# The Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 82 Prince William Street, St. John, Canada.

TELEPHONE CALLS:

Business Office .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. Main 1722
Editorial and News .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. Main 1746

SUBSCRIPTION.

Morning Edition, By Carrier, per year, .. .. .. ..$5.00
Morning Edition, By Mail, per year .. .. .. .. 3.00
Weekly Edition, By Mail, per year .. .. .. .. .. 1.00
Weekly Edition to United States, .. .. .. .. .. 1.52
Single Copies Two Cents.

Chicago Representative:
Henry DeClerque, 701-702 Schiller Building.
New York Office:
L. Klebahn, Manager, 1 West 34th Street.

SAINT JOHN, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1911.


## THE FAVORED NATIONS AND RECIPROCITY.

In the discussion on the proposed Reciprocity Agreement with the United States, frequent references have been made to "the favored nations," but comparatively little light has been thrown upon the relationship which exists between the favored nations and Canada at the present moment. The following information has been compiled to show the historical setting of the favored nation treaties and how the present proposed revision of the Canadian tariff will apply to countries other than the United States. The situation which will develop on this issue alone, should the Taft-Fielding pact become operative, is well worth careful consideration.

The resolutions now pending before the House of Commons to amend the customs tariff of 1907 so as to allow for the proposed Reciprocity Agreement with the United States, provide as follows:

1. That the articles, the growth, product or manufacture of the United States, specified in schedule A shall be admitted into Canada free of duty when imported from the United States.

2. That the articles, the growth, product or manufacture of the United States, specified in schedules B and D shall be admitted into Canada upon payment of the rates of duty specified in the said schedules when imported from the United States.

3. That the advantages hereby granted to the United States shall extend to any and every foreign power which may be entitled thereto under the provisions of any treaty or convention with His Majesty.

4. That the advantages hereby granted to the United States shall extend to the United Kingdom and the several British colonies and possessions with respect to their commerce with Canada. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to increase any rate of duty now provided for in the British Preferential Tariff.

Those countries known as the favored nations, which, under treaties of long standing with Great Britain are entitled to any tariff advantages granted to the United States under the present proposed agreement are given below with the dates of their respective treaties:

Argentine Confederation—Under treaty made with Great Britain on the 2nd of February, 1825.

Austria-Hungary—Under treaty made with Great Britain on the 5th of December, 1876.

Colombia—Under treaty made with Great Britain on the 16th of February, 1866.

Denmark—Under original treaty made with Great Britain on the 12th of July, 1670, which was confirmed by another treaty made with Great Britain on the 14th of January, 1814.

Japan—Under treaty with Canada dated the 31st January, 1906. This treaty will terminate on the 17th July, 1911. It is understood that another treaty with Japan is now under consideration.

Norway—Under treaty with Great Britain dated 18th March, 1826.

Russia—Under treaty made with Great Britain, dated the 12th of January, 1859.

Spain—Under treaty made with Great Britain, dated the 9th September, 1713, which was confirmed by another treaty dated the 17th August, 1814.

Sweden—Under treaty with Great Britain, dated the 18th of March, 1826.

Switzerland—Under treaty made with Great Britain, dated the 6th of September, 1855.

Venezuela—Under treaty with Great Britain, dated the 18th of April, 1825, confirmed by another treaty with Great Britain on the 29th of October, 1834, and again renewed and confirmed by an exchange of notes with Great Britain, dated the 13th of February, 1903.

All of these treaties provide that no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into British territories or domains of articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of the nations above named, than are or shall be payable on like articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country.

Regarding the French treaty with Canada, which came into force on the first of February, 1910, any tariff advantages granted to the United States on certain articles specified in Schedules B and C of the French treaty must also be granted to France, Algeria, French colonies and possessions, and the territories of the Protectorate of Indo-China. The articles enumerated in the French treaty which would be thus affected by the agreement with the United States are: cheese, garden, field and other seeds, not herein otherwise provided for, when in packages weighing over one pound, not including flower seeds, grass seed, including timothy and clover seed, canned meats and poultry, extracts of meat, fluid or not, peanuts, shelled or unshelled.

Those countries now enjoying the privileges of the British preferential tariff would also be granted the same advantages as the United States, according to Resolution No. 4. The British preference now applies to the following countries: The United Kingdom, the British colony of Bermuda, the British colonies commonly called the British West Indies, British Guiana, British India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, New Zealand, South African Customs Union.

