

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1921.

MR. MEIGHEN'S CREED.

"More than any other country, Canada needs a protective system. She is a young country mostly undeveloped. She lies alongside a great big country tremendously developed. The United States has every advantage that Canada has and tremendous advantages besides. It surely follows, to the mind of every reasonable man, that to abandon the protective system in Canada would be simply to invite the absorption of Canadian industry in the far vaster industries of the United States. The principles of the protection of Canadian industry have been proclaimed by practically every statesman who has shouldered the responsibility of government in Canada. They are sound and they are right and the vast mass of the people of Canada know that they are sound and right."

—From Premier Meighen's Portage Speech.

MR. CRERAR AND CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

Mr. Crerar is very anxious to know where the Melchior party is getting its campaign funds from. The answer is that he is getting them, from those who approve of his policies. There is just this difference, however, that when the farmer makes a contribution, which he does more or less under compulsion, for collectors have made a practice of going round and systematically visiting every farmhouse in all the Western contingencies, he does not contribute his dollars either to an admitted political organization, which would be responsible for the security and the expenditure of the fund collected nor is he offering his money for the support of any defined political candidate, nominated by his kind in political thought and ambition. The farmer is contributing his money to swell a general fund to be expended in advancing the economic interests of one class. He deliberately denies the political welfare of the nation as a whole. He is founding a fund which will rise to a tremendous sum to be used to advance the interests of the farmers solely against all other people's interests. This is class legislation and most pernicious. The benefits it will bring the farmer class must be detrimental to every other class whose welfare conflicts with the desires of the farmers. The nation cannot be welded in unity so long as this course can be adopted. It is shackling political representation to do the bidding of special privilege.

Farmers may perhaps maintain that they have the right to do with their dollars as they may think fit. They are not justified in subscribing to a general fund which has for its only end and avowed purpose pitting the narrow personal and monetary interests of one class and one strictly defined class, against the political welfare of the rest of the population. This can only lead to consequences of the worst kind. The farmers as a class, may win political advantages, they may not, but the country as a whole will suffer in either event. What they are doing savours of the selfish practices against which the farmers themselves have been claiming to stand in such belated horror, the sinister means through which Big Business has at times gained control of conditions solely in the interests of the class. Mr. Crerar and his friends should hear in mind that in pursuing their class demands, in isolating themselves, in arrogating to themselves invidious acquisitive motives, and in practicing class methods to encompass gain for themselves, they are rapidly entering that class which the present age has damned because of the special privileges in too many instances it obtained. The evil in the one instance cannot be good in the other. The ultimate results must be identical.

WILL IT BE ST. JOHN?

Friends of the Hon. William Fugate who have been looking over—and into—the situation in Kings County, have, after an exhaustive examination, come to the conclusion that the political atmosphere there is too heavily charged with Conservative microbes, with some trace of the Agassian variety, to make it advisable for His Honor to take any chances in that constituency. They seem to think that the atmosphere in St. John, blown as it is across Courtney Bay, and its breakwater, would be better suited to his requirements, and they are now endeavoring to make arrangements for his accommodation in the political field here. The main difficulty is, we understand, in regard to the choice of a mate for him. The feeling among the members of his party is that the Hon. Walter Meighen should join him, but there is

Mr. H. R. McEllan to be taken into consideration and the fact that he has quite a large following cannot be overlooked. Dr. Broderick is said to feel that as he was made to look so foolish in the 1917 election, he ought to have another chance given him now, when he thinks he might do better. There is also Mr. Scully, who has friends who feel that he should not be overlooked, considering that he led the poll so handsomely in the Provincial elections. The situation has many interesting possibilities and events will be awaited with interest.

FIRE PREVENTION.

