

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1921.

GERMANY'S LESSON

Pity the plight of the poor Germans. They are the victims (so they say) of the foreign oppressor. "Right is being down-trodden by might." If this were true, it might even be a good way to teach them a much needed lesson; but it does not happen to be true. They are merely being made to understand that binding agreements must be lived up to.

Germany has produced some of the ablest men in various lines that the world has ever seen, but with all their ability, there appears to be something in the make-up of the German mind that prevents it from properly understanding some of the most elementary principles of every day ethics. The German mind seems utterly unable to grasp the fact that there may be other points of view except their own. Anything that runs contrary to German interests must necessarily be bad, even if those interests provoke hardships on innocent sufferers. This has always been the German idea, and they do not seem to be able to grasp any other, and still they do, there will never be any real or lasting peace.

Any other nation but Germany would probably have realized and admitted long ago that having made an unprovoked attack upon her neighbors, and been beaten back after doing an almost incalculable amount of damage, she must expect to make matters good again. But Germany won't even do this. She was forced to agree to make good, but now refuses to carry out the agreement on the ground of inability. The plea will not hold because her creditors know that it is not true. Her natural resources are enormous; she has raw materials in greater variety and abundance than many other countries; her industrial plants were not injured by the war, and her artisans are just as skilled today as ever they were; and her taxes are infinitely less per capita than is the case in either Britain or France. Germany must of course be provided with a market wherein to dispose of the goods she manufactures otherwise she has no chance of earning the money wherewith to discharge her obligations. Herein lies one of the chief difficulties of the situation. But had Germany shown any genuine desire or inclination to fulfil her obligations, this could have been overcome by arrangement. Her stubborn refusal, however, makes any honest attempt to straighten matters out as ended as it only could end, in the use of harsher measures to compel her to do what she won't do voluntarily.

FOR WINDOW DRESSING PURPOSES

The bill which Mr. A. R. McMaster introduced in the House of Commons designed to prevent Ministers of the Crown from holding directorships in public companies, has met with a very short shrift, the motion for second reading having been defeated by a vote of 106 to 64. The bill itself was one of those measures which look like something, but on examination prove to have nothing to them, good for little else than window dressing purposes.

The bill gave the public to understand that there is an open door to administrative competition, but it did nothing to close that door. The idea underlying the bill was that a Minister of the Crown cannot discharge his duty if he is interested in companies. The case is put broadly and is much too general not to be debatable; much depends upon the class of company and much more upon the character of the man. If the idea was to be carried to its logical conclusion, then no man who has made a success in business life would be eligible for administrative office unless he were to cut himself off absolutely and finally from all his business associations, even to the sacrifice of his investments, which would mean that no men of this class would offer themselves for service in a field in which business ability and experience are of the utmost value to the public. The clauses of the Senate and House of Commons Act which deal with the independence of Parliament, define the activities which disqualify a member from retaining his seat in Parliament. Certain specific exceptions are made, and one of these permits a member to continue as a shareholder in an incorporated company, even if such company has a contract or agreement with the Government, other than a contract for the construction of a public work. These clauses apply to members of the Government as well as to private members.

Mr. McMaster's bill required a Minister of the Crown to resign his directorships in incorporated companies engaged in other than charitable work. Had it been adopted, some members of the Government may have had to choose between retaining their directorships or their portfolios. It would rather punch your head.

they gave up their directorships and thus satisfied the requirements of the proposed law, how much better off would the public be? The most that can be done to ensure individual integrity in public life and moral cleanliness in administrative affairs is to select men who are known to be honest and then erect a legislative barrier here and there to keep them on the right road. The public like these barriers, and because they do, there is a disposition to multiply such safeguards and to erect, occasionally, an imitation. The best that can be said of the latter is that they do no great harm, unless the weakening of public confidence, through the implied necessity for these restrictive measures is a harmful thing.

NO MORE RAILWAYS YET

We notice that a despatch from Ottawa announces that a delegation from Newfoundland recently informed some of the members of the Government regarding the construction of a railway from Newcastle to Tracadie and got, so it is said, a sympathetic hearing. The gentlemen interested in the project have our heartiest and most cordial wishes for the success of their project; but we venture to say to them that if they could have an absolute assurance that none of them would depart this life until the Government builds that railway, they would be regular gilded prospects for life insurance.

