

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1915.

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE.

After announcing its purpose to provide for arbitration courts with power to make compulsory awards in labor disputes, the British Government has so modified the original draft of its bill that the compulsory features have been eliminated. The original draft provided that the award of an arbitration court should be complied with for a period of four months, after which a review of the decision could be demanded by either side, though in event of both sides ignoring the right of appeal, then it was not clear whether the Government could prevent a strike or look-out at the termination of the four months' period.

As a first concession to the trade unions the Government agreed that compulsion should only be applied to the observance of awards of a tribunal after arbitration had been voluntarily sought; and later compulsion in any form was dropped. Sir Robert Horne, who had charge of the Bill, finally appeared as an advocate of the workers' right to strike, arguing that compulsory arbitration in Australia had proved a failure. His final bill merely provides for the establishment of an industrial court to take the place of the Interim Arbitration Court, which proved very successful during the war. It gives the Labor Ministry power to appoint other Courts to enquire into the causes and circumstances of a trade dispute in order that public opinion may be guided. In outline it follows the Canadian Conciliation Act. It endows the Courts of Enquiry with power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of all books and documents necessary to determine the merits of a controversy. The bill also seeks to stabilize wages until September 20th, 1920, by making it illegal to pay less wages than were fixed by the Interim Court of Arbitration.

Sir Robert Horne appears to rely upon a general atmosphere of good will and common sense to make his Industrial Courts a success. He points out that in the last eleven months the Interim Court of Arbitration had decided 853 cases, and in only three cases had there been strikes against the awards.

CANADIAN TRADE.

The Commissioner of Harbors stated yesterday that the prospect was that the trade through the port of St. John this winter would be as great as last winter. Statistics issued from Ottawa show a certain falling off in the value of the foreign trade of Canada for the first seven months of the year, though when the item of munitions is eliminated the decline is only a matter of three per cent. Comparative figures for seven-month periods are:

	Imports.	Exports.
1917	\$628,101,709	\$921,957,600
1918	560,074,000	720,139,900
1919	648,670,900	688,889,900

It is worth noting that during the seven months of this year the export of wood products, including paper, attained a value of \$1,560,000; heading the list of manufactures and being only second to farm produce.

Exports of farm products for seven-month periods show the following values:

	Agricultural.	Animal.
1917	\$306,169,000	\$101,882,000
1918	165,000,000	117,772,700
1919	232,076,000	115,600,000

The Montreal Gazette notes the curious fact that during the last seven months the increase in imports is almost wholly in agricultural, vegetable and animal products. It adds: "Comparing the items, we find the importation in the period under review to have been this year \$136,691,800, as compared with \$89,437,300 a year ago. When the details come to be disclosed, the reason of this large importation of grain, meats and vegetables may be found, but on the face of the figures it seems a great quantity of foodstuffs to bring into an agricultural country like Canada. Possibly packers' purchases in the United States for treatment and subsequent export account in a degree for the apparent anomaly. As a whole, the trade returns for the seven months are not unsatisfactory, being close to high-water mark when the item of munitions is eliminated, the total trade this year having been \$1,560,000, as against \$1,294,422,000 in 1918."

CANADIAN POULTRY SITUATION.

No branch of food production has suffered during the war to a greater extent than that of poultry and eggs. In many countries of Europe it has almost disappeared, while in others scarcity of feed and high prices and the closing of markets have compelled serious reductions of poultry flocks. The need thus created is regarded by Mr. W. A. Brown, chief of the Poultry Division of the Federal Live Stock Branch, as Canada's opportunity to pave the way for a permanent place in the export trade to Great Britain. Mr. Brown expressed this opinion at the 2nd Canadian National Poultry Conference, held in Ottawa this year.

the report of which has been published and is available at the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. It was strongly urged at that conference that this is the time of co-operation. The provinces were recommended to co-operate with the Dominion as the great clearing house of operations calculated to promote the industry. The poultry industry was recommended as a means of soldiers' re-establishment by Mr. W. J. Black, Chairman of the Land Settlement Board. He expressed the hope that he would see a small flock of poultry about the homes of every returned soldier who becomes settled on the land.

AUSTRALIA FOR PROTECTION.

