

The Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 52 Prince William Street, St. John, Canada.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:
Morning Edition, By Carrier, per year, \$5.00
Morning Edition, By Mail, per year, \$6.00
Weekly Edition, By Mail, per year, \$1.00
Weekly Edition to United States, \$1.52
Single Copies Two Cents.

SAINT JOHN, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1914.

THE NEW JAPANESE TREATY.

The new treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Japan was signed in London April 22, 1911, and will go into effect July 17th, 1914, on which date the new Japanese Tariff becomes effective. It is a very comprehensive treaty and covers in effect the subjects of each country, in the territories of the other, the privileges and rights enjoyed by the citizens of the same, or by the most favored nation therein.

By the Japanese, as regards the British Dominions, have full liberty of entrance, travel, residence, of commerce, manufactures and trade, of pursuing their callings, professions, educational studies and industries, of owning, hiring and occupying land and premises, and of selling, exchanging, and disposing of them exactly as do British subjects. They enjoy complete protection and security for person and property, free access to courts of justice and the employment of advocates therein, and the same scale of taxes, fees, charges and contributions as are paid by native subjects or citizens of the most favored foreign nation.

They are exempt from compulsory military service, their dwellings and possessions are to be respected, and can be visited and searched only as is permitted in the case of British subjects. They may appoint consuls, and agents in British ports and cities, and besides their commercial duties they can under the proper forms take charge of the estates of deceased Japanese and administer them. And vice versa British subjects are to enjoy all these rights and privileges in the territories of Japan.

There is to be perfect freedom of commerce and navigation between the two countries, the products of each will enjoy the lowest customs duties in the other country, and subject to no restrictions or prohibitions not imposed on other foreign countries, and this extends to transit trade and to export duties. The coasting trade is exempted from the provisions of the treaty, and is to be regulated by the laws of the respective countries, but the privileges of most favored nations are to be accorded. The local authorities in each country are to give all assistance in their power to recover deserting seamen of the other within their territories.

Two special features of the treaty are to be noted:—In Article 8 provision is made that certain products and manufactures of Great Britain shall enter Japan at the rates attached thereto which are lower than those of the general Japanese tariff. This list includes paints, linen yarns, cotton tissues, tissues of wool or mixed cotton and wool, or of silk and wool, and iron in lumps, ingots, blooms, billets and slabs, in plates and sheets, and iron tinned or galvanized. In return for this reduction certain silk articles, unwrought copper, stray platinums, camphor, bamboo work, rush mattings, lacquered ware, rape seed oil and cloisonne wares are to enter the British markets free of duty.

The second feature provides that if after the expiration of one year either of the contracting parties desires to make a modification in these lists, negotiations may be undertaken therefor, and if a satisfactory conclusion is not attained in six months' time, either party may give six months' notice to abrogate the article.

Article 24 secures to each the immediate extension of any concession or privilege granted to any foreign nation. Article 26 provides that the stipulations of the treaty "shall not be applicable to any of His Majesty's Colonies, Possessions, or Protectorates beyond the seas," unless and until adhesion be given thereto before the expiration of two years from April 22, 1911. That leaves Canada free from its provisions and yet with the right to come under them if it wishes.

It will be observed that if Canada adheres to the treaty the Japanese will enjoy in Canada all the rights and privileges detailed above and they are very inclusive. By them Japanese entry to Canada will be free and the rights of commerce, ownership, trade and business become equal to those of British subjects; no restriction is provided of any kind. It will also be observed that adherence to the treaty would give Canada the reduced entrance into the Japanese market for such of the articles mentioned in the schedule above as she could export. The list, however, is a limited one, and would be of little advantage to our trade. If Canada adheres she will be obliged to give Japan all the reductions she now grants to most favored nations. In this Japan would have much the advantage. Altogether it is a matter for grave consideration on our part and we hope no hurried decision will be arrived at.

THE LOCAL OPPOSITION.

