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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1921.

PATRIOTISM OR PARTY?

It is sadly to be regretted that there should be people who are never happy unless they are finding fault; and the more unnecessary it is, the greater delight they take in doing it. It is charged in some quarters against Mr. McLaughlin, who lectured on Patriotism and Citizenship on Monday, that he was merely a political propagandist, who abused the privilege afforded him to make a party speech. One cannot help but pity the mind so small that it can only see and grasp one phase of a question; and that sees in every reference to it something that does not fit in with its own narrow view.

We have today in this country a most unfortunate set of conditions largely as a result of the war. There is a severe depression in trade, accompanied by widespread unemployment and unrest on all sides. In an effort to remedy this, people are asked to purchase fewer foreign-made articles and to patronize home industry, thereby creating a greater demand for home-made goods, which must necessarily call for greater production, which in turn will provide opportunities for work for the unemployed. It would seem to most people, we would think, that such a course would be not only patriotic, but on sound business lines; and that any political party that is committed to this principle is worthy of support. But apparently there are those who cannot—or will not—see this. They prefer to see the industrial fabric of this country pulled to pieces, manufacturing plants closed for lack of business—because the articles made in them can be more cheaply imported from some other country—and unemployment therefore made even more widespread than it is. And they call themselves the party of progress!

To charge a man who advocates measures that will increase the prosperity of the country, with being a party stump orator, indicates a very degenerate mind; and the expression of such a sentiment will scarcely evoke much enthusiasm among the great mass of Canadians.

There are only two real divisions of people in this country. Those who hold themselves firmly, who have profited by the lessons of experience, who believe in industry, who believe in the old maxim of our forebears that the measure of reward should be the measure of endeavor, who believe in well ordered liberty and orderly progress, who have faith in British institutions and principles, who wish to build up this country on foundations tried and true, and who, in the midst of the greatest unrest the world has ever seen, believe it to be sound policy to cling fast to that which we have and which we know, to adhere to policies which have proved successful, at all events until the skies have cleared and the world returns to greater steadiness of thought and action. These are the people who in Canada are still in the majority and they will wish to promote the principles in which they believe, and consequently will be prepared to support any Government which will give effect to them, not necessarily from party motives, but as a matter of patriotism and good citizenship.

The other division of the people comprises those who have surrendered to a passion for change and experiment, to prejudice, to class consciousness; those who are uneasy and restless without exactly knowing the reason why, and those who would take delight in tearing down established institutions without substituting anything better.

THE PEOPLE TO DECIDE.

A cable despatch from London intimates that Mr. Lloyd George has practically decided to appeal to the people on the Irish question. Most people we imagine will feel that he is taking the wisest course, for it is not to be wondered at that in approaching settlement of a matter of such transcending importance, he should desire to know definitely if he has the country at his back. At the present time the Irish leaders feel that they are dealing with the British Government; after an election they will know that they are dealing with the British people which is a considerably stronger element than is the Government.

Already the issue has been pinned down in unmistakable fashion by the British Premier. Overriding aside the pretence that previous conferences had been a recognition of the Sinn Féin, and its "recognition of itself" as the official executive of "independent and sovereign Ireland," Mr. Lloyd George maintains, clearly and emphatically, that the status of Irish representatives must be one of allegiance to the King, and members

ship in the British Commonwealth of nations. He permits no equivocation. De Valera, now contends that it does not matter to Britain if the Sinn Féin delegation merely recognizes itself as official representatives of a sovereign Ireland. But in his letter of Sept. 12 he stated: "Our nation has formally declared its independence and recognizes itself as a sovereign state. It is only as representatives of that state and as its chosen guardians that we have authority or powers to act on behalf of our people." That is utterly irreconcilable with the new subtlety and Mr. Lloyd George is thoroughly justified in leaving no room whatever for any dispute on the point.

CANADIAN MOTION PICTURES

The movie public in Canada may eventually benefit by the United States proposal to impose a customs tax of 30 per cent. on the value of imported films. It may tend to discourage the production of motion pictures in Canada for sale in the United States. But it should stimulate Canadian enterprise to produce more pictures for the Canadian public.

At the present time, Canadian public opinion is inclined to demand more good Canadian and British pictures, to relieve the monotony of so many from the United States. A beginning has, indeed, been made to meet this demand. A number of successful Canadian pictures produced within the last two years, including "Back to God's Country," "The Sky Pilot," "Cameron of the Mounted," and others based on popular Canadian novels, seem to have satisfied patrons on both sides of the border line.

While the pictures have been produced in Canada, they have been released for general circulation from United States headquarters. But when the Canadian pictures are taxed \$30,000 or more—it is estimated that Ralph Connor's "The Man from Glen Garry," to be produced in the logging camps of the Ottawa valley this winter, would be subject to \$30,000 tax—the supply of Canadian pictures by United States producers is likely to decline. The demand for Canadian pictures by Canadian enterprise is, at the same time, bound to increase.

