

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1922.

"IT WON'T DO."

The personal organ of the bitter opponents of some of the Power Co. directors is trying desperately to disprove and get away from the fact that the Power Co. can distribute the Musquash power cheaper than the city can.

It is on record that Messrs. Kirby and Phillips show that the Power Co. can distribute this power at 6.32 cents while it will cost the city 6.43 cents. If the city builds its own distribution system, no amount of wriggling or misrepresentation can get away from this fact.

This report also points out that in giving the citizens of St. John gas and street car service below cost, the company may have to charge more for its lighting and power service, or get an average of 10.17 cents. This increase from 6.32 to 10.17 is however, not due to the necessity of "meeting" the company's capital requirements, as The Telegraph states, but is due to the necessity of operating a gas plant and a street railway at a loss, both public services necessary to the community.

The Telegraph, to quote again says: "The current generated at public cost, as going to be sold to the consumer at cost, or in other words it will be sold at a higher rate than it could be if handled by the Power Co."

Judging from what the city is now trying to do as shown by the bill to be presented to the Legislature soon, it is proposed to force the company to operate these losing services, and on their failure to do so, the city can seize the company's property and confiscate it by process of law.

However, as pointed out by Messrs. Kirby and Phillips, their report is but a preliminary one. There has yet to be figured out—and a large staff is busy on the work—just what the Power Co. will be able to do in the way of lowering its present rates if it secures the distribution of the Musquash power and combines it with its present output.

To wait and see what this will be, or in other words to be even reasonably fair to the Power Co., would be beyond the scope of The Telegraph's authority in dealing with this matter; so that for that reason much must be forgiven its unfortunate pilot, who already has his sailing orders.

FOR IRELAND'S SAKE.

In the negotiation of the Anglo-Irish Treaty Winston Churchill proved himself able to understand and be understood by the Celtic nature. Now he is assigned to a task even more difficult—the making of peace between Ulster and the South. Sir James Craig and "Mike" Collins, the leaders respectively of North and South, have agreed to parley with the British Government at a London conference. Neither, it is obvious, is in the most amiable mood. Craig is indignant over the guerrilla raids on the border; Collins is enraged by the treatment of the people of his race who live in Ulster.

And yet these two leaders, with the British Government as a highly interested third party, must be brought into agreement or the situation in Ireland will be desperate. In the North there is not only bloodshed but a bitterness which grows more intense day by day. In the South the Free State Government finds itself weakened by the Ulster crisis at the very time when it needs all its strength to stand off the irreconcilable Republicans. Peace in Ireland would take away most of the force of the De Valera movement. Perhaps neither Craig nor Collins is able to bring about the needed truce; perhaps to gather they cannot turn the trick. But if Craig and Collins and the British Government unite on a plan it ought to succeed.

AN AMAZING PROPOSITION.

The average man who reads the provisions of the bill designed to permit the city to take over and operate if necessary some portions of the Power Company's system as the City Council may feel inclined, will probably be in doubt which to admire most, the cool nerve of those who suggested it, or their sangfroid in supposing such a bill would ever "get by" the Legislature. It lacks even the rudiments of common fairness.

Under this bill, in the event of the city going into the light and power business and taking the sale and distribution of these commodities out of the hands of the Power Company, the latter finds itself unable to continue to supply a street railway and gas service except upon such costly terms as will practically kill the last gasp, or if the Musquash current shall it, soon it.

prove inadequate to supply the requirements of consumers, the city may come in and seize such parts of the company's plant as are necessary to operate all or any of these services, and carry them on. If the revenue produced is not sufficient to pay the cost of operation, the deficiency may be made up from the general revenue of the city, and to recover the city may take the charge upon the taxes, the Council may sell all or part of the company's plant and system, and any money left over after discharging the amount due to the city and all costs and everything else connected with the transaction, may be paid to the parties entitled thereto. The methods of the old-time highwayman were mild and crude compared with this kind of procedure.

If this bill should be passed, in case the civic supply of light and power should fall down at any time, the Power Company must be prepared to jump into the breach without notice; or if the railway and gas services can only be supplied at such prices as makes them unprofitable, the city may take the company's property and use it for such period as may be desired and then sell it to recoup any losses there may have been. The company is offered the choice of carrying on its services at a loss, or having its property seized; if the city carries these services on and makes a loss, it may sell the company's property to recoup it! The city may make a loss and sell the property to get it back; the company must make the loss and put up with it.

