

The Standard

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SAINT JOHN, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1911.

A MISSIONARY FROM THE WEST.

Another apostle of Reciprocity has arrived in St. John in the person of Senator King, who has just returned from the West. The tale the Senator has to tell is picturesquely described by the Telegraph as presenting "some nuts which the Conservatives will find it difficult to crack." The following paragraph may be taken as a fair sample of the nutty problems Senator King presents: "I travelled miles and miles through immense fields of wheat, and I think the crop this year is going to exceed that of any previous year, it being predicted 'in many places that the entire crop will amount to 200,000,000 bushels. The owners of most of these farms are well posted men, and they know that Great Britain's requirements do not exceed in any one year 160,000,000 bushels of wheat. They also know that Canada has never in the past been able to find a market for its wheat. They are asking them 'Where is the balance over and above Canada's requirements, to find a market, if we do not have Reciprocity?' One of the things that the farmers want today is a larger market, and Reciprocity will give them the freedom of entry into the markets of the 'greatest consuming nation in the world.'"

The absence of the Senator in the West has doubtless kept him in ignorance of the trap into which Mr. Pugsley walked when in support of the Agreement he also argued that Western grain must in future go South because the English market could not accommodate it. The Times has ever since been making frantic efforts to rescue Mr. Pugsley by contradicting him and assuring the people of St. John, who have a vital interest in the Winter Port trade, that Great Britain can take the produce of the West for "many years to come." In other words, although the Times would not put it that way, but for the Reciprocity pact, "Canadian trade through Canadian channels to Canadian ports," will go on increasing in volume from year to year for the benefit of every Canadian interest that handles it, including St. John, one of the chief ports of export. Now comes Senator King and once more repeats Mr. Pugsley's foolish argument with the question, "Where is the balance over and above Canada's requirements to find a market if we do not have Reciprocity?" What is Mr. Pugsley's organ going to do about it?

As it happens Senator King's question has been answered by no less a person than President Taft. In his zeal to secure Canada's raw material for the markets of the United States, Mr. Taft in his speech at Indianapolis on July 4, fully explained the situation. He said: "The diversion from Britain and European markets to United States markets of 20 to 40 million bushels of Canadian wheat annually, would not only strengthen the wheat market abroad, but would furnish the American mills with a needed complement of wheat 'WHICH THE WORLD WOULD REQUIRE, JUST AS IT HAS IN THE PAST, BUT IT WOULD THEN BE IN THE SHAPE OF AMERICAN-MADE FLOUR.' The effect of increased wheat supplies would be to reduce the cost of manufacturing flour in just the ratio that the mills were able to thereby increase their output. Reduced cost of production would enable 'THE MILLS TO REGAIN IN THE FOREIGN MARKET 'THE 18 OR 20 MILLION BARRELS OF FLOUR SOLD 'IN FOREIGN TRADE ANNUALLY ten years ago, but which in recent years has fallen to less than ten 'million barrels.'"

President Taft is under no delusions about the advantage of foreign trade, and he sees no sign of its falling off. He knows that Great Britain acts as the world's clearing house for wheat and welcomes the diversion of millions of bushels of Canadian wheat as a means "to regain in the foreign market the 18 or 20 million barrels of flour sold in foreign trade annually," but which the United States has since lost. Mr. Pugsley, Senator King and other advocates of Reciprocity who come to St. John and present as an argument for Reciprocity that the Western grain must go South, would have it believed that this Canadian grain is, as Senator King puts it, for the use of "the greatest consuming nation in the world." They ignore the fact that every bushel of Canadian wheat sent to the United States will be exported again from United States ports, either as grain or flour.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press, one of the keenest advocates for Reciprocity in the Western States, makes a statement on this point which has a significant meaning for St. John. It says: "If Canada should decide as 'soon as the Reciprocity Agreement was adopted to 'Not send another dollar's worth of farm products to 'England, but to send all her surplus to the United States, THE EFFECT WOULD SIMPLY BE THAT 'THE UNITED STATES WOULD SEND AN EXTRA \$140,000,000 OF OUR PRODUCTS TO SUPPLY ENGLAND'S DEMAND AND WE WOULD ABSORB CANADA'S \$140,000,000 SURPLUS, without in any degree 'affecting prices here. WE WOULD GAIN THE CUSTOMER CANADA ABANDONED.'"

With free access to the Canadian West the United States will serve the purpose of a big funnel, the larger end gathering in the Western produce, which has hitherto come through Canadian channels to Canadian ports, and the smaller end feeding the ports of New York, Boston and Portland on the Atlantic sea-board. The United States is not a "consuming nation," as Senator King would have us believe, but an exporting nation, a competitor. Under Reciprocity they are looking to gain the customer Canada would abandon—the British customer who has done so much to establish and develop the trans-Atlantic trade of the port of St. John.

