The St. John Standard

H. V. MACKINNON ..... Publisher
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. Miller ..... Portland
Hotalings Agency ..... New York
Grand Central Depot ..... New York

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
City Delivery ..... $6.00 per year
By Mail in Canada ..... $4.00 per year
By Mail in U. S. ..... $5.00 per year
Semi-Weekly Issue ..... $1.50 per year
Semi-Weekly to U. S. ..... $2.50 per year

ADVERTISING RATES:
Contract Display ..... 4c. per line
Classified ..... 2c. per word
Inside Readers ..... 25c. per line
Outside Readers ..... 35c. per line
(Agate Measurement).

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1921.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

The American nation is not infrequently regarded as being made up for the most part of very shrewd, hard-headed men, who even if they do make the interests of Number One their chief care, are wide enough awake to appreciate the fact that other peoples have occasionally to be considered. Apparently, however, not all Americans are able to grasp this fact, if one may judge from a communication appearing a day or two ago in the New York Tribune from one of them, who gravely suggests that Great Britain should cancel her war indebtedness to the United States by turning Canada over to the latter country. There was a time when such a proposal would have aroused the people of Canada to a state of wrath. Now-a-days, however, they simply laugh. Says this astute son of the Republic:—

"There has been some talk of Canada seeking her independence. England derives no direct benefit financially from Canada. Canada is rather more intimately associated with the United States than with the mother country. Her railroads are extended through our states and ours through her provinces. Her pepole come to us and ours go to her both temporarily and permanently. Reciprocity between the two countries has been much discussed in the past and is certainly much to be desired by the many travelers constantly crossing the border, where the annoyance of revenue inspection seems as absurd as such inspection would be in passing from one state to another. Canadians are more at one with us than with the English. In many ways they honor us as an elder brother. They imitate our laws and customs. They are Americans and would assimilate with us.

"Now, I suggest that the sale of Canada to us for our $4,000,000,000 claim against England would be a fair deal and that, diplomatically approached it would not be unacceptable to Canadians and would be entirely gratifying to us, especially to that large class that visits Canada for business or pleasure."

Whoever the individual was who penned the foregoing—he signs himself "N," which may be intended for Nut—he knows very little of Canada or Canadian sentiment, otherwise he would scarcely entertain the notion that Canadians, even if approached diplomatically would be willing to merge their identity in that of the United States. There would be just about as much sentiment in this country favorable to the proposal, as there would be in the United States to a proposal that that country should become an adjunct to Canada. There are some things in the Republic that commend themselves to Canadians, and the latter will be quite ready to admit that there are some Americans who as citizens are equal to the best produced in this country or anywhere else. Canadians, however, do not think that the American masses are the best, nor as good as the masses in this country. They do not either admire some of the most characteristic of American institutions, which politiness forbids us to mention. Neither is it correct to say that Canadians honor America as an elder brother. When it comes down to a fine point, we doubt if there is anything that Canadians could honestly honor America or her people for. They certainly have nothing to thank her or her people for; for if she or they ever did anything out of which Canada reaped an advantage, it was merely by accident that such a result occurred. When Canada tires of British connection, it will only be as a means of bettering herself; and nobody outside of a lunatic asylum would suggest that absorption by the United States would be betterment.

PROBLEMS OF THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION

Under the above title, the current issue of Harper's Magazine contains a very interesting and instructive article on matters affecting the taxation, tariff and foreign relations of United States, from the pen of Thomas W. Lamont, of the financial firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. Dealing with the tariff problem he declares that it is not soluble by scientific methods. "It is an economic and not a scientific problem. Fundamentally, there is nothing new in it to-day except the factor of America's changed and changing situation. But we shall hear the same old arguments of a hundred and more years ago. There are many who still cling to the old mercantile theory of trade, who believe that a country's greatest gain lies in a large export trade with a correspondingly large importation of specie in payment. It is taking a long time for some of our statesmen, and for the American people, to grasp this fact—that imports pay for exports, and that, in the long run, a country gains, not loses, by ample imports.

"There are many hidebound protectionists left in America who are today declaring that the tariff should be raised, not simply for the purpose of gaining additional revenue, which everyone knows the Treasury needs, but for the purpose of affording continued protection upon an ample scale to American industries. Now there may be certain cases in the United States where the infant-industry theory is still tenable, but those cases must be few and far between. There are other cases where the question of national defense comes in. For instance, this country, as well as Great Britain, will be perfectly justified in levying such prohibitive duties upon chemicals as will force their manufacture in this country; so that if a future Germany, holding the chemical trade of the world almost in its hands, were to arise and make war we should not be altogether helpless. With certain exceptions, such as these, I believe economists are generally agreed that a creditor nation must regulate its commerce to a large extent on the principle of unrestricted trade. I do not for a moment mean to suggest that this country should forthwith go to a freetrade basis. Anything approaching such a complete change is impossible. But the tendency toward freer trade is bound to become more marked. Our position before the war as a debtor nation was a far different one from what it is today. When in those days we sold food and raw materials for export we were able to find our pay for them in a number of different ways. The peoples abroad sold us services in the way of ocean transportation, they sold us insurance. Lastly, on a large scale, they loaned us capital, which is only another way of saying that they provided credits with which we paid our own imports.