We would not envy the task of the learned counsel who undertook to convince a Court of Equity of the fairness of such a course as this bill is designed to permit.

SUBSTITUTES FOR COAL.

The coming coal strike in both the hard and the soft coal fields should again direct public attention to the possibilities of water power development, says a New England contemporary, adding that "States that have considerable natural resources for the development of electric power should not go to sleep in regard to this question. The Massachusetts Legislature has evidently lost sight entirely of the subject. A few years ago it was being agitated; today there is nothing doing."

Governor Miller of New York has just filed a memorandum accompanying his signature of a bill which amends the Water Power Act passed last year by increasing the power of the State to regulate rates and service and the use and distribution of power developed under a license. New York has been more alive to this question of water power development than any of the New England States, yet New England is constantly complaining because of the handicaps from which it suffers in industrial competition with the other sections of the country.

Governor Miller indorses private enterprise and desires that it be given every possible opportunity to succeed, and as our contemporary says, "The urgency of the question is not exaggerated by Governor Miller. Every coal strike and the strikes recur periodically—reminds us that the people of New England are now more dependent than they need to be upon fuel brought from other parts of the United States. The baffling coal problem passes from one stage to another and each stage seems to be worse than the preceding one."

Coal speculation and profiteering have been carried to abominable lengths and most home owners, public utilities and industries have been "bled" alike. The truth is that after 15 years of explanation and defense of their trade practices and system of organization, nothing said by the big units in the coal industry can be believed by the public without being subjected to the most expert critical examination. This holds true of all branches of the trade—production, marketing, profits, railroad relationships and dealings with labor.

Last Thursday Premier Foster moved that the time for the introduction of private bills be extended till the 30th inst., after which date no other bills would be received. Last night he announced his intention of moving next Wednesday to suspend the rules to enable a bill relating to the N. B. Power Company to be brought in. What can be expected of a Government, the leader of which doesn't even respect his own decisions.

The Globe's reference to our suggestion that Mr. Richards should be approached with regard to giving up his seat to Mr. Palmer, indicates that it doesn't appreciate either when it says it.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

Practical Economy at Ottawa.
(London Free Press.)

A practical step towards real economy was taken at Ottawa by the Board of Government when it appointed an editorial committee on Government publications. Up to the time of the appointment of this committee every department issued its own reports. There was apparently jealousy and rivalry between the various departments and officials to see what could be done to make their reports and the most elaborately printed and illustrated. Thousands of copies of these beautiful printed reports on the most abstruse subjects were circulated, few of which were ever read.

The editorial committee supervises today all reports, passes on their value, and decides as to how many copies will be issued. As a result the savings of this editor of the Bureau of Statistics has as its permanent head Fred Cook, an able and veteran newspaper man, in its few years experience is placed at \$1,338,364. This is a remarkable record of economy.

In 1916-17 there were 325,265 copies of blue books published, with 210,000,000 pages, costing \$25,537,500. The number of copies published was 109,411, the number of printed pages 25,522,968, and the cost \$28,918. This is real, practical economy.

It is a tribute to the Parliament of Canada that the Government of the United States should follow the Canadian example. The expenses of the printing office and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington are upwards of \$25,000,000 annually, the output of the Government printing office alone in 1921 reaching the record total of \$12,876,382. In order to reduce the enormous printing expenditure and prevent waste, Mr. Charles G. Dawes, director of the Bureau of the Budget, in September last called a meeting of Washington departmental representatives, with the result that a permanent concave committee was established. Realizing that a body of fifty men would be unwieldy, an executive committee was formed to do the work of the permanent committee, since 1917, by the editorial committee of Canada. The executive committee reports from time to time to the permanent committee, while in Canada, the editorial committee regularly reports to and takes its directions from the sub-committee of the Privy Council, known as the advisory committee.

The editorial committee is in close touch with the Washington conference with a view to the interchange of ideas and suggestions.

No Aircraft Co-operation.

(Mail and Empire.)
The abandonment of the British Government of its scheme of an Imperial aircraft establishment is imputed to indifference by the Dominions. Plans for having regular communication by dirigible between Britain and the Dominions have been thoroughly developed by the British Air staff, but at present the call for such a service is not regarded as economical. The disasters to the German, British and American dirigibles, the latest being the Roma, have convinced the public that operation of these huge gasbags is by no means safe or developed to a commercial standard. True, the British have a dirigible across the Atlantic and back, but one swallow does not make a summer. Some day the dirigible will be pre-empted by the standard as the airplane, and with the growth of need for quicker transit, joint backing by the Government of the Empire may be arranged. But is there at present any real public need of a three-day or two-day trip across the Atlantic, as compared with five?