This week has been set apart for special effort to be made towards the prevention of fires. That there is need for some achievement of that kind will hardly be contradicted. For years the doctrine of conservation and of efforts to prevent fires has been constantly preached, but the results have been on a very small scale. Inventive minds have produced improved fire fighting apparatus, and communities have increased the efficiency of their fire service, but the toll exacted by the Red Fiend still goes on. Many fires that take place could be avoided if proper care were taken, but the trouble is, it is not taken. That there is a plain situation to be met is quite clear and there seems only one method by which the desired results may be attained. The people must be convinced that they are personally responsible for the vast percentage of fires and educated to action to prevent such. Fire apparatus aids in reducing losses but does not prevent fire. Legislation cannot afford a remedy. Education to personal responsibility is the only solution.

The fire menace is terribly vital for the annual loss in the country has reached alarming proportions and is constantly increasing. The efforts to enlist public cooperation are extremely necessary and should be successful.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT MARKET.

As the financial Post points out, everyone knows that the world's wheat market is at a juncture, but it is not always realized why this comes about. It arises simply from the fact that Liverpool collects the surplus wheat of the world, and it is the amount of this surplus, or the lack of a surplus at all, that sets the prices of wheat all over the world. We can even go farther than that, we can say that the actual bulk of the surplus has not so much to do with it as the fact that a surplus or a shortage, as the case may be, exists. If the buyers know that there is a surplus they know that their needs can always be promptly supplied, and by more than one source, there will be competition for their orders, and they can afford to hold off and let the wheat come to them. But if there is a shortage, then every buyer is afraid he will be left with some of his requirements unsatisfied, and the market becomes a seller's market. The actual or prospective shortage is watched with the minutest care, and prices rise or fall in agreement with the forecasts. If the wheat crop of the world was always the same amount, there would be no fluctuations or very few in the price of wheat; the moment there is a surplus or a shortage however small, the market begins to swing up or down, and Liverpool being the place where the surplus collects, sets the rate for the whole world.



Some time ago I bought a suit of clothes from a prominent tailor in this city. He was a very nice fellow and I was very much pleased with the suit. He was a very nice fellow and I was very much pleased with the suit. He was a very nice fellow and I was very much pleased with the suit.

I see in the paper that a New York barber is going to serve tea to his patrons. It probably will do the latter less harm than serving hair tonic, as some barbers have been accused of doing. A fellow I know who sometimes goes to the Gardens, says he's come to the conclusion that while jazz music may not take the place of alcoholic beverages, it's a pretty fair substitute for some of the after effects of them.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

The Old Order Passeth.

Today the constituencies are selecting their candidates. By far the most important question before them at this moment is the personality of these candidates. The issues that divide the parties will come into the line-light later. But during these crucial weeks at the outset, each group is naming its standard-bearers; and they are thus deciding in advance, before even the day of election is known, what shall be the moral character, the measure of uprightness, the personal stamina of the next parliament.

They can, if they will, make it certain that whatever the political color of the coming House of Commons—its level of conscientious devotion to the public interest will be high. If every political group names only good men, then we shall surely have a parliament which will disappoint the corrupt lobbyist, will discourage so much as the introduction of doubtful projects and will, like honest old Alexander Mackenzie, stand guard over the treasury, day and night, no matter what the attitude of that parliament may be on major questions of policy. But it is possibly too much to expect that every party cabal in every last constituency will nominate only worthy citizens. This makes it all the more imperative that constituencies which are seized with the vital importance of keeping the quality up in parliament, shall take especial pains to select candidates of high character. Thus shall the few leave the whole lump.

Life and Wealth.

Years ago John Ruskin said: "There is no wealth but life." He was right. Gold is wealth only as there are men who can use it. Crops are wealth only as there are men to purchase and consume them. Oil and minerals in a wilderness are not wealth. The nation is richest whose people have the largest earning, consuming and investing power.

The Successful Teacher.

A fact which many teachers in this country appear to forget is that their pupils are human beings who deserve courteous and kindness and should be able to look for and expect in their teacher these qualities. In their homes children are taught to emulate their parents and when they go to school the parents expect them to find in their instructors examples which will prove beneficial throughout their lives. It would be well for teachers to remember that mere lessons are not everything in school and that the teacher's greatest task is to teach pupils, even along educational lines, if pupils were handled gently and reasoned with as human beings, thereby inspiring respect and affection for those over them. Teachers, like other business men or women, may have their own worries, but these should not be carried into the school room for pupils cannot do satisfactory work when made nervous and irritable by a nervous and irritable teacher. This is an important factor which should always be kept in mind. The successful teacher today is the one who has considered and acted upon these facts—High River (Alberta) Times.

