

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN N. B., MONDAY MARCH 29, 1920.

THE EXPORT OF PULP WOOD.

Events which have happened since the year 1911, when Canadians from the Atlantic to the Pacific joined as one man in helping to defeat the proposed Reciprocity Agreement, have proved over and over again the wisdom of the course the people then took. To have returned the Laurier party to power again with the mandate to transform the proposed agreement into an Act of Parliament would have meant the financial ruin of this country. Our trade would have been controlled, from American centres, by organizations directed by the Trusts, which would have been guided wholly by considerations of their own interests, without any regard being paid to what the effect of their actions might have upon Canadian interests.

In no line of industry would the effects of such a policy on this country have been more disastrous than in the case of pulp and pulp wood. With free access to Canadian raw materials, American concerns would in a very few years strip this country as bare of timber as their own is today. Having used up, in the most lavish and reckless manner, practically all their own available supplies of timber, they now turn to Canadian sources, and expect to be allowed to take what they want in such quantities and on such terms as they may choose to stipulate. And because Americans resent this proposed method of procedure, they are to be treated with reprisals unless they are more amenable to the American demands.

Senator Underwood and those who think with him, and the United States press, also, should be given credit to understand that Canadians do not propose to be coerced by any threats that may be made with the intention of frightening them into compliance with American wishes. The time for that sort of thing has gone by never to return. Canada found herself during the war, and nowadays has no fear of her burly neighbor, even if that neighbor does flourish a big stick. Canada is no longer going to be the dumping ground for surplus American manufactures, nor, on the other hand, is she going to be a free supply store to which her neighbors may come and help themselves to her raw materials where and when they please. Canadians industries have got to be protected; we need them just as badly, and more so, than the people of the United States need theirs. We need more, many more, or they will starve; we have; and one of them that we need most is more pulp and paper mills. If our American neighbors want a continuous supply of paper, they can get it by establishing mills over this side, where the Canadians can share in the benefits which the establishment of such industries would bring.

It may be argued—in fact it is argued—that American capitalists can not be expected to invest their money in establishing mills in this country unless they can be assured of a full and continuous supply of pulp wood. Most of the American mills are largely, if not almost wholly, dependent upon Canadian supplies of pulp wood to keep them going. If this supply can be maintained at the great distance there is between the places of growth and manufacture, how much greater would the chances of continuous supply be if the manufacture took place at close range to the place of growth?

As for the threatened reprisals, if they were put into effect, we should not be inconvenienced, to say the least, for some time. We might not be able to supply ourselves with coal and some other things quite so easily as we have been getting them from the United States, but we would get them somehow in due time from other sources. And it might be that these threatened reprisals, if put into effect, would prove to be a two-edged sword that cuts both ways.

PROHIBITION AN INCENTIVE TO VICE AND IMMORALITY.

That the abuse of intoxicating liquor is an evil no decent-minded man will deny, and that a drunken man is an unmitigated nuisance will probably be equally readily conceded, and for that reason nobody who has any regard for the comfort or the convenience of the community will ever wish to see the return of the open bar, or any other system which allows intoxicating liquor to be procured so easily that the abuse of it can be practiced, but between "dry" liquor and prohibition there is quite a big difference, and from facts that are beginning to come in evidence, it is not unlikely that prohibition may in time become almost as great an evil itself as the evil it was designed to check.

The question is rapidly forcing itself upon the consideration of the authorities in several of the larger cities and towns in the United States and Canada where prohibition is in force, as to what is to be done to control the most important of all the energies which make up the powers of the human body. If energy is confined within undue limits, and at the same time the fires which generate it are

kept fed up, the result is bound to be disastrous. Civilization and the progress of events are rapidly bringing us nearer the time when manual labor and machinery take its place, thus doing away with most of the energy-devouring outlets to which we have always been accustomed. There would be no objection to this course provided that at the same time the community was preparing itself for the change, by lessening the amount of fuel put into the human body. But what is really being done?

It is well known and recognized that alcohol is one of the greatest energy-consuming units we have, and this is now being thrown out. With the money thus saved people are filling themselves with foods abnormally rich in energy-increasing qualities, while the insatiable consumption of sugar in the form of candy is storing up an overplus of energy which is beginning to expend itself (for do something it must) in the mad race for pleasurable sensations that is so characteristic of the age, and which will, as always in the past history of the race, eventually find its deepest satisfaction in immorality, something which even now is very evident.

