

The St. John Standard

THE MARITIME ADVERTISING AGENCY, LIMITED, PUBLISHERS
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| Subscription Rates: | Advertising Rates: |
| City Delivery.....\$6.00 per year | Contract Display.....40c. per line |
| By Mail in Canada.....\$3.00 per year | Classified.....1 1/2c. per word |
| By Mail in U. S.....\$4.00 per year | Inside Readers.....25c. per line |
| | Outside Readers.....35c. per line |
| | (Agate Measurement.) |

ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1921.

CANADA'S FUTURE IS IN THE SCALE.

Today the people of Canada are called upon to record their votes which will determine the destiny of this country perhaps for some years to come. Never was there an election of greater moment to the country as a whole. It is a tremendous test of the judgment and character of the electorate. The future of every man, woman and child is seriously dependent upon the result. The future of every business interest in the country is in the balance. What will the verdict be? Will the common sense of the majority appreciate the gravity of national conditions and the imperative necessity for solid, stable government, following a policy approved by the great political leaders of the past, whether Liberal or Conservative, and which has been successful in operation for many, many years; or will they lend themselves to experimentation without rhyme or reason, and merely for the sake of experimentation? Will the people with their eyes open and with a full realization of the probable disastrous results, vote so as to bring about political chaos which would be nothing short of ruinous to every material interest? Will they keep their feet on the ground and their heads steady amid the welter of immature and confusing tongues and thought? In short, will the Canadian people be guided by the experience of the past or will they be so foolish as to risk a leap in the dark?

The common sense of the Canadian people is unexcelled. It has saved the country many times in the past and we predict with confidence that it will save it again today. It is unthinkable that sensible men and women will vote to make confusion worse confounded. Anyone who thinks at all knows that the world is in a ferment. Most of us inwardly hope for an early restoration to normal conditions of life and living. Few there are who are not anxious to be freed from the turmoil and discontent and the many hallucinations which the aftermath of the war has brought upon us. In their heart of hearts, ninety-nine out of every hundred men and women know that conditions cannot be righted until we get away from many of the sillinesses of the age and get back to the old decent standards of life when hard, honest, earnest work brought its due reward. In the recesses of every decent, right thinking man's and woman's soul there is the feeling that things would correct themselves quicker if there was less uninformed talk, if partisan newspapers would educate rather than inflame, if agitators would cease agitating and cranks cease cranking; if the people were possessed more with love of country and with the idea of its future great possibilities and less with seeking after the vanities and frivolities of the day.

The crying need of the country is for unity of thought and action. As a unit we fought through the war with great glory to ourselves and our country. As a unit we should fight to release ourselves from the war's dreadful aftermath. Who so well qualified to take charge of and direct the course to be adopted to attain this desired end, as the men who were in charge during the war? Cast your vote therefore for Messrs. Baxter and MacLaren, who will support Mr. Meighen, the man who throughout the war toiled long and arduously to help Canada do her share to bring it to a successful conclusion.

SUPPORT MEIGHEN AND STABLE GOVERNMENT.

With polling day here, it is not to very much purpose to discuss political issues at any length, for the minds of nineteen out of every twenty voters have already been made up as to whom they will vote for. There is just one thing, however, to be borne in mind by those who are as yet not quite decided as to whom they will support, and that is that the same Convention that made Mr. Mackenzie King leader of the Liberal party, bound itself down to promote a large measure of free trade. If Mr. King cannot be held to the platform that his party propounded and which he personally, in common with the remainder of his party, solemnly pledged himself to support, how can the people of Canada expect him to keep any other pledge that he may have made during his campaign? A man who will not keep his solemn word in one case, is just as likely as not to repudiate it in any other, if it will suit his purpose to do so.

