

The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 32 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B., Canada. H. V. MACKINNON, Manager and Editor.
 THE STANDARD IS REPRESENTED BY:
 Henry de Clerque, Mellers Bldg., Chicago
 Louis Kleban, 1 West 34th St., New York
 Freeman & Co., 9 Fleet St., London, Eng.

ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1920.

THE HARBOR QUESTION.

The plans of the C. P. R. for building a new bridge at the Reversing Falls, and for other development work on the West Side, show that great corporation has as much faith in St. John as the Commercial Club. It is up to the citizens to persuade the Canadian Government to display a like faith in the future of this port. The fact that the C. P. R. will enlarge its equipment here and make provision for increasing traffic is an additional argument why the Canadian Government should provide money to construct more piers on the West Side. Of course there are in Parliament members who advocate the curtailment of expenditures on public projects, but even Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King's demand for retrenchment should not carry weight in face of the traffic needs of the nation. Expenditures to provide facilities to handle an increasing business may be justified within any reasonable definition of economy. More piers certainly have to be built here sooner or later, and the sooner the better; the present congestion is putting an unnecessary burden upon railways and ships, and a handicap upon the trade of the whole country. Fear of spending money for harbor development here has already produced a condition very unsatisfactory to the shipping and railway interests. The proposed equipment of the port is not a question of faith in the future; it is a matter of providing for the traffic requirements of the present.

Action on the part of the Government is imperative; the extraordinary situation here carries its own lessons, and convicts the management of the Canadian National Railways of lack of foresight. The decision of the United States Railway Board to place an embargo on Canadian traffic is calculated to bring home to the people of the whole country the folly of keeping the principal winter port without adequate facilities. Steel products manufactured in Pittsburgh are now being shipped at St. John—which indicates a top-heavy railway and port situation all along the Atlantic coast. But that is no consolation for the fact that business is going abegging from the port of St. John.

A new pier cannot be completed in time for next winter's work. But if the Government can be induced to get busy on the extension of the Negro Point breakwater and the grain conveyor system, its programme, in conjunction with the work the C. P. R. has undertaken to do this year, would materially help the situation next season.

There appears to be a pretty general agreement as to the immediate needs of the port, and the campaign to induce the Government to get busy and satisfy them should not be complicated by the contemplation of ideal schemes that look ahead a century or so.

The Government's handling of the Courtenay Bay proposition has been of a piece with its lack of courage in dealing with the problem of development on the West Side. If it had rushed the completion of the drydock, East St. John would now have been the scene of an important industry. Everywhere the world's dry docks are overtaxed, and ships from England come to Halifax to make use of the dry dock there. Every American port is crowded with war-built ships that are in need of dry docking and repairs. If the St. John dry dock was available for American or British shipping it would be a valuable property for some years at any rate. At present the project represents a big investment lying idle in the midst of an unprecedented demand for dry docks. At the present rate of construction it will be brought into service about the time the United States will have nearly completed a dry dock programme adequate to the needs of her new merchant marine.

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT.

An interesting story of the achievements of the Soldier Settlement Board is contained in a statement just issued by the Director of Information, dealing with the work of the Board up to the middle of December, 1919. During its operation the Board has provided loans aggregating \$51,572,332 to 17,218 returned soldiers who are settling on the land, the average loan being \$2,934. It has already granted 5,433 soldier entries approximating 869,000 acres of free lands in the western provinces. Roughly speaking two-thirds of the grantees also have exercised their civilian homestead rights which means an additional 575,000 acres—a grand total of 1,444,000 acres of free lands which have gone to returned soldiers. It has dealt with 42,630 returned soldiers who have applied for certificates qualifying them to become beneficiaries under the Act. Of these 22,363 candidates have received certificates.

The Board has established training centres for prospective settlers at Kentville, N. S., Fredericton, N. B., Lunenburg, Que., and Matsqui, B. C.,

and is establishing centres at Elk Horn, Man., and Estey, Alta. Already 513 returned soldiers have been trained and there are 703 others now at training stations completing their courses in practical agriculture or with successful farmers gaining agricultural experience. Altogether \$44,639 has been paid in allowances for subsistence of the returned soldiers and their dependents during the period of training.

Through the special purchasing arrangements with implement makers and live stock dealers the Board has saved the soldier settlers \$234,353 in the cost of live stock, agricultural implements and other farm requirements. A branch has been established which helps the soldier's wife in any difficulty she may encounter. This is done by means of correspondence and by actual visits of home branch representatives.

