

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1919.

THE NASHWAAK PULP CO.

The proposed removal of the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper business from Prospect Point to Marysville, N.B., is a matter of serious importance to the community of Fairville, and to St. John as well. This industry gives employment to from one hundred and fifty to two hundred persons, of whom a considerable number are middle-aged and have been in this employment for a long time. In so far as the younger employees of the company are concerned, they can undoubtedly find positions elsewhere and in other lines, but the older class of men will experience difficulty in adjusting themselves to changed conditions, and the loss of their regular work may, in some cases, result in direct hardship. It does not appear that the City or the Fairville itself can do very much toward retaining this industry. Although the question of wages is a point in dispute at present, it would appear that more important reasons than this have led the directors of the Company to the action which they now contemplate. It is felt that raw material will be more readily available at Marysville and at a lower cost, as location there will do away with the necessity of towing from the upper waters to St. John. Labor may also be cheaper, and possibly insurance and taxes are similarly to be considered. Whatever the various advantages connected with the removal may be, the statement of George Jones, that the transfer is a purely industrial business proposition, precludes the possibility of any interference by this community in the way of offering inducements or bringing pressure to bear to retain the works in Fairville.

TAXES AND REVENUE.

The Grain-Growers' Convention at Winnipeg has endorsed the platform adopted some weeks ago by the Canadian Council on Agriculture meeting in Winnipeg. While there are many planks in this platform, the one of importance approved by all these western organizations is the lowering of tariff restrictions on farm machinery, household materials and other similar necessities. In the adoption of such a policy, as opposed to the stand of the manufacturing interests of Canada, will be found the issue on which many will vote at the next federal general election. Canada's tariff today exists for two purposes, the creation of a home market by the upbuilding of our own industries, and the production of a revenue by which the affairs of Canada may be carried on. Apart altogether from war requirements, Canada needs a certain amount of money every year. This money is largely provided by the protective tariff which has been applied to imports for many years. A marked reduction in that tariff, or the addition to the free list of many articles now dutiable, would, of course, result in a greatly lessened income. Such loss must be made up from some other source, and there does not at present appear to be any other source available. There are taxes on almost everything and yet it is difficult enough to make both ends meet. If these western grain-growers and other farmers who are now planning for the removal of duties on implements, etc., will go further and indicate the methods by which the loss of revenue following the adoption of their policy may be made up, they will be performing a real service. But up to the present they have not offered any such suggestion, nor added in any way in providing a solution of the problem which must inevitably arise through favorable consideration of their claims.

IN RUSSIA.

Intimations of Allied withdrawal from Russia, even though no official announcement has as yet been made, would indicate that the associated nations do not propose to inaugurate any general campaign for the pacification of that disturbed country. Seemingly the Bolsheviks are to be permitted to run their course, although there is a suggestion that the same element in Russia may eventually receive such assistance as can be afforded to organizations in opposition to the present irresponsible government. Conditions in Russia are extremely bad. The Soviet Government appears to be squandering the resources of the country and accomplishing nothing. Committees sent out by opposing parties to explain to the Allies conditions as they now exist, present vivid pictures of the desolation and ruin which is being wrought in various centres of population. It is stated that a reign of terror prevails in many places, murders and executions without trial are a part of the regular programme, that the wealth of the country is being distributed among the supporters of the Government, that public institutions are robbed, and that many great industries have been taken over from their owners by and for the people, and are now idle because the Bolsheviks are not in a position to operate them, that manufacturing output has been reduced to almost nothing, that agriculture is being neglected, while the men are flocking to the

towns in the hope of a share in the distribution of the country's remaining wealth, and that lawlessness and disorder prevail everywhere. There is no united opposition to Bolshevik control, such scattered groups of opponents as may exist being easily overcome. Food supplies must of necessity be running low in many districts, and it is clear that to long as Russia continues in this state of anarchy and unrest no marked improvement can be expected.

The task of cleaning up that country is one that does not apparently appeal to the Allied powers. It would involve a tremendous sacrifice of money and men, and the estimated results would not be sufficient to justify such an outlay. From present indications Russia must solve her own difficulties, but as yet she has not made a start along this line.

UNWRAPPED BREAD.