The principle "nut" which thus looms up in Senator King's interview is this statement that Canadian produce under Reciprocity will be diverted South to the United States, which means that the policy of East and West trade must be abandoned. The people of St. John, who have seen their port built up by Empire trade and realize the value of British Connection, will have no difficulty in discovering that the kernel of this nut is Continentalism. With the interests of St. John at heart they may be safely trusted not only to condemn an agreement which would bring this about, but to repudiate Mr. Pugsley who has betrayed his constituency by endorsing it.

THE PROHIBITION FIGHT IN MAINE.

Resolved, That any person who votes or in any way influences others to vote, directly or indirectly, to so amend our constitution as to admit of a license of the liquor traffic, high or low, local or Statewide, is equally guilty of giving his neighbor drink and putting the bottle to him as the rum-seller, and the woe of the prophet of God is upon him.

The above resolution is the embodiment of the cry with which all Maine is now ringing, "Run against Righteousness." The cohorts of Prohibition are led by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, president of the National W. C. T. U., whose home is in Portland. Her methods were begun long before the campaign, and as may be judged from the resolution quoted, are decidedly intense.

Mrs. Stevens' idea has been to organize the children of the State and the plan is so successful that her organization now contains 20,000 boys and girls. As a correspondent of the Waterbury American says, "They have buttons, and song books, and leaders; and they march and sing for Prohibition from Fort Kent to Kittery. On the last hot fourth of July with the thermometer at 103, 200 of these young 'campaigners for Prohibition,' as they are called, marched through the streets of Portland, waving their banners and singing their songs."

The other side, the side that favors the repeal of the Prohibition amendment, is represented by the Maine Non-Partisan Local Self-government League, a name too long for popular use, and shortened by general consent into the License League. Its leading officer is Rev. Luther McKinney, a Universalist, and its principal speaker is Dr. Seth C. Gordon of Portland, a surgeon of New England reputation. It has conducted a quiet campaign, mostly in the way of literature, although there will be speaking later. So denunciatory are the attacks of the Prohibitionists that few persons, whatever their sentiments, care to come out and expose themselves to this kind of warfare by championing the repeal.

What will be the result? Will the quiet, under-the-breath way of passing the word along and stirring up people, who do not wish to pose in public, be effective, as against the open, aggressive and brilliant campaign of the Prohibitionists and their friends? The Prohibitionists claim that the amendment will be retained by a 50,000 majority. But as the last Democrat victory in Maine was largely due to popular antipathy to Prohibition, these figures would appear to be decidedly open to challenge. As matters stand, Maine may go either way, with a whoop for Prohibition or against Prohibition, without creating any great surprise among those who are not intense partisans.

SHOWING THE STRONG ARM.

(Montreal Gazette.)

The passage by the United States Congress of the bill to give effect to the Canadian Reciprocity treaty has already drawn some interesting comment from the United States press. It is being intimated that Canada must come to time or take the consequences. The Syracuse Herald, for instance, is quoted as declaring:

"If Canada should turn down that Reciprocity treaty now, after Congress has boomed and perspired through an extra hot summer to pass it, we have an idea that there would be some pretty stirring speeches made in the next Congress FAVORING THE FORCIBLE ANNEXATION OF OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBOR."

This is strong arm logic, and while the immediate source is not one to create terror, the fact that such arguments are put forth shows the ideas that are working among some in the United States. They think Sir Wilfrid Laurier by his running and sending to Washington has given the Government in that city the power to dictate to Canada politically as well as commercially.

Equally great assumption is shown by the Spokane Spokesman-Review, which favors the Taft-Fielding Agreement as a step towards the commercial and customs union of the two countries. It declares:

"If, within a year or two, the United States finds it impossible to persuade Canada to extend the free trade provisions to cover all products of both countries, the Spokesman-Review believes the people of the United States will insist upon the re-enactment of this country."

There is more attention to be paid to this than to the declarations of the Syracuse paper. There are conditions on both sides of the border which suggest that if the present limited Reciprocity Agreement is made effective it will not be long before steps are taken to extend it so as to realize Sir Wilfrid Laurier's ideal of unrestricted Reciprocity in the products of the United States and Canada. The above extract shows the attitude some in the United States will take if Canada declines to accept the situation. What is thus referred to supports the position of those who hold that Canada's commercial interdependency can be maintained only by her Parliament's refusal to make her a party to entangling alliances.