While the apparent determination of the farmers of Canada to make themselves an independent power in politics seems to have given to the free trade agitation a significance it never acquired under Liberal auspices, the sister Dominion of Australia has no her face in the direction of higher tariff all along the line. Hon. W. A. Watt, the acting Premier, has recently announced that the Government intends to revise the tariff laws of the Commonwealth, and that the revision will be determined by the following considerations:

1. The necessity of preserving those industries brought into existence through the encouragement of contemplated new industries.
 2. The extension and diversification of existing enterprises.
- Australia has learned some lessons. Owing to the falling off of foreign competition during the war, old industries expanded and new industries sprang up in a promising manner. The effect of this development is recognized as a good thing for the country, and now there is a powerful movement to afford to all industries adequate protection against foreign competition. This movement has a special significance, inasmuch as Australia is not like Canada next door to a great industrial nation with big surpluses to export. Another consideration that influences the sister Dominion is that she can help to provide employment for her returned soldiers and ease the burden of her war debt by working up her raw materials into the more profitable forms of finished products for export.

CARRY ON.

That material conditions in St. John justify optimism for the future, and that all that is needed to launch the city upon a forward movement of promising proportions is a little united effort, was the unanimous feeling of about eighty representative business men who gathered in the Victoria Loan headquarters last evening for the purpose of forming a club committed to the work of advancing the city's commercial and other interests. In common with other places, St. John has doubtless suffered from the reaction of war effort; there has been apparent in some quarters a certain listlessness—at any rate a lack of that aggressive and confident spirit that distinguished its citizenship before the war. It would have been surprising if it had been otherwise; relaxation from the war tension was inevitable.

The city has probably not gone forward as it might have done if the war had not intervened. But it has been lacking in progress for all that, and the manner in which it has risen to its duty in the Victoria Loan Campaign shows that it is not wanting in prosperity. If the city has not been able in the stress and pre-occupations of the war years to provide itself with all the appurtenances of a modern city which it needs and desires, it has nevertheless emerged from the ordeal with a more cosmopolitan spirit and a more forward-looking vision of its needs and possibilities. Its soldiers who have wandered through the great cities of the Motherland and other countries have come back with new ideas of what constitutes a progressive city, and ideas are as contagious as influenza. As a consequence St. John is a more discontented city than it ever was, but a healthy discontent provides a fertile stimulus to progress. The worst disease a community can suffer from is apathy—and the fear of attempting anything in the public interest because the obstacles look big.

New St. John is evidently ready to shake off the depression due to the war reaction, and the Commercial Club which makes its appearance in an atmosphere of enthusiasm and confidence begot by the striking success of the Victoria Loan may do much to arouse the community spirit and start the city marching unitedly and determinedly towards a greater objective than it has ever yet envisaged.

WHAT THEY SAY

What About Good Roads. (London Free Press) What will the New Quebec Government do with the good roads policy of the present administration? That is one of the first questions likely to come up for settlement, since the late Government had made considerable progress with the policy, and if the idea of a permanent highway is to be abandoned, as many of the farmers demanded, it may be necessary to take prompt action. It is reported that contracts had been awarded for a large supply of cement, which may now be required.

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David F. Houston, secretary of agriculture for the United States, says the cry no longer is "back to the farm," but rather that of "Keep farmers on the farm," and one means to this end, he contends, is good roads. The federal and state authorities in the republic have \$700,000,000 to spend on the improvement of roads. Farm and rural life, he says, cannot be sustained unless the roads are good. The farm must be in closer touch with the centers of activity. This it cannot be if for protracted periods the avenues to have been something of a surprise to many Newfoundlanders. The defeated Government came into existence under Sir M. Cashin after the war closed. The defeat was possibly older than itself. The successful Opposition has been called the Protestant party, that of the Government being denominated Roman Catholic. As there appear to be Protestants elected to support the Roman Catholic party and Roman Catholics to support the Protestant party, the situation may be less awkward than the delegations would suggest. In the ancient colony the majority of the people are warm in their political feelings and in their expressions thereof, and also particular in keeping up the fences round the denominational sheep-folds. They have their own way of surmounting their difficulties, however, and will probably get past those now confronting them as readily as in the past they overcame others quite as serious in appearance.

The Newfoundland Result.

