

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1920.

HARBOR MATTERS.

At the Commercial Club meeting E. A. Schofield suggested that there was need of more advertising to impress upon members of Parliament and the country generally the importance of the port of St. John in the national scheme of transportation, and H. R. McLellan pointed out the principle on which such a campaign should be based — the understanding given at Confederation that the Maritime Provinces should share in public efforts for the development of the country. But first it would seem to be advisable for the country to formulate some sort of policy of harbor development to put before Parliament and the country. Two city commissioners spoke at the meeting Friday evening; Commissioner Bullock was apparently content to continue along on the present policy, which some speakers described as a haphazard, begging policy; Commissioner Thornton said he had no opinion to express.

Some citizens seem to have lost interest in the possibilities of Courtenay Bay, and are clamoring for more wharf construction on the West Side. But Courtenay Bay must be opened for navigation if the big drydock is utilized, and probably it would not require much more dredging there to provide a site for a pier than it would on the West Side. It may be true that there is enough room on the West Side for piers to accommodate the traffic of the port for years; but if the C. N. R. is going to develop business here, there any good reason why it should not make a start with new terminals at Courtenay Bay? The point is that if the city is sending delegations to Ottawa to ask for further wharf construction this policy should fit into that of the C. N. R. It may be possible to take the harbor out of party politics in the narrow sense; but it cannot be removed from politics altogether. The Government cannot provide money for every public project, however deserving; and between a political demand for new piers on the West Side and a possible demand from the railway authorities for terminals at Courtenay Bay, the decision might very well be governed by political considerations. The opening of the dry dock at Courtenay Bay should be an event of first importance for the city; the Government fleet alone would give it a good deal of employment; no country at present has adequate dry docking facilities, and ships are crossing the ocean to be overhauled at Halifax. If utilized to capacity the dry dock would leave a great deal of money in the city, and add considerably to the permanent population.

MONTREAL WHARFAGE RATES.

The Canadian Gazette publishes the new wharfage rates for Montreal, which have caused indignation among the shipping interests. The new schedule imposes a charge of \$1.00 on all first and second class passengers from overseas landed at Montreal. It is a preamble to the new rates. It is stated that the average increase in the wharfage charges is approximately twenty per cent. The new Montreal rate for grain is seven cents per ton; in St. John it is only three cents. On soft coal the new Montreal rate is eight cents, and on hard coal it is 10 cents per ton; in St. John the rate on bituminous and hard coal is ten cents. On lumber and timber, hewed or rough sawn, the new Montreal rate is 15 cents, and on planed or finished lumber 20 cents; in St. John the rate on lumber is 15 cents.

In St. John there is a wharfage rate of 25 cents per ton on general cargo, and 10 cents a head on cattle and horses.

The new Montreal schedule fixes a rate of 12 cents on flour, and ten cents on ballast, bran, shorts, middlings, cement, clay, coke, granite, paving blocks, iron ore, limestone, oil cake, petroleum in bulk, sand, scoria blocks, and unmanufactured stone, while a rate of 15 cents per ton is fixed on asbestos, coarse salt, drain pipes, fees for export cattle and horses, fire bricks, fresh or frozen fish, grease, gypsum, hay, horses, fresh or frozen meat, mules, meat cattle, peas, phosphate, pitch, plaster, pulp board, sheep, slate, straw, swine, tallow, tar, raw vegetables, unbulled rice, wood pulp, whitening, wool, and haxite ore. A rate of 20 cents is levied on bottles, china and ball clay, cured fish, raw or green fruits, corned meats, molasses, raw and refined sugar, ships' stores, sulphur, dried vegetables, zinc and lead ores. A rate of 25 cents is fixed on such commodities as land, paints and varnishes, reeled newspaper, scrap steel, steel rails, garden seed, etc., etc.; while there are other classifications running up to \$1.00 per ton for safety razors, tobacco, perfumery, furs, jewelry, hquors, musical instruments and hallow.

On meat and fish in tins the new Montreal rate is 30 cents.

Col. John A. Cooper, Director of the Canadian Bureau of Information at New York, has issued a list of American goods sold in Canada last year.

Their total value was \$734,267,286, a decrease of \$142,000, as compared with 1918. The principal decreases were: Corn, \$9,000,000; wheat, \$58,000,000; bituminous coal, \$17,000,000; copper, \$4,500,000; cotton, \$13,000,000; pig iron, \$4,600,000; steel billets, \$19,000,000; tin plates, \$5,000,000, and refined and gas oil, \$11,000,000. Among the increases were: Flour, \$9,000,000; eggs, \$2,500,000; bacon, \$2,000,000; wearing apparel, \$2,000,000; passenger autos, \$2,000,000. Adding all the indispensable imports, coal, crude and refined oil, mineral oil, cotton seed oil, cotton, cotton goods, corn, oranges, prunes, raisins, tobacco and metal working machinery we get an amount of \$195,000,000, out of total imports from the States last year of \$734,000,000, which shows the possibility of a made-in-Canada campaign.

