

## The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1920.

## THE IRISH SITUATION.

The situation in Ireland is rapidly becoming of such a character that the Government will be forced to choose between adopting an up-to-date version of Cromwell's "Thorough" method, or giving in to the malcontents. With the appointment of Sir Hamar Greenwood as Chief Secretary, and Sir Neville McCready as Commander of the Forces, a policy of conciliation was determined on, and considerable leniency was shown to lawbreakers who did not deserve it. This policy, which it was hoped would result in a diminution of the lawlessness that had been so rampant for months past, has not only signally failed, but outrages have become more frequent than ever, and are considerably more desperate in character.

In seeking a remedy for present conditions in Ireland, it is necessary in the first place to ascertain the causes of them. It is not the Irish themselves who are at the bottom of the trouble; left to himself the Irishman is as inoffensive an individual as is to be found in any country on earth. The whole of the troubles which have for years disturbed the Emerald Isle are caused by a small band of paid agitators, subsidized chiefly by sympathizers in the United States, who having nothing of their own to lose, seek to destroy others. The movement has been encouraged more or less openly by those of whom better things might have been expected, and who, had they been so disposed, could have virtually suppressed it.

The situation as it now exists is somewhat different from what it used to be a few years ago. Although the old differences between England and Ireland still stand, the present troubles are between two sections of the Irish people themselves. Down to the last few years it was rare indeed that a representative Irishman would openly declare for absolute independence. John Redmond never ceased to proclaim his loyalty to Great Britain, and nobody has reason to doubt that Redmond was sincere. The Nationalist leaders used to assert that the ties between Ireland and England would be drawn closer by Gladstone's Home Rule, and this was the argument with most success in winning English opinion to the experiment. Today there appear to be just two important bodies of opinion in Ireland. In the North they want things to remain as they are; in the South they want absolute independence and make little secret of the fact that Ireland should be constituted a free and independent nation who would have to be counted on as an enemy to England. If the British Government has to make a choice between the two groups, there is no question what that choice ought to be, and it is undoubtedly will be.

There are at present two streams of anarchy flowing in Ireland, two distinct types of outrage, political and agrarian, and the methods which have been adopted for the purpose of suppressing them have signally failed so far. It is said that the anarchy that has been engendered by the Sinn Fein for patriotic purposes is now being used by the landless man for the intensely practical purpose of possessing himself of somebody else's land—Sinn Fein or Unionist he cares not a whit. The Sinn Fein party, it appears, does not approve of the land-grabber, because the Sinn Fein professes to be national and not proletarian. Irish labor, however, both approves and encourages the agricultural proletarian, and when Irish labor and Sinn Fein clash it is observed that the former invariably gets its way.

The result of this sort of thing is of course inevitable. The material prosperity of the country is threatened and may collapse at any moment, as its moral sense has collapsed. When Sinn Fein priests write to Unionist papers condemning agrarian outrages and announcing that they themselves had been threatened, and when the Sinn Fein chairman of the board of guardians and councilmen denounces as anarchy outrages conducted in the name of and supplied with the paraphernalia of Sinn Fein, it is clear that things are not running particularly smoothly, even among those responsible for the present disturbances.

Such, however, is the situation that the British Government is called upon to handle, and it seems to be useless to wear a velvet glove for the purpose. The difficulties of the situation, bad enough in themselves, are increased by the fact that the disturbances are openly encouraged and helped financially from outside sources. As long as this sort of thing continues, it is going to make the task of restoring order and liberty well nigh impossible of accomplishment.

## BRITISH OR AMERICAN?

Some remarks made by Lt.-Col. Amory, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the British Government, in the course of an address to the Young Men's Canadian Club at Montreal a few evenings ago are worthy of more than passing note. He told his audience that Canada had now arrived at that stage when her

people must choose whether they will adopt British ideals and methods of progress, or those of the neighboring Republic. It is, we fear, a regrettable fact that the tendency so far in this country is to copy our neighbors, and as often as not to leer at British ideas and customs as being old-fashioned and out of date, though we don't always use that expression, preferring to say that American customs are more suited to the conditions in this country. As a matter of fact they are not always. From the very nature of things, of course, there must be some few instances in which customs and practices in vogue in Britain would not be as convenient in this country as those at present in use here; but taking the subject by and large it may safely be said that customs and practices that have proved successful in Britain would prove successful if adopted here.

