

# The Standard

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SAINT JOHN, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1911.

## THE PROBLEM OF THE HARVESTER.

The annual panic cry is raised that the wheat growers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will not be able to obtain a sufficient supply of harvesters. This time it is stated that 40,000 men will be needed, whereas last year only 24,000 joined the harvesters' excursions. Nobody seems to know where the forty thousand are to be found. The Vancouver News-Advertiser notes that there is something familiar about this note of alarm. It has been sounded in June and July for several seasons. Yet every year the wheat gets harvested. It is not likely that much will be left on the ground this year unless the weather conditions are unpropitious, though it may be necessary to advance the price of harvest labor brought from the Eastern provinces.

Doubtless the farmers think that they are paying high wages. But they have only been able to get harvest hands on the current terms because young men from the older provinces desire to see the West or settle there, and the cheap excursion with a few weeks' employment covers the expenses of the tour. If this inducement did not exist, and the young farmer from the Maritime Provinces was considering revenue only, he must have enough pay from the Saskatchewan employer to give him good wages over expenses from the time he left home until he returned. If high pay on this basis is offered the crop of this year will probably be handed in good shape.

Nevertheless, the limit to the practice of harvesting by excursion will be reached. Western demand for harvesters constantly increases as the area under cultivation grows larger. Each new settler who sows as much crop as he and one or more hired men can harvest adds to the requirement. There is no such increase in the supply. The Eastern population of young farm workers does not increase but rather grows less. Every harvester who is allotted to the prairie as a settler disappears from the rank of supply and joins that of demand. Those who have had one or two summers in the West, are no longer available. Only the chance to make a large summer's earnings can now attract them, and this means pay from the start to the return, with enough over for expenses and transportation.

Ultimately the wheat farmers must reduce their operations or increase their permanent force. It will be found impossible to crop the whole country with harvest labor drawn for a few weeks in the year from sources two thousand miles away. No temporary army of labor of that class can be provided by Eastern Canada or any other outside country. Gradually the prairie farmers will accommodate themselves to a dependence upon the permanent population, and will limit their operations to an area which can be harvested with the local supply of help. They will make up their minds to keep a staff all the year round, even though the need of them is not so great in winter as in summer.

Professor Robertson and others have warned the prairie farmers against perpetual wheat growing, or surface mining, as he calls it. Most of them know that they must change the methods that now prevail, but in the meantime they are making large profits and postpone the reformation. One of the influences which will work in favor of mixed farming will be the impossibility of doubling the working force during the harvest months. Nor is it to be expected that the future residents of the country will occupy a square mile or more for each family. Closer settlement is desirable for many reasons.

A quarter section of good land makes an excellent farm. Such a property can be filled by an average family without a frantic call for harvest help. The forty thousand harvesters so imperatively demanded are for the most part required by wholesale producers of grain. These will, in course of time, divide their estates and allow them to maintain many permanent families instead of one stationary household reinforced by a summer camp of visiting harvesters.

## THE FARMER AND FREE TRADE.

One of Mr. Borden's colleagues scored in the West by asking what free trade has done for rural England. Exports, as the Toronto News points out, follow the line of least resistance and for this reason the agricultural industry is largely bankrupt in Great Britain. The farmer of the old land enjoys no tariff protection. The farmers of every other country dump their products into the free trade islands.

The foreign farmers have an unassailable position. Their home markets are protected against the inroads of outside competitors and there is no obstacle in the way of selling their surplus produce in England and Scotland. Moreover in many cases their assaults on the British market are reinforced by public bonuses and steamship subsidies.

Hence it is that with the world's greatest consuming market right at his own door the British agriculturist steadily loses ground. His situation is dismal. Since the abolition of the Corn Laws the industry has progressively gone to ruin. The land may be owned by peers or by small farmers. The story is the same. Unprotected English, Irish and Scotch agriculture has a hard time competing against the protected farmers of the rest of the world.

The Canadian tiller of the soil is protected today. He controls his own home market which takes 80 per cent. of what he grows at high prices, and after that he exports his surplus—mostly to free trade England. Under the Reciprocity Agreement his position would be entirely changed. He would be exposed to the unchecked sweep of competition from a farming community of 30,000,000 in the United States, and from the farmers of two score favored nations and dependencies.

During the present fiscal year about to end the United States has exported \$275,000,000 worth of dairy and farm produce. A great deal of it has come to Canada. Under Reciprocity a much greater proportion of it would turn aside from the long journey across the sea to the free market near at home. Mr. Taft has said that his arrangement with Mr. Fielding would enable the American agriculturist to sell much more in Canada than his Canadian rival could sell in the States. The fact that many of his crops mature earlier

than ours would tend in this direction. In the President's own words:—

"There are other selfish reasons for men who have the business interests of the South at heart that ought to add to your efforts in behalf of the Reciprocity Agreement. Under the treaty vegetables and fruits of all kinds enter Canada free. One of the greatest branches of the farming industry in the South today is truck farming and the bringing of early vegetables to the North. The same thing is true of fruits and berries. With the introduction of these free into Canada you will secure other customers with a valuable trade that will add greatly to the demand and that will certainly expand your industry and maintain the prices at which it can be profitably carried on."