There was a meeting of the local Opposition members on Thursday, and the Telegraph chronicling the fact editorially gravely announces that Mr. Robinson will lead a united and determined party during the coming campaign—a campaign that will give this Province a Liberal administration.

Twelve hours later the Times endorses Mr. Robinson as follows:—"No leader of a party in the politics of any Province in Canada enjoys to a larger extent the confidence and personal esteem of members of his party than does Hon. Clifford W. Robinson." All of which is no doubt consoling to Mr. Robinson.

But what does it all mean? The Legislature only ceased its labors a few days ago and the same gentlemen who met on Thursday have been holding daily caucuses for the past six weeks. Why should they foregather again so early a date? There were no emissaries from Ottawa present to tell them what they should do to save the Province from the Hazen Administration. Mr. Carvell has not yet recovered from the effects of his just with the Provincial Secretary during the York election, and has not been half as much in evidence at Ottawa as he was before his ill-starred visit to York. The silly tale he had to tell the electors of that sane and sensible county regarding the Valley Railway, and the heartily interest he had in their welfare, met a deserved fate, and Mr. Carvell has been as dumb as an oyster on the subject ever since.

It may be that the irritation felt at Ottawa over the result in York was responsible for the meeting, but the loucheys which the organs of the graters have handed out to Mr. Robinson rather lead to the supposition that Mr. Robinson was again anxious to vacate the leadership of a forlorn hope and that he has been persuaded to hush a little longer.
It is evident that the Telegraph and Times want

the people to take the Opposition party at Fredericton seriously. It is rather late in the day for this, as neither of the organs had much to say regarding the tactics of the Opposition during the session. They were very poor tactics it is true. The weaknesses displayed in the House, their failure to establish a single one of the numerous charges made against the Hazen Administration while on their "missionary" tours, the weakness of their criticisms of the acts of the Government, their failure to suggest any improvements in the legislation brought forward by the Government and their acceptance at a single swallow of the estimated expenditure of the Government certainly made it difficult for a newspaper supporter to say much in favor of so useless a body.

Yet the Telegraph now has the assurance to assert that the next Government of the Province will be Liberal. Does the Telegraph really believe that the electors would turn out the Hazen Government, which has justified itself by obtaining an honest collection of the revenues and then expending what was collected prudently and carefully in improving the roads and bridges, by increasing the grants to agriculture and education, and other public services, for men who when in power always over-expended their income and allowed a favored few to escape payment of what was justly the due of the Province?

The electors of York told the Opposition very plainly that they had had enough of bad government and wanted no more of it. The verdict of York will be the verdict of the whole Province when next the people are called upon to express their views. The Opposition may hold as many gatherings for mutual admiration as suits their convenience, but the people will not forget their failure to give honest government when in power and their hopeless and hopeless attitude during the last session when every slander against the Government uttered during the vacation was disproved and every suggestion advanced by the Administration was accepted without question.

RECIPROCITY AND OUR FARMERS.

ARTICLE NO. 3.—THE QUESTION OF MARKETS.
An argument in favor of Reciprocity, which is urged with great persistence, is that the American market is needed for the surplus products of our farmers. This would be a good argument if we had no other steady and profitable market ready to hand. The argument would be strong also for those provinces which had a large surplus of such products, but of no force to those that had not. Let us test the matter for the Maritime Provinces.

Our principal marketable surplus consists of lumber, fish, apples, hay and potatoes. For the former the United States already provides the largest market, and Great Britain the next. The farmer, owing to continually diminishing supplies and a rapidly increasing demand, must have Canadian lumber, and must pay for it no matter what the duty is. Great Britain is not a producer of lumber and constantly buys from the world. As to fish the United States, duty or not, takes a large quantity owing to growing demand and diminishing resources. The West Indies buys largely and South America and other catholic countries absorb a large quantity.