There can be only one opinion as to the advisability of wrapping bread before it leaves the bakehouse, and the diverse views expressed by those interested are with respect to the manner in which this result can be brought about. Surely there are sufficient means at the disposal of St. John to accomplish this desirable end without indefinite waiting. There is a governing body for the city and there is a Board of Health, either one of which is perfectly capable of issuing the proper regulations governing this matter. It is generally recognized that unwrapped bread subjected to exposure and constant handling is unsatisfactory, but if any authorization is needed in this matter the Board of Health might certainly give a ruling, enabling the City Commissioners, should they so desire, to make the necessary regulation.

WHAT THEY SAY

Real Home Folks.
(London, Wis., Press.)
Mrs. Stewart baked bread in Mrs. Ellis' oven Tuesday forenoon, and Mrs. Ellis baked a kettle of beans in Mrs. Stewart's oven Tuesday evening.

The Good Times Coming.
(Chicagoland Enquirer.)
After July 1 we suppose that a full-grown man will have to attend a baseball game if he wants to talk base ball and politics.

Not Even the Oldest Inhabitant.
(Lewistown Journal.)
Comparatively few of those who were present at the advent of 1919 were here in 1818 or will be here in 2120, reflects the Boston Globe. And those few who were here in 1819 can't remember.

It Doesn't Often Happen.
(Buffalo Evening News.)
Nothing makes a man so nervous, we dare say, as raking and scraping and pinching up to save to pay a certain debt and then have the unexpected "What's this for?" O, yes, I remember now, I had completely forgotten that.

Try Reading "Pods" for Pounds.
(Old Colony Memorial.)
Those were certainly some beans that the Boston Globe told us of one day recently in the Old Items Column, where it related that Howard (Crowell, St. of Riverside (Vassalboro) said one stick of the white pea bean variety, yielded him 120 pounds, with a total of 720 beans. It works out to pretty nearly 55 beans to the pound, a size which might be appreciated in Boston, but in other parts folks seem to like theirs of small calibre.

The League is Premature.
(Philadelphia Record.)
The preservation of peace is not the same thing as the enforcement of justice. At some time in the future it may be possible to arrange means of doing justice between the nations. At present it is doubtful if any nation would commit its rights to an international trust. But what can be done, and what must be done, is to form an association of nations that will restrain any nation from committing a hostile act until the family of nations has had a chance to adjust its quarrel peacefully. Germany would not have made war if it had been obliged to wait six months for diplomacy under penalty of facing the world in arms.

Time to Use the Sickle.
(Buffalo Express.)
If the producer and the dealer in necessary foodstuffs would avoid the probable enactment of price controlling legislation they will see to it that there is soon a reduction in prevailing prices. With eggs flitting with a dollar bill and butter somewhere in the neighborhood of 70 cents a pound and coffee on the upward glide though the war is over, and pork kept at top notch prices even though there is a glut of hogs on the market—this latter for condition, however, being due to a ruling of the Federal Food Administration—it is no wonder that the consumer is becoming impatient. He stood for a good deal during the war because it seemed to be necessary and because high prices are always an accompaniment of war. But now that the war is over, and conditions are being lessened, it is no wonder that the feeling is daily becoming stronger and more insistent that some time has come when the pendulum should begin to swing the other way.

THE EDITOR'S MAIL.

To the Editor of The Standard.
Sir,—Shall we feed the Germans? Yes, surely, but let it be with the

bread of bitterness and the water of affliction. Not in a spirit of revenge, but of justice. How can we, with the agonized moans of the starved mothers watching their feeble infants dying for want of the nourishment they cannot give them? The cries and shrieks of the twenty thousand young girls and women who were torn from their homes to be slaves of the bestial Germans. How can we, I say, have any other feeling toward them but one of righteous indignation, and a desire that they be punished for their crimes? But, towering far above all else, they have done the bombing of hospital ships and hospitals on land, and defenceless cities and sinking by submarines, to my mind is the super-human treatment of their unfortunate prisoners, which cries for justice to be done. I maintain, and it is stated far less, that if the guilty ones do not receive a full measure of punishment, then a great injustice is done our brave soldiers, their splendid sacrifices are unappreciated, and the blood has been shed in vain. We are taught that God forgives the penitent, but He is our pattern in all things; but I have never yet heard of any German penitence. On the contrary they take the attitude of injured innocence, because the people do not realize the enormity of the crimes committed by their rulers. Now, in conclusion, I would suggest that, if the prisoners could submit for many months on the 12-12 will given them, together with punishments and privations, why not permit the Germans to enjoy the same luxuries (minus the abuse) until such time as they can harvest another crop? Their country is not destroyed as are those of our Allies, whom it is our duty to feed. There has not been one battle fought on German soil. (They say to that.) They have their country intact. Let them help themselves.