It may be said that the extension of the tariff advantages to the United Kingdom, and the British colonies and possessions, was optional with Canada, but so far as the above-named British countries are concerned, Resolution No. 4 is simply in conformity with the British preferential tariff policy.

But this resolution also brings in the following additional British colonies and possessions to enjoy the advantages granted to the United States, even although they were never entitled to the benefits of the British preference: Newfoundland, British Honduras, Australia, Territory of Papua (British New Guinea), Labuan, St. Helena, Aden, Hong Kong, Cyprus, Malta, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, British North Borneo, Sarawak, British West African Colonies as follows, Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, Northern Nigeria and Lagos, British Central Africa, Mauritius, Senchelles Islands; Federated Malay States as follows: Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Perak, Selangor, Solomon Islands, Gilbert and Elice Islands, Tonga and Norfolk Island.

Section 8 of the customs tariff act of 1907 provides that fish and other products of the fisheries of Newfoundland may be imported into Canada free until otherwise determined by Governor-in-Council. The above-named favored nations and British countries, however, (excepting France, New Zealand and the South African Customs Union) offer no special tariff advantages to Canada in return for the advantages obtained by them under the provisions of the French treaty and the proposed agreement with the United States. South African Customs Union and New Zealand now give a preference to Canadian products.

The marked difference in the interpretation of trade treaties by Great Britain and Canada as compared with the United States is such that the United States consider favored nations have no right to participate in the tariff advantages granted to a named country in return for tariff advantages granted by that named country to the United States.

The following points are particularly worth noting:

1. The tariff advantages granted by the United States to Canada do not extend to any other country.

2. Canada, under the resolutions pertaining to the Reciprocity Agreement, will grant advantages to many countries.

3. Canada's power to negotiate preferential trade arrangements with other British Dominions would be in a large measure paralyzed in as much as certain British Dominions hitherto not given a preference would be granted the same advantages as the United States through the application of Resolution No. 4 covering the Reciprocity Agreement. In this way Canada would lose any opportunity she might have had of establishing a closer trade relationship with Australia.

4. With the exception of the treaties with France and Japan, power of abrogation is vested in Great Britain. Canada, therefore, cannot withdraw in any degree from such treaties without the denunciation of the whole treaties by the Imperial Government, which would imperil a large portion of the trade of the United Kingdom.

## A GREAT REFORM.

According to a forecast in the London Times, the opium trade in Peking will be extinguished. It is to be doubted if history, ancient or modern, ever presented a more impressive record of the wiping out of a gigantic popular evil by legislative means than that which is now being made in China with apparently irresistible force and with a rapidity which must cause some revision of preconceived notions of the slowness of the Far East. The most anxious reformer could scarcely wish for greater expedition than is manifested in this new and remarkable cycle of Cathay.

The abolition of the opium traffic, and consequently of the opium habit, is necessarily being effected by co-operation between China and British India. For while the great bulk of opium consumed in China has been of native origin the imports from India have been considerable, and have been susceptible of increase to counter-balance any reduction in the Chinese product. It was therefore necessary for the two governments to co-operate, as they have been doing loyally for the last three years. China is steadily reducing her production of opium and India is at the same time reducing her shipments of the drug. The terms of the compact provided for a 10 per cent. reduction of the original volume each year for ten years, at the end of which period total abolition would be attained. The annual Indian shipments had been about 51,000 chests, or piculs, of 133 1-3 pounds each. In these last three years the Government has compelled a reduction in the quantity of 5,100 chests a year, so that by this time the total amount has been decreased by three-tenths.

In every province of the Chinese empire there has been at least a partial abatement of the culture, and consequently of the traffic, and the habit. The pecuniary loss to China is probably as much as $125,000,000 a year. Now it is understood that negotiations are going forward which will bring the Indian progress towards abatement up to the Chinese standard and will practically complete the work of suppression in two years instead of seven. That will be an achievement of which both empires will have cause to be proud, and which no doubt will prove materially, as well as morally profitable to both.