Some Western Canadian wheat would go to the States to build up the American milling and livestock industries, to enrich the American farm lands, and to stimulate American business and American centres of industry at the expense of Western Canadian railways, Western Canadian millers and Western Canadian towns and cities which under protection have excellent prospects of developing great manufacturing enterprises. These prospects Saskatchewan, Prince Albert, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton and scores of other places must abandon if Reciprocity goes into force.

So far little has been said of those favored treaty nations which would gain access to our markets as soon as the Washington agreement was ratified. In the last six years these countries have shipped \$33,000,000 worth of farm produce into this country. To what extent would they invade the Canadian farmers' home market once the tariff schedules were cut away? Fortunately many of our agriculturists know the fate of the English farmer under free trade. They also know how they themselves have prospered under a National Policy that affords every Canadian of any ability a fair chance to live and prosper.

## THE CRIMES ACT IN NEW ZEALAND.

The Crimes Amendment Act, which was passed into law by the New Zealand Parliament last year, is a measure introduced by Dr. Findlay, the Attorney General, who accompanied Sir Joseph Ward to England for the Imperial Conference. The Act makes comprehensive provision for the classification and reformation treatment of criminals. Under the Act any person convicted of an indictable offence may be sentenced to a term of reformatory detention not exceeding ten years, or to three years if summarily convicted.

The Act is administered by a Prison Board, the members of which—representative citizens—are appointed by the Government, the president of the board being a judge of the Supreme Court. This board has the power to make recommendations to the Governor for the discharge or release on probation of person undergoing sentences of reformatory detention. The board also forwards an annual report to the Minister of Justice of the number of persons under indeterminate treatment, and on the operation of the Act generally.

Persons detained under the provisions of the Act are paid wages for their labor in accordance with a scale fixed by regulation, so that when released they find themselves in the possession of sufficient money to encourage them to start life again honestly. If the prisoner is a married man part of his earnings while he is under detention go to the support of his wife and family, who otherwise might be a burden on the State.

Some years ago the New Zealand Government inaugurated a system of tree-planting prison camps in forest land, and Dr. Findlay has considerably extended this idea. There are now four large prison camps in New Zealand to which prisoners are sent from the principal New Zealand jails, and there employed in tree planting and other bush work under the direction of wardens. At least one New Zealand jail—that of Invercargill, in the South Island—is self-supporting.

## Current Comment

(The Idler.)  
There are some names which seem peculiarly suited to royalty: Louis, for instance, has a kingly sound. Francis, George, Henry, in both spellings; Charles, William, Edward and James, all have served their turn. John has been here, and Stephen. I remember a Robert in Sicily and a Peter in Russia and Serbia. Frederick has often worn the crown, and royal honors are even now paid to Ferdinand in Bulgaria. But was there ever, anywhere, a king named Thomas? Oscars and even Haakens ascend the dais, but ever through all the centuries Thomas remains the subject, sometimes struggling up to a bishopric, or an earldom, but never attaining the crown. Nicholas wears the imperial purple; Godfreys lord it over Jerusalem; Alexises struts in ermine; Alexanders far forth to conquest; Julius and Leo don the triple crown; but Thomas, poor plebeian Thomas, has never a crown to his name. Now, tell me, who are wise in the occult influence of names, what is the matter with Tom?

(Toronto World.)  
A great and history-making Canadian steps out of office when Lord Strathcona lays down the commission he has held so long and worthily. Lord Strathcona and the C. P. R. mutually created each other, and between them have helped to create Canada. In the strenuous times of the genesis of a nation, criticism may detect many flaws. Queen Elizabeth swore and her courtiers took long chances; and gazing back at those spacious days we are able to pardon many crudities for the sake of the magnificence that resulted. Three hundred years from now, when Canada is a mighty power, the men who dug Canada's foundations, and chief among them the man who had faith in the C. P. R., will loom large through the perspective that sets the Elizabethans not so very far away.

(Ottawa Journal.)  
One cannot resist the impression that if a sharp axe cut away all the avoidable waste through incompetence, an easy neglect and actual graft, the abounding revenues of the Dominion would be found ample for the legitimate national outlays. Mr. Fielding boasts that he is now nearly doing this. If he eliminates such inexcusable fiascos as the Newmarket dry ditch and the sawdust wharves he should succeed in calling a halt to our soaring public debt.

