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During the past few months there have gone through The Standard office a very large number of subscription orders and renewal payments. In the tremendous mass of detail involved in the tabulation of these subscriptions it is possible that a few errors have been made and that omissions have occurred. Particularly is this true of contest subscriptions, in which the Standard is desirous of displaying some carelessness in securing proper addresses or correct names of subscribers. Delay in delivering the paper has been due to the fact that competitors held back their orders, to take advantage of different contest offers. The Standard is desirous of having all new subscriptions started as promptly as possible and of crediting renewal subscriptions at the earliest possible moment. Three weeks after the order is received, if given should, under the least favorable circumstances, be sufficient to permit all entries to be made, and

in from land sales and other sources, the shareholders would have gone short in their dividends.

Mr. Mosher relies entirely on the contrasts with the Canadian Pacific results to prove that the Canadian National did not suffer from high wages last year. The two systems are really not comparable for several reasons. No matter, however, how figures may be juggled, the people at large are entitled to a simple understanding as to the extent to which the railways were placed in 1920 by high operating cost. In the United States the loss has fallen almost wholly on the shareholders; in Canada much of it has fallen on the public treasury. Between Mr. Mosher and Mr. Sheppard, another railway leader, there is a great gulf. The former fights to maintain existing schedules, while the latter fully admits that the railway may have to give up their country to accept a substantial reduction. Senator Robertson as Minister of Labor should be able to hit the happy medium between them.

A Winnipeg despatch announces that the prospects for a provincial election at an early date "never looked brighter." Evidently the good people of Manitoba look upon an election with pleasurable anticipation, much in the same way as they would a picnic. Certainly elections furnish a certain amount of excitement, and are the means of circulating a good deal of money, one way or another.

Notwithstanding the fact that the motion made by the Legislature for the present government should resign and turn over the administration of affairs to a composite cabinet drawn from all the various groups in the House, was defeated, though only by the casting vote of the Speaker, it is manifest that an administration so circumstanced cannot expect to carry on responsible government. British Parliamentary procedure is based wholly on the principle that the party administering affairs and acting as the advisers of the Crown must represent a majority of the people. Group government such as was suggested for Manitoba would certainly upset this principle. In a province where there are no issues dividing the people, as in Canada, it is a matter of administration, such a system of government might be possible until some real issue should arise. But when it came to applying the system to a province where there were real issues, or to the Federal Government, it would mean mad confusion, weak compromise or frequent dissolutions. No group government formed on this theory could ever deal with such an issue as arose in 1911 on reciprocity or on conscription. In addition, under this system there would be no opposition to act as a check on a government. If group government is to be based on such a method of forming a government and of administration, then it is doomed to failure.

It is already in the power of their clergy to compel this at the present time, for they need not solemnize marriage by license at all; they can insist on the publication of banns, which in the Anglican Church must take place on three successive Sundays. Or they can rely on a publication of the Province, which makes one publication sufficient. But the marriage laws of this Province are about as loose as they well could be. If any young couple who wish to contract a clandestine marriage and could frame their own regulations for getting the deed done, they could scarcely frame any which would provide for greater secrecy than those that the Legislature has passed for them. Couples come into this province from Maine, get a license and marry up, and then return to their country as if their antecedents or banns were of no account. The law must assuredly should require that at least a week's notice be given by couples contemplating matrimony, but the great difficulty will be, how is this notice to be given? The present system under which marriage licenses are procurable is a bad one at its best; such licenses should only be obtainable from some responsible public official, such as the town clerk, and notice of intention to apply for a license should have to be posted in a conspicuous place in his office for a week at least. Either this or insist on the publication of banns.

A BRITISH REVOLUTION

To read the English newspapers one would imagine every ancient estate in the United Kingdom is up for sale, there is evidently a great revolution in aristocracy and many historic castles and ancestral homes are changing hands, while numerous estates are being broken up. For instance, a recent issue of the London Times has advertised for sale the estate of Lord Gerard

To read the English newspapers one would imagine every ancient estate in the United Kingdom is up for sale. There is evidently a great revolution in progress and many historic castles and manorial homes are changing hands, while numerous estates are being broken up. For instance, a recent issue of *The London Times* has advertised the sale of the Lord's estate of 1,200 acres, including Eastwell Park and 4,000 acres; Red Rice estate, near Andover; Lord Granley, consisting of 3,450 acres, with Georgian mansion; Lord Braybrooke's Billingslee estate of 1,800 acres; 2,000 acres in Canterbury; or the trustees of Lord Conyngham; Lord Hathfield's Rainham estate, 1,400 acres; Mr. Charles Knightley's Pawley estate, Northampton; Lord Albemarle's estate, 1,000 acres; Ellersburgh mansion, near Leicester; and a 14th century chapel and park of 200 acres. This estate