## THE CENSUS.

A fortnight from today, on June 1st, the enumeration of the census will commence and particular interest attaches to it by reason of the rumors of a general election and a redistribution of representation previous to the appeal to the people. According to a statement made by Mr. Archibald Blue, the chief census officer, it will take about three weeks to do the enumerating. After that the schedules will have to be revised by the superintendents. The tabulation will begin about the second week in July. It will be done in two ways—by the ordinary counting and by the use of adding machines. We should know the population early in October, or possibly before that.

It takes twelve thousand persons and 50 tons of paper, to say nothing of the number of lead pencils, to take the census of Canada, a country with a population estimated at 7,500,000. With the exception of isolated sections in the Northwest, all the returns will be in within three weeks. It is uncertain just when returns will come in from these isolated sections. Some of them were instructed as early as last fall and already returns have come in from the district around Fort Churchill.

Most parliamentarians are figuring out that if a general election is to be held this fall a redistribution bill must be put through first to satisfy the demands of the Western provinces. Dissolution pre-supposes a long sustained siege in the House following the adjournment. The present indications are that it will take place but events here and at Washington, as well as at London, may alter the conditions from the Government's point of view.

The cheers which followed Premier Hazen on his departure for the Coronation will find an echo in the hearts of the people of the Province irrespective of party affiliations. That he will worthily uphold the honor and dignity of his position as their representative no one doubts. Among all the premiers from the Dominions Overseas, who will assemble on that memorable occasion, none will stand higher in the esteem of the people he represents as a man and a gentleman than the Premier of New Brunswick.

## Current Comment

(Niagara Falls, N. Y., Journal.)

The automobile is all right for those who can afford it, but how many sins are committed in its name! How many homes are made unhappy by it, by the unsatisfied desire for it or the economies its possession makes necessary! What a number of human interest stories can be traced to it! What a load of debt it has imposed upon many a man—a load so heavy that it causes restless nights and days of worry. And a man who is deprived of his full amount of sleep cannot get the best results out of his business, or, if an employee, he cannot render satisfactory service.

(Kingston Standard.)

The schools cannot hope greatly to improve the morals of children who receive no proper home training.

## BON VOYAGE

(St. John Evening Times-Star.)

The good wishes of the people of New Brunswick go with Premier Hazen, who leaves the city tonight, en route to the coronation. Mr. Hazen possesses those personal qualifications which will make him a fitting representative of the province. By birth, education, training and ability he is qualified to represent a distinctly loyal province, and to acquit himself with credit, on all occasions when he may appear in a representative capacity. He is both of Loyalist and pre-Loyalist descent, and familiar with the history of New Brunswick as well as with the sentiments of loyalty to the crown which today animate its people. He is able to give eloquent expression to those sentiments and there can be no doubt about the heartiness of the reception to be accorded him on those occasions where he speaks as the Premier of this province and a representative Canadian. Mr. Hazen's political opponents join with his friends in saying "bon voyage" to him and to Mrs. Hazen, and the members of their family who accompany them to London.

## HAROLD C. BELYEA WINS DOUGLAS GOLD MEN

### St. John Student Taking Forestry Course in University of New Brunswick, Wins an Important Prize.

Fredericton, May 17.—It is announced today that the Douglas gold medal for the winner of the Douglas essay has been awarded to Harold C. Belyea, of St. John, a forestry student, and son of T. H. Belyea, collector of the inland revenue department. The subject of the essay was the most expeditious and scientific method of running and registering the public lands of New Brunswick and the best methods to be adopted for their protection and preservation. Mr. Belyea who wins the essay, has made a good course in forestry. He will graduate this year and will go west.

Miss Marianne G. Otty, who will graduate at the coming encaenia, has been awarded a valuable post-graduate scholarship in English language and literature at the University of Chicago. It is probable she will take up the work there in September. Miss Otty is a daughter of Morvil H. Otty, of Gagetown, and has made a good course at the university.

## THE COURTS.

### PROBATE.

**Estate of Russell Rutherford.**

Estate of Russell Rutherford, late of the parish of Lancaster, brakeman. Deceased died intestate. His parents pre-deceased him. He left a sister, Maud Rutherford, under age; a half-sister, Greta Lingley, under age, and six uncles and aunts. On the petition of the above Maud Rutherford and M. Eliza Watters, maternal aunt, wife of J. Woodford Watters, the said M. Eliza Watters is sworn in as administratrix. Real estate, $100. Personal estate, $140, Fred R. Taylor, proctor.