The cables carry important communications, and today by the Senator communication from Europe to America would merely be a personal convenience hardly necessary to the transaction of any business. The "regular" and "irregular" generally standing together in its support. The ratification vote was 74 to 1. Senator Francis, Republican, Maryland casting the only negative vote. Of the 74 affirmatives, 48 were Republicans.

THE LAUGH LINE

Able For Him.
A certain professor reproving his girl students for their tardiness in arriving, said sarcastically: "This is a class in English composition, not an afternoon tea."
At the next meeting one girl was twenty minutes late. The professor waited until she had taken her seat, and then he uttered bitter words: "How will you have your tea, Miss Brown?"
"Without the lemon, please," was the girl's witty reply.—Boston Transcript.

Observing.
"Have you any denatured hair tonic?"
"No," said the druggist. "I have not. However," he continued with a rising inflection, "I have hair tonic, and you look to me like a man of good judgment, who can read between the lines of a label."

"I can do just that. Give me two bottles."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

He Was In That Class.
"The wicked stand in slippery places."
"That's right; you'd better watch your step."

The Best Bid.
"Yes," said the old man to his wife.

USE SLOAN'S TO

WARD OFF PAIN

LITTLE aches grow into big pains unless ward off by an application of Sloan's. Rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, lame back won't fight long against Sloan's Liniment.

For more than forty years Sloan's Liniment has helped thousands, the world over. You won't be an exception. It certainly does produce results. It penetrates without rubbing. Keep this old family friend always handy for instant use. Ask your neighbor.

At all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40.
Made in Canada.

Sloan's Liniment

Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAGE

Me and Puds Shinkins was going around saying to the fellows, Hay, you got something on your nose, and was they and West and put their hand up to find out, we sed, Your fingers. Being a pretty good joke, and we started to try it on kids we never saw before, for Puds trying it on one and then me trying it on one. The one Puds tried it on being a kid with glasses but a fierce expression, Puds saying, Hay fello, you got something on your nose.

Wait! sed the kid putting his hand up and Puds sed, Your fingers, and the kid sed, Hay, don't you get lippy, for 3 pins kid punch you in the smoot, if it wasn't for these glasses id do it anyway, none of your lip, now, do you want a fite?

I do if you do, take those glasses off, sed Puds looking as if he would rather tawk about fighting than fite, and the other kid, keep on tawking back looking the same way, and then the other kid kept on going and pritty soon I tried it on a middle else kid with no glasses but a peacelill ipression saying, Hay there, wats that on your nose?

Wat, wats wat sed the kid putting his hand up, and I sed, Your fingers.

Is that supposed to be funny? sed the kid, and I sed, Sure, and he sed, So's this. Meaning a fierce punch among the ribs he gave me jest then, and I sed, Hay, hay, cant you take a joke?

Sure, cant you? sed the kid. And he kept on going. Proving beware of people that dont argue much.

Spring Weakness

Is Overcome and the blood purified and vitalized by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"There is Mary, twenty-five years old, and a really good girl. I shall give her \$1,000 when she marries. Then comes Bet, who won't see thirty-five. I shall give her \$3,000, and the man who takes Eliza, who is forty, will have \$6,000 with her."

The young man reflected a moment and then asked: "You haven't one about fifty, have you?"—Glasgow Herald.

Lovers of Milk.

Cholly—I am—love milk. Miss Sharpe—I know of no creature that aw—loves it as much.

Miss Sharpe—I might suggest the calf. Mr. Sapp.

Delays Are Dangerous.

The Old Surgeon—Better operate on that patient before it's too late. The Young One—Then you think he's in danger of dying?

The Old One—No, but he might recover without it.

Almost Perfect.

Mrs. Hokus—I understand your husband prides himself on being a handy man about the house. Suppose he can make anything.

Mrs. Pokus—Oh, yes; about the only thing he falls down on is making both ends meet.—New York Sun.

SENATE RATIFIED

NAVAL TREATY

U. S. Senate's Approval of

Pact Was Voted Without

Reservations.

