

The St. John Standard.

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ST. JOHN, N. B. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1920.

READJUSTMENT OF PRICES.

One of the difficulties of the price readjustment period will soon be prominently before the public. It is that of procuring an evening up of reduction in the cost of services, as well as of commodities. Wheat, for instance, has come down from about \$3 to \$2 a bushel, cotton from 40 cents to 20 cents a pound, hides and skins are almost given away, and reductions in manufactured products of from ten to thirty per cent. are fairly general. But what about service charges, which, once raised on the new basis of living cost, do not decline? Railway rates, decline in price, are immovable, almost, except in one direction. The railway employees all have generous increases, larger in proportion than most other employees. Will the cost of railway service move in sympathy with a lower scale of values? These are matters which will inevitably present themselves to the minds of persons who suffer by unemployment, or mercantile losses, through depressed values. Inflation did not work evenly on the way up, and deflation cannot work evenly on the way down. The unions, or professions, or public services which have, in their nature, a sort of monopoly, or commanding position with regard to charges, may be able to resist the general trend unless or until the public is unable to pay them. There is no reason why we in Canada should have a time of business stress. Our conditions are fundamentally sound, and favorable, and will be improved by the readjustment. But it is desirable that the readjustment should bear evenly on various classes, and that the cost of necessary services should not remain on "peak" basis permanently.

THE RECOUNT.

As long as The Globe persists, whether from ignorance or by design, in misrepresenting matters in connection with the St. John County recount, it is useless to discuss it. Here is The Globe's own report of the proceedings before the Court of Appeal:

"R. B. Hanson, K. C., moved to 'have Mr. Justice Barry's order 'made a rule of Court.' (This is 'a necessary proceeding before the matter could be taken up.) Chief Justice Hanson did not see the 'legal purpose of the motion, and 'questioned counsel as to where 'there was a wrong to be remedied. By the recent hold, as 'ordered, the appellant had been 'shown to have been elected by a 'majority of more than 50 per cent. 'declared by the sheriff. 'After the Court and counsel had 'engaged in discussion of the 'matter, the motion was refused.' So far from sustaining Judge Barry's order as to consider it at all!

If we might be permitted to make a suggestion to The Globe, it would be that if it must discuss legal points editorially, it would be wiser to submit the article to a lawyer before publication. By so doing, our contemporary would save making itself look very silly.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SOLDIERS.

Mr. J. Harry Flynn, of the G. A. U. V., proposes that returned men should congregate outside Massey Hall, Toronto, and prevent Premier Meighen speaking until he has promised to satisfy the demands that Mr. Flynn wishes to make on behalf of the men. What does the man want?

For the past three years there has been named an annual Parliamentary commission to hear from grievance, and to consider further reforms. Last year this committee went at great length into the whole question of pensions and brought in a report of a greatly increased rate. This report was accepted by the Government, although it meant an annual increase in the pension bill of from five to ten millions.

As a result of this report, as adopted, in the case of a totally disabled private soldier, named, the rate of pension paid by Canada is \$90, with a possible allowance for helplessness amounting to \$750 additional. The United Kingdom and New Zealand pay such a man \$100; Australia and South Africa, \$120; the United States, \$90; France, \$100; Italy, \$85, and Germany, \$115. The United States pension, in this case, is higher, but there is no helplessness allowance.

The London Advertiser refers to Mackenzie King as a "clear-out everything."

