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SAINT JOHN, THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 17, 1911.

SUNBURY-QUEENS NOMINATION.

The Conservative party have a strong candidate in Mr. Luther Smith, who was chosen at the Gagetown Convention on Tuesday for Queens and Sunbury. This constituency has always been regarded as a close one, and has been represented by both Conservatives and Liberals since the two counties were combined. It is a purely agricultural constituency, although the development of the coal mines at Minto is gradually producing a change in this respect and the construction of railway through both counties—particularly the St. John Valley Railway—will no doubt work material changes in that section of the constituency east of the St. John river.

Unlike the Liberal candidate, Mr. Smith has a large stake in the constituency and a direct interest in its development and growth. If Col. McLean were elected in an election in the United States he would be placed as a representative of the "interests" and not of the people as a whole. On more than one occasion as it is the gallant Colonel, both by action and vote, has shown a desire to aid the great corporations of the country rather than the common people. In Mr. Smith the constituency will have a representative who has only the interests of the electors to serve and is not the henchman of those who demand special privileges in the conduct of their business. Peasants and lemonsade, swallowed to the music of a brass band, may have their place when the circus is on the move, but just now the interests of the country demand a more nourishing diet. There are important issues to consider.

The Reciprocity issue originated in a desire on the part of President Taft to strangle the efforts of the people of the United States to throw off the yoke of government by grafters and trusts instead of by the people. In Canada it is being used to blind the people to the scandals of the Liberal party since they have been in office, and to cover up a saturnalia of corruption that is almost indescribable. By creating a new issue Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has unquenchable thirst for power, hoped to distract the attention of the people and prevent a discussion of the corrupt practices he and his Government have used to maintain office.

Tuesday's convention was the greatest political gathering held at Gagetown for many years. It was more than a convention to nominate a party candidate. It was a gathering of the people of two counties, the first settled by English speaking people in the Province, to protest against a measure which threatens our nationality; which would place in the hands of a foreign power the future development of the trade and commerce of the country.

Since the adoption of the National Policy by a Conservative Government in 1878, Canada has followed a well defined course, and has prospered far beyond the hopes of those who framed that policy. It was the National Policy and the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, both Conservative measures that made the Canada of today. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who thought once before through his policy of Commercial Union to make Canada a dependency of the United States, now brings forward another scheme, the effect of which is to draw Canada away from the British Empire, and to make her people hewers of wood and drawers of water for the more populous and wealthier nation to the South of us.

Premier Hazen, in his speech, pointed out most clearly and effectively that a great change had taken place in Canada since Reciprocity with the United States was discussed in 1891. Then the country needed trade and naturally looked for that trade to her nearest neighbor. The offers of Canada were refused and she turned in other directions and has developed into an important competitor with the United States—so important that it is now sought to first annex our natural resources and then the country itself.

Both Mr. Hazen and Mr. Crockett had something to say about the Valley Railway, and the attitude of the Government at Ottawa to that important enterprise. The construction of the railway, both speakers showed, had been materially delayed by the action of Mr. Pugsley aided by Col. McLean, who had declined to give the Dominion subsidy to the company willing to undertake the construction of the road under the Provincial Act. The feeling throughout the constituency is that Mr. Smith's election is secure.

POLITICAL FORCES IN ENGLAND.

The changes imminent in the English parliamentary system amount to something more than a constitutional revolution. They mark the triumph of a force which, for want of a more precise term, may be described as the spirit of democracy. England before this has experienced profound constitutional changes, but, in the last resort, the same class has continued to exercise authority under the new forms.

It has been the constant grievance of the English Radicals that under Tory or Whig ascendancy, Conservative or Liberal, the destinies of the kingdom and the Empire have been shaped by members of the "certain classes"; the fact that England's prosperity has been ascribed to the high quality of political leadership it has enjoyed has not been allowed to invalidate the argument that the functions of government have been the monopoly of the few.

Birth and breeding have been almost as important a qualification for leadership among Liberals as among Conservatives. There have been few exceptions. A close student of English affairs has contended that the failure of last year's conference between the Liberal and Unionist leaders on the subject of the House of Lords was not due to any reluctance on the part of the chiefs of both parties to come to terms; that the chiefs on the two sides were in accord but were afraid lest the rank and file should refuse to follow them.

The personality of the "strong men" in both parties clearly illustrates the direction of the movement in progress in England. Only a few years ago the most dynamic figure among the Liberals was Mr. Winston Churchill, of whom it was predicted that a few years would find him Prime Minister. This would have been in accordance with the old traditions. For all his vehement Radicalism, the fact remained that Mr. Churchill is the son of a lord and the grandson of a duke. But

the prestige of that ardent young statesman has paled of late before the personality of Mr. Lloyd George, a man of the humblest origins, in temperament and outlook totally different from the older type of English Cabinet Ministers.