Washington, March 29.—The Arms Conference Naval Treaty, limiting the navies of all the great seapowers, was ratified today by the Senate committee. The Senate's approval of the pact was voted without reservations or amendments and with Republican and Democratic "regulars" and "irregulars" generally standing together in its support.

The ratification vote was 74 to 1. Senator Francis, Republican, Maryland casting the only negative vote. Of the 74 affirmatives, 48 were Republicans.

HAD BAD COUGH

AND

SORE THROAT

Never neglect a cough or cold however slight. If you do not cure them at once, they will lead to bronchitis, pneumonia, or both, affecting a single dose of

DR. WOOD'S

NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Will help to stop the cough, soothe the throat, and if the cough or cold has become settled on the lungs the healing virtues of the Norway pine tree along with the soothing and expectorant properties of other excellent herbs, roots and barks promptly eradicate the bad effects, and the persistent use cannot but help to bring about relief.

Mr. Albert Marsh, Lower L'Ardoise, N. S., writes:—"About a year ago I contracted a cold accompanied by a very bad cough and sore throat. I sent for the doctor, but what he prescribed did me so little good I began to get discouraged. A friend came to see me and asked me if I had ever used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I told him I had not and sent him right away to get me a bottle. I started using it, and after a couple of days I found I was getting relief, and after taking two bottles the soreness in my throat seemed to be leaving me, so I resolved to continue its use, and after I had used five bottles both my sore throat and cough were gone. I would not be deceived by 'Dr. Woods' for any money."

Price, 50c and 60c a bottle; put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MIDDLEMORE

HOME

A party of young people expected to arrive from England, ages 4 to 14 years. Parties desirous of procuring same kindly apply at once. Address all communications, Middlemore Home, Fairview Station, Halifax, N. S.

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Halibut, Mackerel,

Salmon, Haddock,

Cod, Salt Shad

Smith's Fish Market

Removal Notice

We will remove our ENGRAVING and PRINTING plant on April 1st, to 69 Prince William Street, and invite your inspection of our new premises.

Flewellen Press,

St. John, N. B.

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for the Season

No more need of calling the pile for Dimension Lumber—Joists, sills, frames, etc.—which can now be cut for you quickly, in just the lengths you require.

For Prices, Phone Main 3000

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Its lightness, brightness and cooking ability.

"Duro" utensils are 99 per cent. pure—light in weight and bright as silver. Food prepared in them tastes better and is better.

This is because they take the heat so quickly and distribute it so evenly that the result is quicker and more uniform cooking.

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Tennessee Aromatic Red Cedar Chests

Moth and Vermin Proof.

Carefully constructed and beautifully hand finished.

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Only a limited supply on hand.

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Is your efficiency affected? Our scientific examination will determine the exact condition of your eyes.

If your eyes are being strained, we can furnish you with the glasses you should wear for comfort and visual enjoyment.

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THAT

LASTS

Crown Mica Roofing having a heavy base of wool felt and being saturated with a tough pliable asphalt, makes a durable roof.

You cannot expect to get results from cheap light weight roofings. They cost just as much to put on as the heavier kind and last but a few years.

Crown Mica weighs—Medium 40 lbs. Heavy, 50 lbs. Extra Heavy, 60 lbs.

Send for Samples.

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American Anthracite.

All sizes.

Springhill, Reserve,

George's Creek Blacksmith,

Kentucky Cannel,

A wonderful grate coal.

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WELL AND STRONG

Take "Fruit-a-lives" The

Wonderful Fruit Medicine

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"I suffered terribly from Constipation and Dyspepsia for many years. I felt pains after eating and had constant headaches and was unable to sleep at night. I felt very pain, headaches or dizziness, now I am vigorous, strong."

At last, a friend advised me to take "Fruit-a-lives" and in a short time Constipation was banished. I felt very pain, headaches or dizziness, now I am vigorous, strong."

Madam ARTHUR BEAUCHAMP, 50c a box of \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

Last One To Perish

On Plane Cries And

Laughs With Pilots

Sole Survivor of Wreck Force

To Cast Body Into Sea

Uses Simple Prayer.

Miami, March 29.—Robert Moore, pilot of the lost flying boat Miami, was rapidly improving condition. He was able to relate more of the details of his experiences when five passengers, one by one, died of exposure and slipped into the sea.

The most tragic part of his story was how he and Lawrence E. Smith, the last of the victims to die, became attached to each other. Smith's last hours were all agony, and he died in Moore's arms. Moore, who was the last survivor, was rescued by a boat from the wrecked plane.