

# The Standard



Published by The Standard Limited, 82 Prince William Street, St. John, Canada.

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

SUBSCRIPTION.  
Morning Edition, By Carrier, per year, \$5.00  
Mail, " 3.00  
Weekly Edition, By Mail, per year, . . . 1.00  
Weekly Edition to United States . . . 1.52  
Single Copies Two Cents.

MANAGING DIRECTOR—Jas. H. Crockett.  
EDITOR—S. D. Scott.

SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1910.

## THE TWO INSTRUMENTS.

Whatever may have been conceded to the United States by the Taft-Fielding treaty, it is certain that nothing has been conceded to Canada. There is no exchange. It is a free gift, or rather an enforced tribute.

We had a Canadian intermediate tariff prepared for the purpose of reciprocal contracts. This intermediate rate has been given, without reciprocity to the United States.

In the budget speech of November 29, 1906, Mr. Fielding explained the purpose and operation of this treaty tariff. The act itself sets forth that the government may "from time to time in consideration of 'benefits satisfactory to the governor-in-council extend 'the benefit of the intermediate tariff to any British or 'foreign country.' Mr. Fielding in his explanation said: "We propose to adopt this intermediate tariff as an instrument by which we may 'conduct negotiations with any country which 'is willing to give Canada favorable conditions. We want to extend our markets abroad, and we 'want to have some tariff condition which we can offer 'to other countries, as an inducement to them to give 'us favorable terms in order that we may find new and 'larger markets for the products of Canada.' Later on in his speech Mr. Fielding explained that the government would hold up this intermediate tariff to countries abroad and say, "This is something which you may obtain if you desire by entering into negotiations with 'Canada; you may obtain the whole tariff for equal 'compensation, or you may obtain a part of that tariff 'for compensation."

Thus the intermediate tariff was meant to be an instrument by which Canada would obtain concessions from other countries, and so increase the Canadian market. It offered markets for markets. Mr. Fielding used it, or tried to use it, for this purpose in his treaty with France. But that transaction seems to have brought its purpose to an end. The minister got what he could out of France in exchange, but found that he must give without return to more than a dozen other countries all that France was allowed in exchange. Now comes the United States, which levies the highest duties in the world on Canadian goods. She demands the same terms as France and offers no return except escape from retaliation. It is stated that whatever remissions are made to the United States will be made to all other countries. Hence this part of its intermediate tariff disappears altogether. It becomes the general tariff, and there is no instrument left for negotiation with any country, at least within the limits of this list of articles. Thus the elaborate intermediate system, which in three years produced only that most unhappy French treaty, in three years and three months had been smashed by the United States tariff maximum threat.

For the United States also has an "instrument of negotiation." The Canadian instrument was an offer of tariff reduction to pay for tariff reduction. The United States instrument was a threat of tariff increase unless tariff reduction were made without recompense. It is found that the Canadian system has not purchased concessions from the United States, but the American system has coerced gratuitous concessions from Canada. Thus the Canadian intermediate tariff has been a melancholy failure in giving results, while the United States maximum proclamation has been a splendid success in conquering the Canadian market.

## PROSPECTS OF THE VALLEY RAILWAY.

The first business to be taken up in connection with the Valley Railway is the survey. This will doubtless begin early and be carried on vigorously. The survey is not for purposes of location only, but to determine as near as possible the cost of the railway. It will also be expected to give information respecting grades, curves and other matters affecting the standard of the railway. Such a survey will require a considerable time and involve a substantial outlay. But the work done will be available for the company which undertakes the enterprise, and as it is a necessary part of the expenditure for construction, the cost will be properly borne by the company that got the benefit of it.

The advocates of intercolonial management have no reason to complain of anything that has been done or authorized. They surely did not expect the province to give a larger guarantee than \$25,000 per mile. They could not ask the province to pay for the rolling stock and equipment in addition to the guarantee. It could not have been seriously suggested that the province should pay the interest on the bonds while the road was under construction, or should bear the cost of the surveys. It is not too much to ask that the company building under this plan as well as under the other should show that it is able to finish the work. The high standards are the chief grievance, but they are imposed at Ottawa.

