

# The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard, Limited, 82 Prince William street, St. John, N. B., Canada.

ALFRED E. MCGINLEY, Editor.

Managing Editor.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS:

By Carrier .....	\$5.00
By Mail .....	3.00
Semi-Weekly by Mail .....	1.00

Invariably in advance.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING:

Line Rate, over 5,000 .....	.03
Line Rate, under 5,000 .....	.03
Classified, One Cent Per Word.	

ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1914.

## THE VALLEY RAILROAD.

For some months there have been in the air many rumors touching the financial affairs of the Valley Railroad. These, until quite recently, had not taken definite shape, but soon after the legislature assembled it became known that additional bond guarantees, or assistance in some other form, would be sought by the builders of the road. Naturally the prospect of such an application, in view of the reasonably generous measure of support previously granted by the province, was seized upon by journals hostile to the present Government and by persons holding public or semi-public office who are jealous of the clean record of the past few years, as an excuse for bitter and unfounded attacks on the provincial administration and on individual members of that Government. Day after day, week after week, these papers and these muckrakers, incapable as they are of the slightest sensation of honor, even on their own part, have been endeavoring to poison the public mind. By insinuation, by unsupported charges of graft, extravagance and other forms of dishonesty, they have attempted to create an impression that the Valley Railway has been used, as the Central was used by a previous administration, as a source of personal profit to those responsible for its existence. The Telegraph, the Times, the Dark Lantern Brigade and the rest, to whom common honesty on the part of others is a constant source of surprise, have been imputing to members of the Provincial Government such motives and such deeds as would naturally occur to and be performed by themselves.

And since the situation has been explained, since the Government has offered for public examination every fact, every account, and every available estimate of Valley Railway contracts, the loudly exploited scandal has collapsed. Not only have the Opposition journals failed completely to delude the public, but are convicted, by their own words, of a glaring attempt at misrepresentation and distortion of facts. The address made by Hon. Mr. Fleming in introducing the measure to extend further aid to the Valley Railroad was, as are all the public statements of the Premier, comprehensive, concise and absolutely convincing. Without waste of words he placed before the people of New Brunswick the exact situation. On several estimates it was declared that the railroad could be built for, roughly, \$57,000 per mile. This cost was to have been provided by a provincial guarantee, a federal subsidy, and by the sale of secondary debentures. These three sources would all, under ordinary circumstances, have been readily available. But, unfortunately, the financial depression by which all America has been affected, rendered impossible the marketing of the unguaranteed securities and the contracting company was consequently left without sufficient funds. The situation is unfortunate, but in deciding to extend additional assistance under sufficient security, Hon. Mr. Fleming has no doubt adopted the wisest policy. The Government might have taken over the road and completed it, but such undertakings are seldom satisfactory. It might cancel the sections now under construction, leaving a purely local line, and thus defeating the whole intent and purpose of the plan. But in order that the work might go on without delay, that New Brunswick may be in possession of a line equal to any, and superior, in its construction, to the majority of those now in general operation in the Maritime Provinces, Hon. Mr. Fleming agreed to a second guarantee to the amount of \$10,000 per mile. This is done with ample security for both principal and interest, and under an arrangement by which the Province of New Brunswick, so long as its money is invested, retains control of the company's stock. There can be no criticism of this policy. The province is fully protected, and the road will be built ready for all the through traffic that seeks a route to East St. John.

There will, as well, be hearty appreciation of the very generous manner in which the federal government has agreed to provide the necessary bridges. The deputations which went to Ottawa found Hon. Mr. Borden and his colleagues appreciative of the needs of this province and prompt in granting the request which was made. The cost of these works, over the original estimates, would have proven a heavy burden, but with a ready realization of existing conditions and in accordance with its policy of extending aid to all necessary transportation projects, the federal government has offered to meet these extra requirements and will pay the entire cost of the bridges.