A BIT OF VERSE

THE MORNING COMETH.

And every tree for its use is good; Some for the strength of the gnarled root; Some for the sweetness of flower or fruit; Some for the shelter against the storm; Some to keep the hearth-stone warm; Some for the roof and some for the beam; And some for the boat to breast the stream; In the wealth of the wood since the trees have offered their gifts to man.

But the glory of trees is more than their gifts. 'Tis a beautiful wonder of life that lifts From a wrinkled seed in an earthen pot, A column, an arch in the temple of God, A pillar of power, a dome of delight, A shrine of song, and a joy of sight! Their roots are the nurses of rivers in birth; Their leaves are alive with the breath of the earth; They scatter the dwellings of man, and bend O'er his grave with the look of a loving friend.

I have camped in the whispering forest of pines, I have slept in the shadow of olives and vines; In the knave of an oak, at the foot of a palm I have found good rest and slumber's balm. And now, when the morning glids the boughs, Of the vaulted elm at the door of my house, I open the windows and make salute: "God bless thy branches and feed thy roots!" Thou hast lived before, live after me, Thou ancient, friendly, faithful tree. —Henry Van Dyke, in Scribner's.

THE LAUGH LINE

Another Fateshead. The prisoner came before the bar with the bond air of the hardened offender. The Judge looked down, at

Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PARE

A man came around yesterday afternoon giving out little boxes of shoe polish saying on them You don't know what a high shine is till you've used Dazello. Being a funny shape man without much of a shine on his own shoes, and I got the box he put in our vestibule, thinking, G. I know what I'll shine my shoes and shoes and Gladness' extra shoes and surprise them and maybe they'll each give me a dime or something maybe.

And I went up in my room and there was 2 pairs of black shoes under her bed and I shined both pairs with the Dazello, making such a shiney shine the shoes looked as if they were made of patent leather, and then I went up in my sister Gladness' room and there was only one pair under her bed, being a brazen pair without any shine on them before I polished them with Dazello but such a bris shine afterwards they looked like 2 different shoes, and ma and Gladness came home together on account of having went out together, and I went down stairs holding Gladness' shoes behind my back, saying, Hey Gladness, what will you give me if I shine your extra shoes under your bed?

Wat, my new dull calf skin shoes, I'll give you something you don't expect if you dare to touch those shoes, said Gladness, and I said, Well I got a sample box of blackening and if you ever saw the grate shine it makes you'd be glad to have it on your shoes, G. I bet you can see it for 2 blocks.

How perfectly horrible, I don't think there's anything more detestable than a bris shine on shoes, and the bris it is the more detestable it is, that's why I particularly hawt calf skin, said Gladness. Her not having any idea what I was holding behind my back, and ma said, I feel the same way about it, I like all my shoes dull, clean but dull, if there's anything that makes my blue run cold its highly polished shoes.

Me thinking, Heck, good nite, holey smoke, G. And I went out of the room backwards and quick ran up and put Gladness' shoes in her closet under a lot of things so she wouldn't see them till she wanted them and even then not too easy, and then I went in ma's room and did the same thing to her 3 pairs, and I haven't heard any more about them but I expect to my mind.

Radical Changes In Land Settlement Administration

More Extensive Financial Aid to Settlers Among Recommendations.

Winnipeg, Oct. 9.—Radical changes in land settlement administration, involving more extensive financial aid to settlers, elimination of the free land system and instruction in farming methods were advocated by Major E. J. Ashton, commissioner of the Soldier Settlement Board, in a discussion by immigration and settlement in Western Canada at a recent Canadian Club luncheon here.