Among our imports from the States last year were: Anthracite coal, \$30,000,000; coke, \$8,000,000; bituminous coal, \$40,000,000—indicating considerable increases in prices. Yet Canada has vast coal areas east and west; production could be greatly increased; the real problem that requires public attention is that of distribution.

Of foodstuffs Canada imported from the United States: Wheat, \$3,334,818; corn, \$10,890,532; eggs, \$4,317,323; canned salmon, \$1,467,611; apples, \$1,121,718; oranges, \$6,885,501; raisins, \$4,751,287; canned beef, \$109,539; fresh beef, \$481,298; pickled beef, \$176,805; bacon, \$10,767,992; hams, \$2,191,013; lard, \$1,454,658; pickled pork, \$2,179,707; butter, \$160,802; cheese, \$125,154; condensed milk, \$661,453. These figures deserve the attention of eastern farmers. The fact that there was a decrease of \$58,000,000 in the imports of wheat from the United States was mainly due to the operations of the Wheat Board, the protectionist device adopted at the instance of Mr. Cresser and his friends.

TARIFFS AND WAGES.

Analyzing the relation of wages to the tariff, Dr. F. W. Taussig, of the Department of Economics in Columbia University, and until recently Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, in a special article in the Atlantic Monthly, considers the effect upon the United States of Free Trade. Dr. Taussig, who is a Democrat, who was appointed Chairman of the Tariff Commission by President Wilson, and who, before the war, might properly have been classed as an out-and-out free trader, has modified his views considerably and now states that there are conditions under which protection is desirable. While he repudiates the doctrine of universal ruin to American industries from free trade, he says:

"None the less, the change would be absolutely large. There would be shutdowns, attempts to meet the situation by lowering wages, strikes, slow transfer of laborers to other regions and other industries, business failures, empty mills and villages, a trying readjustment of prices, and probably of the general scale of money wages, hard times and uncertain employment."

Again he says: "So great are the difficulties of an abrupt shift from one industrial policy to another—the real ones, not the imaginary ones of universal collapse and perpetual ruin—that no country, it can safely be predicted, will ever adopt such a ruthless proceeding. If a change takes place it will be by slow and gradual steps; and the first steps will be for a short start in a new direction, not at the moment of much consequence. Meanwhile, the bulk of the established industries will be safeguarded. And within the range of the industries thus protected it will remain true that wages can be kept high only so long as the protection is maintained."

CONSISTENCY?

Canadian manufacturers have inaugurated a "Buy Made-in-Canada Goods" and are also urging Canadians to spend their holidays on a "Seeing Canada" jaunt. A correspondent of the Financial Times observes that one manufacturing firm which is pushing this campaign places all its fidelity business, as well as its fire insurance, in American companies.

The Times says: "There are already built all the wharves needed at West St. John to accommodate all the traffic that can be overhauled over a one-track railway from Montreal." Why not urge Premier Foster to complete the Valley Railway, and have another through road to bring traffic here. The question of railway transportation for most of the winter has been more of a drawback to the port than lack of harbor facilities. Exceptional weather conditions may have been mostly to blame, but when the C. N. R. takes a week or more to load a grain ship the railway problem offers some difficulties that should not be ignored. When a ship has to wait at the wharf eleven days, because the elevator lacks grain, the difference of four cents per ton between the grain load-

ing charges at Montreal and St. John is of no importance. It would not pay the ship's expenses for one day's delay.

Canada's exports for January, 1920, were \$117,945,674, an increase of \$1,600,000 over January, 1919. Imports were \$103,579,349, an increase of \$30,000,000 over the corresponding month last year. Imports under the head of agricultural, vegetable, animal and animal products amounted to \$22,500,000 for the month, or at the rate of \$380,000,000 a year. Exports under the same heads were about \$69,000,000. For January the exports were about \$16,000,000 less than in December, the falling off being principally in agricultural and animal products.

A BIT OF VERSE

DISTANT VOICES.

Remember the house of thy father
When the palaces open before thee
And the music would make thee forget.
When the cities are glittering around thee,
Remember the lamp in the evening,
The loneliness and the peace.
When the deep things that can not be spoken
Are drowned in a riot of laughter,
And the proud wine foams in thy cup;
In the day when thy wealth is upon thee,
Remember thy path through the pine-wood,
Remember the ways of thy peace.
Remember—remember—remember—
When the cares of this world and its treasure
Have dulled the swift eyes of thy youth;
When beauty and longing forsake thee,
And there is no hope in the darkness,
And the soul is drowned in the flesh;
Turn, then, to the house of thy boyhood,
To the sea and the hills that would heal thee,
To the voices of those thou hast lost.
The still small voices that loved thee,
Whispering out of the silence,
"Remember—remember—remember—
Remember the house of thy father,
Remember the paths of thy peace."
—Alfred Noyes.

A BIT OF FUN

Woman's Intuition.

