

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B. FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1921.

TIME FOR ACTION

When in 1871 New Brunswick asked the new Dominion Government for "Better Terms" than were given her under the B. N. A. Act, it was represented that although Confederation had only been in existence for three years Ontario had already attained under the new regime a revenue unequalled by that of any previous year in her history, and was accumulating millions of dollars for local development and internal improvement; that Quebec was yearly and substantially harvesting the ripe fruits of the General Union; that Nova Scotia had received terms far in advance of and more advantageous than those conceded to her by the Act of Union, and accepted by her Legislature when the compact was sealed; that Manitoba had secured a local Constitution and Government proportionally less burdensome and more remunerative than New Brunswick had received; that Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island would occupy a similar state with Manitoba in this respect, or would have none of the Agreement; while the covenant entered into with British Columbia, financially and constitutionally, was such as the most sanguine New Brunswicker could never have expected or demanded for his Province. New Brunswick stood conspicuously and severely alone. Whatever of commercial ease and prosperity she enjoyed was despite her Financial Bargain of 1867. Nevertheless, as an important and valuable portion of the United Provinces, the people of New Brunswick respectfully but most firmly demanded that the political prosperity, comfort and development of their Province should be matters of solicitude to the Government and Parliament of the Dominion, as tending more surely to secure the successful operation of the Compact, and at the same time to "protect the diversified interests of the several Provinces, and secure efficiency, harmony and permanency in the working of the Union."

That was the stand that New Brunswick felt compelled to take in 1871, and it is apparently necessary for her to take the same stand today. In the opinion of the Government at Ottawa, New Brunswick seems to be about the least important and most insignificant Province in the Dominion. Instead of recognizing that New Brunswick made Confederation possible, and brought Canada in touch with the Atlantic Ocean, thus making the new Dominion independent of American ports during the winter months, the whole interests of the Canadian Governments, irrespective of party, are centered in the larger and more populous Western Provinces, whose political importance becomes greater with each succeeding census. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick commenced their existence as part of the Dominion of Canada with a representation in the Canadian Parliament of 37 members; today they have 27 only. With every prospect of a still further reduction after the forthcoming census, it seems to be about time they were up and doing, unless they want to be overlooked altogether.

CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER

The proposal that has been made more than once that an embargo shall be placed upon the export from Canada of pulpwood to be manufactured in mills in the United States is declared in interested quarters in that country to be a very foolish one, and the product of minds striving to serve only personal ends. To the average Canadian the selfishness will appear to be entirely on the other side, in view of the fact that the American mills want to deprive the Canadian manufacturer of his raw material. It does not require a very keen knowledge of American character to convince a man that if it were the other way round, and wood was being shipped from the United States to supply Canada, the selfishness of the action as now suggested by Canada would have been taken by the United States long ago.

Touching the pulp wood situation, Mr. Frank J. D. Barnum, who is recognized as an authority on these matters, declares that Canada is in a much worse plight as far as her available supply of standing timber is concerned than is the United States. In a recent circular on the subject he says:—

"I am perfectly willing to acknowledge that the situation with regard to a supply of raw material for the mills on both sides of the line is critical, and, as a matter of fact, subject to pulp at least, should even now be manufactured out of some and not imported from trees, even though the quality would be inferior, and the cost much greater. We need what stands in wood supply now remains for the

building of homes and uses for which there is no substitute for wood.

"I note it is stated that Alaska can furnish perpetually one-third of the pulp paper consumption in the United States, but when we consider that paper uses only about three per cent of the total amount of wood consumed annually in the United States, one-third of this would be merely one per cent of our total consumption, so we might as well forget Alaska. Furthermore, as a matter of fact, when Alaska wood is used to any extent it will not be reserved for paper alone but will be used for all other purposes for which wood is required. And when you consider that the entire supply in the Alaskan National Forests would last the United States for all purposes only a matter of about one year, it will be readily seen that we are only raising a false hope in counting upon Alaska for a future paper supply."

"Some idea of the enormous consumption of wood and timber in the United States can be gained from the fact that if their entire supply were drawn from Canada alone, the total available Canadian supply would last the United States only about six years."

"The present temporary surplus of pulpwood and lumber was simply brought about by the high prices of 1920, which enabled the lumbermen to operate in the remote sections that enjoyed our present remaining supply. As soon as business returns to normal, this apparent surplus will very soon vanish and will not be replaced until price becomes sufficiently high so that the lumberman can again pay for the long hauls. In proof of this assertion, lumber is being sold at the present time at an actual loss of \$15 to \$20 per thousand feet, and pulpwood in about the same proportion."

"This shortage of standing timber is world-wide, so we cannot look to other countries for supplies. As soon as business resumes anything like normal proportions there will be a sad awakening for our pulp and paper mills in so far as their supply of raw material is concerned; and that is why I say these mills should begin even now to use some annual crop as a substitute, at least for their sublimely pulp."