Coupled with the natural desire for pictures of Canadian origin—and there is unlimited scope for development in this direction—Canadian picture shows could be improved by more British films. The British producers are handicapped somewhat by climatic conditions, but some very fine pictures have been made since the war and capital is being directed toward more confidence into the film business in Great Britain.

American producers seem to be quite well aware of the loss they may experience if the proposed protectionist tariff is imposed. Canada might justifiably respond by imposing a 30 per cent. tax on films from the United States. There is a strong sentiment in Canada in favor of admitting British films in duty free. Reciprocity in motion pictures among the British overseas nations and the Mother Country might very well be established, without reference to United States tariff policies. The motion picture might be made a good medium for members of the British League of Nations to get to know each other better.

One of the difficulties that will face the conference on limitation of armament will be that of agreement upon the aviation feature of military preparation. The development of air flight is progressing rapidly and it will prove no easy task to draw the line between commercial planes and those that can be used for military purposes. The former may easily be converted into the latter and the conference will not desire to stop aerial development. Some of the nations are far in advance of others in the development of their aircraft and it seems probable that if the conference reaches an agreement upon a maximum of expenditure in this direction it will be a figure that will be considerably beyond the desires of nations that have not devoted any material amount of money for military aviation.

Across the border when they want anything particular done they say "Let George do it." On this side it appears that if we want anything properly done—in the railway line—we had better let the C. P. R. do it.

A system that can, without previous notice, satisfactorily handle 877 cars of freight, including loading and despatching 208 cars of potatoes, in twenty-four hours at one small country depot, is worth paying attention to. And yet there are some people who take delight in attempting to put obstacles in the way of this railway system.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

Begins At Home.
 There is an English Church where a box hangs in the porch. It is used for communications for the poor. Cranks put their notes in it, but occasionally it does fulfil its purpose. Recently the minister preached, by request, a sermon on "Recovering of Friends in Heaven," and during the following week the following note was found in the box: "Dear Sir—I should be much obliged if you could make it convenient to preach to your congregation on 'The Recognition of Friends on Earth,' as I have been coming to your church for nearly six months, and nobody has taken any notice of me yet."—Christian Register.

Sunken Treasure.
 During the war many vessels containing valuable stores were sunk by submarine or mines. Among them was a liner which contained amongst her cargo 20 bars of gold each worth about £1,500. An enterprising effort is being made by British salvage ships to recover this treasure in spite of the fact that the ship was so badly broken up that the gold was buried under many tons of wreckage. This wreckage has to be blasted and carried away to another part of the ocean. So far only seven bars of gold have been picked up, but it is hoped that eventually the skill of the British divers will secure the recovery of the whole amount.—British Industrial Publicity.

French Revolutionary History.
 F. A. M. Mignet, in his "French Revolution," says (p. 77): "The insurrection broke out in a violent and inevitable manner. A young girl entering a guardhouse, seized a drum and rushed through the streets beating it and crying 'Bread, Bread.' She was surrounded by a crowd of women. This mob advanced toward the Hotel de Ville, increasing as it went. It broke open the doors, seized weapons and marched towards Versailles. The people rose en masse, the national guard and the army joined in the attack on the opposition of their commander, Lafayette." On pages 88, 89, 91, Mignet records that when Talleyrand proposed to the clergy to renounce ecclesiastical property to the nation after the debate on this subject, the clergy rose against the proposition. And when this property was placed at the nation's disposal by the decree of the 2nd December, 1789, the hatred of the clergy to the Revolution broke out from that moment. Page 98. "When the clergy saw the decree of the 2nd December, they were enraged. They sought to destroy the new order by the use of force. They sought to destroy the new order by the use of force. They sought to destroy the new order by the use of force."

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Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE

RELATIONS

Every family of more than one person. Consists of different relations. They may have a family resemblance. But they all show variations.

Your mother's brother makes a uncle. Your brother's daughter makes a niece. They bring their trunk if they're going to stay long. But otherwise just a valise.

Innocent babies are named after them. This starting in life with a curse in case its Clarents or Persiliv, 2 names that couldn't be worse.

If you have good relations to start with its all a matter of luck. And when you get more by marriage, You're liable to be stuck.

You haff to kiss your relations Weather they're ugly or wat. O w do they say this country is free Wen such things prove its not.

O its on our relations at Christmas time That everybody depends. So wat would we do if there wasn't any? We'd haff to impose on our friends.

Indian Situation

Is More Serious

Military Finding It Increasingly Difficult to Deal With Rebels.

London, Sept. 20.—Official investigations show that the situation in India is more serious than was believed. The military is experiencing difficulty in dealing with the rebels owing to the latter's mobility and to the nature of the country, which is largely forest land, where formidable gangs are scattered.

The opinion is held that the real danger to the British Empire in India is not so much the rebels as the Pandur hills in a favorable position, where an action is imminent and the use of artillery unavoidable.

