

The St. John Standard.

Publisher: H. V. MacKinnon, 127 Prince William St., St. John, N. B., Canada

REPRESENTATIVES:
 Chicago: DeCherque
 New York: DeCherque
 Montreal: DeCherque
 Toronto: DeCherque
 London, Eng.: DeCherque

THE STANDARD IS SOLD BY:
 Montreal: Chateau Laurier
 Ottawa: H. A. Miller
 New York: Hotelings Agency
 Grand Central Depot

ADVERTISING RATES:
 Contract Display: 5c. per line
 Classified: 2c. per word
 Inside Readers: 3c. per line
 Outside Readers: 15c. per line
 (Agate Measurement)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
 City: \$3.00 per year
 By Mail in Canada: 4.00 per year
 Semi-Weekly Issue: 1.50 per year
 Sent Weekly to U. S.: 2.50 per year
 (Agate Measurement)

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1920.

WHERE IS MR. KING?

Having deliberately forced an election upon the constituency, it would seem to most people that the least that the Hon. Mackenzie King could do would be to come down here and do something to help the man who has been elected to be made the goal for him. Mr. King, however, has taken good care to be otherwise engaged. He has been busy, and unless he suddenly changes his plans, St. John's elect will see him not during the campaign.

period, the Government escaped without a single challenge regarding the manner of their spending. The business of the country has been well managed, and the Government is sincerely anxious to reduce expenditures when and where possible.

A Dominion revenue ample enough to cover expenditures this year may be open to reduction next year, when war expenditures should be less. But it would be good financial policy to adopt the British method of utilizing the period of high prices to get in sums to be devoted to debt reduction. Unless we keep pace with other nations in this, our present advantage of a smaller debt, per capita, may disappear, especially if imports continue to exceed our exports.

RUSSIA CLIMBING DOWN?

The incidents of the last week or two rather indicate that Soviet Russia has begun to climb down—as the result, however, not of argument and remonstrance, but of force applied to it on the battlefield. In the reply it has sent to the joint message of Great Britain and Italy from Lucerne, Moscow offers, as a "concession" in the Russian terms of peace the "civic militia" proposal, which it is still contending, was of itself of the nature of a "concession to Poland."

The assumption is made by the Soviet Government, and is repeated by M. Kameneff in transmitting the message to Mr. Balfour, that all difficulties have thereby been cleared away, and now there remains "no obstacle to the resumption of negotiations for the establishment of normal commercial and political relations between Russia and Great Britain." From being dilatory and evasive, the Russian diplomatists have suddenly shown a disposition for haste, and, among other things, haste in jumping to conclusions. There can be no doubt that the desire thus revealed to hurry on peace is due to the change in the military situation. But the facts of the political situation have also altered materially since Russia chose to reject the Allied proposal for a truce during negotiations; and Moscow can not really expect that it can pick up the thread of discussion exactly where it was broken off. Nor are the facts stated with even approximate accuracy in the Soviet reply. That is a document remarkable for its transparent casuistry and for an assumption of ignorance and incapacity to reason on the part of those who read it, which creates the conviction that it is prepared for the perusal, not of the British Government, but of the British Labor party. Moscow is "astonished" that British indignation should have been aroused over a proposal to "strengthen the fundamental pillar of peace" represented by the Polish workers, and draws from this the conclusion that the British Government regards the class of workers with distrust, as "by nature animated with the doctrines of Bolshevism."

But by removing out of the way this "sole point of divergence"—a more "misunderstanding"—it takes for granted that there will be no delay in establishing normal relations between Russia and Great Britain which will assure the peace of the world.

LOWER PRICES FOR SUGAR.

