

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1919.

MR. HARRISON'S ADVICE.

The advice of Frederick Harrison to British organized labor should be taken to heart by everyone in Canada, for he, one of the staunchest friends that labor ever had, presents in a few words and a most striking manner the inevitable end of the present misguided demand for less work and more pay. At the age of eighty-eight Mr. Harrison, who has stood up for the just principles of organized labor since his early manhood, condemns in the strongest possible terms what he regards as the self-destructive policy now pursued by British unions. He urges labor leaders to impress upon their fellow workers the close link between starvation and their nation's stand. He insists that trade unionism, which for generations has won advantage for itself and earned the respect of the people, is now infested with madness for socialism and anarchism, and contends that unless the labor leaders adopt a more moderate attitude and settle in a policy of common sense the cause of labor must result in an entire breakdown of the industrial and economic system of Great Britain, followed by ruin and starvation for millions of people. Here is a striking sentence:

"The wages now paid enormously exceed the value of the work done. Bread, coal, houses, sea and land transport, are all subsidized by high wages, as very soon must and will be subsidised. Producers are receiving more for these things than the goods are worth."

Continuing, he points out that Britain has been paying many millions of pounds to maintain a fixed price for bread, millions more for high wages, handing out charity to the unemployed, and to the unemployed, many of whom prefer not to work. A large proportion of the wages paid to these extremes among the unions which hold the country in their grasp is nothing more nor less than a gift handed out by the government from the pockets of the taxpayers as a means of preserving industrial peace. These men are getting more than their money is worth; enjoying more contributed by taxpayers which their labor does not earn, wiping out bank accounts and piling up debts. "If," Mr. Harrison argues, "the wages of millions of men and women are to be paid by the taxpayers rather than by the industries concerned, this monstrous form of charity must soon come to an end, for there will be no funds left to provide such gifts. At the present time Britain is paying its workers one billion dollars per year more than they earn, paying them with paper, for the actual money to meet this outlay does not exist and if the practice is to be continued for long the nation must become bankrupt and the workers starve."

Turning to the question of competition, Mr. Harrison discusses the relations between Britain and other countries. A very general impression prevails that industrial unrest in Britain, which is the only important free-trade country in the civilized world, is largely promoted by United States labor as a political move. Britain's industrial supremacy in the past has been largely due to the enjoyment of cheap labor, which in turn was made possible by the low cost of living. If, however, by means of outside propaganda, the workers of Britain can be induced to demand the same wages and the same hours as are enjoyed by their fellow men in high tariff countries, Britain's great advantage must immediately be lost and a free trade country be brought into competition with high tariff nations, a condition which must inevitably spell ruin for the first named. "We cannot go on working five days for six hours if foreigners work six days for eight hours," he says. Coal exports are falling. The high price of coal, high wages, and the cost of other materials, make the price of manufactured goods so high that foreigners will not purchase. Britain must buy her food abroad or starve. At her present rate of expenditure there will soon be nothing left to buy it with, nor will she be able to carry her purchases to her shores, for ships cost so much that they cannot be built.

PRINCE COUNTY.

Mr. William Lyon McKenzie King as playing safe. He has accepted nomination for North York in the next general election and has expressed his determination to secure a permanent seat if at all possible in his own province. Mr. King is at present Liberal candidate for Prince, Prince Edward Island, in the by-election on October 27, and his announcement to the Ontario people is an intimation to the electors of Prince County that he is willing their constituency merely as a stop-gap. He would like to sit for Prince during the next session of parliament, if such a session is held before the general election, but having done so he will abandon Prince County and go back to his own province for re-election. This is equal to a fifty per cent. boost in the

chances of ex-Premier Arsenault, who is spoken of as a Unionist candidate in Prince County in opposition to Mr. King. Mr. Arsenault is looked upon in his own province as the strongest man available for that constituency, which, unfortunately, does not say as much as friends of the party would wish. They miss the big men of former years who have passed out of public life, but who, if still in the running, would easily defeat the present Liberal leader. A few weeks ago Mr. Arsenault's chances of success were slim indeed, but a change in sentiment has been taking place in Prince Edward Island, where the people vote one way or the other, not on federal issues, but on little local twists, and where the result of any contest is always a matter of extreme doubt. This changing sentiment favors Mr. Arsenault, who met defeat in provincial affairs not through any fault of his own but because of a combination of circumstances against which no government could prevail. And this sentiment is in opposition to Mr. King on the ground that he is attempting to use Prince County merely as a convenient place to his own ambitions, that he will not represent Prince County in any way whatever, and that insofar as his presence in Ottawa is concerned he will be of no value to the electors who are now called upon to support him.