A high priest is heading another band which is endeavoring to join the forces at Pandur.

A rebel conference has declared that the Hindus are to be converted to Islam at the point of the sword. A Renter cable from Simla says that, at a council of state, the Home Secretary said that except in the immediate vicinity of the troops and in the rear of the troops, the life and property of the non-Mohomedans are unsafe. The rebels, of whom five bodies are known to exist control certain areas and the re-establishment of authority is at present impossible owing to transport and communication difficulties.

The Secretary said it was impossible to forecast when the termination of martial law would be practicable.

drive up a little closer so you can smell it better."—Boston News Bureau.

"Mamma, is papa going to die and go to heaven?"
 "Of course, Bobby. Whatever you say such an absurd idea into your head!"—Lillie.

"Pat—An phwat do your ould wome say when ye come in at 3 o'clock this mornin'?"
 "Mike—Sure, the darlin' soul never said a word. An' I was goin' to have them two front teeth pulled out anyways."—Judge.

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PILES

Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and afford lasting benefit. Get a box at dealers, or from Dr. Chase & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this advertisement and enclose St. John's Standard postage.

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We hereby desire to notify our many patrons and friends throughout the province, that we have no travelling representatives and that any traveller claiming any past or present connection with this firm, is fraudulent.

(Signed), D. BOYANER, OPTICIAN,
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FO

Let Us Dovetail Our Activities

Urges Lady Byng in Message to Canadian Women Speaking at Ottawa.

"When the carpenter makes furniture he does not have wood overlapping. It happens in England among our various organizations that there is a great deal of overlapping, which is bad carpentry, instead of dovetailing, which is good carpentry. We must learn to dovetail our different activities."

Lady Byng of Vimy was the speaker and the occasion was a tea given in honor by the president and directors of Central Exhibition in their administration rooms recently in Ottawa. Lady Byng urged co-operation and ordination—"the dovetailing with its good carpentry"—upon all workers. She noted the greater social power of Canadian women, their large organizations, which she said did not possess on the same scale.

"You have an immense power good work in the whole country," Her Excellency said, "especially among your different organizations. You can make in a friendly way, have tea-talk talks. There is no like tea-cups for breaking ice."

Canada has advantages and disadvantages that the Old Country has. There were not the same conditions of bad health, nor to such extent the consequences of war to the vitality of the country. The country's broad spaces partly accounted for that condition, but the same spaces brought terrible loneliness to women, especially in the days before their children were born.

"Your climate is wonderfully bracing, too, but again I think it strains the nerves to the breaking point. For a young country one strikes me, and that is the number of large asylums I have seen. Men must be taken in time, and country will not suffer for it."

Lady Byng spoke of the Board of Guardians on the house committee which she served for three years. Every illegitimate child passed through their hands had a mental defective mother, she said. Suggesting that the Board of Guardians should be a remedy for a condition which might be remedied if it was in time.

"You have a big chance in wonderful country, which has, I hope, more opportunities today than any country in the world. If we workers do not reduce the number of these cases they will be doing country an enormous good."

Mrs. Hamilton spoke of the work done by Lady Byng in Canada on the Board of Guardians, an organization in her own community. Mrs. Watt, of Victoria, B. C., first Women's Institute in England.

PARAFFIN WAX.

An old housekeeper says: Remember that sealing wax and paraffin are used year after year if carefully stored and put into a cation or a pan. I keep my paraffin in an airtight teapot during the winter when a bottle or glass is opened. Wax is put into the teapot. When needed, the pot is put on the stove to melt the wax, and it is very economical to pour the wax for the teapot.

ALONE.

You have gone, and this I know: Every passing day shall be lonely as a single cloud. Marooned above an endless sea. When the sweet sleep of night Will not cease the longing pain; Loneliness shall haunt my dream. Till our two lips are one again.

Don't have gone, yet this I know: In my reverie of thee From the shadows you will come. Stealing silently to me. In the darkness find my hand And I alone, will understand. —George Hancock (Duke)

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But before giving up hope and adding you are a chronic dyspeptic, try the effect of a little **Magnesia**. It is not the ordinary common carbonate, citrate, or milk, but pure **Magnesia**, which can obtain from practically any drug store, either powdered or tablet form.

Take a teaspoonful of the powder or two compressed tablets with a little water after your meal, and you will find a difference. This makes it instantly neutralizes the dangerous stomach acid in the stomach which causes your food to ferment, making gas, wind, flatulence, heartburn and the bloated or lumpy feeling that seems to follow every meal. It does not, however, neutralize the stomach acid, but it does neutralize the dangerous stomach acid, which causes your food to ferment, making gas, wind, flatulence, heartburn and the bloated or lumpy feeling that seems to follow every meal. It does not, however, neutralize the stomach acid, but it does neutralize the dangerous stomach acid, which causes your food to ferment, making gas, wind, flatulence, heartburn and the bloated or lumpy feeling that seems to follow every meal.