"When such authorities as Senator W. C. Edwards of Ottawa, one of the best posted lumbermen of Canada, state that the standing supply in Eastern Canada will be exhausted in about twelve years, and R. W. Hibernson of the well-known timber exporting firm of Hibernson Brothers of Victoria, British Columbia, advises us that even British Columbia will be facing a timber famine within fifteen years, surely the time has arrived for some immediate action towards the retaining of our remaining supply for our home industries."

FOOLISH RAILWAY WAGE TALK

Mr. A. B. Mosher, and those who think with him, might with benefit, read and consider the following remarks by the New York Herald on railway wages. Says the Herald:—

"Warren S. Stone, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has too much horse sense to believe a single word of what he says when he declares before the United States Railroad Labor Board that proper wage reductions will not solve the problem of the carriers. He knows, as well as he knows the qualifications for driving a locomotive, that the American railway system is now paying more in wages than it ought to be collecting as the total transportation bills against the American public. He knows that when the payroll ate up the total gross receipts of some roads they cannot keep up their roadbeds, they cannot earn their supplies, they cannot pay interest on their debts, whether they have watered stock or do not have watered stock."

"Warren S. Stone also has horse sense enough to know, as he knows what makes a good fireman and what makes a poor fireman, that the only true measure of a living wage about which he talks is what it will buy for the man who gets it. When a five dollar a day wage under war inflation prices and conditions will buy less food, fewer clothes and poorer shelter than a four dollar a day wage would buy under normal prices and conditions, it is not a better wage. It is a worse wage than the four dollars a day wage."

"If the cost of living can be driven down 25 per cent, every man that earns his bread and butter is better off who can swap a 20 per cent. reduction of pay for that 25 per cent. reduction of living cost. As wages make up 90 per cent. of the cost of commodities and service by and through, either the war inflation wages that cause the war inflation prices must come down or the war inflation costs that deaden industry, throttle business and hold up the unobtainable cost of living cannot come down."

WHAT OTHERS SAY

Queer Delusion in Montreal.
 The Montreal Gazette has discovered "intense parochialism" in the Toronto Globe. And it regards that as a discovery.—Osgood Herald.

One Example.
 Many a small boy will be interested in the dispatch from Paris that the oldest person in the world, a Kurd, named Torah, never washes. Life is sweet to the average small boy. Of course, after he grows up and starts going out with the girls he may feel differently.—Quebec Telegraph.

The Crux of the Building Situation.
 Of all the things that have been said about the high cost of building, nothing has hit the nail on the head more effectively than a recent letter from Governor Atterbury on "Labor and Housing." It is not the cost of materials that is delaying housing, but the cost of labor. The very people who are praying for homes are making the building of homes impossible.

"Of all the items that go to make up the price of the working man's home—land, building, labor, and material—wages, interest, and profits—by far the largest is the cost of labor—the thing he supplies himself. It is over two-thirds of the cost of the home itself. It is the cost of the cost of the land, and many more times the cost chargeable to taxes, interest, profits of employers and owners—even with graft included."

"What the situation cries for is a trade union reformation."—Architecture for May.

Chinamen Versus Some Others.

A Toronto Chinaman has written a letter to one of the Toronto papers which makes interesting reading, if only because of his attempt to express himself in English. But he has ideas, too. He points out that the Chinaman is compelled to pay \$500 head tax in order to get into the country. His opportunity is limited, yet he finds useful work to do and he does it. Apart from a little gambling now and then and an occasional indulgence in opium he gives no trouble. He doesn't organize strikes, he doesn't denounce the constitution, he doesn't seek to overturn the established order of things. Ordinarily he is peaceful, civil and quiet. Yet he has no standing in the country. Compare with him the Red, who pays no head tax, who does not want to work himself or to allow others to work, and who is constantly giving trouble by his inflammatory language and his revolutionary methods.

The comparison is not without significance, when members of the Red element use the freedom of this country to denounce its institutions and to preach revolution after the Russian fashion. If Russia is such an ideal country, why don't these people go there and stay?—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

A BIT OF VERSE

LIFE 1921.

Youth:
 We'll chase elusive pleasures fleeting by,
 We'll soar and spend the golden time,
 That in yea olden time gone by
 Was turned to good account.

Age:
 O backward turn the hands of Time
 I would my life again to live;
 With wisdom of the ages mine.

Father Time:
 You fool you'd do, as you have done:
 The father was as is the son.

Age:
 They say I'm old, behind the times;
 They're young and nothing really know.

Youth:
 We travel fast or slow
 The road we have to go;
 And even Time has changed—
 One time he walked and rode afar,
 But now he has a car
 And on the road or in the air
 He makes the pace
 That ever onward forces us.