It is rather difficult to realize that there can be people possessed of minds so small that they would suppress any book which they do not agree. For the G. W. V. A. to petition the King to prohibit the circulation in Britain of the Memoirs of the 1st Kaiser would be a pretty small piece of business, altogether too childish to be seriously considered. To get Wilhelm's side of the question from his own pen, would surely make very interesting reading to any reasonably broad minded man. During the war several books of German origin were prohibited circulation in Britain and Canada. Some of these would have done more good than harm, notably "Hindenburg's March into London." This book would have brought more recruits to the British army than any other recruiting method ever employed. The possibility of the events narrated ever happening would have roused the fighting instinct of every man who read it, to take good care that they never should happen.

After listening to an exhortation from Mr. Fred Pardee, M. P., the Liberal convention for Peel county, Ontario, nominated Mr. William J. Lowe as party candidate at the Parliamentary general election. Mr. Pardee intimated that the Liberal party policy was to keep the prices of necessities low; but this would not be brought about by free trade; for that, he said, "was a thing this country could not have." Things seem to have been educating the Liberals away from their old beliefs.

Amherst News:—"A letter from Sheriff Davidson states that he witnessed last Wednesday's hockey match at Ottawa. He also states that Senator McDonald is boosting Amherst's interests strongly." Just why should a New Brunswick Senator want to "boost strongly" any particular Nova Scotia interests?

According to statistics furnished to the Commons, the amount received in income tax from the citizens of New Brunswick total to the end of 1920 was \$994,727.25. Of this amount \$2293 was received from the farmers of the province. And yet there are some people who say the farmers are making money!

Some men who pat you on the back would rather punch your head.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

The Greatest Navy
Playing the fool in war, as a nation, we seem inclined to do. We haven't had enough war. We've only nibbled the head ends of dead and wounded that used to fill up the columns of the daily press. We have grown fond of wasting money. We want to waste a few billion more. So we have begun to talk about the greatest navy in the world.—Chicago News.

Newspaper Advertising
Newspaper advertising is much the cheapest of the printed mediums per thousand of circulation. Newspaper rates, like all other commodities, have advanced somewhat in the past couple of years, but they have not advanced in anything like the same degree that the materials and producing costs of newspaper-making have increased. To illustrate the relative cheapness of newspaper advertising, let me say that for the money necessary to buy enough postcards at a penny apiece to send just once to the 3,000,000 purchasers of the daily English language newspapers in this country, you could buy at least a page and a half of advertising in every one of the 2,047 publications.—William A. Thomson.

The Language Worth While
The English-Canadian and the French-Canadian should be generous rivals in the study of each other's language. Nothing would do so much to promote the perfect understanding that is possible between fellow citizens of different races and tongue but of equal good-will. To talk of a war of language in this country, of a language boycott or of a linguistic crusade, is to exert influence not for national harmony, but for discord. French-Canadians of light and leading advise young men and young women of their province to study English. English-Canadians should feel that the way to span the cleavage that reckless partisans have caused between the two races is to build a bridge of good understanding, and for this purpose each side must be able to talk the language of the other.

A BIT OF VERSE

THE ENEMY.

Who, who are old and have arrived—
We, who have had our chance and failed—
Who've brought the harvest home and
Or idled in the fields all day—
Let's turn aside from work and play
And hearken to the great invading army.

That comes with banners flying and
With chant
Of victory on its lips and laughter
strong.
To conquer us and take our lands,
Our houses and our place and crowd
us down
With bellicious cries of exultation.

See, yonder where they stand and
wait the word,
Beyond the ramparts but a little way,
A million strong—may, more, ten million
strong.
And filled with daring and with courage
high,
And eager for the fray, because they
feel
The strength of conquerors in their
arms and gear.
From their ranks we shall receive no quarter!
Hark!
"Vae victis!" echoes through their
ranks.

