

## The St. John Standard

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St. John, N. B., Canada. H. V. MACKINNON, Manager and Editor.

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### NOTICE

Effective immediately, The Standard office will operate on Daylight time. The business office opens at eight o'clock (Standard time) and closes at five o'clock. Advertisers will please govern themselves accordingly.

### PROTECTION NEEDED.

In Canada and in the United States promoters of doubtful companies have been so busy persuading investors in war loans to exchange their bonds for less valuable securities that the finance minister has requested each province to pass a blue sky law. In the Ontario Legislature the Attorney-General has introduced such a bill, and legislation of this character is receiving attention in the west, but our own provincial government, although it has taken advantage of Union Government's counsel and financial assistance in various matters has shown no interest in the recommendation that measures be taken to protect the savings of citizens. A writer in Saturday Night, of Toronto, estimates that the people of Ontario alone lost twenty million dollars in the last western real estate boom through downright fake really promotions, fifty million dollars in the mining boom that followed the location of the Cobalt and Porcupine camps, one million in the Prince Edward Island fox stocks flurry and one or more million in the Calgary oil venture. How many millions New Brunswick and the other Maritime Provinces have thrown away in fake promotions nobody knows, but the amount is large. Some years ago this province lost many millions in western mining schemes, mostly of a fraudulent character and later on dropped hundreds of thousands in western real estate or tied up the money in unsalable properties. It is altogether probable that the amount which the people of New Brunswick have squandered in reckless promotions in the past generation would, if invested in legitimate securities under government supervision, have developed all the important water powers of the province and established new industries that would be adding every year to the wealth and prosperity of our various communities.

Unfortunately the Government has taken little notice of the scandals which have arisen under the loose companies' act now existing, and possibly the Minister of Finance would not have moved to make this recommendation were it not for the conviction that if something is not done to check the exchange of worthless securities, future government loans will not meet a very warm reception from the disgruntled holders of worthless securities. And even that consideration would not have arisen had not the finance minister adopted a comparatively new policy in floating Canadian war loans among Canadian people. If the present provincial government acted on the suggestion of the Finance Minister it would accomplish one legislative measure of undoubted benefit, for no one can deny that in this province as well as in others many possibilities for local development in which the finances of the people might be utilized are being neglected. Legitimate promoters have found it difficult to raise money in the face of the extravagant promises of fakes and it is only natural that promoters for perfectly good purposes and with excellent prospects are handicapped from the outset.

### NEGLECTING THE FISHERMEN.

The Local Government has adopted an act empowering the Board of Education to appoint a vocational educational board consisting of nine members, namely, the chief superintendent of education, the principal of the Normal School, the Secretary for Agriculture, the Director of Elementary Agricultural Education, and five others of whom one shall be a representative of farming, one of labor, one of manufacturing and one of commerce. It is said the Government proposes to appoint an educationalist as the ninth member of the board, but as there are already four of this species provided, some consideration might be given to the matter of representing the fishing industry. It may be noted that agriculture has three representatives on the proposed board. No doubt the Government is aware that the fishing industry of New Brunswick affords employment to a considerable number of people and that this province ranks third in the provinces of the Dominion in value of its fisheries. According to the year book just issued by the Government there were in 1917, engaged in fishing, 21,779 persons, of whom 1,664 were employed on vessels, 14,008 on boats, and 6,127 in canneries, smoke houses, etc., ashore. Although New Brunswick's sea harvest includes a considerable quantity of high priced shell fish, the average earnings of fishermen are small. This is no doubt partly due to the shortness of the fishing season, but it is also

in a considerable measure due to the fishermen's lack of technical and commercial knowledge. Certain other countries like England, Norway, Sweden and Japan have established vocational schools for fishermen, and the results obtained from special instruction respecting the technique of the fishing industry have been very gratifying. The fishermen have been led to adopt new methods of taking fish and of curing them. The catch has been largely increased, and the fishermen have augmented their earnings. The New Brunswick Government has already done something to provide vocational education for the farming community, and encouragement has been given to agricultural societies and exhibitions which have their educational value and have been productive of good results. That Government might very well attempt something of a similar nature for fishing communities, and doubtless would do so if fishermen were as active as farmers in demanding consideration of their needs. It is generally believed that the fisheries of this province are capable of very great development, and the inauguration of a system of vocational instruction would not doubt have the result of hastening the realization of hitherto unexploited possibilities. Some of the fish lords of the North Shore might not look kindly upon measures which would tend to destroy the sense of isolation or the lack of knowledge of fishing technique which tends to keep the fishermen in a state of semi-bondage only to be compared with the condition of fishermen of Newfoundland centuries before the rise of the fishermen's union. But nobody else need worry over the possibility of a change on the North Shore where the present system is at best a hindrance to increased business and a bar to the interests of the fishermen.

