

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1919.

LANCASTER LAND.

The city subdivision proposition increases in attractiveness the more closely it is examined. This is a proposal which should not be permitted to fall through lack of interest, but should be endorsed by the whole community and carried forward without delay to successful completion. The area of land lying between the Manawagonish Road and the Gypsy Settlement Road is an ideal location and the plan of the subdivision which has been proposed outlines a most attractive district. Of course it is undeveloped. There is water connection for only a comparatively short distance on the Manawagonish Road, which service will be accessible to the entire frontage on that road, and no doubt the second tier of lots supplied, when the new Spruce Lake main is completed. There is no reason whatever why in view of the bribe demand which can be created for these lots, the city should not undertake the extension of the sewerage system along that road almost immediately. But more than this will be necessary if anything really effective is to be accomplished in the way of relieving the housing problem in St. John and of successfully creating a subdivision, creditable to the city.

It will be necessary to acquaint the people of St. John with the splendid opportunity existing for the erection of moderate priced and comfortable homes in this subdivision. This can be done by a judicious advertising campaign. And as the people must see the lots for themselves, there should be some method by which prospective purchasers can be offered the opportunity to inspect them under the direction of a civic representative. And inasmuch as many persons will be desirous of escaping the worry of building homes for themselves and as it is always the case, be inclined to purchase completed residences, St. John might well undertake the construction of forty or fifty houses at the very least on these lots, as has been done in several Canadian cities, and offer them to our people at cost price.

There is no doubt that for an undertaking such as this financial assistance from the Federal grant for better housing would be of great value. Through the adoption of an extensive programme costs would be materially reduced. There would be no risk whatever for St. John in such a scheme, but on the contrary there would be everything to be gained in improved living conditions, in a deeper sense of satisfaction on the part of our citizens and in a display of enterprise which would naturally result in profitable employment for a great number of those now idle. Our financial position is excellent and even were there any risk—which there is not—we could afford to take a chance. The Standard believes that Commissioner Bullock has ideas along this line which he is prepared to present in definite form and which should be given most favorable consideration at the earliest possible date. A temporary loan would be the limit of our requirements and it is just possible that the sale of land might finance the whole project.

INTERESTING—IF TRUE.

The report that Hon. Mr. Carvell intends retiring from the Cabinet at an early date seems too good to be true. Before accepting this statement as correct, confirmation from Mr. Carvell himself or from Premier Borden will be required, for the last word from the Minister of Public Works was to the effect that he would remain a member of the Government until the completion of demobilization, or until his services were no longer required in carrying out the duties which he had undertaken. Hon. Mr. Carvell has not in the past, and does not even yet, display any desire to keep closely in touch with his supporters in this province, and while the Conservatives of New Brunswick by whose consent he took office, are prepared to accord him that unquestioning support which a representative minister should have, it is clear to all that the present situation is scarcely comfortable for either party. Should Hon. Mr. Carvell sever his connection with the Union administration, as is intimated, he will, of course, remain in Parliament as representative of Carleton County, which seat he holds by courtesy of Carleton County Conservatives. Thus until the next general election his participation in public life is assured, but beyond that time his plans are necessarily known to himself alone. In view, however, of the lack of co-operation which has existed during the past year and a half between the Minister of Public Works and its political supporters in New Brunswick, it is not going too far to say that the former will have difficulty in securing re-election in any constituency in this province, unless indeed he is able to persuade one of the strongly entrenched Liberal members of the North Shore to retire in his favor. Possibly, however, Hon. Mr. Carvell may be considering a move to the West, where for some time he has been

cultivating the support of Liberal workers, evidently with an eye to the future. Whatever the outcome may be it is admitted by all that Hon. Mr. Carvell is entitled to the gratitude of the electors of New Brunswick for suppressing his personal sentiments in order to be of service to a united country, but that emergency having passed, the continuation of existing conditions is prejudicial to the interests of both parties.

EXPLAINED AT LAST.

Liberal newspapers, taking hold of Mr. D. McKenzie's speech in explanation of his previous wild break, are now endeavoring to interpret that explanation. The latest solution of the problem is that Mr. McKenzie endorses the policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. By the way, what was that policy? At one time it consisted merely of tariff reduction, at another time it meant reciprocity, and at an even later date it was out-and-out free trade. In Quebec the late Liberal leader had one platform, in Manitoba another, and in Ontario a cross between the two, calculated to form some sort of a foundation on which the remnants of the Liberal Party in that province might secure a foothold. Whatever it may have been or whatever interpretation is now placed on it, Mr. McKenzie intends supporting it—that is in so far as it does not interfere with his sentiments regarding high protection. He will ardently advocate tariff reduction, even to the extent of free trade, provided always that such reduction or free trade does not adversely affect Canada's revenue—which, of course, it will do.

