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GERMANY AND THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD'S TRADE.

Germany and her part in the future of the world's trade is giving the Allied nations considerable uneasiness. The latter know full well that when the German people set their minds upon the attainment of any particular object, they usually do not cease their efforts until that object is attained. That at least was the case under the driving force of the Empire; whether it will continue under the present system of government, or not, remains to be seen. It probably will. At the present time Germany is under several handicaps, more or less severe; most of these have been imposed upon her by the Allies. But the Germans are not worrying about these things; they are not so foolish as not to be able to see that these handicaps will have to be lightened if they are ever to be in a position to pay the indemnity that is demanded of them.

The Allies are placed in a somewhat awkward position. On the one hand they want Germany to pay for the damage she has done, or at least pay a fair proportion of it, on the other Germany can never pay unless she is permitted to make money by the manufacture and sale of such articles as she is capable of producing. In order to sell these articles, the markets of the world must be open to her, without any irksome restrictions; the more money she can make in this way, the sooner will she be able to discharge her liabilities. But to leave the markets of the world wide open to German products, is going to seriously restrict the receptive capacity of these markets for the productions of other nations. Germany is at present, and is likely to continue to be for a long time to come, in a position to undersell most other nations; and the result is going to be that German productions will in the future, out of the productions of other countries from the markets altogether. Once Germany gets a substantial foothold for her products in foreign markets, it will be well nigh impossible to dislodge her.

The Allies are therefore in a position very much akin to betwixt the devil and the deep sea. On the one hand they want their indemnities, but to get them they will lose a large share of the world's markets for their products. On the other hand, if they decide to keep these markets and prevent Germany's free access to them, they stand to have to forego probably the larger portion of the indemnities. German culture—which means energy and thoroughness—is not dead. Her industrial plants received no injury from the war, and are just as efficient today as they ever were. In a year or two's time she will have just as many workers as she ever had, and she will be in just as favorable a position to produce as cheaply as ever she was. Germany may not be able to place an army in the field just yet, and so cause trouble in that way; but she is, or very soon will be in a position to keep an industrial army hard at work at home. The output of these energies must be disposed of satisfactorily, somehow.

To pay her debts, Germany must work; if she is willing to do this, an outlet for the results of her labor must be available, or she cannot raise the money to pay with. The Allied nations must apparently choose one of two courses. Either cut the losses they incurred in the war, in the same way as trading concerns sometimes have to cut losses incurred in the course of business; or else permit Germany to gradually supplant them in the markets of the world. Neither course is probably very agreeable, but there seems to be nothing else for it. They cannot both have their cake, and eat it.

"MADE IN CANADA."

With the Canadian public more favorably disposed than ever before towards Canadian products and manufactures in preference to imported goods, and with exchange discouraging imports from the United States, Canadian business men have an unique opportunity to consolidate their position in the home market. In this connection the importance of getting their trade names before the public ought to be emphasized. If the Made in Canada movement is to be of permanent value it should be looked to not as a means of selling inferior goods but as an additional aid in selling Canadian merchandise of honest value before the attention of the Canadian people.

The opportunity which the exchange situation, so far as the premium on United States money is concerned, offers to Canadian producers may pass sooner than some people think. Immigration into Canada is

large volume is inevitable. With easier conditions in the money markets of the world, Canada probably can look for United States and perhaps also British money to be invested before long in the Dominion for development purposes on an unprecedented scale. Such investment would operate to offset the adverse balance of our international account; to make possible the restoration of an effective gold standard for our currency; and to correct the discount on Canadian money. That will mean still keener competition from United States merchandise, and unless Canadian producers "dig themselves in" now they may lose ground later on. There is a genuine and widespread desire to know what brands of goods are made in Canada and to give the preference to such articles. We are told that the natives of certain South American countries buy goods by pictures. For example, they will call for "Indian" brand hats, "Star" brand soap, or "Eagle" brand shoes, the brands in each case being impressed upon their memories by trademark pictures. The mental processes of men and women are pretty much the same the world over. There is real value in a brand or trademark, but only after such mark has been impressed upon the minds of the purchasing public and they have been educated to ask for goods so labelled or branded. The Made in Canada movement ought to assist Canadian manufacturers to establish their own trademark linked with a clear indication that their goods are of Canadian origin.

GREAT BUSINESS FOR U. S.