The date selected for the general election, September 21, is within one day of being the anniversary of the great Conservative victory of 1873. That election took place on September 22, so that the day after the coming election will be the 33rd anniversary of the triumph of the National Policy. The coincidence is striking in other ways. Thirty-three years ago it was a battle of protection, of the building up of the home market, against the policy which derided the home market and looked to closer relations with the United States. It is also to be noted that, as in the present instance, the election was held just prior to the advent of a member of the Royal family to Rideau Hall.

The fact that the Western grain growers have issued an official statement, ignoring Reciprocity and advising adherence to the old parties, is one of the outstanding results of Mr. Borden's Western tour. It indicates a division of sentiment undoubtedly promoted by the recent visit of the Conservative Leader, which precludes unity of action on the part of the grain growers as an independent organization; otherwise it would have been most assuredly taken. As Premier McBride avers, the Western outlook is full of promise.

Current Comment

(Toronto Star.)

Moved by Bobbie Burns that "princes and lords are but the breath of kings." Moved in sentiment by Herb Asquith that all that part of the sentence after the word "of" be stricken out, and the word "premiers" substituted. Carried.

(Vancouver Province.)

A single fly in the house should be a challenge to the entire family to drop every other task until the unwelcome and dangerous intruder has been laid hors de combat.

(Chicago Tribune.)

The doctors or suffragettes or somebody should give a reason for the repeatedly demonstrated fact that when it comes to swimming women are easily men's superior.

(Hamilton Spectator.)

Laurier may think he has cleverly buried the charges against Hon. Frank Oliver, but a jury of the whole people will not fail to weigh the fatal evidence.

Words of Warning By a Canadian Born

Minneapolis, July 28.—Reciprocity between Canada and the United States means not only Annexation, but the complete annihilation of Canadian national sentiment. It means death to Canada as a people and nation. By the mass of Canadians in this country—those who have been here for 10 or more years—who know the actual situation, not from a sentimental but a business aspect, Laurier is looked upon as the destroyer of his country, the seller of his birthright. He may have done this inadvertently, but Canada will suffer just the same.

Champ Clark, Senator Nelson and others who saw that a crime was planned against our neighbor, were honest enough to voice what they know is the fact; there is not a public man nor newspaper from the Ohio river to the Dakotas that can say anything else and be truthful.

Had you travelled this country as I have during the Boer war, the Alaskan dispute, and when other minor matters were being considered between these countries, you would not question the statement I have made. Less than a year ago the press of the Twin Cities, in editorials discussing American-Canadian questions, would terminate their articles with the prediction that a reduction of tariff presaged absorption. Take, for instance, the Jim Hill group of newspapers, the St. Paul Dispatch, Pioneer Press, and those he controls in this city and throughout the state. But the whip was applied, either money or threats, and these journals now deny what before they asserted to blatantly. But this change of front does not deceive anyone.

Those who have no axe to grind and say what they think, declare that the Union Jack has been torn from its staff by the Canadians themselves since the Laurierites came into power. You hear it in the churches. It is the climax of many sermons. It is taught in the schools. You hear it voiced not only in the public halls, but in the factories, the post offices, the farmers' conventions, wherever old or young congregate. Laurier has taken the Judas 30 pieces of silver and a sacrifice has been made, second only to the selling of the Nazarene.

The Canadian voter must remember he is selling himself into slavery. It is not a matter of trade; it is the extension of United States territory. The workmen of Canada, the farmers of that country, do not realize that their labor will be pitted against the 12,000,000 from all climes that are a menace to America. Take down the tariff wall and your work and wages will be on the basis of the cheap foreigner. Don't for a moment imagine this country is as it was twenty, yes, ten years ago.

The influx of settlers from the older countries, with their hatred of Britain has during recent years completely subdued any fraternal feeling that might be expressed along Anglo-Saxon lines. We are not people of a similar lineage. The politics of this country are controlled by the votes of Asiatics, by dwellers along the Mediterranean, the votes of Poles and Slavs, Bohunks, Honyocks—a very unstable element with which to form a treaty. The natural born American of Anglo-Saxon parentage is all that a man should be, but he is in a very great minority and does not cut much of a figure in an election.

"Canada is at the parting of the ways." We on this side of the line, sons of the Maple Leaf, are watching the crisis with bated breath. Don't be a traitor to your country—vote for the land that bore you—vote that the millions yet unborn will find Canada unfettered and unshackled—a star in the galaxy of nations—not a slave and hireling bearing the brand of the conqueror.