As the matter stands the existing company has assurance from Mr. Pugsley and Mr. Carvell, that the road can be built to the Pugsley standard for the guarantee and subsidies available. It has even been stated that one or both of these responsible men can point out the contractors who are ready to take up the project.

If these things are so the prospects of intercolonial management would seem to be good. The Standard has

no exclusive information on the subject, but it is strongly of the opinion that when these capitalist railway builders appear and show that they are willing to undertake this contract and able to carry it through, they will not be turned down.

## LIBERIA.

The little republic of Liberia in Africa is in trouble. This independent state is no longer able to remain absolutely independent. Bordering native tribes are making trouble and the Liberians are not strong enough, or sufficiently well organized, to protect their frontier. They require an army and have not the means, or the military skill, to establish such a force. The state is financially bankrupt and has applied to the United States government for relief. It has some right to do so, for Liberia has always been regarded as in the United States sphere of influence. The Liberian colony was established in 1820 by freed American slaves sent to West Africa by a colonization society. In 1847 it was recognized as an independent republic on the model of the United States. The original 20,000 negro immigrants settled down among a million natives, but the descendants of the immigrants are still the dominant influence. A commission appointed by the United States to investigate conditions reports that considering all their difficulties the Liberians have done well in maintaining civilized conditions. It is recommended that the credit of the United States be used to help the little republic in its financial difficulties, and that they be assisted in the defence of their frontier and in the maintenance of their institutions. The outcome will probably be the establishment of a United States protectorate on the African coast. Such an intervention would be much more satisfactory to European powers than control by any one of themselves.

## BRITISH POLITICS.

That ancient and sturdy Gladstonian Liberal, Sir Robert Perks, explains to a New York newspaper that his party in Great Britain is divided into several camps, some of which he evidently regards as much worse than the Conservatives. Sir Robert has grave fears of the Socialist wing, and evidently distrusts Mr. Lloyd-George.

This state of mind must be common in the Liberal party of England at this time. There is no sympathy between the factions, and they are afraid of each other. Within a few weeks after parliament resumes business we may expect to hear of the resignation of the Asquith administration in spite of the efforts which Mr. Balfour will have continued to make to prolong its existence. For it would appear that while Mr. Asquith will gladly escape from the responsibility of governing with his heterogeneous and insufficient following, Mr. Balfour would be equally glad to have the struggle go on with the Conservatives in opposition. Mr. Balfour could not lead the House of Commons as that body is now constituted. All are agreed that another election must come soon, but neither leader is anxious to steer the country through the ordeal.

## IN OTHER DAYS.

Several attempts to negotiate a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States have failed. The United States negotiators and legislators were never willing to give the return which we considered necessary. If they have now discovered a way to get treaty terms from Canada without making any return, it is not surprising that there should be satisfaction at Washington. Some twenty years ago, when the Conservatives were in power at Ottawa, members of the Liberal opposition pointed out to the United States authorities that Canada might be brought to her knees by striking her with heavy tariffs in certain weak places. This lesson was not useful at the time, for subsequent United States acts increasing the United States tariff on Canadian farm products did not bring this country to her knees. Whether the retaliatory clauses of the Payne bill have been found more effective in obtaining concessions for nothing will soon be known.

## MR. BORDEN AT HALIFAX.

The two subjects which have engaged the most attention in the present session of the Dominion parliament are the navy question and the Transcontinental over-classification matter. When parliament reassembles the Taft-Fielding treaty will probably for a time divert attention from the other two.

Mr. Borden, in his banquet speech at Halifax last night, dealt fully with the navy measure and the Transcontinental inquiry. His statements of the over-classification case is clear, moderate and absolutely fair. Mr. Borden has kept carefully within the bounds of ascertained and established fact. Readers of The Standard will be interested in the opposition leader's exposition of the naval defence question.