LABOR'S INTERNATIONAL CHARTER.

The Canadian Government has published a pamphlet, dealing with the labor convention embodied in the Peace Treaty. An introduction written by Hon. George N. Barnes, of London, points out the importance to the workers of the Labor section of the Treaty, which has perhaps not received as much attention as the more burning questions arising out of the immediate issues of the war. The particular provisions of the Treaty dealing with Labor were the outcome of conferences of Allied Labor representatives and delegates from neutral countries, but, according to J. W. Dufour, who was the Canadian Press representative at Paris, Premier Borden and the Canadian representatives had much to do with securing their acceptance by Lloyd George and Clemenceau. They embody a scheme for establishing a permanent organization as part of the League of Nations, the business of which will be to secure a minimum of living for the workers of the world. In the past social and industrial progress, says Mr. Barnes, has often been hindered by the fear of individual States that improvement in the industrial and social conditions of their workers could only be purchased by loss of trade in the international market, which would in the end prove ruinous. On the other hand, it was beginning to be felt that if co-operation could be brought about among the nations simultaneous improvements could be carried out with little detriment to any of them and with great credit to the workers of all countries.

In setting up permanent machinery to investigate, report on, and recommend improvements in labor conditions the High Contracting Parties recognize that the well being, physical, moral and intellectual, of industrial wage workers is of course of supreme international importance. They recognize, too, that differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition, make strict uniformity in the conditions of labor difficult of immediate attainment. But holding, as they do, that labor should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, they think that there are methods and principles for regulating labor conditions which all industrial communities should endeavor to apply as far as their special circumstances will permit, and among these they regard the following as of special and urgent importance:

First—The guiding principle above enunciated that labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

Second—The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

Third—The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

Fourth—The adoption of an eight hours' day or a forty-eight hours' week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained.

Fifth—The adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable.

Sixth—The abolition of child labor and the imposition of strict limitations on the labor of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

Seventh—The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

Eighth—The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labor should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

Ninth—Each State should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part, in order to ensure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

Without claiming that these meth-

ods and principles are either complete or final, the High Contracting Parties are of opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations and that, if adopted by the industrial communities who are members of the League, and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of such inspection, they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage-earners of the world.

WHAT THEY SAY

Keep It Dark.

(Philadelphia Inquirer.)
 Time was when a man used to speak of his wine cellar with pride. Now he has mighty good reasons for saying nothing at all about it.

Let Them Alone.

(Ottawa Journal.)
 Now that Premier Drury has formed constituencies for himself and his Minister of Agriculture, most Conservatives will concur in the attitude of the party leaders that they should not seek their defeat by opposing them. If the local organizations in the ridings being opened have reason for desiring contests that is another matter. The general feeling will be that the Farmers' Government should have every chance to show what it can do. His chief difficulties will have come from the farmers themselves, not from the other parties.

Careless Policemen.

(N. Y. Herald.)
 Seven London policemen were discovered off their "beats" playing cards in a stable while a crime wave was sweeping over the city. They were dismissed. How sorry they must be that they are not in New York, in which case the courts would be likely to reinstate them, after a holiday, with full back pay.

Open Question.

(N. Y. Herald.)
 It has been an open question whether the great Powers really wanted to settle the Fiume mess, whether they were afraid to try, or whether they might have secret reasons of their own which they could not afford to have exposed at present.

Claim Never Justified.

(New York Evening Sun.)
 The objectors to daylight saving have never yet justified their claims that they suffer undue hardships through the operation of the regulation; their opposition has usually been made less upon the merits of their case than upon their power to get what a few of them want through personal influence upon legislators.

A Great Canadian.

(Hamilton Herald.)
 A man is "worth" a million, or a hundred dollars, as the case may be. Such is the jargon of the day. If a man's "worth" is to be measured in terms of money, then the late Major-General Sir Sam Steele was worth almost nothing; for his will disposes of only \$3,000, and it is life insurance at that. And yet Steele was one of the ablest and noblest Canadians of his generation.

A BIT OF VERSE

THE TWO KINGS.