"Now the position is reversed. From being a nation in debt to the peoples abroad, to the extent of say $5,000,000,000, as we were in 1914, we have become, on net balance, a creditor to the peoples abroad to the extent of $12,000,000,000 perhaps even $15,000,000,000. Therefore, whether we will or not, from this time forward we must act the part of a creditor nation; we must be governed by the economic and commercial laws that govern creditor nations. We must begin to realize, if we do not already realize it, that we cannot continue to pile up these credits indefinitely without disarranging our own and the world's markets. In other words, we shall find our operations working against the old mercantile theory of trade, that same ancient theory that England, as a great creditor and commercial nation, found herself compelled to abandon a hundred and fifty years ago. We shall find ourselves ardently desiring to buy as well as to sell. If such shall prove to be the case—and I see no escape from it—we shall automatically tend toward freer trade. We shall inevitably grow to realize that the ideal status for the world is for our country to produce those things which it can produce cheapest and best, and to exchange those things for the products of other countries which those countries are able to produce better and more cheaply than we."

The report of Mr. C. N. Montsarratt, the consulting engineer to the Railway Commission, on the question of raising the height of the proposed C. P. R. bridge, merely confirms what every one except the wilfully blind and obstinate have recognized all along, viz., that it would not be safe to increase the height of the newly erected piers. They were built, as the report says, to stand a certain strain at the height at which they now stand; and to add to that height, would weaken them very considerably. We have no sympathy with those people who sat quietly by and watched the piers being built and finished one by one, but made no complaints about the inadequacy of their height until the whole substructure was completed.

Hon. C. J. Doherty is reported as having stated in the House of Commons that "the measure of Canada's nationhood is the measure of the determination of Canada that she shall have nationhood." That is, to say the least, an unhappy way of stating the case. It would be more correct to say that the measure of Canada's nationhood is the measure of her desire as expressed by Parliament. No one is trying to withhold from Canada any of the paraphernalia of nationhood. It does not appear, therefore, that our evolution in this direction is a matter requiring any large degree of determination.

It is easy, says the Mail and Empire, to exaggerate the extent to which Englishmen are sodden by drink, but not the extent to which Americans are saddened by prohibition.

A burglar, unlike a horse owner, is willing to take another man's dust.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

Treating 'Em Rough.

At a recent London dinner George Bernard Shaw was the guest of honor. The toastmaster in introducing him said that a certain club in London recently had voted on "who are the three most famous living Englishmen." The balloting showed George Bernard Shaw, Lloyd George and Charlie Chaplin far in the lead.

"And I can't help wondering," said the toastmaster, "how Mr. Shaw likes the company in which he finds himself."

"I don't mind Charlie," spoke up Mr. Shaw.

English in India.

A Hindu clerk, as reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association, wrote to his English employer requesting an increase of salary, as follows:

"Things are dear and so dear that I cannot suffice my life in such a small sum of Rs 160, so kindly assure me, sir, to give me an increase in order to bring my wife; you are well aware that single life is not better, therefore take me into your hand and make me free from mental anxiety and pass me increase of pay for double life."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Carpentier Defies the Middleman.

Georges Carpentier, Europe's champion boxer, film actor, dandy, and—as the Paris newspaper never let you forget—father of a family, is now to appear in a new role—that of manufacturer and shopkeeper. He is going to make aluminum ware and sell it direct to the consumer without the intermediary middleman.

To start with, he is putting on the market sets of aluminum kitchen utensils, 23 pieces for 200f. (about $18 at present exchange rates), though it is claimed that the price it would be necessary to charge to give a reasonable profit if ordinary business methods were followed, with the middleman and all the rest of it, would be anything up to 380f. ($34).—London Weekly Times.

The Young Idea of Shooting.

From a selected list of answers to school examination questions a subscriber culls these as "classics that may be worth reprinting:"

Four animals belonging to the cat family are the father cat, the mother cat, and two little kittens.

A blizzard is the inside of a hen.

A mountain pass is a pass given by the railroad to its employees so that they can spend their vacation in the mountains.

When the British got up in the morning and saw the Americans on the opposite hill they threw up their breakfasts (breastworks).

Weapons of the Indian. Bow, arrow, tomahawk, and war-hoop.—New York Outlook.

