

The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 21 Prince William Street.
St. John, N. B., Canada. H. V. MACKINNON, Manager and Editor.
STANDARD IS REPRESENTED BY:
Henry de Clerque Mallers Bldg., Chicago
Louis Klebahn 1 West 24th St., New York
Freeman & Co. 9 Fleet St., London, Eng.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1920.

THE UNDERWOOD RESOLUTION.

President Wilson yesterday definitely refused to approve and sign the Underwood resolution, which provided for the appointment of a commission to consult with the Dominion, or the Provincial Governments of Canada, with the view of securing the unrestricted right to export from Canada pulp wood cut upon the Crown lands of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick. The text of the resolution in itself shows a complete ignorance of the underlying facts. Perhaps the most fallacious of all the statements leading up to it is that which has led the uninitiated to infer that the so-called "embargo" upon the exportation of Canadian pulpwood is in any measure responsible for the present situation in regard to the supply of and demand for newspaper paper. It is assumed by many that Canada has quite recently put a stop to the exportation of unmanufactured pulpwood, the result being that the paper mills of the United States, dependent upon this country for the bulk of their raw material, have suddenly and unaccountably been deprived of their entire means of subsistence, thereby reducing the output of paper and causing the shortage that now exists.

As we imagine everybody in this province knows, these are not the facts at all. There is not a yet, and never has been, any embargo upon the export of pulpwood from Canada, but certain of the provinces, of which New Brunswick is one, some years ago laid down regulations regarding the export of such wood as is cut upon the Crown lands, foreseeing that the time would come when their supply of pulpwood would become exhausted, and permitted to be exploited without restriction. Moreover, it is desirable in the interests of this country that as large a pulp and paper industry as possible should be built up within its own borders. That these provinces are well within their legal rights in restricting the use of pulpwood cut from their Crown lands is unquestionable. The restrictions are also reasonable, and necessary for the legitimate protection of the public interests.

The cutting of raw pulpwood for export involves no permanent industrial development. The home manufacture of pulp and paper, on the other hand, means the building of factories, the employment of skilled labor, the development of new towns, the growth of cities, scope for increased immigration, larger and better home markets for agricultural and manufactured products, increased investment and the general enhancement of the national prosperity. It also means the ability to export a much larger quantity of a commodity which is increasing in demand every year, and one of the countries needing it most is the United States.

Canada is the second best customer the United States has, and the existing exchange situation so seriously unfavorable to Canada, is at least largely due to the fact that Canada buys a much greater quantity of goods in the United States than she sells there. It is therefore, only natural that, in order to level up matters, Canada should desire to increase as much as possible the value of her exports to the States, that is export of manufactured articles, for there is no advantage in exporting raw materials. For this reason Canada could not contemplate with equanimity any proposal that would weaken her position in this respect; and it is just as well that President Wilson has chosen to put his foot down and refuse to sanction a move that was designed to make possible such changes in Canadian policies as would have been most disastrous to her future welfare.

THE SO-CALLED "RICH MAN'S LAW."

One of the arguments used by the advocates of total prohibition against the importation of liquors for personal use from other provinces is that it is a rich man's law and favors the wealthy at the expense of the poorer classes. It is possibly the fact that many people who could afford to do so have, since the withdrawal of the ban on such importations a few months ago, laid in stocks of liquors that will be sufficient to last them some time, whether the prohibitory law is continued or not. It is undoubtedly the fact that men who have the money and are willing to spend it on liquor can easily buy enough to serve their own personal needs and to entertain their friends for a long time to come. As far as they are concerned, prohibition does not operate. But the point that is lost sight of by those who are aware of the handicap under which the poor man labors when he desires to buy liquor is that it is the same handicap that he struggles against from the cradle to the grave, unless he happens to become prosperous. The poor man must buy in small quantities; he must often buy on credit, and both these forms of buying are more expensive in the long run than purchasing in large quantities and for cash. The man who has to buy his butter by the pound, his tea

by the half-pound and his tea in small cakes does not get as much for his money as his rich neighbor who can buy his winter supply of coal in the summer, when it is cheapest, and can generally purchase in wholesale quantities any time he sees a bargain.