(Honoria Trail.)
 Herod the King was troubled
 As he sat in his study hall,
 Fearing his power might vanish,
 Fearing his throne might fall.
 News of a King that day
 From wise men, he had heard;
 And with jealous fear and anger,
 His wicked soul was stirred.
 The wise men asked for tidings
 Of this new and unknown King;
 For they had come to worship,
 And gifts and homage bring.
 Jesus, the King, was smiling,
 As he lay in his manger bed;
 Sunbeams forming a golden crown
 Over His baby head.
 Naught of Kings or kingdoms,
 Or power did He understand;
 As he gazed at the gifts the wise men
 Laid in His dimpled hand.
 Yet though thrones may perish,
 Though kingdoms pass away;
 This baby's throne will never fall,
 His kingdom will last for aye.
 Last, when time's waves are touching
 Where still will flash a radiance
 From Bethlehem's Silver Star.

A BIT OF FUN

A Happy Country.
 Our idea of a happy country is one where you can buy a suit for \$40 that formerly sold for fifty and is actually worth thirty.

The Reason.
 Customer—I should like to know why the potatoes at the bottom of the sack you sold me last week are so much smaller than those at the top.
 Green-grocer—Well, mum, potatoes is growin' that fast now that by the time a sackful is dug the last ones is about twice the size of the first!"—London Tit-Bits.

As Usual.
 "But think!" we chided. "You cannot afford it, and—"
 "That," replied the woman, with a toss of her head, "is the very reason why I want and must have it!"

Pleasant Information.
 Edith—Dear Jack is so forgetful. Maud—Isn't he? I had to keep reminding him that it's you he's engaged to and not me.—Boston Transcript.

Little Dignity Chasers.
 To fall notice the six-inch step downward as you get out of an elevator.

He Had No Choice.
 Gibson—If you are wearing that extraordinary necktie your wife gave

Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE

Me an Puds Simkins was tawking to Mary Watkins outside of her house, and all of a sudden some girl as pritty as anything with red tommer shanter came up the street and started to wawk in the house rite next door to Mary Watkins, saying to Mary Watkins, Hello.
 Mary Watkins not saying anything, and the girl went in and closed the door.
 G, did she jest move in? I sed.
 I dont know, I bleeve so, sed Mary Watkins with a jellus ipression, and Puds, sed, She's pritty, aint she?
 Some people mite think so, I cant help it if people dont know eny better than to think so, she's got freckles on her nose, sed Mary Watkins.
 Not me, I dont think so, I think shes pritty ugly, I sed.
 So do I, she aint neer as pritty as wat you are, did you take notice to the freckles on her nose? sed Puds.
 Maybe she thinks she's pritty, sed Mary Watkins, she wawks as if she did, enyhow.
 Its good sumbdy thinks so, I sed, will you interdoose us if she comes out agen?
 Wat for? sed Mary Watkins, and I sed, O jest out of curiosity.
 Jest meer curiosity, sed Puds.
 Curiosity killed a cat, sed Mary Watkins. And pritty soon she went in, and me and Puds kepp on standing there, me saying, Maybe she'll come out agen if we wait a wile. Meaning the new girl. And we kepp on waiting, and after a wile Mary Watkins opened her parlor window and stuck her hed out, saying Wats you waiting for boys?
 O, nothing, I sed.
 Nothing, sed Puds. And he yawned as if he wasnt thinking of anything speeshil, and so did I and we wawked away.

you for your birthday.
 Meas—Of course I am. The reason she bought it for me was to show her authority.—Stray Stories.

Why Baby Cried.

"What is the baby crying so about, Katie?"
 "The master's shirt studs, ma'am."
 "Why don't you let the little dear have them, then?"
 "I did, ma'am, and he's swallowed em!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Facilities For Talking.

"A person should always think before he speaks."
 "Yes," murmured Miss Cayenne; "but some of us are so much better equipped with the facilities for speaking.—Washington Star.

His Weather.

This winter weather
 Makes him gloat
 He owns a fur-lined
 Overcoat.

MIDDLE CLASSES OF ENGLAND ON ROAD TO RUIN

Sir H. Rider Haggard Takes Pessimistic View of Present Situation.

London, Jan. 20.—Sir H. Rider Haggard, the author, believes the middle classes of England are on the "road to ruin." This opinion he expressed in a letter to the general secretary of the Middle Classes Union, regretting that other work prevented him from assuming the presidency of a branch of the union.

"I sympathize fully with your movement," he wrote, "the middle classes, by which I take to mean all beneath the rank of Peers who do not actually earn their living by the work of their hands are, without doubt on the road to ruin. Owing principally, or at any rate very largely to the incredible expense of rearing and educating children, their birthrate is decreasing in a most alarming fashion and probably is now exceeded by their deathrate."