(Montreal Gazette)

The Newfoundland elections resulted in the defeat of the Cashin Government, which appealed on what its friends called a Liberal-Progressive platform. The result was not shadowed by anything that appeared in St. John's newspapers and seems to have been something of a surprise to many Newfoundlanders. The defeated Government came into existence under Sir M. Cashin after the war closed. The defeat was possibly older than itself. The successful Opposition has been called the Protestant party, that of the Government being denominated Roman Catholic. As there appear to be Protestants elected to support the Roman Catholic party and Roman Catholics to support the Protestant party, the situation may be less awkward than the delegations would suggest. In the ancient colony the majority of the people are warm in their political feelings and in their expressions thereof, and also particular in keeping up the fences round the denominational sheep-folds. They have their own way of surmounting their difficulties, however, and will probably get past those now confronting them as readily as in the past they overcame others quite as serious in appearance.

A BIT OF VERSE

THE LEAFLETS' DANCE OF DEATH

Did you ever watch the leaflets dance,
Out upon the sunlit beach,
Golden-gowned and crimson-crowned,
Watch them dance their dance of death?

Wildly whirling,
Twinkling, twirling,
Lurching, swirling,
Summer found them green as grasses,
Tanned them with her scorching sun;
Autumn wooed them from the tree-tops,
Gaily dressed them, one by one,
Set them blowing,
Downward flowing,
Each one glowing.

Carelessly they thus assemble,
Spreading out upon the green;
Such a riot of gay colors,
Coats and dresses, never was seen.
Now they're dancing,
Modly prancing,
Cofly glancing.

Winter comes—'twill be tomorrow
While his blankets he will spread,
Then the leaflets, torn and faded,
Downward flowing, and dead.

White and hoary,
Winter's story,
Shrouds their glory.

So today the whirl and tumble
On the autumn's hated breath,
Wildly whirling until the midday,
Thus they dance their dance of death.

Leave them dancing,
Gleaming, glancing,
Death advancing,
"Narcissus," in The Toronto Globe.

A BIT OF FUN

Beyond Him.

"Did you call me a bonehead?" asked the sixfoot man with a menacing light in his eye.

"No," answered the little fellow.

Two sailors at a dog show were gazing at a valuable Skye terrier which had so much hair that it looked more like a woolen mat than a dog.

"What end is 'is' head, Tom?" asked one.

"Blowed if I know," was the reply, "but, ere, I'll stick a pin in 'im and you look which end bark!"—London Bightly.

THE BIG VALUE IN FLOUR

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Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE

Old Banta quiet little cuss Joe was sitting on Billa trunk stage eating an apple after about yesterday and I started to go past and then I had a floor and stopped and sat down alongside of him, saying, Hello, Joe, waras Sid?

Sumware, I guess, sed Joe. And he kept on eating the apple, and I sed, Save us the core, will you, Joe?

Maybe, sed Joe. And pretty soon Puds Stinkins came up and sat down with us, saying, Hello, fellows, hello, Joe, give me next on the core after you Joe? Will you, Joe?

I milie, sed Joe.

And he kept on eating the apple, being about half way throo, and Leroy Shooter came up and sat down, saying, Hello, everybody, hello, Joe, after you on the core, will you, Joe?

I dont know, sed Joe.

And he kept on eating the apple, the core bein almost in his, and Reddy Merly came up and sat down, saying, Hello, buntin, hello, Joe, I milie saw you for a long time, how about saving me the core, Joe?

Ill see, sed Joe.

And he took about 3 more bits slow, with me and Puds and Leroy Shooter and Reddy Merly all looking at him anxious, and then he bit off half of the core in the bits and the other half in the next bite, sayin, I cant give it to everybody.

And he got up and went in the house, me saying, Gosh, G, I took about your life wada, and Puds saying, I wouldnt of ate his old core anyway, it was all full of dirty finger marks, and Leroy Shooter saying, Its a good thing he didnt try to give it to me, Id of stuck it in his eye, and Reddy Merly saying, If he ever dares tries to get me to take one of his old apple cores Ill show him whose boss all rite.