The drop in refiners' price of sugar in New York to 15 cents indicates fairly well that the bottom is really out of the American sugar market. This great decline means that the Canadian refiners cannot long maintain the 22-cent price, at which they "stabilize" the price of sugar. According to trade statistics at Ottawa, during the four months ending on July 21, sugar imports amount to 384,960,000 pounds of raws, valued at \$37,435,000, or an average of 9.74 cents a pound. This was sugar bought after last December, but apparently, as statistics to the end of March, 1920, show that 1,081,900,000 pounds were imported into Canada, at a valuation of \$68,343,000, or an average of 6.32 cents. Now if the sugar imported up to the end of July cost the refiners only 9.74 cents, how is it that the 22-cent price can be fixed on account of the high cost of recently brought sugar? The drop in sugar began early in August, and the refiners have probably not made new contracts on the high price basis since then. The trade figures show that about 7 cents a pound is allowed as the spread on the refiners' cost, the wholesale and retail charges, in moving sugar to the consumer. If the refiners bought at 10 cents, sugar should be retailing now at less than 20 cents. The exports show a value of about 17 cents a pound. If the American refinery costs of raw sugar are on a par with the Canadian, the 15-cent level in New York is no more than a generous selling basis. The officials of the Board of Commerce who went to Montreal and reported a de-

crease of two cents a pound should have been in a position to state to the public the quantities of raw and refined sugars on hand, their cost, and a fair selling price. The drop of two cents does not at all indicate what the real situation is.

In Maine, where there is a state election next Monday, the people are being told that Canada is to send an army to help Poland. The idea of the report is that it will turn the voters against the idea of the United States becoming a member of the League of Nations and being made liable for like costly and unprofitable enterprises. The people of the United States next November will give their judgment on the League of Nations issue, and will be effective. Judging by this Maine story, it may not be based on the best grounds.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

The Meighen Tariff Policy.
 (Vancouver World.)
 Where the Meighen Government stands in relation to the tariff has been put tersely and squarely by the premier himself. The tariff will be maintained for revenue but it will fulfil a further function as well.

In the Premier's own language, "the policy of the Government is to give Canadian industries of every kind just enough advantage in the Canadian market as to make it pay better to stay here and expand them to diminish their plants or leave."

This is a fairly good definition of what most people understand by a "scientific tariff." It is not a tariff designed to make fortunes for the capitalists or to give them opportunities of collaring markets wherein the public must buy or go without. It is a tariff intended to produce revenue and at the same time to maintain industry against foreign competition which otherwise would strangle it. It is protection, of course, but it is "scientific" protection designed not for class benefit but for the general advantage. On much the same lines was Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's tariff reform policy for Great Britain conceived—with the addition of the Imperial preference element.

The Premier lays stress on a tariff effect which probably be seen in the investigation which the Borden Government instituted but failed to carry out. If this investigation be directed towards suggesting changes in the tariff on the basis of the policy the Premier has outlined its results should prove outstandingly valuable. "To provide revenue, to safeguard industry," is not a bad tariff slogan.

A Profiteer's Punishment.
 (Philadelphia Record.)
 We Americans pride ourselves upon our superior sense of humor, but France appears to have the advantage of us. In Paris they have recently employed that saving grace in the most grotesque of saving ways. Instead of putting profiteers in irons, they have brought iron to bear upon them. A certain graffer, convicted of extortion, was fined 50,000 francs, and compelled, in addition, to walk at his own expense in all the Paris newspapers, three times a month for six months, the text of the judge's decision. The advertisements, presumably, are still running, and so, from his accounts, is the culprit. All Paris laughed him out of the city.

A BIT OF VERSE
 Alfred Noyes.
 In the cool of the evening, when the low sweet whispers waken,
 When the laborers turn their homeward, and the weary have their will,
 When the consens of the roses o'er the forest isles are shaken,
 Is it but the wind that cometh o'er the far green hill?

For they say 'tis but the sunset winds that wander through the heather,
 Rustle all the meadow grass and bend the dewy fern;
 They say 'tis but the winds that bow the reeds to prayer together,
 And fill the shaken pods with fire along the shadowy burn.

In the beauty of the twilight, in the Garden that he loveth,
 They have veiled His lovely vesture with the darkness of a name,
 Through His Garden, through His Garden, it is but the wind that moveth.