Senator Robertson, a union man, does not think that the present scale of wages paid to railway men is too high. Neither do great many other people. The complaint is that the system permits time and a half under extraordinary conditions that do not fairly call for it. He practically agrees with Mr. J. H. Mosher, who insists that it was not the wages paid to the men that is responsible for the deficit on railway property. He points to the fact that the C. P. R. is paying the same rate of wages to its men that the C. N. R. is paying, and yet the former paid its shareholders their usual dividend.

from in the hands of the Lovett family from 1304 until a few years ago. Every issue of The Times has fresh advertisements of a similar character. The war played havoc with the old manilles; the best blood of aristocratic England died on the fields of France; the growing cost of living, diminished resources and overwhelming taxation is forcing on the market many of the best famous homes of the old land, and the estates are broken up and sold to the yeomen of England it will be in the end perhaps for the best, but if our profiteers and American millionaire adventurers are taking the place of the old strain England will be in the end vastly poorer.

But these gentlemen apparently overlooked the fact that the C. P. R. has other sources of revenue out of which to pay its dividends, besides railway earnings. As a matter of fact its net railway earnings were considerably over seven millions short of the amount required to pay dividends, and it is not been that revenue comes

Interesting possibilities arise out of the Government's bill to provide for the superannuation of civil servants on attaining 65 years of age and after twenty-five years' service. It indicates that Premier Foster has certain gentlemen on his hands for whom appointments must be found, and present office holders cannot

Our Glorious Privilege.
We all know what is best for our neighbors; and if they aren't watching, we'll make a law prescribing it for them.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Plenty Of Us.
This is the census month of the British Empire. It is expected that the count will show 440,000,000 people under the British flag, making the largest gathering under the rule of any government known in history.—Buffalo Courier.

Sensible and Beneficial.
Summer time again went into operation in Great Britain on Sunday morning. This is the sixth year for the adoption of Daylight Saving in the Old Country. The experiment has proved so satisfactory that it is put into effect with little or no confusion, and the benefits accruing from it are practically universally recognized. It is a reform so generally sensible and beneficial that its general acceptance, where conditions permit, is only a matter of time—and a very short time, too.—Hullfax Chronicle.

They Have 'Em! We Haven't.

There already exists three American consular agencies in Canada forming a network organization throughout the Dominion for the gathering of information on the activities of Communists in this country and to facilitate and promote the sale of American goods here.

Canada has no such agents in the United States.

Key export from Canada that crosses the border has to be "passed" by a consular office and a fee paid, and these fees more than support the American consular agencies in Canada, but here not because of this trade, but which are here to promote trade the other way. As it works out, the United States to maintain an elaborate service engaged in promoting American exports to Canada.

It looks like a pretty good plan and one rich in suggestions for use if we expect Canada to get along in the world.

MIND MAGIC.

I shut the door, I lift the blind.
I tell my longing to the stars;
Then runs my daring soul upon the
wind
And leaps the far horizon bars.

Whom dawn's red above the wheat,
She hurries home across the skies,
To kneel in triumph at my prisoned
feet
And spread her gifts before my
eyes.

The nightingale, so long desired;
Whose throat is strong with silver
Ah, willingly, with rapturous passion
fired,
He flutters to my sill and sings!

White moonlight on white desert
sand,
The Alpine gentian's heavenly
bloom,
The smell of brine a thousand miles
from land—

She calls romance from some enchanted isle
With kisses for my hungry lips.

To this lone spot amid the corn,
This humble house which no one knows,
She brings the flawless gems the gods have worn.
The painless joy, the thornless rose.
—Nelle Richmond Eberhart.

In No Danger.
"The radio-miscometer," we read, is so sensitive that it will respond if anyone in its neighborhood should "plush." In the present state of society there is no great fear of its being overworked in this connection.
—Punch.

A Clever Husband.
 Wife—Mrs. Jones has another new hat.
 Hubby—Well, if she were as attractive as you are, my dear, she wouldn't have to depend so much upon the milliner.—London Opinion.

Dark Secret.
Hopson (to new butler)—"I ought to tell you, Billings, that I have a complete home-brew outfit and of course I wouldn't want you to mention it outside."
Billings—"Good Lord, sir! That's why the place was so 'ighly recom-

Wanted a Live One.

"One day a man called and demanded a monkey.

"One of these?" asked the boy, who was in charge. He pointed to the stuffed specimens.

"No; I want a live-monkey," answered the customer.

The boy stepped to the back of the shop.

"You're wanted, sir! he called to his master.

LIKES AND DISLIKES.