It is a waste of time to talk to the prohibitionists, for they cannot be reasoned with, and to listen to some of them one would suppose that the use of liquor is an infinitely greater vice than immorality, but the matter to which we are referring cannot be fished aside in any light-handed fashion. Human nature being what it is, will not be denied; and as stored up energy is bound to find some outlet, it will naturally take, whenever possible, that outlet which natural instincts prompt. It is rapidly becoming apparent that there are greater evils than moderate drinking, and that the prohibition of such drinking is one of the principal contributing causes to some of these evils.

RESUSCITATING GERMANY.

That well-known newspaper correspondent Fred W. Wile, who was for many years resident in Berlin and should therefore know the Germans pretty well, gives warning that "they are not a regenerate people, and the time is not yet come to take them by the hand." There are a great many people who have felt this way for a long time, and it is therefore not a little surprising to them that Germany is being as leniently treated by other nations, and particularly the British, as she is. France appears to be the only nation that is able to appraise the Germans at their proper value, and act in accordance with such appraisal. The Germans know, of course, that they did not win the war, but, on the other hand, they do not at all realize that they were beaten. Had they been chased right back to Berlin, they would have realized it to the full.

In the early stages of the war the feeling in Britain against Germany was very bitter; as might be expected, it was not expected. From the onset there was going to be no truck or trade whatever with the Huns, the mark "made in Germany" was never again to be allowed to be seen upon any goods sold in British shops. Yet what do we find today? We not only find trade between the two countries being rapidly re-established, but, even more than that, we find that in order that Germany may be resuscitated, Britain must make Germany a loan.

How conditions change. The terms upon which Germany would be given the peace she begged for, when first discussed, were severe. Justly severe and universally approved of. She was to be burdened with indemnities which would keep her back bent for years to come; she was to be stripped almost to the point of starvation and destitution and the whole civilized world agreed that the punishment was just. Now we are told that if the terms are exacted Germany will be ruined and that her ruin would involve all the other countries in Europe, would in fact endanger the economic balance of the whole world. Because of this the terms are to be relaxed; Germany is to be given an opportunity to re-establish herself industrially and economically and become again the world power she once was.

It may be true that there is no sentiment in trade, and it may also be true that unless German industry can be restored there is no possible way in which the indemnities can be paid; but there must be ways by which reparation could be made to the Allies for the pecuniary losses they have incurred, other than by them helping to restore their last enemies to their former power by assisting them to build up their industries again to compete with the victors in their own and other markets of the world.

DEFICITS MADE IN INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE.

Frederick Glenister, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer Murray is reported as saying that the deficit of last year was made in the interests of last

people. The notion is new, but the Provincial Secretary is no doubt sincere for at a later stage of his speech, apparently in the great summing up, he said, "the entire showing spoke pretty well for the Province of New Brunswick and for the financing of the Provincial Secretary and the Premier." It was nice to include the Premier also in his congratulations; it was really generous, and it displays a spirit that should result in bringing about a reconciliation of two great forces in the Government. And now that the making of deficits is to be commended, the occasions for congratulations will be many. The Provincial Secretary could quite consistently have gone further in his commendations; that he did not go further is due probably to his extreme modesty. In the financial statement of 1919 he gave us a surplus of some thousands of dollars. The chartered accountants, however, reported that there was a deficit in that year, not a surplus as stated; and the deficit was upwards of \$474,000. The Provincial Secretary and the Premier have therefore been making deficits in the interests of the people for at least two years, and two years consecutively. Mr. Murray must have felt proud of himself and proud of the Premier when the chartered accountants pointed out that he did an injustice in recording a surplus while there existed as a matter of fact a deficit—again a deficit in the interests of the people—of nearly half a million dollars. This could properly have been referred to in his Budget speech, and the deficit in the public accounts of 1919 was specially carried by the chartered accountants into the accounts of 1919. However, there will doubtless be opportunities in the future to give credit to whom credit is due in the performance of public service; things are certainly making to create the opportunity. And if extreme modesty will not permit the Hon. Robert Murray to further compliment and congratulate himself, we are confident that he will not seek to resist the impulse to give the Premier due credit for his accomplishments in finance and administration through which deficits are made annually in the interests of the people.

The Hon. Robert Murray in his Budget speech last week made the statement that \$10,000 was expended last year in bonuses to the civil service. Would Mr. Murray kindly say where the particulars of this account are to be found in the Comptroller-General's report? As far as we have been able to find in the report, some \$900 only were paid away in bonuses. Was the balance, \$9,100, tucked away in some other account, as was the practice with the Governments before 1908?