They had just become engaged. "I shall love," she cooed, "to share all your griefs and troubles."
"But, darling," he purred, "I have none."
"No," she agreed; "but I mean when we are married."

Juvenile Foresight.

"What did you give your mamma for Christmas?" asked one small boy of another.
"A paper knife," was the reply.
"What did you give yours?"
"Oh," answered the other, "I read in a book about preparing for war in time of peace, so I just bought her a pair of slippers with knit soles."

Both Athletes.

A traveller left his umbrella in a hotel, after attaching to it a card bearing in bold letters the warning: "This umbrella belongs to a man who can deal with his fist a blow of two hundred and fifty pounds. Coming back in five minutes."
He returned to find the umbrella gone, and in its place the message: "This card belongs to a man who can run twenty miles an hour. Isn't coming back."

No Escape.

Diner—"You charged me more for this steak than you used to."
Restaurant Manager—"I have to pay more for it. The price of meat has gone up."
"And the steak is smaller than it used to be."
"That, of course, is on account of the scarcity of beef."

LIVELY DEBATES OVER SCHOOLS

Sask. School Trustees Take Up Question of Separate Schools.

Moose Jaw, Sask., Feb. 27.—Some very lively debates took place at today's session of the Saskatchewan School Trustees' Convention on the question of separate schools. Most all of the speakers demanded the abolition of the latter and a resolution was passed to this effect by a standing unanimous vote. A further motion was carried about religious symbols at schools.

Three British Airplanes Lost On Trip To Dublin

London, Feb. 27.—Three British airplanes which left for Dublin last Thursday are missing. The trip should have taken only three hours.

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Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE

My cousin Artie came over last nite, and me and him was playing lotto on the setting room floor and pop was smoking and thinking, and I whispered to Artie, Hay, Artie, I tell you lets wat, and Artie whispered, Wat? and I whispered, Lets see wich one can ask pop the hardest question.

Wich pritty soon we started to do, me saying, Pop? Heh? sed pop still smoking and thinking, and I sed, Do you know wat Arabs give their horses to eat in the desert?

Wy, dates and figs and things, I sippose, or maybe grass. But theres no grass in the desert, is there, I sed. O I dont know, for the love of mud, sutch a question, sed pop.

And he kepp on smoking and thinking and after a wile Artie sed, Uncle Will?

I dont know if he will or not, sed pop. Meaning it for a joak and Artie sed, Wats the differnts between algebra and geometry?

Wy, as near as I can remember, sed pop, algebra deals with figures represented by X to the ninth power and all that sort of thing, and geometry, wy geometry, geometry is—but yours not up to algebra, or geometry in skool yet, are you, for Peets sake?

No sir, sed Artie, and pop sed. Then you couldnt possibly understand even if I explained.

And he kepp on playing lotto, and pritty soon I sed, Pop? Wat, agen? sed pop.

Would it make much differnts to the fishes if all the salt was suddinly took out of the ocean? I sed.

I dont know, I never thart much about it, I sippose if fishes were used to salt baths and then—say, do I look like a fish? Wat is this, enwyaw, some kind of a game? sed pop, and I sed, Yes sir, were seeing who can ask the hardest question.

O, you dont tell me, how intrisiging, clear out of heer, both of you, sed pop.

Wich we did, finishing the lotto game up in my room.

Daily Fashion Hint



A PALM BEACH MODEL.

Figured and plain novelty silk of forced themselves for this charming costume and dress, decision in favor of either was impossible, both were accepted. The blouse is delightfully simple with its trimming of arning stitch embroidery and twin belt of shirt material. The one-piece skirt is gathered and closed at the center back under a box plait. Medium size requires 2 1/4 yards 36-inch material for the blouse and 2 1/4 yards, same width, for the skirt.

Pictorial Review Blouse No. 8721. Sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust. Price, 25 cents. Skirt No. 8722. Sizes, 24 to 26 inches waist. Price, 20 cents. Embroidery No. 12161 Transfer, blue and yellow Price, 20 cents.

Pictorial Review Patterns are sold in St. John by F. W. Daniel & Co., Ltd.

DOMINIONS WILL BE FORCED TO TRADE AMONG THEMSELVES

High Commissioner of Australia Tells New York Bankers What Adverse Exchange Rate is Doing for Their Country.

New York, Feb. 27.—That the British Dominions would be forced by the exchange to trade more among themselves was declared by Mr. Mark Sheldon, High Commissioner of Australia, at a luncheon of the Bond Club here today.

"Adverse exchange is forcing more business into British Dominions than ever before," said Mr. Sheldon. "We must trade more and more with ourselves until our country and Empire can clear away its enormous debt."

Mr. Sheldon declared that the people of Australia were remarkably prosperous at the present time.

"Every second person in Australia has a bank account of more than \$200," he declared. "The resources of Australia are only touched. We need employment for ten million people and the productions that would result must of itself produce a great revenue which would assist in solving the problem of exchange."

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