A BIT OF VERSE

A SONG OF LEAVE-TAKING.

Clare Griffin, in Scribner's Magazine.

Voyagers and merchantmen, you who sailed seas over
In desire of new lands and marvels yet to find;
Had you ever fear at heart of what you might discover?
Cast you ever wistful looks at all you left behind?

When you saw the last of shore, the dim blue line, slow-sinking,
When you look before you, where the first low fog-wreaths curled,
Were they all of joyous deeds, the thoughts that you were thinking,
Were they all of wondrous things in some new wondrous world?

Surely there were times for you when seas seemed drear to wonder,
When the thought of some wide hearth, some long lane summer-green,
Took your heart with love of it, and made you pause and ponder
When you left the dear known things for perilous dreams unseen!

Where you went you knew not, and each day brought its wonder—
Strange new creatures in the deep and strange stars in the sky—
With your world grown strange to you, around, above and under,
Did you shrink from what might come ere all your voyage was by?

Voyagers and merchantmen, you who sailed seas over,
If your hearts grow cold sometimes at change of sea and sky,
Say, a little prayer for me, each happy, resting rover,
For I, too, have a voyage to make—and of your blood am I!

THE LAUGH LINE

Proof.

She—I am collecting, you know, for the suffering poor.

He—But are you quite sure they are suffering?

She—Oh, yes. Why, I go to their homes and talk to them for hours.

Time To Shut Up.

The club bore was telling one of his adventures in mountain climbing.

"Below us," he said in awe-inspiring tones, "yawned the chasm—"

"Pardon my interrupting," broke in the club cynic, "but were you talking to the chasm?"

Not So Sure Now.

"Do you know how to run a motor car?"

"Why, I thought I did until I had a short conversation with a cop yesterday."

Just What.

"It's a boy," announced Newpop, proudly. "And, say, I'm going to start a bank account for him right off."

"Sort of a fresh heir fund, eh?" said his waggish friend.

Life in Three Words.

"Stop, look, listen!"

The reflective man stopped to read the railroad warning.

"Those three words illustrate the whole scheme of life," said he.

"How?"

"You see a pretty girl; you stop; you look; after you marry her you listen."

Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAGE

Miss Kitty red us a story in skool today, coming to a part saying, And then suddenly he paused, for he herd a voice speeking to him, and it was the voice of his conscients. Wich Miss Kitty stopped reeding and sed, Do you all understand wat that meens, the voice of his conscients?

Because he was so serprized, sed Puds Simkins.

Well, perhaps, but wy should he be serprized? sed Miss Kitty.

Because he dident know his conscients had a voice, sed Puds.

Do you know wat the werd conscients meens? sed Miss Kitty, and Puds sed, Yes mam, and Miss Kitty sed, Well then sppose you give me another sentence with the werd conscients in it, and Puds sed, I fell down 6 flites of steps without stopping and broke my shoulder blade and my coller bone and my neck and I lost conscients.

You meen consciousniss, don't you? sed Miss Kitty.

Yes mam, conscients for short, sed Puds.

Not at all, the 2 words have nuthing in common watever, can enybody elts tell me wy the boy paused wen he herd the voice of his conscients? sed Miss Kitty. Wat is a conscients?

Wich Sid Hunt sed it was a kind of a dog, and Ed Wornick sed it was a trained insack, and Leroy Shooster sed it was a distant relation, and Miss Kitty started to ixplane wat it was nerself, and the bell rang before she was half way throo and she sed enybody that wunted to lern wat it ment could stay after skool, wich nobody did.

Comedy Injected Into Reparations Claims

(Copyright 1921, By Public Ledger.)

Berlin, Mar. 1.—An element of comedy has been injected into the grave political problems of reparations by the Franco-Belgian demands for restoration in kind of game birds and animals killed during the war. Either as a direct result of hostilities or in hunting behind the lines in occupied territory.

The Germans have been notified that they must turn over to the devastated powers 3,000,000 pairs of live partridges and a corresponding number of rabbits, pheasants, etc., to re-stock the hunting preserves of France and Belgium.

The old recipe for welsh rarbit, first watch your rabbit," applies to these demands as game only will be found in far more limited quantities in Germany. The problem of unemployment may be solved by assigning thousands of disbanded soldiers to running down rabbits, partridges, etc., for several years to come.

For infants
The most reliable infant food when nature's supply fails. Since 1857.
Borden's EAGLE BRAND Condensed Milk

CORNS
Lift Off with Fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

ESTABLISHED 1894
OPTICAL SERVICE
Unexcelled is What We Offer.
We grind our own lenses, insuring you a service that is
PROMPT AND ACCURATE
Send Your Next Repair to Us.
D. BOYANER,
111 Charlotte Street

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND, 3s.
Dr. LECLERC Med. Co., Haverstock Rd., N.W.5, London.
SEE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IN GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKET.