Apples find their market chiefly in Great Britain, which last year bought \$4,184,878 worth out of our total export of \$4,417,926. Hay and potatoes are a variable surplus depending on the season. The farmer should be fed at home and will be when our farmers should keep the stock necessary to carry on the area of farming which they can and should operate in the Maritime Provinces. The West Indies took \$750,000 worth of potatoes last year, more than one half Canada's total surplus, and this is a permanent and expanding market, where no home competition exists. Our hay last year went up to \$922,718 worth to Great Britain, which affords a steady market.

The Maritime Provinces are so favorably situated geographically that in the above named products they are practically assured of quick and profitable sale in steady and remunerative markets.
Coming now to agricultural and animal products the first fact that faces us is that the Maritime Provinces are importers of these in large quantities. Last year Nova Scotia, besides flour of which she imported \$2,000,000 worth, brought in from outside about \$2,000,000 of hog, beef and sheep products, \$750,000 worth of oats, and large quantities of butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, potatoes and other vegetables. New Brunswick is largely in the same position of drawing supplies from other sources to meet daily consumption.

Clearly then the problem for the Maritime Provinces is not to obtain a market for their surplus food products, but rather to set themselves to the task of raising at least sufficient to feed their people. There is every inducement thereto. Prices for the last ten years have ruled high, the soil is productive, and the area already brought in can be added to by hundreds of thousands of equally good land, and the present rate of yield can be indefinitely increased by the application of intelligence and skill. There is no reason in the world why, with perhaps the exception of wheat, the provinces should not produce their own food and stop the yearly drain of cash for imported foodstuffs.

The halloowness of the cry that Reciprocity is necessary to furnish our farmers a market for their surplus agricultural products is apparent from the foregoing statements, but is strongly reinforced by the trade statistics for 1910, from which the following table is taken, showing for the articles named, the value of exports to the United States:—

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, P. E. I.

	\$	\$	\$
Swine	15	230	300
Sheep	100,900	137	4,365
Butter	1,255	29	303
Eggs	1,438	75	12,276
Beef	7	12	603
Apples	497	118	367
Green Fruits	75	15,988	15,713
Barley	12		
Oats	118		
Wheat		32,707	
Hay	32,707		
Potatoes	112,701	15,988	15,713

These amounts are practically insignificant, except in three items, and even in these are but trifling in proportion to our population.
The Telegraph in its efforts to assist Mr. Lowell to square himself with his constituents, joins in his alarmist campaign concerning the safety of the Suspension Bridge. Mr. Lowell, the Telegraph to the contrary notwithstanding, has said that the bridge was or is unsafe. The bridge is as safe today as it ever has been. It was not built to carry either railway trains, or street cars, but for ordinary traffic it is not a menace to the lives of the people using it as Mr. Lowell would have people believe. Mr. Lowell is merely playing the political game and striving to force himself into the limelight. He recognizes that his hold on the people of the county he represents is lessening every year, and his anxiety to get back again has led him into a campaign of misrepresentation of the Suspension Bridge and in an attempt to scare people into the belief that he is really a useful representative, which requires a strain on the imagination greater than any the Suspension Bridge has been called upon to bear since its construction.

SPERDAKES GETS A LIGHTER SENTENCE.

Supreme Court Reduces it to Six Months in Jail and \$500 Fine — Other Judgements Yesterday.

Fredericton, April 21.—The supreme court met at 11 o'clock this morning the full bench with the exception of Hon. Mr. Justice White being present. A number of judgments were delivered, in all of which but that of the King vs. Sperdaks, the appeals were dismissed. In the case of the King vs. Sperdaks, the chief justice delivered the judgment of the court ex tempore. He said it appeared that the appellant was guilty of theft of electricity and had been sentenced by Judge Forbes to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$1,000, half of which was to go to the company in the way of compensation and in the default of payment the appellant should be kept two years more in the penitentiary. The case was brought to this court and counsel appeared for the crown and the appellant. It was agreed between them that the sentence was excessive and erroneous. This court would only have power to deal with the matter if the appellant had been sentenced in point of law was erroneous. The court had no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the sentence was excessive and erroneous and on the decision that should have been given by the court below and that the appellant be sentenced to two years imprisonment in the common jail of the city and county of St. John for a period of six months, the imprisonment to date from the 22nd of October of this month, also to pay a fine of \$500 during the time of imprisonment, and if not paid defendant to be further imprisoned until paid, but imprisonment for such default not to be more than one year from the expiration of the six months' jail. The former sentence therefore is set aside and this decision submitted to the judge below to act upon.