The Opposition at Ottawa is in this scruffy plight, with a leader at odds with the rest of his party, a group of followers, no two of whom hold the same opinion, with Grain Growers pulling one way and Quebec Protectionists the other; Free Traders squabbling with Moderate Protectionists; Laurier Liberals at odds with half-hearted Unionists, and the whole group drifting about without a clear course in view or any prospect of doing one. Indeed the Opposition today reminds one very strongly of Hans Breitmann's party. Do you remember it? "Hans Breitmann give a party—Where is dat party now? There is de lovely golden cloud Dat float on de mountain's prow? Ven de boss goes out de peoples Shlog each odder on de kop Und de company fied mit duple-locks Dill de constatable made oos shopt?"

A PROFITABLE WAR.

Mr. W. E. Paton, of the Paton Manufacturing Company of Sherbrooke, Quebec, who admits a net profit of seventy-two per cent. on invested capital for the year 1918, declares that the company's mill "was not built for the glory of God or anybody else, but for the benefit of the shareholders." "It was evidently operated for the purpose for which it was created, Francis G. Daniels, of the Dominion Textile Company of Montreal, modestly admits three hundred per cent. on the actual cash investment in common stock of company, half of this tremendous profit being due to what Mr. Daniels describes as gambling in raw cotton. These mills were no doubt also erected for the benefit of the shareholders. Evidence such as this more than justifies the efforts which the government is now making to secure information touching the high cost of living, and the attitude of manufacturers in this regard is expressed by Mr. Paton, who says that "there must be something wrong with any mill which did not make money during the war." Two concerns, which are among Canada's leading textile industries, are not alone in the policy which they have pursued. It will naturally be found that other manufacturers in these and different lines have had an eye to the main chance and that the contributions which they have been compelled to make in the way of excessive profits taxation to the Federal Treasury form but a small proportion of the net earnings which they have enjoyed.

It is a little difficult to follow Mr. Paton in his argument that the way to make food cheaper is to have more production and the way to have more production is to cheapen the cost. Continuing along this line of reasoning it is to be expected that farmers will exert themselves to the utmost with a desire to double their crops so that for their greatly increased product they will obtain just as much money as they do now for less work and smaller crops. This is not the way farmers work.

WHAT THEY SAY

The Basis of Understanding. Singapore Free Press.—The point, however, in all consideration of present day economic problems, is not so much the actual arguing of such questions, as the recognition that they are arguable and possibly susceptible of an answer which is not a foregone conclusion. Unless some basis of un-

derstanding of this kind can be reached, namely, that labor may have as much reason on its side, as has capital, no material progress will be reached in any consideration of the present serious problems.

Lacking in Perspective. Toledo Blade.—Bolsheviks have selected the dragonfly as their symbol. They should have selected the blowfly. They have no sense of fitness.

Obscurities of German Language. Philadelphia Press.—It took 140 book pages for the Germans to say yes or no to the peace terms, and then they didn't say it.

Locking the Stable Door. New York Globe.—That the Senate should continue its investigation of the alleged treaty "leak" when the text has been spread abroad by hundreds of thousands of copies must strike the average citizen as rather more than mildly absurd. The Senate has been protesting vigorously that it should have received the complete text; now it has the text, but because it believes that the "leak" may involve some one close to the President it proposes to continue to spend badly needed time on finding out who else besides Senator Borah has leaked.

One Big Union.

Chicago Tribune.—If we do not entirely misunderstand the purposes and methods of the leaders of the movement for a single union it will, if it proves successful, not only destroy the existing liberties of the so-called middle class, but of the workingmen themselves.

One big union necessarily means a concentration of all authority in the hands of some central committee or group of leaders. This centralization of power may result in a benevolent despotism, but it nevertheless will be a despotism and subject to all the abuses of a despotism.

Won't Work Together.

Brooklyn Recorder.—The necessities of life must be handled in Canada on a basis of the lowest possible cost to the consumer. Greater production must be stimulated by means of making farming more attractive and less marked by drudgery. Community bargaining, as well as collective bargaining, must be arranged by the state, so that excessive charges shall not be taken in the handling of necessities. The force of all honest public opinion is behind any government that will endeavor to prevent profiteering in necessities. We cannot have a Canada a system of democracy and economic autocracy. The two will not work together.

Must Foul German Intrigue.

New York Tribune.—That efforts are being made both in Germany and Russia to arrange an alliance long has been known. The treaty will go on as long as Germany is Germany and as long as Russia is controlled by men who are German tools. No one will be foolish enough to hope, to think Germany will desert from conspiring when admitted as a league member. The way to remove the danger is to create a genuinely democratic Russia whose sympathies will be spontaneously with the democratic nations. In spite of fatuities and follies of counsel and acting the time approaches when the new Russia will raise her head. Within Russia herself must arise the bulwark against German intrigue.