Mr. King has repeatedly declared that the tariff is not the issue in this election. At the present time Canada has a protective tariff, and the Liberal party's platform is one of reduced tariff in many things and absolute free trade in many more. It would seem, therefore, that the tariff question is very much an issue. Mr. King put himself under a heavy handicap when he agreed to the tariff resolution and pledge which the Liberal Convention of August, 1919, solemnly adopted. He put himself out of the race then, but he disabled himself far more when he began to recommend himself to the public by hedging on the tariff. To the straight question whether he would be true to his pledged word, given in August, 1919, or would he be false to it, he refused to give a straight answer. Apparently this politician believes that the people have more contempt for a free trader than they have for a pledge-breaker. He will learn before he is through that the people have no use for either, and that they have a decided loathing for a man who is both. Mr. King no longer interests thinking Canadians by his professions of tariff policy. They have tried him and found him shamefully wanting in the qualities necessary for the championship of any principle. They do not want him at all. The leader who would go back on the policy of his party, the policy he accepted as a condition of his leadership, ought not to be trusted to stand by his country.

Answering its own question as to what is the trust that Mr. King asks of the People? the Mail and Empire says that it is no less than that sacred one of directing and conserving this great Dominion's interests. What voter who has a sense of his responsibility as a citizen and a sense of the gravity of the national issue now to be decided, can think of commending to the hands of a man of Mr. King's political infidelity the destinies of this great country? If Mr. King violated his solemn pledge to the party which made him its leader, if he broke faith with the eighteen hundred delegates of that party in convention assembled, who will be rash enough to say that the country would be safe in his hands? Canada would surely be in a sorry plight if she had no better choice for Prime Minister than Mr. King. But she has no excuse for the folly of voting him into office. She has at the head of her affairs today a man who has proved worthy of her trust, a statesman who has served her well in the most trying part of her history, a man not only of towering ability, but of unblemished

public honor, one of the greatest men in the line of Canadian Prime Ministers. Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen has been delivering addresses throughout Canada from the beginning of the campaign, and every speech he delivers gives fresh expression to the same articles of policy. He has not one message for the East and another for the West, one for the cities and another for the rural districts, but the same sound Canadian doctrine for all hearers. He is no hedger, no opportunist, no faker, no confidence man. It is upon humbugs of that kind he is making successful war. We believe that his tour of Canada in this campaign has been tremendously effective in rousing the people to a sense of the danger of the class movement and the pro-American movement that has been carried on stealthily, hypocritically and cunningly by men who would subordinate the national interests to interests that are not national.

The Canadian citizen must put Canada before the United States. He must put his own living before the living of the American citizen, for whom public policy in the United States is well provided. Those who say that Mr. Crerar and Mr. King are not under the spell of the United States must admit that these leaders have not the brains to comprehend the problems of this country, much less to solve them. If the people of Canada lift their minds to the issue, they will eliminate both leaders by today's vote.

THE STANDARD'S POLICY.

The Globe in a most kindly way accuses The Standard of trying to awaken racial and religious troubles. We will refer The Globe to The Standard's policy when it changed ownership. Previous to this it was owned and controlled by interests with which The Standard has no longer any connection. To refreshen our memories The Standard quotes from its opening pronouncement of policy:

"The new owners of The Standard do not approve of the policy which, unfortunately, at times in the past has been followed by this paper with reference to religious and racial questions. They feel that no effort should be spared to promote a thorough understanding among men with respect to public affairs, and that if this is loyally done, there can be no room in our political life for dissensions along the lines of race or creed."

This is nothing but the continuation of the policy which actuated the greatest of Canadians, Sir John A. Macdonald, throughout his political career. There have always been two races in Canada. One accepted military defeat on the Plains of Abraham, but shortly afterwards joined with the victors in laying the foundation of this Canadian nation. Racial and religious liberty was guaranteed them. This broadminded and generous act assured the loyalty of the French-Canadians when Lafayette came over to win them over to the side of the American rebels. The war of 1812 was another bond of unity when DeSalaberry at Chateaugay and Brock at Queenstown Heights made history for our young nation. Then came Confederation when the understanding after the battle of the Plains of Abraham, sealed in blood of French and English in the war of 1812 was finally put in writing in the B. N. A. Act of 1867. And who was responsible for this? Not Brown of Ontario, of whom King is the successor. Not Dorion of Quebec, of whom Lavergne is the result, but Sir John A. Macdonald, whose disciple Arthur Meighen is, and whose policies he is trying to enforce today. Sir Hector Langevin, in paying tribute to Sir John A. Macdonald said: "Quebec went into 'Confederation' because they trusted and loved Sir John and in that 'they were not disappointed.'"