(London Free Press.)  
The assertion at the Presbyterian general assembly that twenty thousand Mormons are located in Alberta; that they have two members in the Legislature and are actively pushing their sectarian enterprises is of some general concern. If it be true as claimed that the practice of polygamy is advocated in this country, the criminal law meets the situation and must be enforced without respect to persons or creeds.

(Winnipeg Tribune, Lib.)  
The most notable thing in Canadian politics this week is the frank way in which Mr. Borden told the farmers that he was opposed to their demands. He has hit the old jollying tactics a blow in the solar plexus. Even the political world is showing signs of improvement.

(Hamilton Herald.)  
In some quarters "autonomy" appears to be valued chiefly as a means of evading imperial obligations.

## You

will like the fine flavor of Red Rose Tea. It has the cup goodness that comes only from Red Rose quality—the reason why it holds first place in thousands of Canadian homes. Will you try it.



## STONE CHURCH PICNIC WAS MOST SUCCESSFUL

An Enjoyable Outing Held at Westfield Beach, Yesterday—An Attractive List of Sports Carried Out.

The Sunday school picnic of Stone church was held yesterday at Westfield Beach. The event proved delightful and was greatly enjoyed by those in attendance. The weather conditions were most favorable for picnicking. There were many attractions and all were enjoyed. A baseball match between teams from St. Paul's and Stone churches was held in the afternoon. St. Paul's winning 17 to 11. A successful programme of sports was carried out during the day. The picnic was a success as a whole and no small share of the success was due to W. E. Anderson for his efforts in the arrangements and carrying out of the details of the day's programme.

The results of the sports were: Girls' potato race—1st, Grace Kuhn; 2nd, Gladys Thomson; 3rd, Madeline Smith. Infants' potato race—1st, Eliz. Smalley; 2nd, Beatrice Forrester; 3rd, Frances Westmore. Senior 100 yard dash—1st, W. Mahoney; 2nd, Geo. Lane. Girls' 75 yard dash—1st, Flossie Cline; 2nd, Mildred Forrester. Infants' 25 yard dash—1st, H. C. Cline; 2nd, H. Short. Junior 100 yard dash—1st, F. Andrews; 2nd, F. Pincham. Infants' flower contest—1st, Daisy Smith; 2nd, Beatrice Vogel; 3rd, Rebecca Scott.

Senior high jump—1st, R. Milne; 2nd, F. Dunham. Junior broad jump—1st, F. Dunham; 2nd, F. Emery.

Girls' flower contest—1st, Florence Cline; 2nd, Mary Devine. Sack race, open to all—1st, W. Lane; 2nd, Gordon Stewart.

Junior high jump—1st, W. Lane; 2nd, F. Dunham. Senior broad jump—1st, J. McKay; 2nd, C. McKee. Pole vault—1st, Cyril McKee. Basketball—Tie. Baseball—St. Paul's, 17; Stone church, 11.

## EVERBRITE ELECTRIC SIGN LETTERS

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JUST TAKE HOME SOME OF IZZARD'S MILK BREAD

the kind made from rich, fresh, creamery milk, dairy butter and best flour Canada has to offer.

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## BUY BUTTERNUT BREAD BECAUSE IT'S BETTER THAN

Home Made Bread

## ELEGANT NEW PREMISES

Two entire floors of the spacious Bell building, Hazen Ave., fitted up for our special use by the St. John School Board. Large staff of skilled teachers. The best courses of study. No summer vacation. Students can enter at any time. Send for Catalogue.

S. Kerr, Principal.

## THE COURTS.

### PROBATE COURT.

Estate of Fannie E. Palmer. Further hearing was had in this estate, the evidence of Senator Wood, one of the executors and trustees, being taken. The accounts are passed and order for distribution made. R. T. C. Knowles, proctor.

Estate of James H. McAvity.

The administrators file their accounts with petition to pass the same and for order for distribution. Citation issued, returnable on 7th August next at 11 a.m. W. Watson Allen, K. C., proctor.

Estate of Elizabeth Case.

The executor and trustee files his final account with petition to pass the same and for order for distribution. Citation issued, returnable on Tuesday, 1st August next at 11 a.m. J. C. Belyea, proctor.

### WEDDINGS.

Dornan—Duffy.

A very pretty wedding took place yesterday morning at 7 o'clock in St. John the Baptist church, when Miss Catherine A. Duffy was united in marriage to John J. Dornan by Very Rev. W. F. Chapman, V.G. The bride was tastefully dressed in white silk with crystal trimmings and wore a veil, which showered bouquets of roses, lilies, and carried a white prayer-book. She was attended by Miss Bertha McNulty, who wore pink mulle, with hat to match. The groom was supported by his brother, Dennis Dornan. The happy couple left on the 11 o'clock train for Upper Canadian cities. The bride's going-away dress was old rose with hat to match. On their return they will reside in Albert county. The groom's present to the bride was a signet bracelet, to the bridesmaid, a gold locket, and to the groomsmen a stick pin. They received many valuable presents.