A BIT OF VERSE

THE LAST POST.
 (By Lieut.-Commander Julian Tennant, R. N., killed in command of Submarine B 4.)
 (United Empire Journal.)
 A dull sea breaks on the drab rocks' base.
 A chill wind sobb with a broken breath
 Amidst barren ridges—the last of places
 Where a man would wish to lie down with Death.
 Desolation reigns, the pale sun grows paler,
 The gulls scream callously overhead.
 But the waves and breezes sigh for the sailor
 We mourn as dead.
 A boat pulls in to the beach forsaken;
 The seamen gather along the shore,
 With one in their midst whom Death has taken.
 Who never will sail with his shipmates more.
 His country's flag is draped proudly
 O'er his bier.
 He takes his last voyage across the tide,
 To join the myriad souls that before him
 Have fought and died.
 The dread procession moves off, slow awaying
 From side to side, with roll of the sea.
 At the grave we hark to the chaplain's praying,
 Till the smoke of the final volleys floats free.
 The bugle's throat,
 Its voice rises wailingly up to the sky,
 Till the echoing sounds of the last sad note
 Must faint and die.
 The clouds are low'ring, the east wind sighing.
 As if in pity for man's brief life—
 So short the time 'twixt his birth and dying—
 So dark the riddle of pain and strife.
 But see, through the cloud, as a bright word shining,
 A shaft of sunlight piercing the sky,
 To bid us cease from our sad repining
 For men who die.
 For Death is Life, and living is dying.
 Yea, he who his heart's blood gladly gives
 For his King, is not in the dark.
 But in triumph for ever lives and lives.
 Not dead the sailor! His soul up-given
 Shall reign with the stars in immortal skies.
 Set free at last from the narrow prison
 Of life that dies.

Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.

Yesterday pop was reading the paper in the setting room and saying to himself, Strikes, strikes, nothing but strikes—O well for the working people, and if striking is their only weapon why shouldn't they use it? Meaning they should, and I said, Do you believe everybody awt to be allowed to strike if they want to, pop?

Absolutely—Isn't this a free country? sed pop.

Yea sir, I sed. And this morning wen ma called me up to go to skool I wook up with one eye, thinking, Aw, heck do I haff to get up? And jest then I had a grate idee, thinking, G, I know wat—I'll strike, pop sed anybody could.

And I went to sleep again, and the next time I wook up ma was shaking me, being the reason.

Im on a strike, I sed.

Yours wat?—wat are you talking about? sed ma, and I sed, Im on a strike. Im striking for shorter hours, and I aint going to skool agen till the strikes settle—pop sed anybody could.

Are you completely out of your senses? sed ma.

No mam, Im on a strike, I sed.

If you say that silly thing agen Ill give you a krack you'll remember to your dying day—now you hop out of that bed this very second, sed ma.

Aw, G, ma, you can ask pop—he sed I could, he sed anybody could, I sed, and ma sed, Very well, Ill call him—he's jest finishing his breakfast and he's late for the ordes already, and if he comes up heer you'll know something. And she went out and called down over the banisters, Wilyum, Wilyum, and pop called up, Wat is it, hang it, Im late, and ma called down, Wat ideers have you bin putting in this boys head?—come up and get them out before he goes to sleep agen. Ma quick jumping out of bed calling, All rite, Im up, Im up. And ma called down, Never mind, Wilyum, the strike is off.

Well, if you know what you mean, all rite, pop called up. And the frunt door shut, and I was only about 5 minits late for skool but I had to stay in a hour after skool jest as if I had of bin mutch later.

A BIT OF FUN

Sick.
 "Were you very sick with the flu, Rastus?"
 "Sick, sick! Man, Ah was so sick mos' ebry night Ah look in dat er casualty list for mah name."

She (putting)—Before we were married you often used to catch me in your arms.
 "Sick, sick! Man, Ah was so sick mos' ebry night Ah look in dat er casualty list for mah name."

Milkman Mathematics.
 Inquiring Lady—How much milk does your cow give a day?
 Truthful Boy—About eight quarts, lady.

Inquiring Lady—And how much of that do you sell?
 Truthful Boy—About eight quarts, lady—Boys' Life.

Old-Fashioned Stuff.
 "He's old-fashioned."
 "So?"

"Yea. Refuses to ask for a raise in pay on the theory that if his work warrants an increase in salary his employers will recognize the fact and hand it out to him."

Remarkable Escape.
 Spillikins—I see young Jones' life was saved by the bullet hitting a button. Rather a remarkable escape for a married man!