Age:
 O Time! the remedy?
 The remedy is Time.

Father Time:
 You truly speak;
 The remedy is Time.

—Emerald.

THE LAUGH LINE

The most irreparable ruins are those of a tumbled reputation.

Do Your Spring Training Early, Girls.
 Girls—For long in underwear factory; must have previous experience; light, clean work.—Ad in Dayton (Ohio) Herald.

Wrong Target.
 "Brown is a good shot, isn't he?"
 "Very good. We were practising with our guns at my country place the other day, and he hit the bull's eye the first time." "Very clever." "Yes, but he had to pay for the bull."

A Born Diplomat.
 "That very beautiful specialist is a clever chap."
 "How so?"

"Whenever a woman calls on him for treatment he tells her that she doesn't need his services. The result is that his waiting room is crowded from morning till night."

The Reason.
 "Wonder why Snip the tailor failed?"
 "Sort of a Mahomet and the mountain affair, I understand. His customers wouldn't come down so he went up."—Boston Transcript.

"Warren S. Stone isn't the level headed leader, he isn't the common sense adviser, he isn't the honest debater this country has known him to be when he wastes everybody's time talking such stuff to the United States Railroad Labor Board, which knows better and knows that he knows better."

Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE

THE PARK AVE. NEWS.

Weather. Slow but sure.
 Sports. Sid Hunt is still trying to train his fox terrier. Today to make his tall stiff so Sid can throw rings on it, but so far Teddy hasn't given him any encouragement.

Simsy. To Mr. Artie Alexander is so hoarse on account of a cold he can't hardly talk, and the more he tries to holler the more he has to whisper, being a great site to watch him when he gets excited.

POEME BY SKINNY MARTIN.
 Don't be a pig, don't be a hog,
 Never try to get more than your share,
 And if there's one piece of cake left on the table
 Restrain yourself a little and leave it there.
 Intriguing Fucks About Intriguing People. There is a new baby at Lew Davies house, Lew saying he has saw uglier ones but not meaner.

Board and lodging wanted for the summer. Small fox terrier would like to stay with a respectable family for 50 cents a week while his own family are away. See Sid Hunt. (Advertisement.)

Lost and Found. Lost—Nothing. Found—Ditto, meaning the same.

School Notes. Vacation is coming and among those who don't care how quick are Benny Potts, Artie Alexander, Paul Stinkins, Leroy Shooter, Skinny Martin and Sid Hunt.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

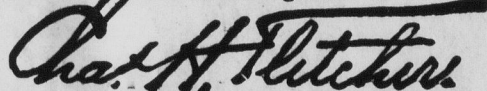
Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

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Settlement Expected In Avenue Difficulty

Mayor Expresses Hope That Next 24 Hours Will Solve Problem.

Commissioner Thornton was authorized to make some repairs to the exhibition buildings, the sale of a lot in Park Place, Manawagonish Road, was approved, and Douglas Avenue paving discussed at the City Council committee meeting yesterday morning at City Hall.

The matter of Douglas Avenue was brought up by the Mayor, who read a report of the road engineer on the matter. He gave it as his opinion that the city could take up the rails and ties for the purpose of laying a foundation and could, when the time came for the tracks and ties to be replaced, rebuild the putting back of rotten ties or worn steel, and in case the company refused to place other ties and rails, fill in the space with broken stones or asphalt. His Worship announced that the report would not be considered in the absence of Commissioner Prink and in view of the fact that in the next 24 hours he hoped to have some definite proposition to make for the settlement of the whole matter.

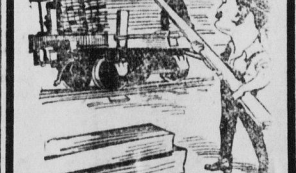
Commissioner Thornton said that was all very well for a report, but intimated that he would proceed with the paving and make the Power Company meet the wishes of the city and carry out their promise.

An invitation to attend the sports to be held on May 18 at the East End League Grounds was received. Commissioner Thornton asked for authority to make some repairs at the

Exhibition buildings at a cost not to exceed \$2,754, the amount left on hand out of what was received from the military authorities.—Grated.

Commissioner Bullock presented an application for the purchase of Lot No. 2, Park Place, Manawagonish Road, and moved that it be sold to Thomas McGrath for the sum of \$300. Carried.

Commissioner Bullock suggested that a road might be built through Park Place and provide some employment. The Mayor suggested that he ask the engineer to prepare a plan and expressed the opinion that the Council would find the money.



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Kitten And Buffalo Are Chums In Zoo

San Francisco, May 12.—Visitors a the buffalo corral in Golden P Xe Park witnessed the strange sight of a kitten on friendly terms with Big Ben