childless, Canada pays 1,200; the United States, \$1,080; New Zealand, \$780; the United Kingdom, \$632, and other countries smaller sums. One child adds \$180 to the Canadian pension, making the annual payment \$1,380, the next highest being the United States with \$1,140, New Zealand third with \$785, the United Kingdom fourth with \$727 and Australia fifth with \$695. To pensioner, wife and two children the sum paid by Canada is \$1,524; the United States, \$1,200; New Zealand, \$1,012, and the United Kingdom, \$803. The sum of \$1,200 is the maximum paid by the United States, while Canada provides \$1,444 if there are three children and \$120 more for each subsequent child. Then the allowances for the widows and orphans of private soldiers show ever a more favorable balance in favor of Canada as compared with the same countries. To the widow who is childless Canada pays \$720, while the rates prevailing elsewhere are: The United Kingdom, \$563; New Zealand, \$374; Australia and South Africa, \$253; the United States, \$300; France, \$169; Italy, \$121; Germany, \$96. To widow and one child Canada pays, \$900; New Zealand, \$632; the United Kingdom, \$454; the United States, \$420; others less. To widow and two children the payments are: Canada, \$1,044; New Zealand, \$759; United Kingdom, \$555; the United States, \$510; Australia, \$474, and others less. To widow and three children Canada pays, \$1,164, and for each subsequent child, \$120. The next highest figure is \$855, paid by New Zealand, which pays \$126 for each subsequent child.

This is the record only in the one respect of pensions. In other departments of post-war activities Canada is well in front in her treatment of the men who sacrificed so much for the empire. The interest of the returned men and of the dependents of the slain has not been overlooked.

No plan is perfect and mistakes have undoubtedly been made, but the plain fact is that no country in the world has treated its soldiers as generously as Canada either in the matter of gratuities or pensions. The soldiers' settlement scheme, which was worked out by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, when he was Minister of Interior, has been a remarkable success and received last session nothing but praise from Opposition members. Under this scheme some 17,000 soldiers have been placed on the land and 22,000 have been loaned \$75,000,000. The scheme allows the new settler to buy equipment and supplies generally at most advantageous prices and in every way renders the difficult years on the farm as easy as possible.

SOUND ADVICE.

Ottawa Journal: "The Government might well consider whether it is any more desirable to appoint extreme 'prohibitionists' as inspectors to enforce the liquor law than to select 'for the same job men whose sympathies are rather the other way. 'Folicemen should never be partisans. 'If for no other reason than that their 'judgment is liable to be warped by their enthusiasm for a cause, and to 'place a revolver in the hands of a 'zealot is rather flying in the face of 'ordinary common sense precaution.'

Discussing conditions in the United States, the Bangor Commercial says that lessening of export trade is bringing about curtailment in many lines of production. We read constantly of the shutting down of mills, factories and industrial concerns, some temporarily and some perhaps for a long period, but there are probably more plants that are curtailing than shutting down. Some are finding the expense of operation too high and are reopening on lesser wage scales where such are accepted by the workers. In this connection it must be borne in mind that in the last few years production in many industries has been far in excess of the pre-war output, this being because of the excessive export trade. As the European countries increase their production our export trade is bound to diminish and this means that our manufacturing plants will gradually reach back to what was regarded as normal trade before the war, and this also means that plants which have been enlarged in the last few years will reduce operation.

Canadian mint is coining millions of the new copper cents. Until the novelty wears off many thousands will be holed as pocket pieces. Millions are needed to make change at the motion picture theatres and the old cent bargain sales.

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HIGH COST OF LOSING A WAR

By MILTON BRONNER.
 Germany is at a standstill awaiting definite knowledge of the indemnity the allies will exact. The amount has been discussed ever since the war ended, and may be decided upon at any time now. Whatever it is, there is no doubt but that it will make all other indemnities more dwarfs in comparison. Possibly it will be a larger amount than all other indemnities paid by losers of other wars.

Indemnities paid by losing nations during the past 100 years include, among others, the following: Treaty of Paris, Nov. 25, 1815—France to pay Great Britain, Austria, Prussia and Russia a joint indemnity of \$133,537,500 within five years. Treaty of Adrianople, Sept. 14, 1829—Turkey to pay Russia \$22,575,000 within eight years. Treaty of Nankin, Aug. 29, 1842—China to pay Great Britain \$10,500,000 within three years. Treaty of Milan, Aug. 8, 1849—Saradina to pay Austria \$14,750,000 within a year. Treaty of Pekin, Oct. 24, 1860—China to pay Great Britain \$6,000,000 within one year and a half. Treaty of Tientsin, April 26, 1860—Morocco to pay Spain \$850,000 within one year. Treaty of Saigon, June 5, 1862—Annam to pay France and Spain \$2,000,000 within ten years. Treaty of Miranor, April 10, 1864—Mexico to pay France \$52,000,000 within nine years. Treaty of Prague, April 23, 1866—Austria to pay Prussia \$25,000,000 within a month.