Mrs. S.—But why for a married man?
 Spillikins—Because the button must have been my dear! Passing Show, London.

Carrying His Point.
 A member of the Parliament called another an ass in the sacred precincts of the House, says an exchange. Unparliamentary language being forbidden, the offending gentleman had to apologise and withdraw his statement.

He didn't like doing it.
 "I withdrew," he said, very stiffly: "but I maintain that the hon. member is out of order."
 "How am I out of order?" asked the other man heatedly.
 "Probably a veterinary surgeon could tell you," was the retort.

Not His Fault.
 "A thorough gentleman puts on his clothes and then forgets them."
 "That's what I tried to do, but my tailor won't let me."

Appetite For Details.
 "You know Johnson—great fellow for details."
 "He is that! He's the sort of chap who would go and get married and be able afterward to tell you whether it was Mendelssohn, Lohengrin or Tannhauser they played during the ceremony!"

What He Was Afraid Of!
 "It is absolutely necessary that I should go to your father."
 "What?" inquired the disappointed author.
 "It isn't the head of the family I'm afraid of, it's the foot."

Doctor—"Good morning, Mrs. Brown. Did you take your husband's temperature, as I told you to?"
 Mrs. Brown—"Yes, doctor, I borrowed a barometer off a neighbor, and put it on his chest and it said: 'Very dry, so I gives him a pint o' beer, and he's gone off to work.'"

"Your narrative is too highly colored," remarked the editor, returning the bulky manuscript. "In what way?" inquired the disappointed author.
 "Why?" replied the editor, "in the very first chapter you make the old man turn purple with rage, the hero turn white with anger, the heroine turn red with blushes, and the coachman turn blue with cold."

It was the still, tense scene of the drama.
 "Dear me," she said, audibly. "How annoying. Now I'll have to wait until this is over before I can tell you the rest of that story."

Well Provided For.

The lace part of the trousseau of Madame the eldest daughter of Louis XV, who reigned in France from 1715 till 1774, cost 25,000 pounds. Five thousand pounds' worth of lace, linen, etc., was a common item of a trousseau of a lady in those days.

The Happy Heart.
 From you, little ripples down a sunny river;
 Your pleasures spring like daisies in some hose.
 Cut down, and up again as blithes as ever.

Shopwalker (until recently employed by a fire engine company)—What would you like to look at, madam?
 Customer—I would like to look at some hose.

Shopwalker—Here, boy, conduct the lady to the fire department.

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World's Leading An Are Quoted and Th Conclusively Just This Medicine Really

In a recent issue of this nouncement was made that now has the largest sale of its kind in the world, more than twelve million bottles sold during the past four years. These are unusual figures, question naturally arises in the mind of the reader why this success and why has this product so far outstripped all other of its kind. It is only because, that the manufacturers offer some explanation to satisfy the public interest.

In the first place, Tanlac is factured in one of the largest most modernly equipped laboratories in this country. Its formula, ethical and complies with all al and state pure food drug together there are ten ingredients, each of which is of therapeutic value.

Many of these ingredients individually known and used by leading physicians everywhere until they were brought together in the Tanlac formula, have not heretofore realized their effect.

In referring to one of the potent ingredients of Tanlac, the Encyclopedia Britannica says: long been the source of the reliable tonic medicines that have been discovered." In reference to the general tonic contained in Tanlac the 13th Edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, a medical text book, states that it imparts general tone and to the entire system, including glands and tissues.

This same well-known work describing the physiological still another of the ingredients Tanlac which is of value in what is commonly known as "down condition" uses the expression: "It is highly efficacious in restoring the system from acute depression."

There are certain other ingredients in Tanlac which because of their influence upon the appetite, assimilation and elimination, the nutrition and vital activity of the tissues and organs of the body, produce that state of general health which is called health. In discussing another of the ingredients of Tanlac, the Encyclopedia Britannica says: "It is one of the most efficacious class of substances which the stomach so as to have digestion and thereby increase general nutrition. It is used in the treatment of anorexia, chlorosis, anemia and other diseases in which the stomach and alimentary tract are affected." Concerning this ingredient this same standard work says: "It causes direct gastric blood vessels, increasing the gastric juice, a greater activity in the muscular layers in the stomach, and so may result in health."

The United States Dispensary makes the following comment on another ingredient in Tanlac: "It is used in all cases of pure digestive organs or where the digestive impression is Dyspepsia, acid gastric, by intermittent fever, and many affections in which it is of great value."

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Tanlac was designed for the correction of disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels, and it is invigorated and reconstituted tonic and for it naturally follows that it cures that brings about proper regulation of the food and the elimination of the waste must therefore have a far more beneficial effect on the entire system.

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