**Estate of John Kenealy.**

Estate of John Kenealy, ship laborer. Thomas Gorman, the sole executor, files his accounts, with petition to pass the same, and for order for distribution among the legatees and residuary beneficiary, deceased having died without leaving kith or kin in this province or elsewhere. Citation issued, returnable on Monday, 12th June next, at 11 a. m. Dr. R. F. Quigley, K. C., proctor.

### POLICE COURT.

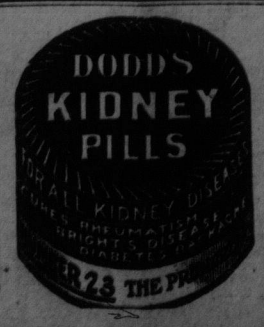
Albert Murray, arrested Wednesday morning by Detective Killen on charges of escaping from Officer Wittrien while being brought from Britain street lockup to central police station, on May 1, interfering with Wittrien in the discharge of his duty, profanity and stealing a pair of handcuffs the property of the city, was yesterday afternoon remanded for sentence after the taking of Officer Wittrien's evidence.

Samuel Lavigne, who purchased stolen property from the three boys who were before the court on Tuesday, charged with theft was yesterday morning fined $40 for buying junk without a license. B. L. Gerow, who appeared for the defendant, asked that the fine be allowed to stand in view of the fact that none of the other junk dealers have as yet taken out licenses for this year. The magistrate decided to consider this matter on Thursday afternoon, when the case against Lavigne for receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen will be tried.

Frank Hopper and Andrew McGee were fined $8 for drunkenness; William McArthur and James Smith, $4 for the same offense. James Powers arrested yesterday morning for breaking into the saloon of Mrs. Catherine Bradley, on Brussels street and stealing three bottles of liquor, pleaded guilty and was remanded.

**T. H. Estabrooks Co., Ltd.**

Notice is given in the Canada Gazette, Ottawa, that letters patent have been granted incorporating Theodore Harding Estabrooks, Walter Russell Miles, Walter Archibald Harrison, Herman Sullivan and Louis Cameron Armstrong, all of St. John, for the purpose of taking over and conducting T. H. Estabrooks' tea and coffee business. The concern will be known as "T. H. Estabrooks Co., Limited," with a capital stock of $500,000, divided into 5,000 shares of $100 each. The chief place of business is to be at St. John.



## P. E. ISLAND GOV'T AS RE-ORGANIZED

Charlottetown, P.E.I., May 17.— A reorganization of the Liberal provincial cabinet took place last evening. Hon. H. J. Palmer succeeds Hon. F. L. Hazzard, called to the bench, as Premier, Hon. Cyrus Crosby of Benshaw was appointed member of the executive without portfolio, filling a vacancy existing for several months. These were the only changes. Hon. John Richards remains Commissioner of Agriculture and Secretary Treasurer, and Hon. J. H. Cummiskey, Commissioner of Public Works. The other members are: Hon. Geo. E. Hughes, Messrs. Benjamin Gallant, John McMillan, Lauchlin McDonald, J. D. McInnis without portfolios.

A Royal Humane Society medal has been awarded to Joseph A. Kennedy of Montague for saving the life of a lad named Reginald Dorion who broke through the ice on Montague river 2 years ago. Mr. Kennedy effected the rescue at great risk of his own life.

John F. Powers left here yesterday to join his father and two brothers, Charlie and Martin in White Fish, Montana. This morning a wire came that Charlie had been killed in a railway accident. All are natives of Fort Augustas, P.E.I.

## MORE SMALLPOX ON THE MIRAMICHI

Chatham, N. B., May 17.—Dr. Loggie returned this morning from a trip to Escuminac, forty miles down river, to investigate reports concerning an outbreak of smallpox. Two cases of the disease were found, and the victims and their habitations were at once quarantined. Dr. Loggie spent several hours in the village and this morning went to Newcastle to confer with R. L. Maltby, of the County Board of Health. It is stated that there are other cases of the disease that are being concealed, and the authorities will have to take some action. The disease was brought by two fishermen who went to Point Sapin, on the north side of the river some time ago. One night they slept in a sail that had been repaired by a man who was recovering from the effects of the disease and three weeks later to a day those two men showed early symptoms.