Up, up! seize arms to meet the charge,
And beat them back! To arms! To arms!
To arms!

Too late—they are among us now,
And we have laid our weapons down
without a blow
Before the conquering hosts of
youth—
The boys and girls who spare us with
a smile,
A tolerant smile, the while they
crowd us to the wall!

Missing Man Is

Found In Water

Body of New Waterford Man
Discovered in the Channel
in Lingam Bay.

New Waterford, N. S., March 8.—The body of Malcolm P. McNeil, who has been missing from his home here for the last eleven days, was found by searchers this morning at the bottom of the channel in Lingam Bay, about one hundred feet from the head of a pier. McNeil, who was a well-known resident, left his home for the collieries' pay office on the night of the 26th and failed to return.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER.
Montreal, March 8.—Joseph Ainey was this morning acquitted by a jury in the court of King's Bench of the charge of murdering Constable Clincine on June 13 last.

CORN

Lift Off with Fingers



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE

TRUBBLES.
Troubles are divided into 2 kinds, big troubles and little ones. The most useful kind to have are big troubles because they make you forget your little ones. Thus if you have a little trouble such as a splinter some place you think you are suffering from, and then if you suddenly fall off a roof or something you realize immediately that the splinter ain't worth mentioning. But on the other hand if you fall off the roof first and get the splinter when you land it won't take your mind off the fact that you fell off the roof.

Teeth cause a lot of little troubles, such as the thaw of having them pulled out being worse than the thaw of leaving them stay in and hurt. People always think if they leave them there a while they will hurt sooner or later on account of nothing can keep up forever, and when they stop they feel so grateful a wonder you never noticed before how wonderful your teeth feel when they're not hurting.

One of the worst small troubles is a splinter in your eye, the main consolation being that they generally only get in one eye at a time. Sometimes you think there's something in your eye when there's not. In that case the best thing is to wank up to somebody and say, excuse me, do you see anything in my eye? and if they say they do you know your rite. Other small troubles are the shoes while wawking, little bones in your throat, and setting unexpectedly on a nail or even a pin.

Other large troubles are being shipwrecked, big bones in your throat, and not eating for a week or more.

Cinnaform Pastilles
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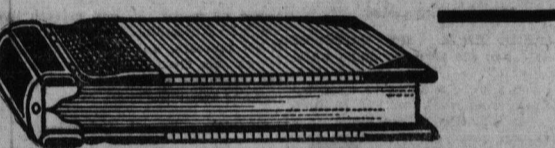
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Alward, Miss Ousta
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Anderson, W. T.

Baskin, R. C.
Burton, Geo. E.
Boyd, Geo. H.
Baker, Mrs. Hayward
Burke, Mrs. Charles
Brown, E. Susan
Bawn, W. J. P.
Burke, Miss Rita
Bentley, J. E.
Boudreau, J. E.
Brundage, A. G.
Borden, Miss B.
Brewer, Miss Minnie
Buchanan, Miss Annie
Bishop, George
Banks, Thos. H.
Brown, Walter J.
Burns, Harold
Ballantyne, W. T.

Cohen, Columbus
Cullen, Charles
Cripps, George
Crawford, Robert
Crane, Mrs. J. J.
Cunningham, Hugh
Cosman, Miss Antoinette
Coggins, J. B.
Chase, Wellington
Cormier, Mrs. W. W.
Chappell, Montrose
Cunningham, Wm.
Chadwick, Harold
Carr, Herschell
Cameron, Mrs. Irene
Corbin, Miss Ella
Cranie, Thomas
Colby, J. N.
Comau, J. Alphonse
Coteau, Rev. Father
Cusack, J.
Cosman, Roy W.
Copley, Floyd
Campbell, Sam.

Doherty, Arthur
Dow, Cecil
Dryden, Leonard
Downey, Miss Jessie
Denoett, Fred D.
Davis, Willard
Daly, Sadie
Dixon, Miss Marion

Fisher, S. S.
Furlong, Mrs. Mary A.
Filmore, R. L.
Ford, Miss Jessie
Flewellling, Capt. O.
Flawelling, Chas. W.
Fawcett, Wm. R.
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