The restrictions by New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario on the export of pulpwood from Crown lands may be subject to another attack from Washington. The Senate there has passed a resolution authorizing the President to open negotiations with Canada for removal of the restrictions, and it has been sent to the House, where it is likely to be passed. The easy confidence with which the Republican Congress claps on duties on other Canadian exports to the United States, barring our products to the tune of about \$175,000,000 a year, is well matched by its new proposition to open up the pulpwood issue. We are to have our grain, our cattle, milk or other produce shut out, but the United States wants pulp logs, and proposes to induce us to lift the restrictions. Congress is at the same time talking about a 25 per cent. duty on Canadian lumber. It is really not complimentary to the business sense of this country for Washington to undertake all these measures with such assurance. The Mail and Empire referring to the fact that President Harding is said to be talking of having a reciprocity catch in the new permanent tariff bill, thinks that perhaps he may want to repeat Mr. Taft's experiment. The shutting out of Canadian farm products is a good way not to impress on Canada the advantages of "reciprocity" with a neighbor wanting everything his own way, both going and coming. The only good policy for this country is one of non-entanglement. Let the Washington Administration carry out its plans and let us carry out ours. We shall then be in a position to deal properly with the pulpwood or other concessions Congress wants, while shutting out everything else it does not want.

The Canadian railways will reduce wages in accordance with the United States Railway Labor Board's award. Why should our railway wage scales always be dictated from across the border? The practice began with the McAdoo award, but there is no reason for maintaining it. In fact why should the activities of any of our industries be subject to dictation by union leaders who are foreign citizens?

There is no Liberal candidate in the Medicine Hat by-election. In the last dozen by-elections there have been only three or four Liberal candidates, and only two have been elected. Mr. King boasted about fighting every seat, but seems to have been fighting shy.

There may be much unemployment, but there is no diminution in the operating of motor cars. Judging by traffic, what we have as "depression" is only an emphasis of our recent extraordinary flush period.

Sixteen thousand tons of raisins were used in the United States last year by persons who never used them before. Why? Well, as the advertisement says, "There's a raisin."

We doubt if even the Hearst journals are more contemptible than the English paper which has declared Admiral Sims' speech as "mischievous and indefensible."

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

Since the War.
 After joyously trying out the three speeds forward, it is rather disappointing to discover that business also has a reverse—Kingston Whig.

No Rush.
 Up to the time of going to press no word has been heard in the crowd of capitalists who want to accept Lenin's invitation to invest their money in Russia.—Shinn Sun.

The Blind Fain Idea.
 It's funny. The A. F. of L. convention unanimously adopted a resolution strongly urging disarmament because naval competition leads to war, and then a large number of the delegates urged the adoption of resolutions designed to bring on war between the United States and the British Empire.—Hamilton Herald.

An Uncertain Part.
 Thirty per cent. of the graduates from a large woman's college—the college being large, not the women—say they will enter business and not marry, but that's the uncertain part of it. Many a woman plans to stay single and then very likely some measure of a man comes around and persuades her until she marries him to get rid of him.—Toronto Star.

Why Back Backus?
 It must be remembered that many of the feeders of Lake of the Woods find their source in Manitoba. The latter province also depends on Lake of the Woods waters for its electricity power. Without the Lake of the Woods' control bill, Manitoba light and power users would be at the mercy of E. W. Backus, Ontario boss, not one five-cent piece by the control legislation, but Manitoba is safeguarded against a possible menace. Backus is robbed of an opportunity to exploit Manitoba that should never have been his.—Toronto Telegram.

The Trouble.
 Should Britain, because of the outbreak in Egypt, stop the progress of freeing Egypt from the Protectorate, and so make her practically independent? We can see no valid reason why, though some are advocating it. When Egypt is responsible entirely for her own good order, she will probably make plenty of blunders, and many Egyptians will be killed by their fellows in the process. That seems to be the fashion in nations just with newly found freedom. But the world has got to put up with that, indeed, it is one of the penalties for finding a nation in bondage that, when the day of freedom comes, men do not know how to use it. If we wait until all danger is past, Egypt will never be free.—Reynolds Newspaper.

A BIT OF VERSE

LOVE'S WAGES.

The wages of Love are small, so small
 You scarce might know they were paid at all.
 A glance, a smile, or the clasp of
 The coin of a heart that understands;
 A name of soft whispered, a lingering
 Kiss—
 The wages of Love are paid in this.

But oh, the magic such coin can buy—
 The waking joy of a dawn-flushed sky,
 Drudgery speeding on skylarks' wings,
 Songs in the hearts of common folk,
 And freckled shadows or evening blent
 With peace and comfort and all-contentment.

