

The Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 83 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B., Canada.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.
Daily Edition, by Carrier, per year, \$5.00
Daily Edition, by Mail, per year, 3.00
Semi-Weekly Edition, by Mail, per year, 1.00
Single Copies Two Cents.

TELEPHONE CALLS:
Business Office, Main 1722
Editorial and News, Main 1746

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1911.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S "BAIT."

An interesting sidelight on the result of President Taft's wily move in the Reciprocity Agreement to admit pulp and paper free from unrestricted lands in Canada as an inducement to Canadians to remove the restrictions from Crown lands, is to be found in the action of United States pulp and paper importers who are about to file a suit against the Government to recover tariff duties they have paid on importations from Europe since July last, the date this clause of the pact came in force. Considerable quantities of pulp are brought into the United States from Norway and Sweden, and various grades of paper are brought in from many other parts of Europe. Under the "most favored nation" clause of all treaties of commerce and amity the importers claim that they are entitled to the benefits and privileges of the Reciprocity statute. In the event of the importers winning their case it may mean a loss of some millions to the United States treasury.

This scheme of the President's has also proved anything but popular with the pulp and paper manufacturers, and during his recent "swing round the circle," he was held up on more than one occasion, confronted with some pointed questions and asked for enlightenment. This occurred, for example, in Appleton, Wisconsin, where one of the paper manufacturers of the Fox River Valley, anticipating Mr. Taft's arrival, wrote and requested him to give an explanation of the free pulp and paper clause in his address. When we recall the statements made during the recent campaign by practically every speaker and newspaper in Canada opposed to Reciprocity, to the effect that free pulp and paper from unrestricted lands was only a trap, Mr. Taft's reply is particularly illuminating.

This portion of his speech, delivered during the half hour his train waited at Appleton, is reported in the Appleton Crescent as follows: "Now, my friends, I have been asked by a gentleman who wrote to me to explain my course in regard to the Canadian Reciprocity bill, and I will give a few minutes in answering this request. 'I am asked why I did not look better to the interest of the paper industry. I thought I had. My investigation through the experts of the state department and the preliminary and full reports of the tariff board convinced me that the difference in the cost of paper production in the United States and in Canada is the cost of the raw material.'"

"We were anxious to save our resources. Free trade would have put the industries of the two countries on the same level. We would have secured access to raw material in Canada and so better fight the battle of industry. But Canada in refusing the Reciprocity Agreement, means that she shall keep all raw materials, and when ours are exhausted, would transfer the industry into her own border."

"I was asked to say something about free paper, and its effect upon the industry in our country. Paper made from wood on certain lands on which there is no restriction is admitted free, but very little of it is accessible. Of all available land very little yields wood for free paper, most of it produces paper bearing the highest duty."

"This provision has been in force since July 22, and since then the price of paper has advanced, instead of going down, which does not indicate disaster to the industry. THE OBJECT WAS TO TEMPT CANADA TO GIVE UP HER RESTRICTIONS. IT WAS A BAIT."

"That is my explanation. As to the effect of that particular clause concerning the paper trade with the other countries, I am awaiting its consideration in the state department. I have tried to do justice to the people and don't propose to do an injustice. That is all I can say. I have given my answer as far as possible. I cannot like a judge give my answer now but must wait until I get to Washington to render my decision."

The President's comment is significant. It says: "The President's answer to the questions put to him by the paper manufacturers was anything but satisfactory to the manufacturers, and showed that it was without investigation and preparation, but was an evasive answer and let him out of a most embarrassing position."

There is a strong disposition on this side of the border to agree with Mr. Taft. Not to multiply instances will be sufficient to quote the accurate way in which Hon. Clifford Sifton outlined the situation during his speech in House of Commons condemning Reciprocity. Discussing this clause, which Mr. Taft now candidly refers to as "a bait," he said: "Take the question of pulp and paper. The Province of Ontario and the Province of Quebec have decided, in their wisdom, that it is a good and patriotic policy for them to insist upon their pulp being manufactured at home. I am aware that some gentlemen who are of estimable character and good information have said that it is not a wise policy, but I do not believe there are many people in Canada who would agree with them. I believe that there is no policy, no item of policy which has been followed by any of the governments of Canada of late years which has met with more universal approval than the action of the Government of Ontario, and later of the Government of Quebec, in deciding upon the conservation of their resources by securing the largest possible revenue and benefit from the various resources which they possess. Well, that was the position."