Colonel Amory was, of course, referring mainly to Canada's future development in the remarks he made on this subject, and he was led to the conclusion he had formed by the belief that Canada's geographic and climatic conditions, as well as her traditional and historic associations, would cause her future lines of development to follow more largely those of Great Britain than those upon which the United States had been built, and that as a link of Empire, situated so as to make easy trade connections with Great Britain and Africa, from her Atlantic seaboard, and with the Orient on the Pacific coast, the natural development of Canada would be in enlarging her trade abroad, as part of the Empire world highway, rather than to follow the American idea of internal domestic progression, leaving outside affairs alone.

Canada is, geographically speaking, the centre of an Empire of world-wide dimensions, and it is up to the Canadian people to make it the centre of the Empire in other respects. America is, relatively, a small and self-contained country, which has no need to follow the traditions or adopt the policies of Great Britain, that have been framed to meet the conditions of such a vast Empire. Canada cannot afford to be self-contained, her destiny is cast along different lines. No part of the British Empire, in fact, can afford to be self-contained in a sense that the Republic of the United States is; all the different entities of that Empire, while politically independent, are more or less interdependent for development purposes. In thinking plans for their own development the various portions of the Empire must not overlook the good of the whole, as contrasted with American considerations, which need only be concerned with their own selfish ends. As Canadians we are proud to belong to the British Empire, and working out our plans for the future we must proceed upon imperious rather than upon merely domestic lines. America has mighty little to offer us by way of example that will be worth our while to copy. Britain has much to offer in that way, and it would be well to avail ourselves of it.

## WHAT IS "INTOXICATING IN FACT?"

New York Sun: A few days ago the Internal Revenue Bureau, pursuing its familiar habit of interpreting the laws which concern it, announced a decision that cider and fruit juices may be manufactured and kept in the home when they are "non-intoxicating in fact and not necessarily less than one-half of 1 per cent. alcohol." Mr. Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, who interprets all liquor amendments, laws and bureau rulings, graciously indorses the decision of the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the following statement, worthy to be hung in every cellar and on every apple tree: "Congress differentiated between cider and fruit juices used in the home and those made for commercial purposes. Liquors which may not be intoxicating in fact are prohibited for commercial use because it is necessary in order to prevent the schemes and devices used by the liquor dealers to evade the law. This is why the standard was fixed at one-half of 1 per cent. When cider and fruit juices are made for home use exclusively the standard was fixed at actual intoxication.

"If the cider or other fruit juice is not intoxicating in fact it can be made and used in the home. If any person attempts to sell such liquor that is intoxicating, or distribute it illegally in the home, such person may be prosecuted under the law. The Constitution prohibits the manufacture of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes anywhere. The Volstead act provision for exclusive home use is as liberal as it can be under the Constitution."

It must be a comfort for the Supreme Court to remember, upon reading Mr. Wheeler's decision, that it has no ruling on the particular difference between the maximum percentage between the maximum percentage named in the Volstead act and the "intoxicating in fact" percentage.

which the Revenue Bureau and Counsel Wheeler permit the householder to have in its home.

But by what process are the guardians of the law to discover whether the home made stuff which is over one-half of 1 per cent. is also "intoxicating in fact"? The question "What strength of liquor is intoxicating in fact?" has caused a million wrangles. Perhaps it will be for a jury to decide. But how is the owner of the alcoholic cider or the home brewed beer to be brought before the jury? In Section 25 of Title II. of the Volstead act we read some phrases which seem to say that a man's house is still his castle:

"No search warrant shall issue to search any private dwelling occupied as such unless it is being used for the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquor, unless it is in part used for some business purposes, such as a store, shop, saloon, restaurant, hotel or boarding house."

Not the manufacture, not the use, but the sale! The farmer and the commuter with their cider, the flat dweller with his amateur brewing, may thank the Internal Revenue Commissioner and Mr. Wheeler for nothing.

## WHAT OTHERS SAY

That Man O'Connor. (Kingston Whig.) And now "that man O'Connor" has quit. His task on the Board of Commerce was a thankless one, and he is probably glad to retire. Most of the abuse he received was from those whose interests he was upholding.

Two Experts. (Chicago Tribune.) Mexico's Provisional President is "considered a remarkable tenor singer," and he used also to be teller in a bank. This familiarity with notes will be useful to him when he begins to correspond with Mr. Wilson.