WELSFORD, N. B.

A BIT OF VERSE

SAFE PATHS O'ER THE SEA.
"Britannia rules the waves"—no idle boast;
Necessity's her plea—
Her rule must reach from coast to furthest coast,
Whose paths are on the sea.

Had this British boast been an idle boast,
Why would our race be now?
Why Krapp's grim steel 'neath the Kaiser's heel,
Slaves at the Teuton plough.

She early sought and with life-blood bought
An Empire o'er the wave;
By fleets 'twas won and from jealous Hun
Only her fleets could save.

To her distant lands and India's strand
Her highways are the sea;
The race that outbids our Mother
Holds to her wealth the key.

Britannia's need with millions to feed
Is safe paths o'er the sea;
Would you have men of the British breed
Ask bread on bended knee?

Would you have them yield old Nop-tune's shield,
A jealous foe to please?
They fight in the past with broadsword and blast
Real freedom of the seas.

Has this rule been just as a sacred trust?
Let subject races say.
At Britannia's call they gave their all,
To save her "day."

So long as she boasts her "far-flung" coast,
And her union of the free,
She must make sure that the ties endure
By safe paths o'er the sea.

Renata, B.C. — F. W. NASH.

A BIT OF FUN

Distinction.
"Quicker—I thought you didn't object to a man who talked like a Singler—But that fellow is an undertaker."

Maybe They Needed It.
"A distinguished theologian was invited to make an address before a Sunday school. The wine apparently forgot the nature of his audience, and spoke of too deep a character for the average juvenile mind to comprehend. At the conclusion the superintendent, according to custom, requested some one in the school to name an appropriate hymn to be sung. 'Sing Revive Us Again,' shouted a boy in the rear of the room."

Hiram—That sure was a bold robber down the city way.
Zeke—How so?
Hiram—The Bugle says he went right into the court room and took the witness stand.

Senior—I thought that professor was a workworm?
Junior—He was until an early bird of a co-ed came along.

No Lost Time.
"Hello, Rummell, I hear your watch has been stolen."
Yes, but the thief has already been arrested. Only fancy, the stupid fellow took it to the pawnshop! There it was at once recognized as mine and the thief was locked up."—Pearson's Weekly.

That Explained It.
"I understand," said the reporter, "that somewhere in this neighborhood a child was born yesterday weighing twenty-seven pounds. Do you know anything about it?"
"Know all about it," replied the corner grocer. "It's father is Bob Chunks, the ice-man, and he weighed it on his ice scales."

"All that I have I lay at your feet."
The maiden arched her exquisite eyebrows and said nothing.
"Doesn't that make any impression on you?"
"Very little. You see, I have an idea

Little Benny's Note Book.

BY LEE PAPE

Mr. Perkins came to see my sister Gladis after supper last night, bringing a box of candy tied with red ribbon to make it look as if it was going to taste better, and him and Gladis was in the parlor and my cousin Artie came around and we started to play we were soldiers guarding Germin prisoners. Gladis and Mr. Perkins, being the Germin prisoners, and us guards wawking up and down the hall outside the prison after a while I peeked throo the crack in the parlor door and saw the box of candy open on the piano stool with chockits on top, and I whispered to the other rard, Hay, how did that candy get in there with those prisoners? It must of bin smuggled in, sed Artie, and I sed, Well how do we know it ain't loaded with dynamite or something, it is our duty to go in and confiscate it.

Which we started to do, marching into the prizin camp with the umbrella still on our shoulders, Gladis saying, Now, you 2, dont start anything.

We have came to inspect the prizin camp, I sed. And we started to walk up and down the parlor pretending to look for things, and all of a sudden I stopped in frunt of the piano stool, yelling, Wat ho, the gard, wat ho.