He declared that against these classes the profiteer is given a free hand and that "under pretence of a nebulous Anti-Dumping Bill, they are now threatened with the loss of the blessings of free trade which alone enables many with fixed, or dwindling incomes, to live at all." He said that only combination to protect them.

DYE THAT SKIRT, COAT OR BLOUSE

"Diamond Dyes" Make Shabby, Faded Apparel Like New.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether it be wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods.—Dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, feathers, draperies, coverings. The Direction Book with each package tells so plainly how to diamond dye over any color that you can not make a mistake.
 To match any material, have druggist show you "Diamond Dyes" Color Card.

FINE CARD PLATE WORK

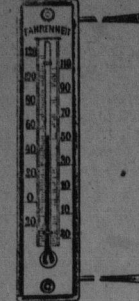
DIE STAMPING
 STENCIL CUTTING, etc.
 FLEWELLING PRESS
 MARKET SQUARE

SHORTS BRAN OATS

Western Gray Buckwheat
 New Brunswick Buckwheat.
 REGAL FLOUR.
 Good Stocks on Hand.

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

THERMOMETERS



What's The Temperature This Morning?

The question usually asked on a very cold day.

Our reliable clear-reading Window Thermometers will tell you. Furnished in Metal or Glass.

We have Thermometers for all purposes:

Outdoor Candy Indoor Bath Home Dairy

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

F. & P.

Diamonds
 Fine Jewelry
 Watches

In select and comprehensive showing

FERGUSON & PAGE

THE BELT

WHICH IS JOINED WITH CEMENT
 NOT SOLUBLE IN WATER
 EXTRA C

Waterproof Leather Belting
 MANUFACTURED BY
 D. K. McLAREN, LTD. BOX 702
 MAIN 1121 90 GERMAIN STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Use Diamond Calks

The Quick Modern Method of Sharpening Horses' Shoes

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

Hot Water and Steam Boilers and Radiators



FITTED AT SHORTEST NOTICE

REPAIRS for "Gurney Oxford," "Daisy," "Saford," "Sovereign" and all other patterns.
 "Hardt" Heat Generators increase the heat in all radiators.

P. CAMPBELL & CO., 73 Prince William St.

AS A

Beautiful Inside Finish
 For New Homes

B C Fir

with its handsome grain, will bring just the needed touch of artistic refinement.

We have arriving, one car of B. C. Fir Mouldings.
 For Prices and designs, Phone M.3000

MURRAY & GREGORY LIMITED

HALF A CENTURY

Great changes take place in 50 years. Few remain of those in business when the College was established in 1867.

We are thankful to an appreciative public for continued growth and are now in our 53rd year, going stronger than ever before.
 Send for New Rate Card.

S. KERR, Principal

Diamonds in 1920

Our advice to those who are intending to buy diamonds is to make the purchase at once. All indications are that the great demand of the past few years will continue in 1920 and the limited supply of gems not be materially increased.

We are advised by those in closest touch with the situation that diamond prices will be much higher a year from now, and that the first of a series of price advances may be looked for within the next few weeks.

You are cordially invited to inspect our stock.

L. L. SHARPE & SON
 Jewelers and Opticians
 2 STORES—21 KING STREET
 189 UNION STREET

SPEC

Your colored Gaiters reduced price

Our Melton

Ladies' 12-E to \$2.4

Ladies' 12-E to \$2.7

Ladies' 10-E to \$2.7

Ladies' 10-E to \$2.7

Ladies' 10-E to \$2.7

Ladies' 10-E to \$2.7

Ladies' 10-E to \$2.7

Ladies' 10-E to \$2.7

Ladies' 10-E to \$2.7

Ladies' 10-E to \$2.7

Ladies' 10-E to \$2.7

Ladies' 10-E to \$2.7

Ladies' 10-E to \$2.7

Ladies' 10-E to \$2.7

Ladies' 10-E to \$2.7

Ladies' 10-E to \$2.7

Ladies' 10-E to \$2.7

Ladies' 10-E to \$2.7

Ladies' 10-E to \$2.7

Ladies' 10-E to \$2.7

Ladies' 10-E to \$2.7

Ladies' 10-E to \$2.7

Ladies' 10-E to \$2.7

Ladies' 10-E to \$2.7

Ladies' 10-E to \$2.7