The Globe or any other journal need not worry about The Standard's attitude in matters of race or creed, as long as it is controlled by men of the Macdonald school and men who believe in equality, fraternity and charity.

The Standard now that the election is over wishes to recognize that the St. John Globe for fairness, decency, honesty, integrity and independence, though sometimes obstinate, holds the leading place among the newspapers of the Maritime Provinces.

DR. BRODERICK AND THE GRAND TRUNK.

Dr. Broderick in St. Vincent's Hall, where he spoke with Mr. McLellan last night, said he was opposed to the purchase of the Grand Trunk. What does he propose to do? Sell it to private interests? Perhaps the C. P. R.? He does not realize that the Grand Trunk practically controls the traffic of Ontario and with its port at Portland in the hands, at least for the present, of private interests would endanger the future of our Maritime ports. It shows the shortsightedness of the Liberals in opposing a policy which means the salvation of St. John and Halifax simply because Meighen is behind it. The Standard is too generous to ascribe it to ignorance or lack of knowledge.

AT THE CROSS-ROADS OF DESTINY.

Canadian people are at the cross-roads of destiny. What road will they elect to travel? Will they go down the Crerar road which has not been surveyed—the road of adventure and experimentation? Will they try the King road which leads to a cul de sac and which would surely have to be re-travelled backwards? Or will they trust to the well-known road of moderate protection which they have travelled for forty years and every foot of which they know?

Just as surely as that neither death nor taxes can be escaped, would the internal trade of this country be gobbled up and monopolized by the farmers and manufacturers of the United States, if the Liberal or Farmer platforms were made our national fiscal policy; and commercial dominance would be speedily followed by political dominance. We must preserve our own trade and our own fiscal independence at all costs.

In ten weeks of campaigning, Mr. Meighen has addressed about 250 audiences, comprising half a million Canadians. He has won nearly all those audiences to support of his Government, just as he won his way to the top in Parliament. It is simply Arthur Meighen's way "never to fail." No matter how the voting goes, he will stand higher than ever in the public mind for his wonderful exhibition of character, mind and energy.

Ontario Progressive candidates, appealing to women voters, assert the Progressive platform carries the prohibition pledge. In the West last week Mr. Crerar answering a question, stated that he could not speak for his party on the matter of prohibition.

Now it is Mrs. Margot Asquith's daughter who writes a book entitled: "I Have Only Myself to Blame." Mr. H. H. Asquith doubtless wishes the women folk around his place wouldn't spend so much time in the library.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux says that he has only one leader, Hon. Mr. King; but later he may take a leaf out of Mr. King's book and explain the statement on the ground that it was a mere "chart."

When the elections are over let us all unite to make St. John and the Maritime Provinces a more prosperous and a better place to live in.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

Canadian Ports Need Development.
(Quebec Chronicle.)

"A reduction in this Dominion's general tariff rates upon imports of foreign goods, it is evident, would tend to increase our foreign imports by rail and to correspondingly decrease our commerce overseas."

The above is an extract from the statement presented by Mr. A. H. Whitman, President of the Halifax Board of Trade to the Tariff Commission at Halifax, N. S., on November 8th, 1920. It shows the inseparable connection between a protective tariff and the development of Canadian ports.

While Mr. Whitman had in mind more particularly the ports in the Maritime Provinces, his argument applies also to Quebec and other ports of Canada.

The statement follows in part:

"The imports into the Dominion of foreign goods represent very high values and a high tonnage, but although our terminals and carrying facilities are well planned, a comparatively small proportion of such trade is handled through the seaports of this Dominion. This is a serious loss to a national outlook and against the interests of our Maritime ports. In 1919 our total imports amounted in value to \$80,341,608, and of this amount \$48,739,219 were imported from the United States, or 60.4 per cent."

"In 1920, the Dominion imported foreign goods to the total value of \$109,673,447. Of this amount, goods to the value of \$69,537,440 were imported from the United States, or 63.4 per cent."

"In 1919, the value of foreign goods imports amounted to \$164,061,593, and of this amount, goods to the value of \$104,007,166 were imported from the United States, or 63.4 per cent."

"In 1920, the total imports amounted in value to \$238,205,967, of which \$180,056 were imported from the United States, or 75.6 per cent."