The strong man of the moment, on the Unionist side, in the recent flurry, was not Mr. Balfour, nor yet Mr. Austen Chamberlain, but a comparatively newcomer in the person of Mr. F. E. Smith, whose press dispatch describes as a man of "no particular family." And Mr. F. E. Smith, like Mr. David Lloyd George, has little use for the old, bland methods of party warfare when men fought resolutely but always with the consciousness that they were English gentlemen. English democracy is beginning to choose leaders from among its own ranks. It would seem to be the day for the leader of "no particular family."

THE CHURCH IN POLITICS.

Through the columns of the Telegraph, Rev. J. J. McCaskill, minister of Douglas Avenue Presbyterian Church, makes the announcement that he considers the Reciprocity issue far above all party questions and has "decided to speak in its favor through the Province during this campaign." While we may be old fashioned in questioning the propriety of a minister of the Gospel taking the stump in a general election, even if he regards an issue as "far above all party questions," it is timely to remind Mr. McCaskill that, in declaring himself an active worker on the side of the Laurier Government, bent on securing their return to power as a means to an end, he tacitly endorses their record and puts the sign of his approval on their methods of administration.

It is clearly understood, for instance, that Rev. Mr. McCaskill is prepared to bestow his blessing on the peculiar methods of Mr. Pugsley; that he looks with an eye of favor on such notorious raids on the public treasury as the Sawdust Wharf transaction and the Gaspereau dredging scandal? Does he regard Mr. Fielding's negligence in connection with the Farmers' Bank with complacency, despite the fact that it brought ruin to thousands? Will he condone the charges hanging over the head of Mr. Oliver because the Government buried at investigation? Is Rev. Mr. McCaskill's conscience reconciled to his taking up arms on behalf of a Government that numbers among its members such a character as Sir Frederick Borden? These and similar questions seem to call for some pronouncement from the reverend gentleman.

This election is not being fought solely on the issue of Reciprocity. The whole record of the Laurier administration is under review. The return of the Government would result in Reciprocity with the United States, which Rev. Mr. McCaskill regards as a Heavenly blessing. It would also mean the continuation of that regime of graft and corruption which has been a blot on the political life of Canada for years. When Rev. Mr. McCaskill starts out to convert the Province to Continentalism will he absolve the Laurier Government from their sins, or will he add to his creed the spurious doctrine "Let us do evil that good may come?" There is no middle course.

"AT THE MERCY OF A RIVAL NATION."

(From an address by Sir George Ross, before the Toronto Canadian Club, November 30, 1903.)

"I am in favor of preferential tariff because I think will prevent entangling alliances with the United States. Our experience so far with the Americans has not been very satisfactory. I have not quite forgotten the reasons why the Reciprocity treaty, negotiated by Lord Elgin in 1854, was so summarily repudiated in 1866. Neither is my judgment closed to the hostile character of the Elgin Tariff bill by which the American market was practically closed against the Canadian manufacturers and farmers.

"In my judgment the commerce of Canada should never be placed at the mercy of the United States Congress or of any other competing nation. We have adapted our transportation system now to British trade. To enter into a reciprocity treaty with the United States would make us dependent upon the humor of our American neighbors, and would be to discount all this expenditure. "Does it not appear the proper thing, partly because of our Imperial relations, and partly because of the extent of the British market, that we should direct our energies towards meeting its requirements rather than towards framing a treaty with a nation who has treated us with undoubted harshness in commercial matters, AND ON WHOSE COMMERCIAL GOOD-WILL WE CANNOT DEPEND.

"I prefer to establish channels of trade with Great Britain, which I believe will be permanent. WHERE YOUR TREASURE IS, THERE WILL YOUR HEART BE ALSO. All we have to do is to enter in and possess it with British assistance. IN THE UNITED STATES WE WOULD BE UNDER A BOND, AND I DECLINE MYSELF TO ASSUME OR TO ACCEPT ANY POLICY THAT WILL PLACE THE TRADE OF CANADA AT THE MERCY OF CONGRESS OR AT THE MERCY OF A RIVAL NATION."

Current Comment

(Guelph Herald.)
Premier McBride will emulate Oliver Mowat and stay in his province, giving every support to the fight against Reciprocity, which support, by the way, is no weak one, seeing that the Toronto Star admits an almost clean sweep on British Columbia for the Conservatives.