No more! But O the miracle, the miracle is the same,
 In the cool of the evening, when the sky is an old story,
 Slowly dying, but remembered, aye, and loved with passion still,
 Hush! the fading of His garment in the fading golden glory
 Softly rustling as He cometh o'er the far green hill.

THE LAUGH LINE
 Political Points.
 "And whom did you vote for, Miss Sophy?"
 "Well, you see, the Republican was simply stunningly good-looking. But the Democrat had always been perfectly splendid to my family, so I marked both ballots, closed my eyes, shuffled them, put one in the box and tore up the other. Nothing could be fairer than that."—Life.

A Real Difference.
 "Mamma," asked seven-year-old Charles, "do you see the difference between high church and low church?"
 "I know," exclaimed his little five-year-old sister.
 "Well, what's the difference?" asked their mother.
 "One says 'Amen,' and the other says 'Amen,'" she replied.

Do It Well.
 "Friend Melby, I am pleased that thou hast got such a fine organ in thy church."
 "But," said the clergyman, "I thought you were strongly opposed to having an organ in a church."
 "So I am," said Friend Obadiah, "but then if thou wilt worship the Lord by

Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE

I went in the house this afternoon and some lady was in the parlor talking to ma, me thinking, Heck, company. And ma called me in, saying, Benny, this lady was your nurse when you were a little baby. You don't remember her, do you?
 No mam, I sed. Wich I didnt. Being a exter fat lady, saying. So this is dear little Benny my sweet baby. And wat did she do but quick lean over and give me a farse kiss rite in the face before I could dodge. Me wiping it off with my hand thinking Heck, darn it.
 Well, well, my darling little baby, and how is the adorable little dimple rite in the middle of your back that I use to love to kiss? sed the fat lady.
 Me jest standing there feeling shocked, and the fat lady sed, O, dont tell me it izent there any more?
 I bleeve he still has it, sed ma, and the fat lady sed, O, I shall never die happy till I kiss that dimple once agen.
 Wich I started to feel nerviss as anything, thinking, Heck, jimminy crickets, good nite.
 Well maybe Benny will be kind enuff to let you kiss it jest for old time sake, will you, Benny? sed ma.
 No sir, no mam, I will not, no sir, wats you think I am, I should say not, G wizz, heck, I sed.
 Benny, is that gentlemanly? sed ma.
 Suteh an outbrake, sed the fat lady.
 Well holey smooaks, gosh, leed. And I went out agen quick so she wouldnt get a chance to try to do it by force.

macthery, I would like thee to have a first-rate instrument.—Orin.

Dr. Frank Boyaner

DENTIST
 74 Germain Street
 (Between King and Princess)
 Phone Main 4211.

Special Rate

Full upper or lower set of teeth \$10.00
 Fit guaranteed.



Guaranteed bridge work \$5.00 per tooth.

Painless Extraction 25c

Maritime Dental Parlors
 38 Charlotte St.
 Phone 2789-21.
 Hours 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

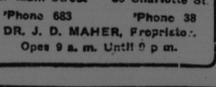
Painless Extraction Only 25c.

Boston Dental Parlors
 Head Office 527 Main Street
 Branch Office 85 Charlotte St.
 Phone 683 Phone 38
 DR. J. D. MAHER, Proprietor.
 Open 9 a. m. Until 9 p. m.

THE FIRST WEEK IN SEPTEMBER

Is the beginning of our busy season. No need of waiting till then. Students may enter at any time and the inflowing tide has already set in.

Send for New Rate Card.



We have a good supply

Flour, Shorts, Bran, Feed Flour, Oats, Scratch Feeds

C. H. PETERS SONS, LTD., St. John, N. B.

Visit Our Booth at the Exhibition

Inspect the beautiful TACOMA BUNGALOW, planned by the Canadian Aladdin Company and built by us.

Let us tell you how to arrange for and own your home.

MURRAY & GREGORY, LTD.

BOILER TUBES

Boiler tubes are almost famine scarce, and consequently, high in price.

Our stocks here have been recently replenished by the arrival of a number of shipments ordered from the mills some eight months ago.