The poor man may have to buy cheap clothes, while the wealthy man can afford to spend enough to buy clothing of good quality. The wealthy man can buy a fur coat that will last thirty years; the poor man may have to buy half a dozen coats in that time, getting less comfort out of them. No, it has not been left to the prohibitionists to prove that in the practical affairs of everyday life the rich man has a great advantage. It is the same in the United States, where it is nearer the bone dry condition than in Canada. There is plenty of liquor to be bought if a man doesn't care what he pays for it. If a man is willing to part with a dollar or a couple of dollars for a drink, or \$20 for a bottle, he can be supplied almost as certainly as in the days before prohibition. To make it a criminal offence for a man to have liquor in his home might be possible for legislators. It would be difficult to make a complete success of the enforcement of such a law. In practice it has been found that prohibition makes liquor expensive and inferior. It sours those who drank because the stuff was cheap and easily accessible.

THE NAVAL POLICY.

In describing Hon. Mr. Lemieux as an ignorant man, The Times need not have confined its application of that phrase to a lack of knowledge of the requirements of St. John, for it appears that there are other things in regard to which that gentleman sadly needs posting up in. One of these is the naval requirements of the country. In discussing the naval estimates the other evening in the House of Commons, Mr. Lemieux twisted the Government with having adopted the Laurier naval policy, a policy which, it may be remarked by the way, Mr. Lemieux heartily supported. Now, because the policy the Government is proposing to adopt just for present purposes is somewhat akin to the Laurier programme, Mr. Lemieux condemns it. He apparently does not know just what he really does want. The acceptance by the Government of Canada of a number of lesser war vessels as a possible nucleus of a Canadian navy is the fact upon which Mr. Lemieux and those who think with him base their contention that the Union Government has adopted the policy of the Laurier Government, and assert that the "Borden regime is coolly stealing Liberal policy declared by Tories as disloyal in 1911 election campaign." Since the Unionists are adopting a navy policy that already has the sanction of our Liberal friends, it follows that the policy will not be subjected to criticism.

It has been pointed out that there is no German navy threatening the foundations of the British Empire today, which makes a possible difference between present conditions and those which existed in 1911 and later. The German "Der Tag" has come and gone, and with it has gone the German ambitions and the German opportunity. The motherland is no longer compelled to keep the major portion of her navy in the North Sea against the danger of a surprise attack from the Kiel Canal. Heligoland has been stripped of its guns, and warships do not now find shelter in its harbor. Indeed, things are so changed since 1911 that it seems foolish to attempt a comparison as between the Laurier policy of that time and any policy promulgated today. Sir Wilfrid built his plan upon the belief that the German Government was a peace-loving and peace-keeping Government, and that the Kaiser would not lift his hand against his neighbors. As events proved, Sir Wilfrid misunderstood the Germans, and to that extent was his naval policy a grievous error.

There is, however, no apparent purpose upon the part of the Union Government definitely to commit Canada to any naval policy in particular. The Minister of Marine, Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, says there will be no permanent naval policy for this country until after the Imperial conference.

About as good a way as we know of to advertise the advantages of the Western Provinces as a good place for our young men to go to, is to publish information as to the progress these provinces are making, and the development that is going on there. That sort of thing is just what the provinces like; but one could search the newspapers of the Western Provinces to all eternity without finding anything that would help to "boost" the Maritime Provinces.

Suppose there were a train arriving in St. John at four p.m. which the country people made considerable use of to come into town to do shopping. City time would make the time of arrival five o'clock, thus cutting off one hour of shopping time. How many stores would keep open an hour extra to accommodate the country people?

As the result of a serious fatal accident in London, it is probable that all American and other foreign-made automobiles fitted with the left-hand drive, will be barred in Great Britain. It is claimed that a driver seated on the left-hand side of the car is unable to reach far enough to make signals on the right side of the car, which is the side on which anyone following him looks for them.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

IMPROVEMENT WILL COME

(Baltimore Sun.)
Eventually Labor and Capital will find it more profitable to lock arms than to lock horns.

A PAINFUL REFLECTION.

(New York World.)
We have little sympathy with Americans who complain that they are being fleeced by French profiteers. Why aren't they satisfied with the way the job is done at home?

IN QUEBEC PROVINCE.

(Quebec Telegraph.)
Industries are safely secured against any widespread strikes in the Province of Quebec for many years to come. At the congress of the National and Roman Catholic Unions in September, sympathetic strikes were denounced as "immoral and hurtful to the good order of society."

CIVIC ATTRACTIONS.