In re estate of David Kennedy.—The appeal from the judgment of the county court probate court and the whole question involved was as to interpretation of the word children. Kennedy left one and a half daughters and one grandchild, the daughter of a deceased daughter, and the probate judge under the word children in the will granted the grandchild the share his mother would have received. Appeal was taken on the ground that a grandchild was not entitled, on the word children, which meant children living at the death of the testator and not children of children. Both the Chief Justice and Judge Barry read judgments upholding the decision of the probate court and ordered the appeal dismissed with costs; the cost to be paid by appellants and not out of the estate.

LOCKHART.—This was an appeal from St. John county court. Appeal was dismissed with costs.
SANFORD MFG. CO. vs. STOCKTON: The question involved was whether or not the circumstances of the administration were personally liable for an estate debt. The jury in the court below found for the plaintiff and the administrator to set the verdict aside. The appeal was dismissed with costs, the Chief Justice reading the judgment of the court.

DISRAELI ASBESTOS CO. vs. ISAACS et al. Appeal dismissed without costs. This being common law, motion on motion of A. R. Slipp, in the case of ex parte Dixon, the court ordered that the rule for a mandamus be enlarged to include the officers and members of the Union Lodge of Portland No. 10, F. and A. M., besides a large number of relatives and friends. Many very beautiful floral tributes were received among which was a pillow from Havelock L. O. L. No. 27 and a wreath from the railway mail clerks.

FUNERALS.
William G. Barbour.
The funeral of William G. Barbour, youngest son of William V. Barbour, took place yesterday from the residence of his brother-in-law, A. C. Currie, 120 Pitt street. Rev. Wellington Camp performed burial services after which the remains were interred in Fernhill. The officers and members of Havelock L. O. L. No. 27, attended the funeral; and the officers and members of Union Lodge of Portland No. 10, F. and A. M., besides a large number of relatives and friends. Many very beautiful floral tributes were received among which was a pillow from Havelock L. O. L. No. 27 and a wreath from the railway mail clerks.

John McNetley.
The funeral of John McNetley took place Friday morning at 8.45 o'clock from his late residence 252 Sydney street, St. John, at the Baptist church, where requiem high mass was celebrated by Very Rev. W. F. Chapman, V. G. Interment took place in the new Catholic cemetery. Relatives acted as pallbearers. A large number of friends attended the funeral.

James Wilson.
James Wilson's funeral took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock from his late residence, 183 City Lane, Carleton. The funeral services were conducted at the house at 2.30 o'clock by Rev. H. R. Road, and the remains were interred in Fernhill.
John Magee.
From his late residence, 21 Padlock street, the funeral of the late John Magee took place Friday afternoon. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. W. W. Brewer, and the remains were interred in the Methodist burying ground.

OBITUARY.
Mrs. James L. Mourier.
The sad news of the death of Mrs. James L. Mourier was received in St. John yesterday at Lowell, Mass., April 19. She was a frequent visitor to this city, the native place of her husband and her many friends here extend sympathy to her husband. She was of cheerful disposition, and her death will be deeply mourned. Her funeral took place yesterday.

New Apartment House.
Contracts were awarded Friday for the remodeling of the New Hotel Hotel to convert it into a modern apartment house in accordance with plans prepared by F. Neil Brodie, architect. The successful tenderers are: R. Maxwell, mason work; J. M. Belyea, carpenter work; Robert Barbour, painting and glazing; and Wm. McLaughlin, heating and plumbing. The contractors will begin work next week and the new apartment house is to be ready for occupancy by the first of September.