## A USEFUL SESSION.

The session of the legislature now closed is one which may be remembered with much satisfaction. Not only has it made provision for the Valley Railway, but it has produced much other valuable legislation. The utilities commission ought to be a useful court. Important legislation has been passed in the interest of agriculture and horticulture. The teachers' pension act is a measure which reflects credit on the province. It must tend to elevate the profession of the teacher, and retain in the service, many who would otherwise abandon it. Legislative power has been taken for a better organization of the provincial and local boards of health. The jury system has been reformed, and much important routine legislation accomplished.

The report of the factory inspector for the province, which has been published in full in this journal, shows how much there is for an officer in Mr. Kenney's position to do. This is the first report issued since the office was established which gives any information. Mr. Kenney is careful to avoid any reflections or disparaging references to his predecessor, but it is plain enough that he is doing pioneer duty in a large part of his field.

The English journal which congratulates Mr. Fielding for his success in conciliating and satisfying the United States government does not seem to have grasped the situation. There has never been a time when a government of the Dominion could not make tariff concessions to the United States. Mr. Fielding has done an exceedingly easy thing. Congratulations will be due when we get something in return for tariff concessions.

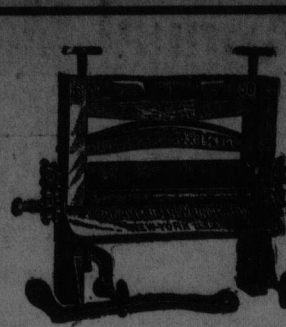
Once more it may be remarked that nobody is forbidding the appearance of those friends of Mr. Pugsley and Mr. Carvell who wish to build the Valley Railway to a fourteenth grade.

It is still not stated what the tariff concessions are, but we have the authoritative statement of Secretary Knox that the whole question is settled.

## FOR HIGH GRADE CONFECTIONERY DELIGHTFUL ICE CREAM

and up-to-date Soda Drinks with the latest and newest flavors and fancies, call at  
**W. HAWKER & SON**  
Druggists, 104 Prince Wm. St.

**CUTS FOR YOUR CATALOGS**  
Spring 10.  
FLEWELLING, ENGRAVER  
ST. JOHN, N.B.



**EMERSON & FISHER, Ltd., 25 Germain St.**

## "E. & F." Special Wringers

Guaranteed For Three Years

By this we do not mean that this Wringer will wear only three years but that if, through accident, any parts give out within that time, we will replace it free of charge.

These Wringers have extra good rubber rolls and are ball bearing; hence they require only half the labor to turn as the old fashioned Wringer does.

Medium Family Size - \$5.00  
Extra Large Size - 6.00

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, etc.

**Ferguson & Page,**  
Diamond Importers and Jewellers, - 41 KING STREET

## \$4.75 Per Ton Delivered in City Proper SALMON ASH COAL

A clean lump coal for OPEN FIRES, and ALL Household Uses. CANADA'S BEST COAL TODAY.

Phone 1172.  
**Canadian Coal Corporation,**  
Duffell Wharf, Charlotte Street, P. O. Box 13.

## A PRAYER

(For An Absent Friend.)  
O God of Understanding, I pray thee  
Care for him whom Distance takes  
from me;  
Bless his couch with Rest, where'er  
he lies,  
And close with Thy caressing peace  
his eyes.  
Send some guardian angel from Thy  
side  
To keep the watch at night lest ill  
be-  
tide;  
Grant him Joy and Strength his wak-  
ing soul  
And lead him onward to some higher  
goal.  
And when, at last his footsteps home-  
ward tread,  
Lord, guide him safely back to me—  
his friend.  
George Henry Galpin.



"In spring th' young man's fancy  
turns ter anything but work."

A Tragedy of Conditions.  
She wrote a message on an egg.  
This maid grown sick of farming.  
Then eager scanned each daily mail  
For word from some Prince Charming.

The summer fled—that egg, alas!  
Lay rotting in cold storage.  
"He cometh not," the poor maid sigh-  
ed—  
The egg kept gaining more age.

At last 'twas sold—her messenger  
reached  
His heart, her prince, her charmer:  
The maid grown sick of doing in and  
She had wed a darned old hayseed.  
G.H.V.