"It is known of all men that the United States people would like to get cheaper paper made from Canadian pulpwood. Now, if there was anything that was perfectly clear in connection with the paper and pulp question it was that all the Dominion of Canada had to do was to sit down and wait, and leave the subject severely alone. That obviously was all that ought to have been done. We have not done that. We find this clause introduced into the treaty. What does it say?"

"If it means what our neighbors intended it to mean, it means this, that THERE IS A BONUS PUT UPON THE ABRIGATION OF THE REGULATIONS WHICH PROHIBIT THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC AND THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO HAVE MADE. It does not mean that the regulations are abrogated, because this Parliament has no power to abrogate them; but it means that we put a bonus upon their abrogation, and that is the worst possible thing that we can do."

So whether we call it "a bonus" with Mr. Sifton or join with President Taft in agreeing it was "a bait," we see very clearly that the clause was a trick to ensnare the Canadian people—a trick which failed. The manufacture into finished products of our own raw materials is a policy for which we have unmistakably declared.

GUTTER JOURNALISM.

It is an old proverb that "Truth travels afoot while lies travel on wings." The Halifax Chronicle having perpetrated a hoax, concocted story, made out of whole cloth, of the wine consumption at the Borden banquet, the fable is industriously following the rounds of every Grit paper in Canada. The Telegraph has amplified and enriched the original account. The Chronicle's story contradicts itself and carries the refutation of any resemblance to reliability.

The demonstration was a magnificent testimonial to the leader who had so splendidly vindicated the National aspirations of our people. The only way the discredited party back at Halifax could counter such a great and spontaneous demonstration was a parade of gutter sweepings. The tickets were high, \$5.00 each, because the rink, merely a closed in shed, had to be fitted and decorated as a banquet hall. It took over one hundred men as carpenters, decorators, cooks, waiters and attendants to perform the work. The breakage and waste connected with the tables of such an unprecedented large function was a considerable item. When these items were paid for, as well as the large stock of eatables required by the menu for seven hundred and fifty guests, how much was left for wines? The Chronicle admits the supply provided was limited, because it alleges the caterer had a supply of his own there to order by the guests. Why should they order and pay for it if it was flowing in oceans as the Chronicle alleges?

The Chronicle makes what it alleges is a "correct estimate of the quantity and cost of the liquid refreshments" at \$2,800. The tickets sold for \$3,750.00, leaving less than \$1,000 to pay for the banquet and all the other expenditures. Did the banquet only cost that sum, or if more did some of the Halifax Conservatives subscribe the extra \$2,800 for wines to produce an "orgie," and thus defeat the very purposes of the demonstration? Which horn of the dilemma does the Chronicle take?

Either supposition is idiotic and shows to what lengths violent and ill-tempered partisanship will descend in a vain attempt to discredit the opposite side. When a journal drops below the code of morals that governs the conduct of any gentleman, it discredits itself and injures the craft. What gentleman would condescend to exercise espionage over his neighbor's larder or kitchen, or act as a detective on his dinner table? When the last banquet was given to Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Halifax, all the Conservative papers discuss the wine bill or the quantity imbibed by each guest? They had too much decency.

The frenzy of the Chronicle for prohibition is a sudden and new found virtue. It has for years bitterly opposed all prohibitory legislation. It is the chosen ally and accomplice of the bar-room and saloon and the sincerity of its attack on the Borden banquet may be estimated when it is remembered that when leaders of its own party have made public exhibitions of themselves, it has remained silent as the grave.

A reliable correspondent who was present says he did not see one single person who exhibited marks of inebriety. He states he was at the hotels during the two days and saw only one man the worse of liquor, and his weakness was confined to talking foolishly, from which he concludes that he was not a Conservative but a Grit heeler.

The memory of Sir John Thompson is honored and revered in Canada far beyond the bounds or limits of the party which he successfully led. Why, then, cannot his name be allowed to rest? Is the gruesome poke pole a necessary decoration to the Chronicle's exhibit of Tory horrors?

A MATTER OF OPINION.

Mr. Alfred E. Lee, vice-president of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, has made an important statement about the age of eggs, which leads the Calgary Herald to remark that he had better have said something about the age of "leopards, of whom the great dramatist of the Anglo-Saxon tongue said: 'Age could not wither nor custom stale her infinite variety.'" The age of an egg is more debatable than the age of a society actress. And yet notwithstanding these initial difficulties Mr. Lee testified before a Massachusetts commission investigating the sale of cold storage products that a fresh egg put in cold storage in first class condition in April would, if taken out in August, be a better egg than one just collected from the hen coop.