Doctors Give Up His Case of Eczema
Wonderful recovery of a very sick man
This is one of the many striking stories we are publishing of what the D. D. D. prescription is accomplishing among Canadian sufferers. Cases from your own neighborhood will be sent on application.
"I was laid up all winter with weeping eczema. I tried every doctor in reach. Both hands, arms and legs to my knees were a sight. I have used several bottles of D. D. D. and am well of the terrible disease. D. D. D. is certainly cheap after the doctors."—Peter Mercer, Ft. Burwell, Ont.
The first drop of D. D. D. and the itch is gone. Your money back if the first bottle does not relieve you. $1.00 a bottle. Try D. D. D. Soap, too.
D.D.D. THE Lotion for Skin Disease
Sold by E. Clinton Brown, St. John, N. B.

Painless Extraction Only 25c
Boston Dental Parlors
Head Office: 527 Main St. 'Phone 683.
Branch Office: 85 Charlotte St. 'Phone 38
DR. J. D. MAHER, Proprietor.
Open 9 a. m. Until 9 p. m.

Up-To-Date Specialties
Card Systems,
Loose Leaf Systems,
Modern Methods of Analyzing Results,
Isaac Pitman Shorthand,
General up-to-dateness.
Send for New Rate Card.
St. John Business College
S. KERR, Principal

Specials—Salt Fish
Salt Mackerel
Salt Trout
Salt Salmon
Salt Turbot (Delicious)
Salt Herring
Salt Tongues and Sounds
SMITH'S FISH MARKET,
25 Sydney St., 'Phone 1704

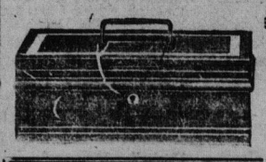
FOR SALE
Scotch Sewer Pipe
We are open for bids on 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 inch Scotch Terra Cotta Sewer Pipe and branches, as we are going out of this line of business. A good chance for dealers or contractors. Same can be seen at our warehouse, Brittain street and part at Tannery.
C. H. PETERS' SONS LIMITED
Peters' Wharf.

Every man is more or less mechanically inclined—He enjoys fixing things — building things — adding conveniences to the home. Whether he is painting, building or remodeling, he should use good tools and material. Good tools help him to get best results—Good materials give most satisfaction and lasting service.

Whether you're an expert mechanic or just a handy man, you can get the right goods here at right prices.

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

D. K. McLAREN, Limited
Manufacturers
Genuine English Oak Tanned
LEATHER BELTING
Lace Leather, Belt Fasteners, Steel and Wood Pulleys
MAIN 1121—90 GERMAIN STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.—BOX 702



Cash Boxes
Hand made, from highest grade of English sheet steel, and handsomely finished in black enamel with gold stripe.
Also Deed Boxes of the same excellent manufacture. All sizes to meet requirements of every office.
Drop in and See Them.
BARNES & CO., LIMITED

Increased Lighting Will Cut Manufacturing Costs
See us About Equipment.
THE WEBB ELECTRIC CO.
S. C. WEBB, MGR., ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
91 Germain Street Phones M. 2152 Store, M. 2247-21 Residence.

Lumber Prices Won't Go Lower
there is every reason to believe; but, brisk resumption of building might cause an upward movement. Better
Build Now and Save Money
Let us quote you on Everything in Wood and Glass for Buildings.
'PHONE MAIN 3000.
MURRAY & GREGORY, LTD.
St. John, N. B.

Rebuilt and Second-Hand TYPEWRITERS
—IN—
V. C. Smith
Underwood
Remington
Oliver
Empire
Machines fully guaranteed.
Special care is given to repairing and rebuilding any make of typewriter. Estimates submitted.
St. John Typewriter Specialty Co.
Corner Mill and Union Streets,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
'Phone M. 121

ADVERTISERS
We Design and Engrave Cuts for newspaper advertising, for Booklets and Catalogues.
FLEWWELLING PRESS,
3 Market Square, St. John

The Best Quality at a Reasonable Price.
WHEN a man feels that there is never quite enough light in the room to enable him to see clearly, he labors under a delusion—he needs glasses and not more light.
L. L. SHARPE & SON,
Jewelers and Opticians
21 King St. 189 Union St.

LEAKY GUTTERS ARE ANNOYING
People should not have to dodge the drip from a worn out gutter and property owners should see that gutters are in good condition.
For good gutters we recommend Douglas Fir.
Three sizes, 3 x 4, 4 x 5, and 4 x 6.
'Phone Main 1893
The Christie Woodworking Co., Ltd.
186 Erin Street