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### OBITUARY.

Robert Ledingham.

Many citizens will hear with regret of the death of Robert Ledingham, which took place yesterday morning, after quite a lengthy illness. A native of Kintore, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Mr. Ledingham came to St. John in 1875, and engaged in the dry goods business. He kept a store on Union street for a long time, retiring five years ago. Mr. Ledingham was for a long time an Elder in St. David's church, and he was very active in church work. He was also a member of St. Andrew's Society. Mr. Ledingham was a good upright citizen who enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. He is survived by his wife, (formerly Miss Willet) and five sons—J. Allen, chief engineer of the dredge now at Pictou, N. S.; David W., with Wm. Thomson & Co.; Robert B., with Messrs. Baird & Peters, and James N., with the Eastern Securities Co. The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon.

Gertrude E. Trimble. A telegram received by relatives in the city yesterday announced the sudden death of Miss Gertrude E. Trimble, formerly of this city, and daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Trimble of this city. She was undergoing an operation for appendicitis and peritonitis in Orland, Cal., on Tuesday, and passed away very suddenly. The deceased is survived by one brother, John Trimble, of Lakeside, N. B., and two sisters, Mrs. (Rev.) T. F. Fotheringham and Miss Elsie, both of Orland, Cal. Miss Trimble, who was well and favorably known in this city, went to California about three years ago to reside with her sister, when Rev. Fotheringham, formerly pastor of St. John's Presbyterian church here, accepted a call in Orland. The funeral will take place in Orland on Thursday.

James Bryden.

James Bryden, a well known and popular young man of the North End, passed away yesterday morning at his residence, 155 Adelaide street. He was the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James G. Bryden. For some years he was employed in the city post office and while there he won the esteem of his companions. About six months ago he had a severe illness from which he never fully recovered. He was in the 31st year of his age and is survived by one sister, Miss Helen, at home. His funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

### GARDEN PARTY AT GREER.

Greer, St. John Co., June 30th—A garden party was held on the grounds of Henry Black on Thursday evening, June 29th, in honor of Rev. R. C. Dalzell, Methodist pastor stationed here during the past year.

Seats and tables had been arranged on the lawn and about 50 people sat down to enjoy a very liberal treat of ice cream, cake and fruit.

As the shadows of evening gathered thickly around and as the fog from Fundy's waters began to make its appearance, Mrs. Black opened up the spacious rooms of her house and thither the company repaired to spend another social hour. Allen F. Brown, with his grand piano, rendered valuable assistance by way of entertainment.

Mr. Dalzell, who leaves the field this year will be much missed in social circles as he was a favorite with all, especially with the young people. All unite in extending to him hearty good wishes, praying that his harmonious ways be his wherever he may be placed.

During the evening the reverend gentleman sang a solo by "The Mother I'll Be There," and the old familiar words of "When the Roll is Called Up Yonder," were taken up by a number of voices and the harmonious and uplifting strains resounded throughout the rooms. Several other hymns were sung, viz: "Let the Lower Lights Be Burning," "Shall We Gather at the River," and "Blest Be the Tie That Binds." Among those present were Mrs. Robt. H. Gilchrist and her son Robert.

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the power to enjoy to the full life's work and pleasure—comes only with a good digestion. tone up weak stomachs—supply the digestive juices which are lacking—ensure your food being properly converted into brain and sinew, red-blood and active brain. 50c. a box at your druggist's or from National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

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of Great Salmon River; Mr. Horton, traveler for the firm of J. and J. S. Titus, St. Martins, and Mrs. Crockett and her little daughter, Helen, of Moncton.

Subscription Acknowledged.

Miss Pratt, general secretary of the King's Daughters' Guild, acknowledges with thanks, \$5 for their first air work from three King's Daughters.

The months business meeting of the guild will be held on Friday, at 3:30 p. m.

CIRCUIT COURT.

In the Circuit Court yesterday afternoon the non-jury case of Jarvis vs. Holyoke et al was settled.

The case of O'Regan vs. C.P.R. will be tried before Mr. Justice Barry and a jury this afternoon at half past two.

This is an action for injuries which the plaintiff alleges he sustained in 1909.

Homer D. Forbes and J. B. M. Baxter, K.C., appears for the plaintiff and Weldon & McLean for the defendant.

## CANADIAN REMITTANCE AND OTHER

ST. LAW

Lake Champlain, Empress of British Columbia

EMPRESS... One Class LAKE CHAMPLAIN

EMPRESS... Other Boats... W. H. HOWARD

EMPRESS... THIRTY EMPRESSES... ST. JOHN

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