(Edmonton Journal.)
The Regina Board of Trade is anxious to have the public bodies in the prairie provinces, to have those who go to the Pacific Coast in the winter, spend their time in Canadian rather than in American cities. The natural attractiveness of Vancouver and Victoria is very great, but the Regina business men find that there is one serious lack. There are no public golf courses in either of the cities mentioned and devotees of the game, unless they are fortunate enough to have friends who will give them the privileges of private courses, are very apt to take their clubs to the coast and bring them back without ever having used them. The public links in Edmonton are so popular and well established an institution that we can only marvel at the lack of enterprise of a city in which golf can be played the year round and in which such facilities are not provided by the municipality.

THE LAUGH LINE

Why He Saw Nothing.
Flatbush—"I passed your place some time ago, but couldn't see anything in your garden."

Bensonhurst—"Well, it must have been after dark when my neighbor's chickens had retired for the night."

Escaped His Deserts.
"You say you served in France?" asked the restaurant proprietor as he sampled the new cook's first soup.

"Yes, sir, officer's cook for two years, and wounded twice."

"You're lucky man. It's a wonder they didn't kill you."

Careful.
He—"If I should ask your father for your hand and heart do you think he would kick me out of the house?"

She (tenderly)—"I don't know dear, perhaps you had better try telephoning first."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
TREATS ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
GOUT, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, DIABETES, HEMIPLEGIA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, AND ALL NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.
BOTTLES 25c AND 50c
23 THE PRINCE OF WELLES STREET, ST. JOHN, N.B.

ESTABLISHED 1894
OPTICAL SERVICE
Unexcelled in What We Offer.
We grind our own lenses, mount them in your service that is PROMPT AND ACCURATE.
Send your next repair to us.
D. BOYANER,
111 Charlotte Street

Nothing to equal MINARD'S for Sprains & Bruises
"has used it since he was a boy"
THE first thing to do when you have an injury is to apply Minard's Liniment. It is a wonderful medicine, healing and giving relief.
It is the best of the best. For the treatment of all sprains, bruises, cuts, burns, and all other injuries, it is the only remedy that is sure to give relief. It is the only remedy that is sure to give relief. It is the only remedy that is sure to give relief.
MINARD'S LINIMENT CO. LIMITED
Vancouver, B.C.

Benny's Note Book
BY LEE PAPE
My cousin Artie was around yesterday and I wanted to swap him 13 commons for his glass agate and I kept asking him all afternoon and he kept saying he wouldn't, with the more he said he wouldn't the more I felt like swapping, and he stayed all afternoon and I went up in the middle of the night with a good idea, thinking, G, if I wake him up and ask him before he's all the way awake maybe he'll swap.
And I shook him till he opened one eye and then I said, I'll swap you 13 commons for your glass agate, Artie, what do you say?
Heh? said Artie without waking all the way up, and he went to sleep again and I shook him till he opened one eye again, saying, Come on, Artie, what do you say, swap me your glass agate for 13 commons and I won't wake you up any more.
Which he went to sleep 3 more times without saying anything but heh? and the 4th time he said, O all right, G, wix, tomorrow.
Being a bargain, and I went to sleep and after a while I went up on account of somebody shaking me, being Artie, saying, Hay, I don't want to swap, I want to swap back again.
Heh? I said, Being sleep as anything, and I went rite back to sleep and Artie kept rite on shaking me, saying, Come on, Benny, swap back, swap back and I'll leave you to go to sleep.
Which about the 5th time he woke me up I said, O all right, all rite, good nite, all rite.
And we both went to sleep again. Proving a lot of things would work better if you was the only one knew how to work them.

THREE HUNDRED WOMEN ORDERED SHOT BY VILLA
Were Camp Followers Attached to Government Forces—Herded Together and Shot Down.
Mexico City, June 18.—Three hundred women camp followers, attached to the Government forces, have been killed by the orders of Francisco Villa, the bandit, according to El Democrata, today, quoting Jacinto Trueta, a wealthy merchant of Jimenez, State of Chihuahua. Excelsior prints a similar story, but does not give the source of its information.
According to Trueta, Villa captured the women during an encounter with a regiment of de facto cavalry between Parral and Jimenez. He ordered the women lined up for review to see whether any were soldiers masquerading. One woman shot twice at Villa, but missed. Unable to learn which one attacked him, Villa ordered all the women herded together and shot down.
Hotel Clerk—"With or without cash madam?"
Boy—"Aw mother, get it without a bath."