He Sent His "Best" Remedy

The young daughter of Mrs. T. S. Dougal, 523 Flora Avenue, Winnipeg, was arranging some of her doll's washing on a clothes rack, beside the stove, when she fell, and her hand came in contact with the hot stove. She sustained a serious burn, and her screams brought her mother quickly to the spot.
"I sent to the druggist for the best remedy he had for burns," she says, "and he sent back a box of Zam-Buk. He said that there was nothing to equal it. I applied this, and it soothed the pain so quickly that the child laughed through her tears. I bound up the hand in Zam-Buk, and each day applied Zam-Buk frequently and liberally, until the burn was quite cured."
"The little one was soon able to go on with her play, and we had no trouble with her during the time the burn was being healed."
Zam-Buk Soap should also be used by all mothers for baby's bath and for skin troubles, rashes, pimples, etc. All druggists and stores sell Zam-Buk at first cost; or Soap at 25c. tablet. Post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse harmful imitations.

AMUSEMENTS.
Genesee of The Hills.
This afternoon and evening the Chicago Stock Company will present "Genesee of The Hills," a delightful western story. There has always been something attractive about stores of life on the plains and in the mountains proper as they usually are with the carefree cowboys and the honest types of the day and times, when people were not judged by their bank account or how loud they prattled on Sunday. The play of "Genesee of The Hills," tells of the time of the Indian uprising some fifteen years ago, and the character of Genesee is drawn from the life of a scout. The romance woven about the times is given on a flavor of sentiment and fiction which is bound to hold the interest of the most critical theatre-goer. Comedy abounds in every situation and Miss Frae, who has a typical southern belle role of a girl brought up in a cavalry post, never fails to make things lively when she is on the scene.

"WEAR THE ROSE."
England's Rose.
Wear it for her foes to see,
Smiling at their traitory;
Show her foes
How it grows;
England's Rose.
Men of Wales may wear the leek,
Shamrock is not far to seek;
But the roses never fall
Where they grow,
England knows.

England's Rose is "rooted still
Deep down in the people's will"—
England's Rose,
There it grows,
England knows.
Let her pluck her rose today,
Proudly wear it those who may,
Whose the Rose,
When it blows?
England knows.

Pluck it from her "heart's ripe red,"
Wear it—when the least is said—
On—who knows?
Where it grows,
England's Rose.
—By Bertha Passmore.

New For Tag Day.
Owing to the unpleasant weather yesterday the free kindergarten committee postponed tag day until today. They request that all who have promised to act as collectors and any children wishing to attend, will meet in Keith's assembly rooms this morning at 8.45 o'clock. The ladies who promised to send refreshments yesterday are requested to send them this morning, if possible before ten o'clock.

We Have Not Pushed Our Advertising Lately
as we have been crowded to our full capacity, but in a few days will make room for some additional students.
First come, first served.
Catalogue to any address.

Kidney Potatoes
At Chas. A. Clarke's
Phone—Main 963. 15 Charlotte St.

Umbrellas Are Re-Covered
At Duval's Umbrella Shop,
17 Waterloo St.

Lump Rock Salt
For Horses and Cattle
PRICE LOW.

GANDY & ALLISON
18 North Wharf
A. C. SMITH & CO.
WHOLESALE
Hay, Oats
—AND—
Millfeeds
Choice White Middlings and Manitoba Oats now on hand
Telephone West 7-11 and West 81.
WEST, ST. JOHN, N. B.

FINE WATCHES
Of Every Description
Split-Seconds, Chronographs and Repeating Watches for presentation purposes.
Sporting Watches, Timers, Nurses' Watches.
FERGUSON & PAGE
Diamond Importers and Jewelers
41 King Street

Loose Leaf Binders
With a large and complete stock of Binder Irons and New Machinery we are now ready to make any style or size Loose Leaf Sheets ruled and printed to any pattern.
See our Peerless Loose Leaf Ledgers. They are the best at the prices.
BARNES & CO. LIMITED
84 Prince William Street.