Treaty of Versailles, Feb. 28, 1919—Whereby France agreed to pay Germany an indemnity of about one billion dollars within four years' time. She was also to pay for the cost of the German army of occupation, which at one time was about 500,000 men. In 1911 alone this army of occupation cost France \$50,000,000.

Treaty of Constantinople, February 1879, whereby Turkey paid Russia \$160,000,000 within seven years. Treaty of Shimonoseki, April 17, 1895, whereby China agreed to pay Japan \$150,000,000 within seven and a half years. Treaty of Constantinople, Dec. 4, 1897, whereby Greece agreed to pay Turkey \$2,800,000 within five years. In only two instances have victorious states paid large pecuniary compensation for ceded territory which they might have claimed by right of conquest.

By a treaty of Aug. 13, 1844, Holland gave her colonies of Cape of Good Hope, Demarara and Berbice, to Great Britain, which paid her \$30,000,000. Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10, 1898, whereby Spain ceded the Philippine Islands to the United States, but was given \$20,000,000 in cash.

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Panama Canal Paying Direct.
 (Philadelphia Ledger.)
 The Panama Canal has finally begun to pay. During the last fiscal year the waterway earned a surplus over expenses of more than \$2,000,000 with a total income of more than \$8,000,000 in the handling of more than 2,500 commercial vessels, besides numerous naval units which passed from ocean to ocean. It is believed that the canal will soon pay interest on its original cost. At present the surplus is eaten up by an accumulated deficit in operating powers of endurance to be required several years to wipe that out.

Vigorous at 102.
 (Boston Manuscript.)
 How many women and men enjoy a walk of several miles at the age of 102 years? There are few New Englanders today who have never hidden in a machine, fewer who would not like to ride in one if they could, and but one or two who scorn the automobile and enjoy a walk of several miles when past the age of 102 years. Mrs. James Russell of Worcester, Massachusetts, lays claim to all these distinctions. At this advanced age she performs all the household duties in her son's home, takes care of all the mending without the aid of glasses, does the family washing every week, and is temperately and some perhaps for a long period, but there are probably more plants that are curtailing than shutting down. Some are finding the expense of operation too high and are reopening on lesser wage scales where such are accepted by the workers. In this connection it must be borne in mind that in the last few years production in many industries has been far in excess of the pre-war output, this being because of the excessive export trade. As the European countries increase their production our export trade is bound to diminish and this means that our manufacturing plants will gradually reach back to what was regarded as normal trade before the war, and this also means that plants which have been enlarged in the last few years will reduce operation.

Canada the land of love.
 Of love and true devotion,
 For Mother Land you shed your blood,
 Across the deep blue ocean.

Canada! O Canada, the British Empire stands,
 United in the freedom, she has at her
 Let religion be religion, believe in what you think is right,
 Stand together all united when she calls on you to fight.

Canada, all nations have seen your conquering sons,
 For four long years bend out their lines, against unshrinking Huns,
 Canada! O Canada, whose men you ne'er hear brag,
 When they are called out to fight they'll save the flag.

Canada the land of love,
 Of love and true devotion,
 For Mother Land you shed your blood,
 Across the deep blue ocean.

—A. L. T.

Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAGE

We was eating breakfast and pop sed to me, Well, mother, this is ladies nite at the club, how would you like to doil up a little and let me show you off to the boys?

O Willyum that will be jesa splendid, and luckily I've finished your necktie that I've bin crowslaying and you can wear that.

Wat, the red and green one? sed pop, and ma sed, Corteney, thais the only one I've bin making, wat one did you think I meant?

Thats the one I thawt, sed pop sounding the opposite of glad, and ma sed, I can jese see the other men crowding all around you as soon as they see the tie and asking you were you got it.

O lord, sed pop.

Wy Willyum, wat do you mean? sed ma, and pop sed, I mean its too bad and nothing would give me more pleasure, but one of the rules of the club is that nobody must enter the biding wearing a home made tie.