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ENTRY LIST FOR TENNIS TOURNAMENT

The New Brunswick Tennis tournament opens this morning on the courts of the St. John Tennis Club, Gilbert's Lane. Matches will be played at the hours appointed therefor. Players are hereby notified that in theory they are supposed to be on the grounds all the time in order that if there is a vacant court other matches than those listed may be played. The drawings have resulted as follows:

Men's Singles.
Preliminary round—
John Chipman vs. A. J. K. Darcy
C. F. Inches vs. Maurice Joy
W. T. Wood vs. C. F. Lewis
H. E. Bigelow vs. Leigh Loggie.
First round—
Prof. Boggs vs. Wallace Alward.
H. C. Flood vs. Don Fisher.
R. Trites vs. George Wood.
Winner of Chipman vs. Darcy vs. winner of Inches vs. Joy.
Winner of Wood vs. Lewis vs. winner of Bigelow vs. Loggie.
Douglas McLeod vs. W. M. Angus.
Norman Rogers vs. H. H. McLean, Jr.

Men's Doubles.
Preliminary—
F. R. Fairweather and W. A. Harrison vs. W. T. Wood and H. E. Bigelow.
George Wood and Leigh Loggie vs. H. H. McLean, Jr. and Don Skinner.
Kenneth Arthur and W. M. Angus vs. H. C. Flood and L. P. D. Tilley.
Maurice Joy and W. Alward vs. A. J. K. Darcy and Colin F. Lewis.
First round—
Prof. Boggs and Don Fisher vs. Norman Rogers and H. Peters.
Winner of Fairweather and Harrison vs. Wood and Bigelow vs. winner of Wood and Loggie vs. McLean and Skinner.
Winner of Arthur and Angus vs. Flood and Tilley vs. winner of Joy and Alward vs. Darcy and Lewis.
C. F. Inches and T. M. McAvity vs. Noel Lee and R. Trites.

Ladies' Singles.
First round—
Miss Jean Trueman vs. Miss Ena MacLaren.
Miss Kathleen Trueman vs. Miss Jessie Church.

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Mrs. W. H. Harrison vs. Miss V. Barnes.
Miss Mabel Thomson vs. Miss Lillie Raymond.
Ladies' Doubles.
Preliminary round—
Miss L. Raymond and Miss V. Barnes vs. Miss E. McAvity and Mrs. W. A. Harrison.
First round—
Miss Mabel Thomson and Mrs. J. R. Thomson vs. winner of Miss Raymond and Miss Barnes vs. Miss McAvity and Mrs. W. A. Harrison.
Miss Jean Trueman and Miss K. Trueman vs. Miss Katie Hazen and Miss F. Hazen.
Mixed Doubles.
Preliminary round—
Miss J. Church and W. T. Wood vs. Miss E. MacLaren and Geo. Wood.
Mrs. W. H. Harrison and Leigh Loggie vs. Mrs. P. W. Thomson and N. Rogers.
First round—
Miss F. Hazen and K. Arthur vs. Mrs. J. R. Thomson and J. Chipman.
Miss K. Schofield and A. J. Darcy vs. Mrs. W. A. Harrison and R. Trites.
Miss J. Trueman and H. C. Flood vs. Miss M. Thomson and T. M. McAvity.
Miss H. Babbitt and H. E. Gileglov vs. winner of Miss Church and Geo. Wood.
Winner of Mrs. W. H. Harrison and Loggie vs. Mrs. Thomson and Rogers vs. Don Fisher and partner.
Miss K. Trueman and Doug. McLeod vs. Miss K. Hazen and C. F. Inches.
Miss V. Barnes and Noel Lee vs. Prof. Boggs and partner.
Mrs. H. R. Babbitt and W. R. Turnbull vs. Miss Ethel McAvity and F. R. Fairweather.
The following matches will be played:
10.30—
Miss J. Trueman vs. Miss MacLaren.
Miss K. Trueman vs. Miss Barnes.
Mrs. W. H. Harrison vs. Miss Barnes.
Boggs vs. Alward.
12.00—
Misses Raymond and Barnes vs. Miss McAvity and Mrs. W. A. Harrison.
McAvity and Mrs. W. A. Harrison, 2.30—
Bigelow vs. Loggie.
The Misses Trueman vs. the Misses Hazen.
Miss Thomson vs. Miss Raymond.
Inches and McAvity vs. Lee and Trites (subject to change).
4.00—
Miss Trueman and Flood vs. Miss Thomson and McAvity.
Fisher and partner vs. Miss Trueman and McLeod.
Chipman vs. Darcy.
Lee vs. Arthur.
5.00—
Flood vs. Tilley vs. Arthur and Angus.
Joy and Alward vs. Darcy and Lewis.
If players can arrange other matches from 5 o'clock on, they are requested to do so. The matches today will be played chiefly by those who reside in the city or vicinity. The players from Chatham, Fredericton and Sackville will arrive this evening.

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