(Manchester Union.)
"The devil's a fool. The devil is stupid. The devil's a failure," declares the Rev. Dr. Stuart MacArthur. Maybe—maybe; but that doesn't help much, so long as the old codger doesn't know it and continues to perform accordingly.

(Lethbridge News.)
If Sir Wilfrid Laurier was as confident of the support of the West as his supporters assert that he has reason to be, he would not have deprived these provinces of half their proper representation in the next parliament.

(Ottawa Citizen.)
A man who was fined for digging a well on the Sabbath has had the conviction quashed. Probably the higher court took into consideration the Biblical injunction, "Be not weary in well doing."

(Winnipeg Tribune.)
It has been discovered that there is a precedent for sudden dissolution to be found somewhere back in the time of Charles II (1685). That's good enough. On with the contest!

(Hamilton Spectator.)
Many eager Grit henchmen, hoping to be slated for a government job in this hour of the party's extremity, will find alas! that they've been slated instead.

(Buffalo Enquirer.)
Too much kissing, not enough kissing and misplaced kissing figure in the news of the day. And each resulted disastrously for the kissers and unloved.

(Stratford Herald.)
You can bank on Borden.

BROKEN-DOWN NERVES

HOPELESS CONDITION CURED BY "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Milford Haven, Ont., Aug. 20th, 1910.
"I was a complete invalid, three years ago, with Stomach Trouble, Constipation and Broken-down Nerves. I could not sleep at night and my Doctor did me very little good. I was almost helpless until I began to take 'Fruit-a-tives' in small doses. I have taken about three dozen boxes in all and, thank God, today I am well and strong—able to do my own work—and have a baby fifteen months old, and six children in all.
I would not be without 'Fruit-a-tives' in the house, and I can highly recommend them to anyone suffering as I did."

MRS. D. GUINEY.
Nervousness is not a disease in itself, but is the result of some of the vital organs becoming diseased. In Mrs. Guiney's case, her nervous condition was caused by a very weak stomach and torpid liver. "Fruit-a-tives" strengthened her stomach—helped digestion—made the liver active—and cured Constipation. Then her nerves became well.
If your nerves are "all unstrung," take "Fruit-a-tives" 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial size 25c. At all dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

WEDDINGS.

McNulty-O'Connor.

A pretty wedding took place in the cathedral of the Immaculate Conception yesterday morning when Rev. A. W. Meahan united in marriage Miss Gena O'Connor and John McNulty of Albert. The bride's sister, Miss Agnes O'Connor, was bridesmaid and Hugh Daley was groomsmen. The bride looked charming in a travelling suit of tan serge with cream picture hat, and carried a bouquet of white carnations. The bridesmaid wore a tan suit trimmed with brown applique and a black picture hat. The bride's present from the groom was a substantial check, to the bridesmaid she gave a pretty lock and chain, to the groomsmen a pearl stick pin. The bride also received many other pretty presents. The happy couple left on the early train for Albert, where they will give a reception.

YE MOURNFUL FATE OF YE TAUPRIER EGG, YCLEFT-RECIPROCITY.

Sir Wilfrid, with verbosity, And natural pomposity, Is urging with ferocity, This bogus reciprocity, Which hatched in animosity, A political atrocity, This bogus reciprocity, We'll choke it with velocity.

For on election night, you bet; Will Laurier's sun forever set, Alexandria, Ont. E.H.T.

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DON'T LET THEM WAVE THE FLAG.

(Some pre-election advice handed to the Tory-Grit editors of the Telegraph and Times by the members of the dredging ring who own those papers.)
We're starting on a fight, boys, we're fighting for our life. And ere we're fairly launched upon this electoral strife, let's think the matter over and decide on what is best. If we would keep our strangle hold upon the public chest, we'll have our work cut out for us, and you must do your part.
Since the arrival of the wad you've had a change of heart. So soak the Tories when you can. Bolster your cause with brag.
But in it all, cry Empire down. Let no Tory wave the Flag.
You've got to swear this trade pact is the best that could be found.
For the truth is known we lose our hard won fighting ground.
So prate of larger markets and of good times for the farmer, and a park on Fort Howe rocks.
You must lead our uncouth William as the greatest in the land.
Forget his sins politically, boost him to beat the band. And don't forget, at loyalty you must do your best to nag. You are the Tory of Washington, don't let them wave the Flag.

We know you've got a contract to beat the Tory mob. But remember what we tell you if you want to hold your job.
For British spirit calls, boys, and that Canadian pride Was well expressed in Africa, where good Canadiana died. But that can not be helped, boys, we're in this fight to win.
And you have got to help us, for from us you draw your pay.
So keep the big docks to the front, And if your spirits lag Just take a fling at Empire and sneer at Empire's flag.