Dempsey and Carpenter. (Hamilton Herald.) How can a respectable fellow like Georges Carpenter meet Jack Dempsey in the ring without loss of self-respect? The fact that Dempsey was a war-lackey is not the worst thing that can be said about him. His wife testifies that he compelled her to follow a life of shame, that he lived off the money she brought in, and beat her when she didn't bring home enough cash.

What For? (Lancaster Digest.) Just why America should be feverishly building huge battleships and battle cruisers at a rate that will soon make us the strongest naval power on earth is a question that is interesting Great Britain, Japan, and some people in our own land. The launching of the "Tennessee," the world's largest battleship, has renewed the talk about this matter. Twelve dreadnoughts and six great battle cruisers with electrically driven engines, and mounting in all 122 16-inch rifles and 25 14-inch rifles, soon are to be constructed. The rifles will be 274 feet long, and will have a speed of 37 miles per hour. The displacement of the "Tennessee" will be 32,000 tons, and they will be two knots faster than this ship. In other words, the new "Massachusetts" will be about four times as large as the "Massachusetts" of Spanish War fame. To round out the navy's stupendous program, a proportionate number of scout-cruisers, destroyers, and submarines are being built.

## A BIT OF VERSE

## EXPERIENCES OF AN INTERNATIONALIST

The Gulf Stream said sadly: "Take warning by me, I got the idea of crossing the sea."

"I deemed it my mission, esteemed it my name, To make the Atlantic and Arctic the same."

"I find the Atlantic a pretty big cup. I work like the dickens and can't fill it up."

"I thought I would warm them, but here I was sold. The others succeeded in making me cold."

"Though maybe I melted an iceberg or two, I lost my identity, vanished from view."

"I find to my sorrow all water is wet, But nobody years for a supersea yet." MCLANDBURGH WILSON.

## THE LAUGH LINE

The happiness of marriage is not always measured by the social brilliancy of the wedding.

It's surprising how quickly a woman puts on weight when she sits on her husband's knee.

What's become of the old-fashioned boy who used to look for a job with a chance to work up in the business?

Both in the Same Position. New Girl (timidly): "I s'pose you're a fine cook, mum." Young Mistress: "Bless me, no! I don't know a thing about it." New Girl (relieved): "Then we'll get on famously, mum. I don't either."

A Counterfeit Reason. "Yes, I still have the first pound note that I made," said the gray-haired passenger.

"Good gracious!" exclaimed his traveling acquaintance, "how did you keep it so long?"

"Well, it was very imperfect, being my first, and I'd be the first to admit it."—London Weekly Telegraph.

## Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE

Us fellows was setting on my front steps tawking about the different licks our fathers had gave us for being assy, and Sam Cross sed, My father never gave me a licking in my life, my father would lick me no matter how assy I got.

The doose he wouldnt, like fun he wouldnt, do you t'peck to to believe that? us fellows sed, and Sam sed, All rite, if you think you know so much come on around to my house with me rite now, my fathers setting in the parlor reading and you can listen at the window weather I sass him or not.

Wich we went around with him, being me and my cuzin Artie and Leroy Shooter and Skippy Martin, and Sam went in and opened the parlor window about 2 inches and us fellows climbed up to peek three and listen, and Sams father was in there reading the paper and sam sed to him, Say, popper, aint you finished reading that paper yet?

No, not yet, Samuel, sed Mr. Cross, and Sam sed, Well wy aint you, you must be a pretty bum reader to take you all this time.

Samuel, is that the correct way to address your father? sed Mr. Cross, and Sam sed, Sure, and Mr. Cross sed, Samuel, don't be impertinent, and Sam sed, Wy not, you're only about 4 times older than I am, and Mr. Cross sed, Samuel, Samuel.

Wich jest then I started to fall off and grabbed for the bottom of the window and got a hold of the tassel of the window shade and the shade went up with a farsee bang and Mr. Cross came running over to the window, saying, Get down off there at once, was are you boys doing up there?

We're waiting to see if Sam can sass you all he wants without getting a licking, sed Skippy Martin, and Mr. Cross sed, Then wait just a minnit longer. Wich we did, and Mr. Cross went back and gave Sam such a licking it would of bin a shame to of missed it.

## OVERHEARD ON CHIPMAN HILL.

Enquiring Lady—"Can you tell me where the Prohibition offices are?"  
 Passer-by—"Yes, ma'am, that building round the corner where it says Kindergarten on the door."