## THE BUDGET SPEECH.

With careful consideration of the budget speech delivered in the House of Commons by the Finance Minister on Monday afternoon and evening, the impression will grow upon one that it represents a sincere effort to satisfy as many elements as possible of those entering into the makeup of our Canadian industrial and agricultural life, and, at the same time, to avoid any departure from the economic principles which the Conservative party long ago adopted as its own, and the application of which has worked to the great advantage of Canada.

The National Policy of protection, that glorious doctrine, promulgated by Sir John A. Macdonald as the natural economic treatment for a country as young and as ambitious as this one, stands today with its usefulness unimpaired. The experts of the Board of Commerce, after the most careful consideration, have been able to pronounce definitely that conditions of the day require no general readjustment of that policy. They are, however, as far as possible, prepared to meet whatever local requirements may arise calling for special treatment, but the general policy of protection will remain to bring a continuance of prosperity to us and to those to come after us.

By the tariff changes some benefits are conferred upon the manufacturer and agriculturist. Heed has been given to the call of the west but it has not taken the direction of an admission that free wheat would be in any way a benefit. When the reciprocity battle was fought and won, one of the best arguments against the adoption of a reciprocal trade agreement with the United States was that it would have the effect of diverting Canadian trade north and south, would cause the formation of new trade routes, and at one blow, destroy the great east and west trade, and reduce to the status of local roads our Transcontinental railway systems. This is decidedly to be avoided, and it was wisdom and prudence that led the Finance Minister to announce a policy which, while conserving to the western grain men the markets and trade routes, which have already proven profitable, at the same time would lighten some of the burdens of which the farmer complains. A reduction in the duty on agricultural implements will do something in this direction, the prosecution of a vigorous government policy of reducing elevator and transportation costs will do more.

It is a generally accepted maxim of trade that any movement tending to reduce the cost of marketing or selling an article is a wise provision in the way of thrift. If the Canadian wheat grower is enabled to place his wheat before the consumer at a smaller cost than now obtains, it will mean additional profit to him, or a saving to the purchaser. In either case some one benefits, whereas it is difficult to see where the benefit would come from free wheat or absolutely free agricultural implements. One would have the effect of placing the Canadian wheat grower at the mercy of the Western American farmer, the other would turn him over to the American machine trusts and ripe for plucking.

Cost of production in agricultural implements is lower in the United States than in Canada. The geographical situation of the American wheat fields and the climatic conditions enjoyed there give to the American farmer the benefit of both early and late wheat, an advantage which would speedily give him control of our markets and, at the same time, as pointed out by the Finance Minister, might have a most injurious effect upon the extension of the great western milling industry. If the Government, by tariff enactment, had permitted either of these things to come to pass they would have deserved the censure of the entire western people. But this is the policy advocated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier—a policy which has already found expression from his supporters.

In consideration of the duty on agricultural implements the Finance Minister was confronted by two important and far reaching contentions which it did not seem could be reconciled to each other. One was the basic principle that the farmer's plant should cost him as little as possible, and, on the face of it, this appeared to mean free implements and nothing else. Had the Government merely desired to carry favor with the large and ever increasing number of agriculturists in Canada, the natural course would have been to strike off the duties and thus give to the farmer the undeniable advantage of purchasing his plant in the open market and at the lowest price.

But, on the other hand, there are 77 establishments in Canada where agricultural implements are manufactured; these represent a capital investment of \$45,000,000. Owing support to them are nearly 50,000 people, so

it will be seen the industry is an important one. Also the manufacturers of implements, in common with other manufacturers, have felt the pinch of the financial stringency, in their case possibly aggravated by reason of a system under which they become the bankers and financiers of many to whom they sell their product.

It would be manifestly unfair to benefit the farmers at the expense of the manufacturers, to promote one industry by destroying another, so the arrangement the Government has reached is in the way of compromise, the former gets his implements for a duty of 12 1/2 per cent, as against 17 1/2 formerly, or 15 under the former reciprocity proposal, and the manufacturer is protected to an extent where he will not be subjected to ruinous competition.