THE WESTFIELD ROAD.

Mr. Veniot's wonderful road work has been getting into the papers again. He has built a splendid new steel bridge over Milligan's Brook on the Westfield Road and is straightening out that road in a manner which will literally transform it. The strange thing about this whole proposition is that the bridge over Milligan's Brook was projected and authorized by the Murray government. It is a very fine piece of work and has been built by A. E. Smye, a contractor of Alma, who secured the contract during the Murray administration but was delayed through scarcity of men and lack of material and who is just now finishing the work under the supervision of Mr. Veniot's department. "Sharp turns," says The Telegraph, "are being blasted out bodily, and broken stone used for filling depressions." The singular would be more appropriate than the plural in this case. A projecting corner on the road is being blasted, it is true, and some of the broken stone dumped into the ditch. In years to come the job may be completed, but it will not be done this season. And even if it were, it is only one of a dozen bad corners on the Westfield Road which should have been given attention early in the Spring, but which has been neglected, as usual. The road-making season is almost at an end and in spite of the glowing promises of Mr. Veniot's newspapers and the advertising which he has received, the road from St. John to Ketepec is not yet fit for travel. The main highway from St. Stephen is in a deplorable condition. What might have been a good road in that direction has been abandoned and an attempt made to do something with the shore road, which will never be any good. Above Ingleisle in the Westfield district the highway is a fairly good condition, thanks to the attention devoted to it by the previous government, and thanks to the fact that Mr. Veniot has been unable to destroy it. His attention has been directed to the stretches below Grand Bay and for seven or eight miles from St. John that highway is in very bad shape. Not only this at the end of the season, but during the entire summer the present Public Works Department has managed to keep this stretch of highway torn up, heaved with mud, covered with broken stones and generally in such a condition that travellers have actually been afraid to go over it.

W. F. O'CONNOR.

No man ever attempted to do anything for the public good without drawing upon his head the condemnation of those with whose interests he interfered. Little men with yard sticks twenty inches long are trying to measure W. F. O'Connor, and find that he is too small for the job he holds. He talks too much, they say. His regulations are too drastic. They are hurting people. He is not a fit man for the position and should be removed. Yet Mr. O'Connor was the only one connected with the Food Control Department during the war period who accomplished anything worth while, and is apparently the live wire of the Board of Commerce today. Whether his regulations are drastic or not, whether he is more lenient than necessary demands, he is getting results. And it is results that the people of Canada are looking for. With the authority vested in the board he is able to restrict advances in foodstuffs about which the people are complaining, he is in a position to ally unrest by a well-intentioned endeavor to control the upward tendency in commodity prices of all sorts, and although a few condemn his actions,

the masses of the people who benefit by the regulations he and his associates provide, will endorse his policy to the hilt. And that he is similarly held in esteem by those who are best qualified to judge the value of his work is evidenced by the fact that he is now a member of the Board of Commerce. Had previous complaints against his conduct while in the Food Control Department been justified, Mr. O'Connor would not have been appointed to his present post, but his appointment is a recognition of the services he then performed and of his ability to protect the interests of the people against the demands of profiteers for inflated prices, and against extravagance and waste.

WHAT THEY SAY

Sage Advice.
 Chicago News: What to do with the railroads: Make them efficient.

Rather Crude.
 St. Louis Republic: That Louisville lawyer who shot a judge when he objected to the action the court was taking was crude. The proper method of influencing judicial decisions is to wait and beat the judge at the next election.

Aguinaldo's Chance to Serve.
 Brooklyn Eagle: Our old friend Aguinaldo has bloomed out as a captain of industry in the Philippines, and if he can make the Tagal work more than three days at a stretch, or work as all when there's money in his pocket, Aguinaldo will be a national benefactor.