The sizes usually in stock vary from 1 1/2 dia. to 4 in. dia. and in a great variety of lengths. Please inquire for prices.

I. Matheson & Co., Ltd.
 BOILER MAKERS
 New Glasgow Nova Scotia

A "Know What It Costs" System Fair to Customer—Fair to Printer

FRANKLIN PRINTING PRICE LIST

Used by FLEWELLING PRESS
 Market Square, St. John, N. B.

NOW IN SEASON

Scallops, Oysters and Clams.

SMITH'S FISH MARKET
 25 Sydney Street
 Phone M 1704.

Gifts for September Brides

1000



A few suggestions out of the many beautiful yet practical gifts you can select here:

ENTREE DISHES	COMPARTMENT DISHES
BAKE DISHES	BUTTER DISHES
CAKE DISHES	SAUCE BOATS
SPOON TRAYS	SANDWICH TRAYS
MARMALADE DISHES	CASSEROLES

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

PEARLS

No article of jewelry lends a greater charm to the wearer than a beautiful string of pearls. Pearls have become so attractive that every woman wants a string for her complement of jewelry.

Good Jewelry
 Dominant style—undeviating quality—essential durability—characterize all the jewelry we sell. No finer or better assortment will be found anywhere than in this store. Present styles are beautiful and attractive.

Ferguson & Page
 The Jewelers—41 King Street

During Sept. Store will be open Fridays until 10 p. m. Closed Saturdays at 1 o'clock.

At Our Booth at the Exhibition

You can see and talk over the various lines of building materials we sell and manufacture. Let us have this pleasure.

HALEY BROS., LTD. 1-23 Broad St.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL HARNESS FOR PRODUCTION

EXTRA - C - LEATHER - BELTING

LACE LEATHER—STEEL PULLEYS
 WOOD PULLEYS—BELT FASTENERS

D. K. McLAREN, Limited
 MAIN 1121 90 GERMAIN STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. Box 702

Elastica House Paints

For Interior or Exterior Use

Painters' Sundries, High Class Varnishes

M. E. AGAR 51-53 Union St.
 Phone Main 818 St. John, N. B.

A Record Better Than a Promise

Our "Scientific" acetylene lighting systems provide the ideal light for residence, store or church.

Hundreds in use, many upwards of fifteen years without any expense for upkeep.

As convenient as electricity when fitted with our modern burners. Send for circular and get our prices.

P. CAMPBELL & CO.
 73 Prince William St.

The Best Quality at a Reasonable Price.

Attentive Care in Fitting Glasses

Interested personal service is a feature of Sharpe's Optical Department. We appreciate that getting glasses is an intimate, individual matter, and take extreme care to determine the exact lenses each patron requires to improve and preserve sight. Equally as great care is taken to provide becoming frames and fit them so that they are entirely comfortable and placed before the eyes. You'll like Sharpe's Service immensely.

L. L. SHARPE & SON
 Jewelers and Opticians.
 Two Stores: 21 King St. 189 Union St.

WHEN YOU ARE IN TOWN

You can buy the maple flooring for your hall. It is harder than birch and makes an excellent floor.

Phone Main 1893.

The Christie Wood-working Co., Ltd.
 166 Main Street

See O...
 Un...
 going...
 sunny...
 in Fur...
 extent...
 The...
 that ha...
 August...
 urday...
 the fin...
 Wi...
 at such...
 interest...
 will bu...
 inspect...
 Co...
 An...
 St...
 An Impo...
 your desir...
 you for a...
 accounts...
 usual...
 You...
 the Ex...
 are sho...
 you wh...
 D. Mc...
 The Cho...
 nate in sec...
 cooks, and...
 surpassed...
 Our Mer...
 prepared an...
 satisfy the r...
 THE...
 Visit...
 at th...
 And...
 offic...
 St. Joh...
 For Electric...
 Webb...
 S. C. WEBB...
 PA...
 MO...
 Cable Ad...
 The Union F...
 Iron and Bra...
 West S...
 Stru...
 WM. L...