To those who may say that under absolute free trade in agricultural implements the farmer would save the present duty rate, or one dollar in every eight, the answer is obvious. Give the huge American factories that free entry into this market, permit them to sell their implements here at a price with which the Canadian manufacturer cannot compete, and what is the result? In a matter of a few months the Canadian factories would have succumbed to the competition and the American invader would have things all his own way. Then back would go the price, and no one would benefit except the manufacturer on American soil. The arrangement which the Government has entered is a much better, much saner one for all concerned.

Other items in the new tariff also show the result of careful consideration: The building stone tariff is to be changed so as to improve the opportunities of the Canadian workman. Changes in pig iron duties, in wire rods, coke and bituminous coal when used for smelting purposes will all have a beneficial effect. Taken in all it will probably be agreed that the changes will give general satisfaction, and that in framing them the Government has manifested praiseworthy fairness in endeavoring to treat all interests alike. The budget speech is a sane, sensible pronouncement that will commend itself to Canadian business men as much more likely to fit the conditions of this country than all the Laurier free food, free wheat or free implement arguments intended first, last and all the time, merely for political effect. It is a case of sober business vs. irresponsible politics and sectionalism, and the business Government has emerged victorious.

## Diary of Events

### HISTORIC DAYS IN CANADA

A final settlement of the Canada-Alaska boundary dispute was agreed upon by the British and United States governments nine years ago today, on the basis of the recommendations of the arbitration commission which had sat in London in 1903. Sir Lord Alton of Liverpool represented Great Britain, while Lord Chief Justice Alverstone was the third British commissioner, and Elihu Root, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and ex-Senator George Turner were Uncle Sam's representatives. The attorneys for the British side were Clifford Sifton, then Minister of the Interior in the Laurier government; Attorney-General Robert Finlay and Christopher Robinson. The award was signed by Lord Alverstone and the three American commissioners, and added to the Canadian domain full control of the Portland channel, Prince of Wales Island, Pearse and a few other small islands. The Canadian commissioners were not entirely satisfied with the result, but while the dispute waxed bitter, and in 1902 there was much excitement at Ottawa and Washington over a report that a boundary commissioner sent by Russia had been removed by a Canadian surveyor. The Canadian government denied the allegation, and Captain W. H. Richardson, an engineer of the United States army, reported after an investigation that he had found nothing suspicious on which to base such a charge.

### THE HUMAN PROCESSION

Charles Proteus Steinmetz, "the wizard of Schenectady," and with the possible exception of Thomas A. Edison, the most fertile of electrical inventors, was born in Breslau, Germany, forty-nine years ago today. He fled to America from his native land to escape prosecution because of his socialist affiliations. Although he now receives a salary of \$75,000 a year, perhaps the greatest ever paid an electrical engineer, and has received high honors from some of the world's leading scientific associations, Steinmetz has remained firm in his socialist convictions. In the Metropolitan Magazine for December there is an interview by Arthur H. Gleason explaining the political and economic views of this Lilliputian—for he is less than four feet in height. He declares, "I am trying to stop the flywheel of an engine. You will be crushed." "There might be no socialism," he thinks, "and socialism would come just as inevitably." The party, he thinks, helps to hasten the natural evolution, and that is why he is a socialist. "I don't enjoy a thing unless others have a chance to enjoy

## Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.

I had sum root beer erround at my cuzin Arties house this afternoon, beeing a littel berry but pritty good, and tonite after supper while I was hunting erround untlr the sofer in the setting room for my cap I thawt of sumthing, saying, G. ma, wat do you think I drank erround at Arties house this afternoon.

Wat, sed ma.  
Ill give you 3 ceases, I sed.  
O. keep it to yureself, sed ma.  
A hole glass of beer, I sed.  
Wat, sed ma.  
Wats that, sed pop.  
A hole glass of beer, I sed.  
Benny, sed ma, dont tell stories.  
Im not, I sed, I drank a hole glass of beer, and Artie drank wun to. The doose you did, sed pop, wure wure yure Ant Gladis at the time.  
She was thare, I sed, she gave it to us.  
Heer, hear, sed pop, thats a littel to much.  
Now I no hes telling a story, sed ma, Gladis woodent even touch a drop herself mutch less give it to childrin, Benny wat do you meen by telling yure farthir and me a deebitrit falshood.