No Respect For Authority.
 Indianapolis News: What is needed is a firm and steadfast policy toward Mexico, and that is something that we have not had. Carranza cannot be allowed to say that it is beyond his power to suppress banditry, for that is an admission that he is not able to govern the country, or to put his duty to other nations. This latest outrage was committed by citizens of Mexico, men subject to the authority and under the jurisdiction of the Mexican Government. But it is an authority that they do not respect and jurisdiction that they do not recognize. If neither can be enforced, all that can be said is that Carranza's Government does not deserve to be recognized as a Government.

Speech and Action.
 London Daily News: If it is true, as people said in Paris, that "Hoover was the biggest man there," how is it, many people ask, that no one ever speaks of him as a candidate for the Presidency? That question provokes several answers. Hitherto the American President has always been a politician—unless, as in the case of Grant, he has been simply a soldier. The American people have not yet reached the stage of choosing as head of the nation a man who is a speaker. Mr. Hoover is, literally, no speaker. Some day, perhaps not far off, such a man may be counted the perfect candidate.

The World Wants Peace.
 Portland Oregonian: The strongest point in favor of President Wilson is his appeal for support of the people to induce the Senate to ratify the Peace Treaty without change is the general desire to end the present state of uncertainty. That the chief cause of the industrial unrest and of all the economic troubles that afflict this and all other countries. No man knows the world better than the man who goes, or what or how much of anything to buy, because he cannot foresee the future clearly enough. So all go on the old-fashioned principle. The armistice period is a twilight zone between war and peace, and will only end when execution of the peace terms is definitely begun. The whole world fervently repeats Grant's words: "Let us have peace."

The Forbidden Handkerchief.
 London Daily Chronicle: No one has yet told us why handkerchiefs are square, but a reader reminds us that they were unknown before the early part of the 18th century, Venice being the place where they made their first appearance. Otto Fischel, a German authority, says that the Germans were slow to adopt the new idea. They first used them in 1580, and soon afterwards sumptuary laws were enacted in most German States forbidding any person of plebeian birth from blowing his nose with a handkerchief. This restriction remained in force for over 200 years, and was enforced even on the stage. So recently as 1790 an actress was officially reprimanded for disregarding it in a Berlin theatre. She excused herself by pleading that she had not used a handkerchief, only a little linen rag.

Are We Downhearted? No.
 London Daily Express: While the issue of a war for life or death hung in the balance we had to concentrate on war. Clearly, however, we were thus forced into expedients and experiments full of peril for the times of peace. Are we to lose the peace? Not on your life! This country of ours, and that of Europe, has been in a very bad case. Yet Europe survives. It is a few breaches, and we grew up with the greatest war in history. We have now to win and establish the greatest peace on the ancient basis of liberty and law. It would be folly to pretend that the difficulties and dangers are not great. They are. But they are not greater than those we conquered in the war, and we shall only go wretchedly to wreck and ruin if we persuade ourselves that this is inevitable. Not a bit of it. Buck up!

Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.

Pop gave me a dime yesterday morning and told me not to ask for any more for 2 days, and I spent it all before supper, and after supper I wanted a nickel to go to the movies with the fellows, and pop was up in the sitting room reading the sporting page, me thinking, I wonder if he can take a hint.

And I said, Don't you wish you was 12 years old pop, like me, so you could get in the movies for a nickel?

Well, now that you mention it, it's not such a bad thing to wish, it's much better than wishing I was 100, so men would get up in street cars and give me a seat, sed pop.

And he kept on reading the sporting page, me thinking, G, I guess the hint wasn't strong enough.

And I said, If I had a nickel I would go to the movies, pop, some of the other fellows have got a nickel to go.

In that so? sed pop keeping on reading the sporting page. Me thinking, Gosh, that ought to have bin strong enough.

And I said, If you was me pop, would you go if you had a nickel?

I give it up, wats the answer? sed pop. Meaning he thawt I was asking him a puzzle instead of a question, which I wasn't, and I sed, Aw gosh, G, pop, cant I pop?

Being the biggest hint so far, and pop sed, Cant you wait? Me thinking, Gosh, I dont believe he wants to take the hint.

And I sed, I spent that dime, pop, I didnt know I wanted to go to the movies tonight or I wouldnt of spent it.

Thats tuff luck, sed pop.