Different people like different things, and vice versa. Hence many arguments.

Food.

Some people consider certain things grate, such as fish and taffica, while on the other hand some people wouldnt even mention them as food. Some people eat noodle soup for the soup while others eat it for the noodles, the effect being the same in both cases on account of one being so hard to eat without the other. Some people like splintch chopped fine, while others wouldnt even tast it no matter what happened to it. Some people would drather eat hard beried eggs than dzizert, while others like them so soft they cwy keep their shape as long as they are surrounded by their shell. Some people eat the inside out of their pie while others jest eat the crust and leave the inside standing there as if they never even noticed it. Some people dont like hardly any butter on their bread while others put so much on that the bread is completely dazked.

Animals.

Horses are some peoples favorite animals, while others would drather have a dog than a horse any day in spite of the differences in size. Ladies like cats, but boys and dogs hardly consider they are werth the trouble to chase up trees and over fences. On the other hand hardly enybudy likes flies except spiders.

Furniture.

Boys prefer to set on the floor, ware there least danger and most comfort, while men and ladies would drather set on chairs ware a leg mite brake any miment and theres no room to move around, and canaries on the other hand will cy set on a perch because its more their size and thevve need to it.

Sharbrooke Que., April 14.—The Hon. Sydney Fisher has generously remembered in his will the County of Brome, where he so long resided and which he represented for many years in the House of Commons.

While no official announcement has yet been made it is understood that a residue of his estate, amounting to about \$100,000 under Mr. Fisher's will, becomes a fund to be known as the Fisher Trust Fund, administered by four trustees, as an aid to agriculture and education in Brome county.

This splendid gift will yield some \$5,000 or \$6,000 a year. It is understood that Mr. Fisher has in his will suggested the lines along which the revenues from this fund shall be applied. It is understood that Alva House, at Knowlton, the home of Mr. Fisher, is bequeathed to his nephew, Mr. Philip Fisher, and his Ottawa residence to his nephew, Mr. Ernie Fisher. Alva Farm is bequeathed to Mr. Arthur Carter. Mr. Fisher's estate, it is understood, amounts to between \$400,000 or \$500,000.

Paris, April 14.—"Jack the Ripper," has been outdone by a Paris midnight burglar, who at midnight last night entered the home of M. Courgelonge, private secretary of the French Minister of the Interior, hearing a noise in the house, Mme. Courgelonge arose to see what caused it. When she reached an antechamber she was stunned by a blow on the forehead from a mallet statue in

her head from a plaster statue in the hands of a robber and lay unconscious until she was found by her husband. Her hair had been clipped close to her head and her arms pierced several times with a cork-crow.

Only 200 francs were missing from servant's room adjoining the ante-

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"Sleepmeter"	3.00	"Ironclad"	3.75
"Bunkie" (Intermittent)	4.50	"Big Ben"	5.00
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MITH'S FISH MARKET

New Record of Attendance
—Delegates to
thy Discussion
from Fredericton

After most successful Anglican Synod of the Fredericton, was brought yesterday. The meetings, as the Bishop stated, drew the greatest amount of good and kindly feeling was every discussion. The King's College was thorough and the action of will is certain, but the Anglicans in the Diocese Richardson was congratulated the able manner in which he sided over the session. His gratitude for lavish help extended to all members, both home and abroad. His city, was expressed by him, was retained.

Rev. Dr. Coody was then delivered at the Synod its thanks for his splendid ministrations as Moderator to the Presidency of Malabar.

The report of the trustees of the Church School for Girls, N. S., was adopted in the following manner:

The report of the nominating committee presented by Miller. The committee nominated members of a communion class, viz.:—

Nominated: Bishop Riddle, Neales, Archdeacon C. W. R. Hibbard, Canon Siry, Belyea, Rev. J. H. A. Jones, Rev. J. M. Smith, Canon R. A. Armstrong, J. Montgomery, Mr. Millington.

Adoption of the report passed subject to the usual amendments.

The next session was read by H. F. Hibbs representative of the headmaster Collegiate School, who also read reports which were adopted.

The report of the standing committee on constitution and accepted.

A copy of the Worcesterian was read and the Synod its appreciation of the auxiliary. Canon Daniel E. Halliwell was appointed moderator of the Synod, and committed to the Bishop for signature.

Rev. L. T. McKim read

Splendid C
FANCY PRINT
and Blouse
PLAIN AND C
CREPE CLOTH
Shirts and
and Child
CEFEA SERGE
colors . . .
GALATEAS—l
get hard w
Fine Whit
Frocks; also E
very specially

Regulation
All O
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This is a big
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Sailors are in
flat brimmed sty
black, navy, hu
grey; also two



(Millinery) Sail