Major Ashton emphasized throughout his address the need of encouraging the right type of settlers and the necessity of helping them to "make good" on the land. He proposed government purchases of land suitable for settlement and re-sale to settlers on long term payment, at an increase of 10 to 12 per cent, over the increase to provide a land sinking fund.

Apprenticing new settlers to select ed farmers and supervision of early efforts of the new farmer were also recommended. Major Ashton proposed extension of provincial creamery policies and cow bails to aid the new settler in the livestock business.

NOTICE

It has come to the attention of the undersigned that a party has been travelling throughout New Brunswick, posing as a representative of the firm. We hereby desire to notify our many patrons and friends throughout the province, that we have no travelling representatives and that any traveler claiming any past or present connection with this firm, is fraudulent. (Signed) D. BOYANER, OPTICIANS, 111 Charlotte St. St. John, N. B.

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PALE-FACES W

DANCE

Nurses and Physicians A "Offering Dance"

Geary, Oklahoma, Oct. 7.—"Offering Dance" of the Arapaho Indians of Oklahoma, which closed late in August, was witnessed chronicle by the pale-face for the first time. The offering dance is the final ceremony borne by candidates for the high degree in the strongest religious tenets of the tribe.

The ritual was witnessed by a group of Oklahoma City physicians and nurses who visited the encampment Arapahoes who were being visited by the Comanches, Cheyennes and was, during a study of skin diseases the Indians being prepared for United States Public Health Service. A member of the tribe and a leader in Indian folk lore for a museum was present and explained much of the ritual to Dr. Everett Linn and to Dr. Claude B. Norris, of the party.

Six white persons in all witnessed the ceremony. More than 2,000 Indians in all present. In preparation for the offering dance called the "Willows" a huge lodge was constructed. It took several days to complete the lodge, according to members of the tribe, as each pole going into the structure was blessed separately by tribal priests. Guard lines were thrown out by Indians so that no uninvited eye witnessed their ceremony.

Cleaver Warden, the lecturer, the foundation for the order erected so far back that, according to interpreters, the "moons" which elapsed since that time have gone the memory even of tradition and legend and legend back of the season.

Candidates for initiation may application to join after they committed some extraordinary act, have been fearless in leadership in politics of the tribe in some way distinguished themselves greatly the interpreters told the sicians.

Newsprint Paper

Mills Produce Million T

Industry Has Increased Output from 150,000 T in 1909 to 1,000,000 T

Special to The Standard. Montreal, Que., Oct. 7.—The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association issued today the following statement regarding the Canadian newsprint industry in the American market, and arranged for publication this week in American trade journals devoted to the newsprint publishing business. The Canadian production of newsprint has increased from 150,000 tons in 1909 to over 850,000 tons in 1920. The Canadian newsprint mills are equipped to produce about 1,000 tons of paper a year. They are reported by what is admitted to be the greatest potential pulpwood reserves in the world.

About 80 per cent of the output of these mills is marketed in the United States. During the twelve months ended August 31st, American paper publishers purchased and used no less than 637,296 tons of Canadian newsprint, exceeding the record of preceding twelve months including period of the greatest demand for newsprint ever known. Contracts for next year's supply of newsprint are being negotiated. They show no diminution in the Canadian demand for Canadian paper. The Canadian newsprint manufacturers, while appreciating fully evidences of confidence and good-will upon the part of their American customers, realize at the same time it would be impossible for them to hold the confidence and good-will without to the advantage of the Canadian publisher to buy his paper in Canada.

They believe that the quality of paper they supply, the service they are able to render to their customers, the advantage they are able to through the proximity of their mills to the American publishing centres, fair dealing and reasonable prices, the factors which have brought and will continue to bring them American trade. They take note in the fact that long connection with and intimate knowledge of the American requirements enable them to supply the best adapted to their needs. "Canadian" in weight, quality not greater than one-half one per cent. They maintain a large stock of paper in their warehouses, which obviates delays and other shipping annoyances. Their situation enables them to ship at short notice, relieving customers of the necessity of maintaining large reserve stock and enjoying large amounts of capital tied up in paper. They are well equipped to make such an examination of your eyes as will tell if eye strain exists.