Yes sir, I sed, And I went out, and pop kept rite on reading the sporting page as if he didnt know a hint wen he heard one.

A BIT OF VERSE

FIREFLIES.
 Fireflies, fireflies, little glowing creatures,
 Making night lovely with a rain of gold.
 Borne on the moonbeams, children all earthly,
 Ah, how you vanish from a look too bold!

Fireflies, fireflies, lovely as our dreams are,
 Seem with such fancies from the years gone by,
 Wayward, elusive, as the playful zephyrs,
 Hiding mid grasses, gleaming in the sky.

Fireflies, fireflies, like unto the silent Brown nuns who gather for the dead to pray,
 As their your mission; holy, too, your tapers,
 Souls of dead flowers lighting on their way.
 —Antoinette De Courcy Patterson.

A BIT OF FUN

A Slow Process.
 Mrs. Brown was at the back of the church waiting to have her baby christened. Baby was getting restless, so she beckoned the vergor.
 "Is the sermon nearly finished?" she whispered.
 "No, mum," replied the vergor, "another half-hour or it yet. He's only on his 'lastly.'"
 "But," said Mrs. Brown, "will it take

INFLAMED GUMS—THE CAUSE OF TOOTH-BASE DECAY

Just as the strength of a building is dependent upon its foundations, so are healthy teeth dependent upon healthy gums.

Permit the gums to become inflamed or tender and you weaken the foundation of the teeth. This condition is called Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease). Loosening of teeth is a direct result of a man's gums going bad. If you neglect your gums, they invite painful tooth-base decay. They act, too, as so many doorways for disease germs to enter the system—infected the joints or bones—or causing other ailments.

Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease) attacks four out of five people who are over forty. And many under that age, also. Its first symptom is tender gums. So you should look to your gums! Use Forhan's, which positively prevents Pyorrhea if used in time and used consistently. It also scientifically cleans the teeth—keeps them white and clean. Brush your teeth with it.

If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

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ABE MARTIN



We're gon't find out how artificial a whole lot of affability has been when th' saloon close. A rejected suitor allus marries too soon.

him half an hour to get through his 'lastly'?"
 "No, mum," was the demure reply, "but there's the 'one more word and I'm done,' and the 'finally,' and the 'in conclusion' to come yet. Don't be impatient."—London Tit-Bits.

Bachelor of Films.

The cinema has certainly come into its own in the United States. The range of studies and degrees has always been much wider in American than in English universities, and now the University of California (the house State of the film-making industry) has inaugurated a chair of scenario writing. The first occupant is Prof. Carl Snell, and the students who obtain the scenario writing degree will be entitled to call their names the letters "S. W. D. Cal."—London Daily Express.

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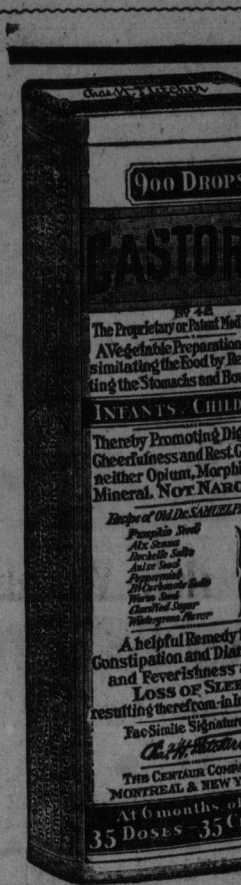
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Dad Was Choking Terribly



Thrills, Shivers And Then More Thrills

"The Thirteenth Chair" tainly Had the People ing Yesterday.

Spiritualism, that mystic plays an important part in our century, "Chair," the master story of Bayard Veiller's a ed for the screen and directed Leonore Perret, for Pathé, and ing at the Imperial Theatre again day.

Mme. LaGrange, a clairvoyant called upon to solve the mystery who killed Stephen Lee. The y concerned in the murder are then told Madame will treat them to a st Thirteen people gather about a in a dark room. The man in thirteenth chair asks her to ca spirit of Stephen Lee. Immed after asking the spirit to name murderer, the questioner him killed.

Who killed Stephen Lee, and

HO Gillett's L hold neces in so man respect th house with for washin Lye will n minutes. under the "GIL