How perfectly foolish, and I'm going to speak to some of the members tonite and tell them wat I think of such a crazy rule, sed ma, and pop sed, O, dont do that for the love of Peet, its a secret rule, and I really shoudnt of told you, but I had to in self-defence, so to speak, but personally, as for the tie itself, I think its a bewittill tie.

Yes, and its so odd, too, sed ma, and pop sed, It sure is, yes, its a remarkable tie, wy dont you make one like it for Benny?

Maybe I will, sed ma, and pop sed, Wy dont you give him that one?

Willyum Potts how dare you suggest such a thing, the very idee, now jese for that I will give it to him, sed ma, and I quick sed, Aw heck, ma, no, G, I dont want it, its too red and green. Well of all things, ill give it to Nora to give to the jee man, thats wat ill do, ill show you, he wont be too proud to wear it, sed ma.

Which he aint, wearing it every day and being the first one he's wore since he started coming around.

THE LAUGH LINE

Diplomacy is the art of getting what you want by pretending you don't want it.

We've Noticed.
 It makes some men feel painfully honest when their neighbors acquire fortunes by dishonest methods.

Isn't it Soul Satisfying To—
 Hear a tire go bluey and think it's your own, but discover it was a tire on the car behind.

During the Moving.
 Artist: "I say, be very careful with the picture; the paint is scarcely dry."
 Man: "It's off right, guv'nor, my clothes are old!"

Lady Astor told in London a story about an anti-suffragist.
 "Anti-suffragists are all alike," she said. "Once I was canvassing for signatures to a petition about Lord Milner the India act at that time. When I called on Mr. Boggs the grocer, he read the petition carefully and then said: 'Who is this here Milner ma'am?' 'Our Indian viceroy,' said I. 'Wot a viceroy?' said Mr. Boggs. 'A pre-congratulatory know. And I explained Lord Milner's position in detail. 'Mr. Boggs satisfied dipped his pen in the ink; then he looked up anxiously. 'You're not lettin' the women sign this are you?' he said. 'Oh no indeed!' said I. 'That's right,' said Mr. Boggs as he slowly traced his signature. 'That's right, ma'am. Women don't know nothin' about these things.'"

Lost His Bet.
 In the days when Ireland was a comparatively peaceful country two Englishmen were spending a holiday there. They hired a sporting-car to drive them from Kilkenny Station to the Club House Hotel and on the way one inquired of the other, "How much will the fare be?"

CANADIAN PULP LOSES JAP MARKET

Attempt to Secure Payment in American Gold Cause of Trade Loss.

Ottawa, Nov. 11.—That the Canadian shippers of pulp and paper have lost first place in the markets of Japan, owing to the adverse exchange situation as between Canada and the United States, is a statement made by A. E. Bryan, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Yokohama. Owing to the fact that Canadian mills were demanding payment in United States gold dollars, Japanese importers could land Scandinavian pulp in Japan, duty paid, cheaper than the Canadian article, and Sweden replaced Canada as the greatest shipper of pulp and products to the Japanese markets.

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OBITUARY.

Mrs. J. B. Mansson.
 Mrs. James B. Mansson, a prominent resident of the West Side, died Monday morning at her home, 16 Main Street. She had been in health for the last ten months. Her husband, who died some years ago, was a well-known business man. Mrs. Mansson is survived by sons, Candlish G. and John B., this city. The funeral will take place on Saturday morning from her residence.

Miss Mary Haney.
 Friends will regret to hear of the death of Mary, daughter of the late Edward and Mary Haney, who took place yesterday morning at her residence, 228 Victoria Street. She leaves two brothers, Edward and John, and one sister, Elizabeth. The funeral will take place on Saturday morning from her residence.

Mabel Emma Brentnall.
 Many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Brentnall will sympathize with the loss of their only child, Mabel, which occurred yesterday morning after a short illness. The funeral will be held on Friday at 2.30 p.m. from her residence, 145 British Avenue.

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BAKING
 It is a baking guarant purest a ful ba possible
 W. Matt "Chemist" "Phosph making have son building nervous