John Connell, the veteran guide and sportsman, states that trout and black salmon fishing has begun in the Bartibogue. Edward Johnson and V. A. Danville got several fish on Monday, and American parties are expected to arrive shortly to enjoy these gamey fish.


## FIRST BOX CURED HIS LAME BACK

### High Praise For GIN PILLS.

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We don't ask you to buy GIN PILLS to find out what they will do for you. Simply write us, mentioning this paper, and we will send you a sample box free. Then, if you are unable to get the regular size boxes at your dealer's, write us, and we will supply you at the retail price—50c. a box, 6 for $2.50. GIN PILLS are made and guaranteed by the largest wholesale drug house in the British Empire.

National Drug and Chemical Co., Dept. Y., Toronto.


## TWO SCHOOLS BURNED; STUDENTS MARCHED OUT

London, Ont., May 17.—At 9.30 o'clock this morning just when the 600 scholars in Rectory street school had scholars seated to their studies, fire broke out in one of the corridors. The alarm was at once given and within 45 seconds every child was safely outside the building. The children acted like bricks, carrying out the fire drill in perfect order, although the corridors were filled with stifling smoke. The fire was caused by a carelessly thrown fire cracker. The damage was slight.

Portland, Me., May 17.—Portland's high school building, valued with its contents at upwards of $100,000, was practically destroyed by fire this morning and many other structures were for a time seriously threatened. Fifteen minutes after the fire started in the boiler room in the basement, it had burned up through the four stories and broken through the roof. A general alarm was sounded to protect other property.

## WEDDINGS.

**Scott-Henderson.**

The marriage of Miss Nellie Marion Henderson, daughter of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Henderson, Ottawa, to John Harvie Henderson Scott, of Dundalk, Ireland, was solemnized Monday afternoon in the Dominion Methodist church, Ottawa. The father of the bride officiated. Miss Kenneth McDonald was maid of honor and little Miss Catherine Dawson flower girl. Douglas H. Scott, of St. John, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. Following the ceremony an informal reception was held and Mr. and Mrs. Scott afterwards left for Montreal and Quebec en route to their home in Ireland.

**Contract Awarded.**

B. Mooney and Sons have been awarded the contract for the new Masonic hall at Campbellton. The building is a large one, and will occupy the site of the former Masonic hall.


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### A HANDSOME PIECE OF WORK.

The loyal address from the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick to His Majesty the King has been handsomely engrossed on parchment by W. C. Clark, beautifully bound in morocco and white satin, and is now awaiting the signature of the Speaker, Hon. George J. Clarke, before being forwarded to His Majesty.

Mr. Clark has never done a finer piece of work than this address, and it has been greatly admired by all who have seen it. Of the illuminated lettering itself it is sufficient to say that it is most artistic. The large parchment sheet has been colored to represent a piece of birch bark, set on royal purple silk and framed in gold. The representation of the birch bark is splendidly done. In the upper left hand corner is the coat of arms of the Dominion, encircled by a wreath of maple leaves, and, beside it a furled Canadian ensign. In the lower right hand corner are the arms of New Brunswick, encircled in a wreath of laurel. The lettering on the bark surface is most artistic and the document altogether is a strikingly beautiful one.

### FAIRVILLE SEWERAGE EXTENSION.

The Fairville Board of Councillors has recommended the acceptance of the tender of James Robertson and Co., Ltd., to furnish and deliver vitrified salt glazed sewer pipes for the proposed sewerage extension in Fairville. The tenders received were as follows:

C. H. Peter's Sons ... ... ...$3,039.71
Gandy and Allison ... ... ... 2,956.78
Jas. Robertson and Co. Ltd. 2,837.80

A meeting of the Provincial Board of Health will be held in the government rooms on May 22nd to discuss the matter, and, if found satisfactory, to give the approval required by the Public Health Act.


**Mark Twain's Works.**

If you are interested in obtaining a complete set of all his books at one-half the former price, on easy payment plan, it will cost nothing to get full particulars and a new thirty-two page book "Little Stories About Mark Twain." Address Box 409 Standard Office.

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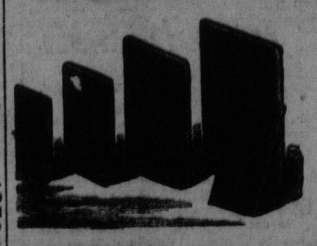
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