### PROHIBITION.

Enforcement of the Prohibitory Law, insofar at least as St. John is concerned, is today more or less a farce. A great many arrests are made of persons found drunk or drugged from the effects of bad liquor, lemon extract and other concoctions. But few convictions are recorded of those who are selling liquor, while at the same time it is apparent to everyone that a very thriving business is carried on. Raids are made once in a while and visits are paid by inspectors and others to persons who are generally believed to be bootlegging on a rather extensive scale, but whether these persons are warned in time or whether they are so cautious as to elude detection, the results of the raids are not often apparent.

Liquor is being brought into St. John, not by the bottle or flask by private individuals for their own home use, but in casks and barrels on a wholesale scale, and is being bottled and sold freely in the streets. Much of this is vile stuff, extremely injurious to those consuming it, but it is cheap in bulk and even the worst commands high retail prices. Just now six dollars appears to be the ruling rate per bottle, while as high as ten dollars is demanded in some cases for alleged liquor which is in reality no better than poison.

There is comment, too on the policy adopted by these in charge of the enforcement of the law in selling at a low price to recognized liquor vendors quantities of liquor that has been seized and permitting this to be sold at very greatly inflated prices. The opinion seems to be that if this seized liquor is fit for use in any form it should be distributed among retail vendors on conditions such as will prevent those vendors from demanding excessive profits. Of course, the chief inspector and his assistants are endeavoring to perform a very difficult duty satisfactorily, and it is not a class of work that appeals to any ordinary individual.

### A NEW BRUNSWICK OPPORTUNITY.

The announcement that France means to insist upon a large amount of cutting in the German forests so that she may be provided with lumber for reconstruction purposes, as a part of the indemnity which Germany will be required to pay, may be of interest to this province. In northern France many of the forests have been so badly smashed by shells, shrapnel and rifle fire, or so badly cut for trench timbers, fuel and other supplies for the contending armies, that they have been virtually destroyed. It is only a measure of justice that the Germans should be compelled to make good from their carefully protected forests something of the damage they caused in Northern France, and if they are forced to make larger cuts than their system of reforestation permitted before the war, it may help some of them to realize that destroying other people's property is not always a wise policy. However, the urgency of reconstruction will scarcely permit France to wait for timber from Germany if she can secure credit to obtain supplies from other countries. And it is to Canada that she may look, for with the political conditions prevailing in Russia, it may be years before any considerable quantities of timber are available from the Baltic provinces.

### WHAT THEY SAY

**Seventy-Cent Butter.**  
Toronto Globe—The Farmers' Sun complains of the "scandal-mongering" on the city press over the price of butter. The retail price of 70 cents a pound is regarded as a scandal by householders who cannot afford to pay it, but, as The Globe has maintained, consumers would have no valid grievance if the increase represented an advance in the cost of production and went into the farmers' pocket. If the increase is not going to the producers, the consumers ought to be protected against the middlemen. The Farmers' Sun says the price of the best creamery butter has advanced only two cents during the past week. The Globe reports, which are admitted to be accurate by the farming community, show that the whole sale prices to the retail trade on March 20 were 51 to 53 cents a pound for creamery solids, and 53 to 55 cents for creamery butter. Yesterday's wholesale quotations were 61 to 63 for creamery solids and 62 to 64 for creamery butter. The Cost of Living Commission is coming to Toronto to investigate, and may be able to clear up the mystery of 70-cent butter over the retail counter. The consumers would like it explained, and the farmers, who are getting much below the retail price, are equally interested.

A Principle Involved.  
Catholic Record—The choice does

### Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.

The Park Ave. News.

Weather. Possibly fair, probably not. Exciting Chase. A yellow dog chased a yellow cat up the street like lightning just before supper last Thursday, only he didn't catch up to it, so his intention is still a mystery. Sports. Benny Potts, Reddy Merfy and Puds Simkins had a hunting contest last Saturday while they were waiting home from the park, the object being to see which one could find the most valuable article, such as money or jewelry. Puds Simkins winning by finding a box of safety matches with 3 loaded matches still in it, and Benny Potts coming in 2nd by finding a old shoestring without any shoe or anything to it.

Pome by Skinny Martin.  
LATE EVEN AS IT WAS.  
I put my sheet on over my head  
At 20 to 8, about  
Wen wat was my utmost horror  
To find it was inside out!

Intriguing Fads About Intriguing People. Sam Crosses pants always last longer than his coat, Sam saying the reason being that he hardly ever sets down.

not lie between the abuses of the old license system and prohibition; there are many alternatives. But there is a matter of principle involved in prohibition; a principle which profoundly affects civil, religious and individual liberty.

A Principle Involved.  
Catholic Record—The choice does

Store Open on Saturday Until 10 p.m.  
During April and May

## Eberhard's Lettering Pencils and Artists' Brushes

We have a good assortment of these celebrated brushes, including:

Red Sable Lettering Pencils  
Red Sable Card Writers  
Red Sable Riggers' or Artists' Brushes  
Red Sable Master Round Stroke Brushes.