RELIEF AT LAST
I want to help you if you are suffering from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles. I can tell you how, in your own home and without anyone's assistance, you can apply the best of all treatments.
PILES TREATED AT HOME
I promise to send you a FREE trial of the new absorption treatment, and references from your own locality if you will but write and ask. I assure you of immediate relief. Send no money, but tell others of this offer.
Address Mrs. M. SUMMERS, Box 937, Windsor, Ont.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
Kingston, Ont.
ARTS
Part of the Arts course may be covered by correspondence.
SCHOOL OF COMMERCE
EDUCATION
BANKING
MEDICINE
Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical
ENGINEERING
SUMMER SCHOOL. NAVIGATION SCHOOL. JULY and August. December to April.
ALICE KING, Acting Registrar

OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
Academic work up to the first year University. Seven successful applicants for matriculation last term without failure in any subject.
Music, Art and Handicraft, Household Arts, Physical Culture, etc.
Ample grounds. The Capital offers exceptional advantages.
For Calendar apply to J. W. H. Milne, B.A., D.D., President.

NOW LANDING PURINA FEEDS PIG CHOW
(Cheaper and better than Feed Flour).
COW CHOW
Scratch and Chick Feeds
Results guaranteed.
C. H. PETERS SONS, LTD., St. John, N. B.

HAMMOCK TIME
Nothing more enjoyable than a good comfortable Hammock to rest in on the verandah or lawn. Our new assortment includes many attractive effects in both color and pattern. The prices range from
\$3.00 to \$10.25
Phone M 2540 **McAVITY'S** 11-17 King St.

A Jeweled Watch The Perfect Time Piece
THE day of cheap watches is passing. The demand for watches that look right and have the necessary jewels and fine adjustments for satisfactory service over-shadows all else.
Prices for good watches are reasonable compared to all else you buy—they have not advanced materially while the quality and style are much improved. We have the necessary assortment to meet your needs.
Ferguson & Page
The Jewelers—41 King Street

NOW LANDING!
1 carload XX 5-2" B.C. Red Cedar Shingles 6" to 8" clear butt. Price \$7.00 ex car.
HALEY BROS., LTD. - St. John, N. B.

PHILLIPS' PRESSED STEEL PULLEYS
Lace Leather, Leather and Balata Belting
D. K. McLAREN LIMITED
Manufacturers
MAIN 1121 80 GERMAIN STREET. ST. JOHN, N. B. BOX 702.

Elastica House Paints
For Interior or Exterior Use
Painters' Sundries, High Class Varnishes
M. E. AGAR 51-53 Union St.
Phone Main 518 St. John, N. B.

Power Washing Machines
For use with gasoline engine or electricity. The expense is practically nothing, and the saving in labor, time, wear and tear will more than repay the purchase price.
Every city or country home requires the great labor saving device.
Have you seen our small gasoline engine?
P. CAMPBELL & CO. 73 Prince Wm. St.

Engagement Rings
A woman never secures another piece of jewelry that is so critically inspected by so many of her friends as her engagement ring.
When purchased at Sharpe's the rare brilliance of the gem forestalls adverse criticism. Only favorable comment can be made, if truth is spoken.
The young woman's taste determines the size of the gem and style of the mounting. Her desires, in both are certain to be fully satisfied from the splendid display of diamonds here.
Prices range from \$30. up.
L. L. SHARPE & SON
Jewelers and Opticians
2 STORES—21 KING STREET 185 UNION STREET

KILN DRIED SPRUCE FLOORING
No. 2 grade planed 2 sides.
Good lengths.
\$85.00
Phone Main 1893.
The Christie Wood-working Co., Ltd.
186 Elm Street

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. H. H.*

Beware of the Moth!
Your Valuable Furs
Your Valuable Winter Clothing
is assured
Absolute Protection by our storage system.
Scientific, thorough
Cleaning
Storing
Insuring.
Receipts and guarantees furnished.
Economical Estimates
are being furnished daily for repairs, remodeling, and special orders in Furs.
D. Magee's Sons, Ltd.
Master Furriers Since 1859.
in St. John.

RED PEKOE TEA
Mountain grown Pekoes from plantations. extra quality extra price.

RED PEKOE TEA
Our well-known Rose package, which is increased than ever before. Rose consists Assam teas, the strongest in the (The Red F) Pekoe package different in des