Forget your Tory teachings. Forget your National cause. Remember the Grit party can pay well for your applause.
You've never failed us yet boys. Remember your own duty. Remember our hands to write the dope, while we collect the booty.

For we've a bitter dose boys to quaff this morning. But where would you eat to-morrow boys, if our dredges were laid up?
So dip your pens in acid, and start in on your jag. Revile the Imperial party and don't let them wave the Flag.

REV. MR. McCASKILL AND RECIPROCITY

To the Editor of The Standard.
Sir:—With a view of transcribing the Telegraph gives voice to Rev. J. J. McCaskill's endorsement of reciprocity.

To those who are familiar with Rev. Mr. McCaskill's economic views, his statement comes as no surprise. He is a radical free trader who has gone so far as to express the opinion that all tariff restrictions are "immoral," in his mind the only thing wrong with this reciprocity agreement, so called, is that it does not go far enough.

Realizing this fact, the electors will be in a position to clearly understand at least one of the true reasons why he supports this measure when he sets forth "to speak in its favor throughout the province during the campaign."

The very reason this reciprocity agreement is being opposed by many of the electors of this country is because they believe that it is but the thin edge of the wedge that will eventually lead to free trade. The enthusiastic manner in which it has been received by Rev. Mr. McCaskill, and Dr. Clark, M. P., who spoke here not long ago, and by all free traders of a certain type, confirms this opinion.

Rev. Mr. McCaskill professes to consider the question from a purely economical standpoint. After he has shown the electors at least his own satisfaction, that it will mean "a new era of prosperity to all our industries" and will be "a belated measure of justice to the farmers and toilers" he might turn his attention to the question so far as it affects Canada and the Empire.

He might tell his hearers whether or not President Taft was correct when he said Canada had come to the parting of the ways. He might explain fully to the people which path he believes in taking; the one that leads into the quagmire of continentalism, or the one that leads to the broad highway of Empire, which although it may yet contain its stones and its ruts, is marked by the mile posts of freedom, justice, order, peace and enlightenment.

He might tell his hearers whether or not Edward Blake was wrong in 1891 when he said, "I believe that commercial union can only come as an incident or at least as a well understood precursor of political union." Whether or not Sir John A. Macdonald was mistaken when he said "Unrestricted reciprocity would, in my opinion, result in the annexation of this Dominion to the United States," and whether or not Sir Oliver Mowat was in error when he said "I am not willing that Canada should commit national suicide. Are you?" I am not willing that both our British Connection and our hope of Canadian nationality shall be forever destroyed.

And he might, after explaining this matter, tell the electors what he believes should be the destiny of Canada, independence or union with the United States, in order that they may understand his motives fully, and profess, as he does when he considers the matter from a strictly economic point of view, that he supports the pact because it would "prove of inestimable advantage to the whole of Canada," when he really means that he supports it because it is a step in the direction of free trade.

No person who knows Rev. Mr. McCaskill doubts his sincerity. Those

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who differ from him, however, would ask him when he starts his campaign to speak without mental reservation. Yours truly, D. KING HAZEN, St. John, N. B., Aug. 16, 1911.

The West Needs More Help.

The West is still clamoring for more assistance to save the immense crops. Those who went to the harvest fields earlier were soon picked up and more men are eagerly looked for. The Western farmers are getting very anxious about their crops, and great fear prevails if outside assistance does not come quickly serious losses will be the result. The first excursion to the West this year fell below the number required, in fact, only about half the

number went that was necessary, and for this reason there is a great scarcity of help, which of course makes the wages much higher. Another excursion will leave the provinces on August 25th, and doubtless large numbers will be anxious to secure a few months steady work at excellent pay, besides seeing the Great West for the price of four or five days wages.

Mrs. Eliza Marter.

From her late residence, 32 Sydney street, the funeral of Mrs. Eliza A. Marter, widow of W. J. Brunswick Marter, took place yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Revs. W. W. Brewer and T. J. Deinstadt conducted the funeral services, after which the remains were interred in Fernhill.

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Feb. 17, Steamer

Feb. 31, Steamer

March 14, Steamer

March 28, Steamer

April 11, Steamer

April 25, Steamer

May 9, Steamer

May 23, Steamer

June 6, Steamer

June 20, Steamer

July 4, Steamer

July 18, Steamer

August 1, Steamer

August 15, Steamer

August 29, Steamer

September 12, Steamer

September 26, Steamer

October 10, Steamer

October