The wages of love are small, so small
 One scarce could say they cost at all.
 Yet lives are lonely, and hearts still
 In bitter lack for the wee-wee 'sake;
 And many a sick-lid of ease
 Would barter its purse of gold for these.

—Martha Haskell Clark, in Good Housekeeping.

THE LAUGH LINE

Sadder Still
 Of all sad words of tongue and pen,
 I would not class, "it might have been."
 The words that make my poor head buzz
 When I hark back are these, "It was."

The Scented Death.
 "I fancy you must rather enjoy kissing that beautiful leading lady every performance," said the comedian to the handsome leading man.
 "Well, I might," replied the hero of the drama, "if it were not for the fact that her favorite dish is liver and onions."

Set They Never Called.
 Found—One turban bag. Found near my chicken house. When found it had two of my chickens in it. Owner may have same by calling at my home, proving property and paying for this advertisement.—Adv. Medicine Lodge, Kan., Index.

Little ? for Today
 Do moviegoers use all the comestics they write testimonials for?

In the Dark
 So, Portland sage says the fellow who travels in life's subway misleads a whole lot of sunshine.

Altered Epigram.
 A fool and his money are soon spotted.

He's a Rubberneck.
 The Yarmouth yep says from the way the girls dress nowadays, if a garment is cut according to the cloth, there must be an awful shortage in cloth.

They're Real Sports.
 The Advertiser has been asked to give the name of the champion checker player in Fayette, which is something we could not do. If there is a checker player, champion or otherwise, in Fayette or Howard County, we do not know it. Fact of the matter is Fayette people do not waste time on cheap games of that character.

Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE

Me and pop was taking a walk, me asking questions and pop answering the ones he felt like, and we came to some little girl setting on her front steps crying as if something terrible was the matter, and pop patted her on the top of the head, saying, "There, there, now, now, don't you know the war is all over?"

Some boy nooked me down with his bicycle, and the little girl still crying, and pop sed, "Dear deer, were did it all happen?" and the little girl sed, "Down there near the telegraph pole."

Being a funny face little girl, and pop sed, "Well, well, its never so bad but wat is could of bin worse. Think how lucky you are you didnt brake anything."

I did brake something, and the little girl still crying. "Nonsents, wat did you brake?" sed pop.

My glasses, theyre all break up in 3 peeces, sed the little girl still crying, and pop sed, "Now thats too bad, come on down and well find the peeces."

I dont want to, sed the little girl still crying, and pop sed, "Thee you sit her and wait and well find them for you, come on."

And me and pop went down to the telegraph pole and started to look around, and 4 boys started to help me, and even knowing wat we was looking for, and we didnt find anything so we went back and the little girl was still crying, pop saying, "Are you sure you had your glasses on wen the bicycle hit you?"

No, I broke them in the house the day before yesterday, sed the little girl still crying.

Confound such a sex, sed pop. And we kepp on wawking, and after a while I sed, "Well, wosh, she didnt axually say she got hit by the bicycle and broke her glasses all at the same time, did she?"

Go back and ask her if you want to know, sed pop. "Wich I didnt want to that bad."

They play baseball, golf, shiny marbles, quilts, euchre, high-five, dominoes and some few who have all the vices of the great national and international game of poker, but not very often.—Fayette, Mo., Advertiser.

The Two Paths.
 "I would go up to the gates of hell with a friend."
 "Through thick and thin."
 The other said, as he bit off a conch's ear.
 "I would go in."
 —Classic Magazine.

"I love you so that you for I would die," he said.
 "My all I'd give."
 The other: "Though hard the path I may have to tread,
 For you I'd live."

One Was Enough.
 "Sorry, old top, but there are several reasons why I cannot accommodate you with a loan. In the first place I haven't the money and . . ."
 "Never mind the other reasons."

Quite Unusual.
 For Rent—Beautifully furnished sleeping apartment with bed.—Adv. in Los Angeles Times.

Mercenary Creatures.
 That Gorkham girl says a girl is never very much in love with a fellow who will spend nothing but his time with her.

The Daily Don't.
 If you lose your temper—don't look for it.

Is There Such a Girl?
 "I met a most unusual girl yesterday."
 "In what way unusual, old girl?"
 "Her hair was not bobbed, her eyebrows were not tweezed, her cheeks were not rouged, her lips were not reddened and her ears were not hidden under wads of hair."

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