"We would as soon fight them (the British) as the Germans," said Admiral Benson, according to Admiral Sims. Which accredited remark places the doughty admiral in a class with the late "Fighting Bob" Evans, who maintained on one occasion that the Navy was always ready for a fight, a feast or a frolic. To the credit of the dead admiral, it must be said that he spoke public, impersonally, and was thoroughly good-natured about it. Admiral Benson thought he was speaking in secret, and his reputed words had a sting in them.

One wonders why Premier Foster was so moderate when he added \$200,000 to the Crown Lands Department's estimate of the stumpage for this year. Why did he not make it half a million at once, and thus show something like a surplus? The result is fictitious in either case.

Charlie Chaplin is the latest moving picture hero to figure in separation proceedings. The list is lengthy and suggests that the active life of the movie posters is perilous to domestic contentment as it frequently is to limb.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

What To Wear.
 (Montreal Herald.)
 Organizers of victory balls and similar festivities (suggests a correspondent) may be interested in the following way of solving the "what to wear" problem for their prospective patrons: "Fancy dress (optional), ordinary dress (welcome), evening dress or ballgown (banned)" reads the program for a victory ball to be held by the Bermondsey I.L.P.

It Pays to Advise.
 (Montreal Herald.)
 A few years ago Mr. Justice Duff was reputed to be the ablest member of the Supreme Court of Canada. He may still be, judging by the following chunk of wisdom he handed out during the argument on the newspaper case. Mr. Justice Duff—Necessaries of life are articles of food and clothing and without the advertisement in the newspapers we might not know where to procure them.

Eloquent.
 (Exchange.)
 There is in Macedonia, about four and a half miles north of Krivopal, a tunnel which Marshal Mackensen had bored in the rock to parry the foundation of the Allies' victory.

At the entrance of this tunnel the German marshal caused an enormous iron cross to be engraved with the following inscription:
 "William II, King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, ordered his troops to build this tunnel—1916." Next to this inscription, another one, not less eloquent, can now be seen. It reads:
 "General Franchet d'Espèrey, commander-in-chief of the Allied forces in the East, ordered his troops to chase the Germans through this tunnel—1918!"

Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE

Saturday nite pop started to yawn and stretch himself, saying, "No work tomorrow, sleep, blessed sleep. Pop, will you take a walk to the park with me tomorrow morning if it's a nice morning and everything and it ain't raining or anything?" I sed, "That's a splendid idea, sed pop, and I sed, Wat time shall we get up, pop?" and pop sed, Brite and early 9 o'clock.

And Sunday morning I wook up at 7 o'clock, thinking, Pop only has 2 more hours to sleep, I wonder if I better tell him so as to give him plenty of warning so he won't change his mind. And I went down and pop was sleeping so hard he was snoring, me saying, Pop, pop, pop. With he didn't wake up to anser, and I tickled the end of his nose to wake him up easy, and he gave my hand a fierce knock and blew with his mouth as if he was trying to blow away a fly, saying, Wat the dose, wats going on heer?

You only got 2 more hours to sleep, pop, its 7 o'clock, I sed. Well why did you wake me up? sed pop.

That's why, I sed. You got back to bed before I take a shot at you, sed pop. With I did, and I wook up agen at half past 8 and by the time I was dressed it was quarter to 9, me thinking, I better wake pop up agen, he aint to get mad if somebody jest tells him he's only got 15 more minits to sleep. And I went down agen and pop was sleeping on his stumick and making sounds to himself as if he wasnt sleeping very good, and I sed, Pop, pop. With pop quick wook up, saying, Wat is it?

In 15 minits you haff to get up to take that walk, I sed, and pop sed, Have you got the sents you were born with? and I sed, Yes sir, and pop sed, I doubt it, I've bin having nite mares about files ever sints you so kindly wook me up before, and now I'll haff to sleep till noon to make up my rest.

With he stayed on his stumick and did.

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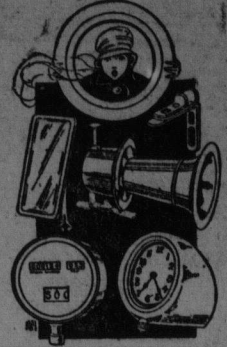
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OBITUARY.

Miss Emma Heane.

The many friends of Miss Emma Heane will learn with the deepest regret of her death which occurred about nine o'clock last night at the residence of her mother, 85 Paradise row. Besides her mother she leaves to mourn, three brothers, Frederick, William and Charles Heane; also three sisters, Miss Laura Heane, Mrs. W. H. Willis and Mrs. George L. P. Swetka.

Lillian May Gibb.

Friends of Lillian May Gibb, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William

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