"In 1919, the total imports were \$916,429,335. Of this amount \$746,320,654 were imported from the United States, or 81.5 per cent."

"In 1920, our total imports were valued at \$1,064,528,123, and of this amount \$901,100,700 were imported from the United States, or 84.7 per cent."

"During the twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1920, our total imports from the United States amounted in value to \$919,360,195."

"Thus, while our imports of foreign goods reach tremendous figures, only a small proportion of the total is seaborne."

"A reduction in this Dominion's general tariff rates upon imports of foreign goods, it is evident, would tend to increase our foreign imports by rail and to correspondingly decrease our commerce overseas."

"But so long as the customs tariff of this Dominion encourages and promotes channels of import trade along the lines depicted by the foregoing figures, the proportion of foreign trade which our seaports should handle, must remain disproportionate."

"In the interests of the Maritime Provinces seaports, and of the other seaports of this Dominion, indeed, in the interests of the whole Dominion, and of our carrying trade, her banks, the wholesale trade, and the development of the British overseas dominions of preferential customs tariffs for Dominion agricultural products."

"We also advocate in this connection that the influence of the Government be exerted even more assiduously in the extension to Canadian ports in the British overseas dominions of preferential customs tariffs for Dominion agricultural products."

"Canada should use her own ports, as far as possible, both in summer and winter, and thus increase employment and activity in the ports, and with Canadian steamships, docks, terminals, rail ways, associated industries and the farms near the ports."

It is estimated that a passenger steamer calling at this port pays out during the few days she lies at the dock between \$25,000 and \$30,000 for labor, loading and unloading, provisions, repairs, etc. Add to this the amounts paid for transportation costs on the inbound and outbound cargoes, and for other charges to estimate the value of each steamship call at a Canadian port.

Canada needs a great measure of independence in shipping facilities. The internal development of the country creates traffic and this internal development is fostered by a protective tariff, which stimulates all branches of national activity. The resulting traffic requires ports and Canada should maintain her own.

THE LAUGH LINE

Fifty-Fifty.
Mrs. Scarsdale—Then you are sure you want a divorce?
Mr. S.—Absolutely.
Mrs. S.—All right. You take the children; I'll take the car.

Why Mother.
Hub.—But if you like the young fellow, Kate, why do you object to our daughter marrying him?

Wife—Oh, she'll marry him for all that, but I want to give her a chance to see when they quarrel, that "Mother didn't want me to marry you, anyway."

Where He Would Begin.
"I have made up my mind that I should like to devote the remainder of my life to serving my fellow man," said the man of wealth.

"Fine idea," said one of his friends. "I presume you will now start out to help the poor and devote yourself to charitable service."

"No, that isn't my thought exactly. I had an idea I should like to start my public life in the Dominion Senate."

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True, their condition may be that you can get along quite well for the few weeks remaining until Christmas, but why during that time put up with the bother and inconvenience of not being able to see distinctly. For both business and pleasure you want the best sight you can have—and properly fitted glasses will give it to you.

It will not be so agreeable to you to come in for glasses when the store is crowded with buyers. You escape the crowds now. Come get your glasses today.

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THE COUGH

WITH THAT TICKLING SENSATION

A little tickling in the throat, and then a dry hacking cough; think it is not bad enough to bother about, but every tickle makes a breach in the system, strains the lungs and prepares the way for more serious trouble.

How many people have lost a good night's rest by that nasty, tickling, irritating sensation in the throat? The dry, harsh cough keeps you awake and when you get up in the morning you feel as if you had had no rest at all.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Is just the remedy you require to stop that irritating, tickling cough on account of its soothing healing and expectorant properties.

Mrs. P. Johnson, Post Alford, B. C. writes:—"I have suffered for years off and on, with a tickling cough. I could not sleep nights and had to sit up in bed to get relief. In fact, coughed so I used to vomit. I tried different doctors' prescriptions until I heard of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I tried it and found great relief after I had taken the first bottle and have not been troubled since. I shall always keep it in the house." Do cure and get "Dr. Wood's" when you ask for it. Price, 25c. and 50c. bottles; put up only by The T. M. Burn Co., Limited, Toronto, Can.



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