If this be true, and who can doubt it, the grievous misunderstandings of the storage situation might all have been cleared away by a little judicious advertising. The public has clamored for fresh eggs on the supposition that they are superior in quality. But if the storage egg really outclasses the fresh one there is no reason why consumers should not snap it up with avidity and a few educational labels such as "Stored eggs much more desirable than fresh ones" would have guided a dubious public to a sounder appreciation of what's what in eggs, and have greatly enhanced the demand for the frozen product.

Mr. Lee does not say if the improvement recorded from April to August would continue from August to January, although those who after a fair trial acknowledged a superiority in an egg stored four months might easily be led to put an even higher estimate on one stored for nine months. In that case a cold storage label would become a badge of honor, and egg dealers under this new dispensation might be tempted to palm off the newly-laid for the aged and truly.

If cold storage men had only the courage of the convictions expressed by Mr. Lee what a happy breakfast table we should have. The connoisseurs would thus be able to obtain the seasoned sojourners of the storage warehouse, and the plain man would be able to get the fresh egg at a reduced cost.

The unexpected seems likely to happen in the situation which has arisen following the resignation of Mr. Balfour. Mr. A. Bonar Law is now prominently mentioned as the probable successor to the leadership of the Unionist party in the House of Commons. Mr. Law is one of New Brunswick's most distinguished sons and the honor, should it fall to him, will be a subject for general congratulation not only in this Province but throughout Canada. He is one of the ablest of the younger members on the Conservative side in Parliament and as a speaker and debater early made his mark in the House. The outcome of the meeting to be held on Monday will be awaited by the people of this Province with intense interest.

Current Comment

(Hamilton Spectator.)
The host of Marys, Maries, Mames, Mays, Maies, Marias, et al., who contributed to the Mary fund, will doubtless be gratified to learn that Queen Mary, queen like, has devoted it to the foundation of a home for working girls.

(Detroit Free Press.)
"All my marriages except the first one were purely commercial propositions," Nat Goodwin is reported as having said. No wonder Nat's commercial ventures failed.

(Ottawa Citizen.)
Originally the Chinese revolutionaries did not seem likely to have a run for their money, but now it looks as if they would have a Pekin.

REGULATIONS OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE DISTRICT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN.

By-Laws Relating to Slaughter Houses and to the Feeding of Animals Destined to be Slaughtered for Human Consumption Within the County of the City and County of Saint John:

1. Every occupier of a slaughter-house within the County of the City and County of Saint John shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls and every part of the floor or pavement of such slaughter-house to be kept at all times in good order and repair, so as to prevent the absorption therein of any blood or liquid refuse or filth which may be spilled or splashed thereon, or any offensive or noxious matter which may be deposited thereon, and shall cause every part of the internal surface above the floor or pavement of such slaughter-house to be thoroughly washed with hot lime wash at least four times in every year; that is to say, at least once during the periods between the first and the tenth of March, the first and tenth of June, the first and tenth of September and the first and tenth of December, respectively. He shall cause every part of the floor or pavement of such slaughter-house, and every part of the internal surface of every wall on which any blood or liquid refuse or filth may have been spilled or splashed, or with which any offensive or noxious matter may have been brought into contact during the process of slaughtering, or dressing in such slaughter-house to be thoroughly washed and cleaned within three hours after the completion of such slaughtering or dressing.

2. An occupier of such slaughter-house shall not at any time keep any dog, or cause or suffer any dog to be kept in such slaughter-house or on the premises in connection therewith. He shall not at any time keep, or cause to be kept, in such slaughter-house any animal of which the flesh may be used for the food of man, unless such animal be so kept in sole preparation for the slaughtering thereof on the premises.

3. Every occupier of such slaughter-house shall cause the means of water supply provided in or in connection with such slaughter-house to be kept in proper and efficient condition, and shall provide for use on the premises a sufficient supply of water for the purpose of thoroughly washing and cleaning the floor or the pavement, every part of the

internal surface of every wall of such slaughter-house and every vessel or receptacle which may be used for the collection and removal from such slaughter-house of any blood, manure, garbage, filth, or other refuse products of the slaughtering of any cattle or the dressing of any carcass on the premises.