## OBITUARY.

Mrs. Jane Hurley. The death took place at nine o'clock Monday night, of Jane, widow of Bartholomew Hurley, aged 84 years. She leaves two sisters, Mrs. Patrick Whely and Mrs. Henry Black of this city, two brothers, Joseph and Enoch Harrison of Ironbound Cove, Queens Co., 15 grandchildren and 1 great-grandchild. Funeral on Friday from the residence of her son-in-law, 55 Magazine street.

Child Dead. Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hayes will regret to learn of the death yesterday of their infant son, Charles B., aged one year and three months.

## FUNERALS.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Addison of Willow Grove was held yesterday morning from P. J. Fitzpatrick's undertaking parlors. Requiem high mass was celebrated by Rev. H. L. Coughlin. Interment was in the new Catholic cemetery.

Anything is wrong that is nearly right.

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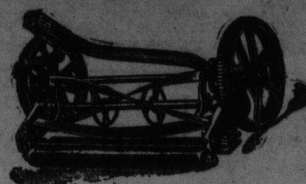
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The young woman's taste determines the size of the gem and style of the mounting. Her desire in both are certain to be fully satisfied from the splendid display of diamonds here.

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Ask your carpenter if he is busy.

For Lumber 'Phone Main 1893.

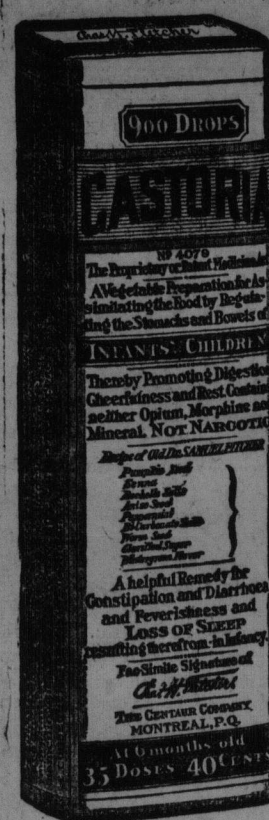
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## OBITUARY.

Glen L. Atkinson.

Norton.—A veil of sorrow and grief was spread over our village on Tuesday, February 23rd, when the angel of death claimed all that was mortal of our friend Glen L. Atkinson. Having been ill only a few days, and being in the first years of his manhood, the closing of his life came as a crushing sorrow to his relatives and friends.

Having possessed a personality which nature surely endowed with all gifts of his lavish hand, and a kindly and loving disposition, he endeavored himself to all who were fortunate enough to have been his friend, and to have known him was to have loved and respected him.

In his passing from this vale of tears to the life eternal beyond the grave, Norton is robbed of a young life which it could ill afford to lose.

The home of our departed friend is mourning its sad but irrevocable loss in its heart-broken father and mother, and his sisters, Mrs. Albert Makepeace and Miss Beatrice at home, and his four brothers, Rupert of Sackville, N. B., Haddon, St. Charles, and Reginald of Norton.

The heartfelt sympathy of the community is extended to those sorrowing who he has left behind, and there are many in this village and many more in other parts, who will cherish his life and memory long, remembering his friend Glen L. Atkinson.

The Baptist Church here on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 25th, when the obituary service was held, was a scene of our community, representing all classes of the community. The immense gathering bore testimony to the place which the deceased held in the esteem of all.

The cortege to the cemetery was followed by sorrowing relatives and friends. The funeral services were numerous and beautiful, bearing silent testimony of the love of those from whom he has gone.

Leonard D. Williams.

Holdenville, June 23.—The death of Leonard D. Williams occurred here, June 21st, after undergoing an operation for appendicitis. The deceased, who was 26 years of age, was a highly esteemed resident of the place. Besides his widow, who was Miss Minnie Holder of Long Beach, he leaves one son, 3 years old and an infant daughter. Six brothers also survive.

The funeral was held on Tuesday from his late residence, service being conducted by Rev. Mr. Ramsay, interment taking place in Methodist Cemetery at Long Beach.

## PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION MET

The Public Utilities Commission of New Brunswick met yesterday in regular session at the Government rooms. In the morning the application of the York and Carleton telephone Co. for an increase of rates, was returned. An order will be issued later by the Board. At the afternoon session routine business only was transacted.