Wat ho, yelled Artie. And he ran over and we stood there pointing our guns at the box of candy, my saying, Waite the meaning of this? Do you want me to call father? sed Gladis.

We are compelled by our duty to confiscate this, I sed.

Wat ho, sed Artie.

Father, called Gladis, and Mr. Perkins sed, O, lets let them confiscate 2 peeces, war is war.

Which the gards each confiscated a peeces and went out in the hall again, pop calling down stairs, Does anybody want me?

No sir, I sed.

Thats very flattering, I must say, sed pop. And he went back in the setting room again and the 2 gards went out to see if any of the fellows was around.

that I could stop over all you could lay at my feet without raising them more than two inches off the floor."

Nervous Man—I tell you, Emily, with all that company for dinner I'm going to carve the turkey off stage. In other words, on the kitchen table.

His Wife (hysterically)—Oh, why did I marry a miserable coward!

Purely Ornamental.
"So you are engaged, eh?"
"Yes, Auntie."
"And can the young lady use a needle?"

FREDERICTON BOY ARRIVES HOME

Corp. Barry Enlisted With 64th and Has Been Wounded Four Times—Has Five Brothers on Service.

Among the returned men to arrive in the sister city last Friday, from overseas on the Hospital Ship "Arangua," was J. A. Barry, listed as having a Canadian address. Corporal Barry resides in the capital, a son of Mrs. A. C. Barry, 340 York Street, and is one of six brothers who saw service overseas, but expect to reach home in the near future. Corporal Barry went overseas in the early part of the war.

HAD SEVERE COLD AND TICKLING SENSATION IN THE THROAT.

This trouble is most distressing, and is caused from a cold that has settled in the throat. Many people have lost a good night's sleep by that nasty, tickling, irritating sensation in the throat? The dry, hard cough keeps you awake, and when you get up in the morning you feel as if you had had no rest at all.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which is composed of the most soothing and healing expectorant herbs and barks, combined with the lung healing virtues of the world-famous Norway pine tree, will give you almost instant relief in all cases of this nature.

Mrs. G. C. Routley, Bright, Ont., writes:—"I take great pleasure in writing you of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup."

For several weeks I was troubled with a severe cold and a tickling in the throat. I tried numerous remedies, but found no relief until I used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which I had heard so much about, and on taking one bottle of instant relief. I highly recommend it to those who need a quick cure."

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(try the Bishop of Fredericton)

There will be no difference of opinion as to the action of the Government in establishing in the Dominion the War-Savings Stamps system, which has been so successfully worked in the United States.

The decision is an eminently wise one, and is calculated to do a great deal of good. It will do something to begin with, for which many of us have been for a long time waiting—that is, make it easily possible for almost all classes in the community to assume some proportionate share of responsibility for the huge indebtedness that has come upon the Dominion by reason of the war.

It is right that there should be this sharing of responsibility. The self-respect of the community demands it. We have been able to congratulate ourselves as a people upon the comparative ease with which our successive war loans have been floated. An amazing amount of money has been raised in this way with little difficulty.

It has been to many, however, a matter of keen regret that the conditions under which those loans were floated necessarily precluded multitudes of patriotic persons from taking any part in them. The denominations under which the loans were issued were too large to meet the circumstances of thousands of men and women, who wanted to have their share in this important work. For this reason, then, the Government has done well to launch this War-Savings Stamps system. It will enable the ordinary wage-earner, the young man just starting out in life, and even the school children, to make a definite and important contribution to the war debt of the Dominion.

But the establishment of the War-Savings Stamps system is intended to serve another important purpose. It is heartily supported, it will undoubtedly promote amongst the people of the Dominion generally habits of thrift and saving, that are very badly needed in our western world, and most of all, perhaps, in Canada. We have been in the past more conspicuous for the lavishes with which we spend than for the care with which we save. Under any circumstances, that is something for which as a nation we ought to seek a remedy, for the

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THIEVES BUSY AT CHATHAM

Make Raid on Boot and Shoe Store and Secure Big haul.

Chatham, Jan. 12.—With the mercury several points below zero, and all honest folk at home at night, the opportunities of the amateur burglar for making a break are excellent. Two places of business were broken into at sizeable profit.

A large quantity of tobacco was stolen from the warehouse of Jas. Hay, while last night, under the light of a

Children Cry

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in use for over 30 years

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