You are getting too smart!

One or Two Reasons.
 "Why do you call this delicious strawberry shortcake a shortcake?"
 "Because it doesn't last long," said the other.

Heredit.
 "Do you believe in heredity, No pop?"
 "Certainly, do. Why, for instance, is my six-months-old always trying to get his toes in his mouth if it isn't because of his dad's constant struggle to make both ends meet!"

A Clever Husband.
 Wife—Mrs. Jones has another new hat.
 Hubby—Well, if she were as attractive as you are, my dear, she wouldn't have to spend so much upon the milliner.

Showed Lack of Foresight.
 "I don't like those photographs at all," he said. "I look like an ape."
 The photographer favored him with a look of lofty disdain. "Consider before you had them taken," was the reply.

Corner Stone of King's To Be Laid Thursday

Special to The Standard.
 Windsor, May 6.—The closing exercises of King's College will be held on next Wednesday and Thursday. The feature of this year's closing will be the laying of the corner stone of the new main building by Lieut.-Governor Grant.

On Wednesday the annual meetings of the Alumni Association, Alexandra Society, Board of Governors and Convocation will be held and the evening will be devoted to the students' play. Thursday will be Emancipation Day. At 10 o'clock the annual service will be held at Christ Church, the preacher being Rev. R. A. Hill; at noon the corner stone of the new main building will be laid, and at halfpast two the degrees will be conferred.

Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE

THE OCEAN.

The ocean extends from shore to shore
 And fills up the spaces between,
 It is made up entirely of different size waves
 Which keep each other clean.

On top of the ocean are all kinds of boats
 Such as sailboats and boats by steam,
 With people on board so seasick
 They wish it was only a dream.

In the middle of the ocean are fishes,
 With few fins but many scales,
 Some are inconspicuous, like minnows,
 While some are the opposite, like whales.

On the bottom of the ocean are mermaids,
 Half ladies and the other half fishes,
 They lean back on seaweed and comb out their hair
 And look like they felt delicious.

O beware of the ocean in a storm
 If you chance to be bathing alone,
 And beware of it also when the tide is low,
 For the next day it gets is high.

AGE LIMIT FOR PRISON RAISED

Eighteen to be the Youngest for Commitment to Penitentiary Now.

Ottawa, May 6.—Third reading was given by the House this afternoon to a bill amending the Prisons and Reformatory Act. One clause of the bill raises from 16 to 18 the age of young people liable to be sent to penitentiaries.

It has been argued, said Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, referring to this clause that the reformatories in many provinces were not prepared to take care of boys and young women between 16 and 18, and that it might be very dangerous for this class of criminals to associate with those of much younger age.

Mr. Doherty accordingly moved an amendment providing that the clause under discussion only come into effect in such provinces as the Governor-in-Council may from time to time prescribe. In other words the clause would become operative when the province had suitable accommodation for the juvenile offenders.

Up to Government.
 D. D. McKensie, Cape Breton N., thought that where the Dominion parliament created an offense, it should provide, accommodation for persons guilty of that offense instead of leaving the cost to be borne by the provinces.

Mr. Doherty replied that the division of the cost of maintenance of prisons and of penitentiaries had not been made by any act of the Dominion Parliament.

Under the British North America Act, the Dominion was responsible for the maintenance of penitentiaries and the provinces were responsible for reformatories.

The remaining two clauses of the bill dealt with Nova Scotia, and contained a number of provisions regarding the care and supervision of delinquent children. The minister explained that these sections were introduced at the request of the provincial government of Nova Scotia. They were necessary to carry out certain changes made in the system of prisons and reformatories in that province. The general nature of these changes, he said, was, though not entirely, in line with the provisions made in other provinces.

Reject Senate Change
 The House declined to concur in an amendment made by the Senate to the bill amending the judges' act.

The original bill provided against paying travelling expenses to judges who do not live in the cities in which they are required to sit. The Senate amendment forbade judges sitting on court of enquiry, commissions or arbitrations.

Rt. Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, in moving non-concurrence in the Senate amendment, said it opened an entirely different question, it gave no opportunity for proper discussion, although it required serious consideration.

Second and third readings were given to a bill amending the animals contagious diseases act. Hon. S. F. Tolmie, minister of agriculture, explained that in 1918 certain sums were fixed as compensation for animals it was necessary to destroy. The act covered a period of three years, and it was at present the intention to extend this period for a further three years. No change was made in the amounts of compensation.

Immigration Act.
 A bill to amend the Immigration Act was introduced in the House of Commons this afternoon by J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration. The main feature of it provides for the repeal of the immigration provisions

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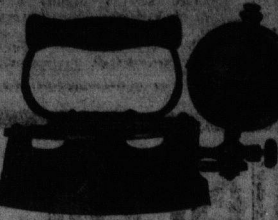
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ACCIDENTS IN NOVA Scotia, May 6.—J. E. giving evidence this afternoon before the House Post Committee on the Canadian railway accident inquiry. Three men of 375 per 1,000 in Nova Scotia and 5.20 in B. In Great Britain, only 1.5 per 1,000. Most of the laws for the railway was the cause.

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