Also a full line of Quill Brushes.

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Stores Open 8.30 a.m.

Close 6 p.m.

Saturday 10 p.m.

Daylight Saving Time



# Your Easter Apparel!



Spring of 1919 has brought about more variety in beautiful and practical Apparel for Men, Women, Boys and Girls than for many seasons. This store takes particular pride in being able to show you the very latest clothes models for all kinds of wear.

## New Spring Styles For Men and Boys Have Taken Possession of Our Clothing Section.

Waist Seam and Form-fitting Suit Models are particularly popular this season with younger men who prefer up-to-the-minute styles. Their trim lines make them appeal to all smart dressers. Our stocks also feature two and three button models for men of more conservative tastes. Desirable fabrics in many styles are offered, including Saxony, Tweeds and Homespins in all wanted shades and patterns. \$15.00 to \$47.50.



### Suits For Women and Misses

Each model is typical of the season's smartest style and embodies features sure to be of interest.

BOX SUITS and SEMI-TAILORED STYLES, featuring narrow shoulders, close fitting sleeves, snug collars, Vests in various widths and fabrics, and narrow tapering Skirts.

Serges, Tricôlines, Gabardines and Tweeds are the favored materials and are in suitable styles for dressy or sport wear.

### Easter Opening of Fashionable Apparel

For Women, Misses and Children Continued.

Costume Section, 2nd Floor.

### Delightful Blouses IN TIME FOR EASTER.

Favorite kinds to wear this Spring are in Georgette, Crepe de Chine, Jap Silk and Voile. Latest models are featuring new neck lines, with or without collars, dainty and artistic trimmings of embroidery or rich beaded designs.

Among the very latest colorings are found Yankee Rose, Taupe, Orchid, Maize and many handsome combination effects.

Blouse Section, 2nd Floor.

### Neckwear

for Men of discriminating taste. The chief features of our Neckwear showing are the broad collection of patterns and colors, ranging from plain colors to two and three tone effects, with leaf, floral and rich Persian or scroll designs.

Silk, Crepe, Faille and Satin are made up in new open end style, with improved non stretching taped seams and sure to slip and slip easy bands. 75c. to \$5.00.

## Top Coats for Younger Men



SLIP-ONS are meeting with much favor. These are found with vertical, patch or regular pockets, some quarter lined with silk, others lined throughout with serge.

CHRISTIEFIELD COATS are showing in medium or dark greys and black.

Top Coats range in price from \$16.50 to \$40.00.

### Boys' Two Piece Suits

are in plain and pleated styles with or without all around belt. These are showing in a wide range of colors, styles and patterns, many suits are made with an extra pair of bloomers. Sizes 7 to 18 years, \$9.00 to \$25.00.

### Junior Norfolk or Fancy Suits

for small boys from 2½ to 9 years. The materials are tweeds, corduroys, worsteds and serges. A good variety from which to choose a becoming style. \$6.25 to \$12.00.

### Boys' Spring Reefers and Top Coats

Fancy Tweeds and plain or rough Serges are showing in all becoming styles for boys from 2½ to 9 years of age. \$6.50 to \$16.50.

Showing in Men's and Boys' New Clothing Section—Second Floor.

### on and Semi-Evening Frocks OF LATEST VOGUE.

You will be pleased to see these creations fashioned in silks, crepes, satins and sheer Georgettes.

Many new bright colors and combination effects are showing, with latest style features, including tapering skirts, clever draperies, tucks, sashes of different widths and styles. Tight and flowing sleeve effects, and novel neck designs.

Trimnings of embroidery to match or in rich contrast are very evident.

### Modish Silk Underskirts

In Correct Widths for the New Dresses.

HEAVY JAP SILK UNDERSKIRTS with deep accordion pleated flounce, in colors to suit almost any dress. Special, \$5.50.

TAFFETA UNDERSKIRTS in plain colors and shot effects, \$6.25 to \$8.50. PLAID TAFFETA UNDERSKIRTS in several color combinations, \$7.75.

UNDERSKIRTS in silk Taffeta, Heatherloom, Moiré and plain or flowered satens in a splendid collection of sizes and colorings.

Costume Section, 2nd Floor.

## We Have Correct Haberdashery For Men and Boys To Harmonize With the New Suits and Top Coats



### Men's New Spring Shirts

in makes which carry the highest reputation for shirt perfection. Newest designs, materials and color effects. \$1.50 to \$10.00

—Men's Furnishing Section, Ground Floor—

### Gloves For Easter

Dependable qualities at the best possible values.

Cape or Washable Leather, \$1.75 to \$3.75.

Suede, \$1.50 to \$3.00.

Chamois, \$3.00.

Chamoisette, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

All Silk, \$1.75.

### Half Hose

In Spring and Summer Weights. Chamois, Lisle, Fibre and All Silk in favorite shades for the new season.

\$2.50 to \$1.50

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