SEIZE SHIPMENT OF CHAMPAGNE AT OTTAWA

Consigned to Ottawa Country Club—Its Seizure Produces a Legal Tangle.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 18.—Mr. J. D. Flavella, chairman of the Ontario Liquor License Board, speaking in regard to the reported seizure of a shipment of champagne at Ottawa, which was in transit from Montreal and said to have been consigned to the Ottawa Country Club, which is located in Quebec, said he thought such a shipment was an infringement of the laws of Quebec, and that the express company made a mistake in shipping it through Ontario. If, however, it was legal to make such shipments from one point to another in Quebec he did not think the law prevented it going through Ontario. Mr. Flavella has sent instructions to Inspector Knight at Ottawa to find out from the Country Club if the shipment was consigned to them, and if so to turn it over to the express company and notify the Hull police. If the club deny the shipment is for them it is to be held for further instructions.

Reasonless.

Secretary of Club—One of our members lost his reason last night. Member—How dreadful! How did it happen?

Secretary of Club—Why, he had one when he left the club, but he forgot it before he reached home.

A Weighty Problem.

Boss—What makes you so sleepy in the office?

Clerk—It's my sense of duty.

Boss—How dreadful! How did it happen?

Clerk—Yes; I lie awake too long at night thinking about my work.

It Got a Rise Out of Him.

"Why, Johnnie, you've got a lump on your head. Have you been fighting again?"

"Fighin'? Not me!"

"But somebody struck you!"

"Nobody struck me. I want to fight at all. It was an accident."

"An accident?"

Yes, I was sitting on Tommie Brown's head and I forgot to hold his feet.

Will It Come to This?

With a wild shriek the train dashed through the country station without pausing.

"I say, portie," cried a startled passenger, waiting at the station, "isn't that the 4:15 to Newtow? Why didn't it stop here?"

The porter shook his head.

"It don't stop here now, sir," he explained. "The lady engineer driver has quarreled with our station mistress."

Not a Safe Bet Anyway.

The French "renarde" Clemenceau was chatting with a guest at social occasion, who commenced one of his remarks thus: "I bet she will—"

M. Clemenceau promptly interrupted him. "Never bet that 'she' will do anything," he said. "You can never tell what a woman will do."

"You interrupted me too soon, monsieur," answered the guest. "I was going to say that I would bet she would do the unexpected."

"Don't do it!" retorted Clemenceau. "Even that is not safe to bet on."

A Sure Method.

Two sailors at a dog show were gazing at a valuable Skye terrier which had so much hair that it looked more like a woolen mat than a dog.

"What end is 'is' head, Tom?" asked one.

"Blowed if I know," was the reply, "but, ere, I'll stick a pin in 'im and you look which end bark!"—London Bightly.

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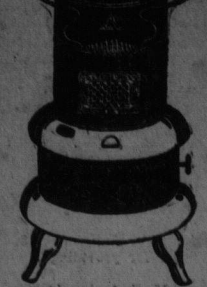
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You know that pine is used in nearly all prescriptions and remedies for coughs. The reason is that pine contains several peculiar elements that have a remarkable effect in soothing and healing the membranes of the throat and chest. Pine is famous for this purpose.

Pine cough syrups are combinations of pine and syrup. The "syrup" part is usually plain sugar syrup.

To make the best pine cough remedy that money can buy, put 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth) in a 16-oz. bottle, and fill up with house-made sugar syrup. Either way, you make 16 ounces—more than you can buy ready-made for \$2.50. It is pure, good and very pleasant—children take it eagerly. You can feel this take hold of a cough or cold in 24 hours or less. Salads, too, for bronchial asthma, hoarseness, or any ordinary throat ailment.

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POLICE COURT CASES YESTERDAY

Prisoner Charged With Obtaining a Motor Car Under False Pretences—John Berry Charged With Begging—William Webber Fined for Liquor Violation.

Yesterday morning, in the police court, Collingwood Brennan was charged with obtaining a motor car on Monday under false pretences. Evidence was given by Allan Miller, Frank Ellis and James MacNeil. This case, which arises from the defendant trying to get a McLaughlin Sedan, which was not his property, was postponed until this morning, and the accused remanded.

John Berry, arrested on a charge of being drunk and with destroying a policeman's greatcoat, was fined \$5 on the first charge, and the other matter was dropped, on the request of the policeman.

John Berry, charged with begging from house to house on Waterloo street, was remanded.

William Webber, charged with having

STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLE

Once the liver fails to filter the poisonous bile from the blood, there is a clogging up and poisoning of the whole system which causes many troubles to arise. Therefore, upon the liver, more than any other organ of the body, depends the general health.

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