I didnt, I sed, I had a hole glass of beer and so did Artie and Ant Gladis gave it to us and she wood of gave us moar, to, if we wuntid it.  
Yung man, sed pop, I dont no wure you ispet to go wen you die, but yes awn ths chauce that the recording angel may make a mistake and give you a steerdige tickit to hevvin, I will ask you to follo me now and snuffr a littel deserved punishment in the lowr regions, so to speak.  
No sir, no sir, I sed, it was only root beer, pop, it was only root beer.  
Well for goodniss sake, wy didnt you say so at ferst, sed ma.

Nobody asked me, I sed.  
Well, sed pop, sumbuddy asks you to put that cap back undir the sofer, wure it apparintly belawns, for yure going to stay in tonite.  
Aw G, pop, I sed, the fellos is waitng for me.  
Let them wate, sed pop.  
Wich I did.

"I" he added, as a sentimental reason for his devotion to the Marxian cause.

## FIRST THINGS

### NOME

The first appearance of the name of Nome in the pages of history was in a chart published by the British admiralty in 1849, in which Cape Nome appeared on a map, but the famous Alaskan city of that name did not spring up until the discovery of gold in that region in June, 1898. Nome will celebrate its thirtieth birthday today, for it was incorporated as a town on April 9, 1901. Its population at that time was about 15,000 but in 1910 it had shrunk to 2,000. The history of Nome has been that of scores of other towns that were the centers of excitement over the discovery of precious metals. It went up like a rocket and came down like a stick. The depopulation of Nome has been carried to a point where the inhabitants represent the survival of the fittest—or the most fortunate. The high cost of living at Nome during the days of the gold rush made it necessary for most of the early settlers to make an immediate "strike" or get out, and in 1900 Congress had to vote relief to the miners of the district.

## The Best Quality at a Reasonable Price

### Regarding the Child.

Competent authorities state that fully seventy-five per cent of the so-called backward or stupid children are in that class because of defective vision. In these days of early education it is important that you should know the condition of your child's eyes. If the child apparently has good sight but is backward in his school work; or if there seems to be any strain in his eyes to read or study, you should have us examine his eyes at once. Neglect of this important duty may result in a lifetime of eye troubles, while in some cases the wearing of glasses for a few years in childhood will obviate the necessity for wearing them in later years.

L. L. Sharpe & Son,  
Jewelers and Opticians,  
21 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N.B.

## CHOICE Banner Seed Oats

We are in a position to sell you very Choice Banner and Other grades of Seed Oats at lowest prices.

Please enquire of us before buying.

A. C. SMITH & CO.,  
9 UNION STREET, West St. John,  
Telephones West 7-11 and West 81.

## YOU CAN DEPEND Upon getting good results in Engraving & Printing

When leaving your order with  
C. H. FLEWELLING  
JARDINE BUILDING,  
85 1-3 Prince Wm. Street.

## Your Easter Footwear

### For Men

Every desirable last and shape and leather in C, D, E and F widths.  
"Hart" Shoes .....\$5.50 and \$6.00  
"Aylmer" Shoes .....\$5.00  
"Derby" Shoes .....\$4.50 to \$5.50  
"Surpass" Shoes .....\$3.00 to \$4.50

### For Ladies'

The Styles in Button, Seamless Laced, Colonial Pumps and Ties and Button Oxfords are very handsome.  
"Smardon" Shoes ..\$4.00 to \$6.00  
"Clarice" Shoes ..\$2.50 to \$4.50  
"Classic" Shoes ..\$4.00 to \$5.00  
Fine American Shoes \$2.00 to \$3.50

### For Children and Girls

Our Shoes Allow the Foot to Grow as it should.  
"Educator" Shoes ..\$2.50 to \$3.50  
"McFarlane" Shoes \$1.50 to \$3.00  
"Bostonian" Shoes ..\$1.60 to \$2.30  
Other Makers' Shoes 50c. to \$1.50

Our Shoes are Made Specially for Us by the Best Factories in Canada and Massachusetts, and we Stand Behind Every Pair.