Fancy Cheese
Our Stock Contains—ROQUEFORT, GORGONZOLA, SAGE, GRUYERE, PINEAPPLE CHEESE, EDMAM CHEESE, CAMEMBERT, CANADIAN STILTON, OLD CANADIAN, GRATED PARMESAN, inspection invited.
Phone—543. F. E. WILLIAMS CO., LTD.

HAVE US DO YOUR SHOE REPAIRING
Call Up 1145-11
And We Will Call for Work and Return When Done.
LOW PRICES GOOD STOCK GOOD WORK
SINCLAIR'S, 65 Brussels St.

D. & J. McCallum's
Perfection
WHISKY
THE BEST "SCOTCH"
FOR FLAVOUR AND FRAGRANCE,
RICH AND WHOLESOME ZEPHYRUS,
D. & J. McCallum's "PERFECTION" SCOTCH WHISKY HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED AMONG CONNOISSEURS FROM THE FIRST, WHILE FOR ITS STERLING PURITY AND UNVARYING QUALITY PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT AS THE MOST WHOLESOME AND DEPENDABLE STIMULANT KNOWN.
ON SALE AT ALL BARS.
Wm. E. McIntyre, Limited,
St. John, N. B., - Agents

The Spirit of Progress
Keeps the
Underwood Standard Typewriter
In the Lead
UNDERWOOD
"The Machine You Will Eventually Buy."
Get our price on rebuilt and second-hand machines.
THE NEW BRUNSWICK UNITED TYPEWRITER CO. LTD.
80 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

Robt. Maxwell
Mason and Builder, Valuator and Appraiser.
Brick, Lime, Stone, Tile, and Plaster Worker.
General Jobbing Promptly and Neatly Done.
Office 18 Sydney Street
Res. 255 Union St. Tel. 221.

Lump Rock Salt
For Horses and Cattle
PRICE LOW.
GANDY & ALLISON
18 North Wharf
A. C. SMITH & CO.
WHOLESALE
Hay, Oats
—AND—
Millfeeds
Choice White Middlings and Manitoba Oats now on hand
Telephone West 7-11 and West 81.
WEST, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Sweet Cider
Tomato Catsup
Worcester Sauce
By The Quart Or Gallon.
J. ALLAN TURNER
12 Charlotte Street
Phone 1049.
49 Dock Street

EAST S.S.
Reliable and BETTER
ST. JOHN
From
St. John to Boston
St. John to Portland
State Rooms
Steel Steamship
plate Wireless
Leaves St. John
days for Boston
and Boston, and
for Boston direct.
Returning, leaves
Boston, Mondays
land at 5.30 p.m.
and St. John, and
for St. John via
Portland.
City Ticket Office
L. R. THOMPSON
WM. G. LEE, Ass't

FURNES
From London
London—Kananaw
Mar. 23—Rappah
Apr. 1—Shanand
and fortnightly the
to change.
Steamers have
limited number
of

MANCHESTER
From
Manchester
Feb. 25 Man. Co
Mar. 3 Man. Co
Mar. 17 Man. Co
Mar. 25 Man. Co
Mar. 21 Man. Co
Apr. 8 Man. Co
Apr. 21 Man. Co
May 13 Man. Co
FOR PH
Manchester Exp
Manchester Ship
Manchester Exp
Manchester Com
Man.
WILLIAM THOM

CUNARD
ONTARIO—LON

Merchants:
WE CAN SUPPLY YOUR WANTS IN
Ladies' Neckwear, Frillings, etc.
Orders Received One Day Out the Next
A. J. Sollows & Co.
Mfg. Neckwear, etc.
71 Germain St.

Ladies' Fancy Collars
A large assortment of the very latest styles just arrived.
25c. Each
E. O. PARSONS,
West End

Automobile Supplies
"Diamond" and other makes of Tires and Inner Tubes, Pressure Gauges, Cements, Tread Fillets, Tire Chains, Lock Nuts, Horns, Tools, etc. Auto Clothing, Knee Wraps and everything needed by Autoists.
ESTEY & CO.,
49 Dock Street