4. Every occupier of such slaughter-house shall provide a sufficient number of vessels or receptacles constructed of galvanized iron or other non-absorbent material, and furnished with closely-fitting covers, for the purpose of receiving and conveying from such slaughter-house all blood, manure, garbage, filth, or other refuse products, as food for any animal the flesh of which is intended for human consumption.

5. The flesh of any animal which has been wholly or in part upon animal organic matter shall not be exposed, nor offered for sale, nor be sold within the said County as food for human consumption; and such flesh when so exposed, or offered for sale, or sold, shall be deemed unclean and unfit for food, and shall be liable to seizure and confiscation in like manner as by law provided in the case of other unclean or unwholesome food.

The foregoing Regulations were made and passed by the Local Board of Health for the District of the City and County of Saint John, on the tenth day of October, A. D. 1911.

T. M. BURNS, Secretary.

THOMAS GORMAN, Chairman of the Board of Health for the City and County of Saint John.

CANADA'S GREAT BOOM

(Dominion.)
Up to a few years ago the western limit of Canada's industrial belt was Toronto. Now every part of the Canadian continent is gaining in population at a rate that makes the open prairie of yesterday the hustling town of today; that puts new places on the map of the west, and makes a nation in a part of North America that was a wilderness of mountains and plateaus a few years since. Thus there are upward of 1,500,000 people where there were only 14,000 in 1870. Settlers are rushing into the west at the rate of 1,000 a day, and 4,000 arrived in Winnipeg in one day this spring. The population of a good-sized town is the instant.

All of this has created a demand for a supply source of manufactured goods nearer the market. Not only is the market of the west a big one, but even the normal demand of so many people projected upon a virgin country is greatly increased by the early business of the individual and consequent liberal distribution of money. The people live much in the open, have good appetites, wear good clothes, or many of them, as their calling requires, make money fast and spend it freely, all of which goes to the making of a big market and a good one.

The sale of automobiles in the west since the first one was sold in Winnipeg in 1902 shows plainly how wealth is rolling into the hands of the people there and how some of it is spent. Starting from one car in 1902, there are now 400 automobiles, and bicycle dealers, basing their estimates upon the spring trade, place the number of cars to be sold in the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta this year at no less than 2000.

As they buy automobiles so the people of the west buy all manner of goods, liberally. Long hauls overland entail heavy freight costs, and it is now some years since the business of western Canada began to look about them for ways and means to get up factories near to the great market of the west. Comparative scarcity of fuel near at hand directed the attention of explorers in the industrial field to the splendid water-

power by means of hydroelectric plants has taken a strong hold upon the imagination of the west, and is fortunate enough to have such water-power within reach.

Winnipeg's excursion into the field of hydroelectric development is the biggest thing of its kind in the west and is big enough to attract attention anywhere. The Winnipeg river, 77 miles from the city, will produce 60,000 horse-power at the final installation under present plans. This will be supplied power to manufacturers to the value of \$1,000,000 by doing certain engineering work on the river. The plant will cost upward of \$4,000,000 and first delivery of power will be in November, 1911.

When a city spends \$4,000,000 on a power plant the chief use of which will be to supply power to manufacturers it is a reasonable supposition that such a city has some use for the plant and expects to have more. This is the exact truth as to Winnipeg. The value of Winnipeg's industrial output in 1901 was fixed at \$8,248,483 by the Dominion government census. The census of 1906 revised the figures to \$18,983,250, and a 1911 estimate places the industrial output valuation at \$36,000,000. This estimate is of course subject to correction by the census returns, but the amount is quite as likely to be increased as diminished.

The comparative number of factories and shops that make goods for sale in Winnipeg leads to the conclusion that the city's output of manufactured goods is very large by contrast with what was produced in 1906. There have been 109 factories and shops added to Winnipeg's industrial establishment in four years; nearly 40 in 1910 alone. While Winnipeg has advanced to fourth place among the cities of Canada in volume and value of industrial production and already has advanced to fourth place among the cities of the world, Montreal and Toronto are well in the lead of course.

Liquor Case Postponed.
A case of selling liquor without license brought against Michael Haney was to have been heard in the police court yesterday afternoon, but was postponed until Monday afternoon next at two o'clock owing to the illness of the defendant.

Moving to Richibucto.
Robert Cavley, who is now with the firm of C. Mackintosh and Co., has accepted a position with R. O'Leary, of Richibucto and will leave St. John to take up his new duties in a few days.

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