Francis & Vaughan  
19 King Street

## Some of the Reasons for Our Success

Our long experience has taught us just what the public needs. Our course of training is kept up-to-date and meets just those needs. We devote ourselves entirely to our students' interests. Students can enter at any time.

Send for Catalogue.

S. KERR,  
Principal

## YOU PAY NO TUITION FEE UNLESS YOU OBTAIN POSITION

If you enter this month for course in Shorthand or Bookkeeping. Write for information.

The J. R. Currie Commercial Institute,  
87 UNION STREET.

## Westminster Chime Clocks.

Just opened up another new lot of these choice clocks in Chaste designs never before shown. Also some "GLOW WORM" watches, and Watch Bracelets. The latest useful novelty. You can tell the time by them in the DARK as easily as in the daylight.

Very useful for Travellers or for Nurses. Also "Glow Worm" Alarm Watches, in folding leather cases—and "Glow Worm" Alarm Clocks. Come and see them.

FERGUSON & PAGE  
41 KING STREET

## Step Ladders



The strong rigid and well-braced kind that any house-keeper can use with safety.

Size.	Each.
3 feet .....	.60
4 feet .....	.80
5 feet .....	\$1.00
6 feet .....	1.20
7 feet .....	1.40
8 feet .....	1.60
10 feet .....	2.00

T. McAVITY & SONS, LTD.  
13 KING STREET



## O-Cedar MOPS

We have seldom sold anything that gives more satisfaction. O-Cedar Mops save hard work, time and money.

PHILIP GRANNAN 568 Main St.

Ask Your Grocer for  
**GUNN'S BREAKFAST BACON**  
GUNNS LIMITED, 674 Main Street  
M 1670

**BALATA BELTING**  
The Best for Laundries, Dye-Houses and Exposed Situations

D. K. McLAREN, LIMITED  
64 Prince William St. Phone Main 1121. St. John, N. B.

## King George's Navy Plug



**KING GEORGE NAVY PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO**

IS IN A CLASS BY ITSELF!

It surpasses all others in quality and flavour because the process by which it is made differs from others.—It is deliciously sweet and non-irritating.

SOLD EVERYWHERE: 10c A PLUG

ROCK CITY TOBACCO Co., Manufacturers, QUEBEC

## Lest Ye Forget

The Standard has the reputation of doing the best Job Printing in this city. Why not try us?

The Standard Job Printing Co.,  
82 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.



Waterbury  
King St.

MACAULAY BROS.  
Our Stores Open 9 to 5

The Big Sale of \$

43c New

A YARD

We have shipm

Natural

for which so mar

These service

demand for Coat

texture and easy

inches wide.

NEW BLACK CO

MACAU

REAL ESTATE

The following proper

have been recorded:

G. W. Belyea to Roy

property in City Line

H. A. Bruce to T. L.

erty in Simonds.

City of St. John to

and Building Co., Ltd.

erty in Lancaster.

Mrs. Susan T. Harned

ned, Jr. property in W.

Highland Park Compan

Myles, \$100, property

Lake.

Andrew Myles to F.

property at Mayflower

Kings Count

Trustees of E. McL

B. Jones, \$625, property

Solomon Graves to N.

property in Cardwell.

Solomon Graves to S.

Marr, property in Card

T. C. Hastings to Lot

property in Rothsay.

Lacy J. McAllister to

\$300, property in Stud

E. M. Mitchell to J. J.

\$800, property in Wate

Frances J. Robertson

Hayes, \$800, property

J. C. Ryan to J. E.

property in Studholm.

G. H. Whalen to F.

property in Sussex.

Allison & Thomas in

the sale of a very attr

homes at Renforth.

The sale of two large lots

comfortable two family

looking the river. This

most attractive spots in