Illustrating the Epigram.  
Mears (at club window)—There  
goes Dudeleigh trying to catch up  
with Algy Saphead. By Jove, I didn't  
think he could get such a move on.  
Sears (reflectively)—Just like life,  
isn't it? One bloomin' thing after an-  
other.

A Dire Failure.  
Mrs. Gay—"Maud says she dresses  
entirely to please her husband."  
Mrs. Fay—"Then she doesn't suc-  
ceed. Her dressmaker's bills make  
him swear horribly."

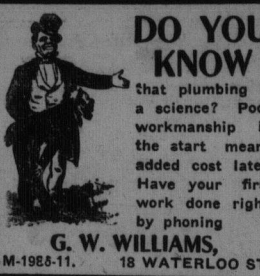
The Poor Henpecked Worm.  
The Hen—Get hout, yer miserable,  
crawlin' little worm! If yer was 'arf  
a man yer'd come an' turn the mangle  
for yer poor slavin' wife."  
The Worm—"No, Sarah, I may be  
a worm, but I ain't one wot turns!"—  
Sydney Bulletin.

Cause Sufficient.  
Why do people read the advertis-  
ing sections in the magazines?  
Say, I guess you never tried to  
read the other section!—Cleveland  
Plain Dealer.

A Useful Science.  
What is geography? asked the fa-  
ther who was testing his son's pro-  
gress in study.  
Geography, replied little Jimmy  
Jiggs, is what you put inside your  
cousers when you think you are go-  
ing to get a whipping.—Washington  
Star.

The British Empire.  
In a school playground during the  
recent campaign a youthful politician  
was heard addressing a friend thus:  
"You see if we give Ireland home rule,  
Germany would want it next.—London  
Daily News.

Masculine Tact.  
He's always getting himself in  
wrong.  
What's he done now?



that plumbing is  
a science? Poor  
workmanship in  
the start means  
added cost later.  
Have your first  
work done right,  
by phoning  
**G. W. WILLIAMS,**  
M-1983-11. 18 WATERLOO ST.

A Conscientious Declaration  
Drummond—Will you be mine? All  
my life I will worship you from Feb-  
ruary until April and from August  
until December. The rest of the time  
I am on the road.—Fleegende Blatter.

She Meant Virago.  
I never dare to look down when  
I'm standing on a high place," said  
Mrs. Papsling. It always gives me an  
attack of vertigo.—Chicago Tribune.

Somewhat of a Break.  
London is smiling over a story told  
regarding little Miss Asquith, who is  
at that tender age when indiscreet re-  
marks are still pardonable.

Mrs. Asquith had taken her small  
daughter out to tea and while her mother  
was talking to some friends at the  
other end of the room little Mar-  
garet endeavored to entertain a Con-  
servative statesman who sat near her.  
"Do you like Mr. Lloyd-George?"  
she asked when there was a lull in  
the general conversation.  
"No," said he smiling, "I can't say  
that I do."  
"Neither does daddy," said the  
Prime Minister's ten year old daughter  
blithely.

## THE EDITOR'S MAIL

Editor of The Standard:  
Sir—From time to time I have seen  
in print in portions of the St. John  
press reminiscences of doing in and  
about the city at and prior to June  
20th, 1877. Here is one that I do not  
think has yet been recorded, which  
will account in some measure for the  
presence of the old Marine Hospital  
standing as the sole and only monu-  
ment within the burnt district on the  
morning of the 21st day of June, 1877.

Shortly after daybreak the writer  
accompanied by several companions  
from the neighborhood of the  
Princess streets started to make a  
trip over a portion of the burnt dis-  
trict, going up Princess street from  
Pitt, down to Wentworth to Orange,  
down Orange to Camarthen, down  
Camarthen to look at the huge pile of  
burning coal at the gas works. Whilst  
in that vicinity we noticed the Marine  
Hospital still standing and at once  
started in that direction, only to find  
that we were just in time to pull down  
the burning heap which had been  
destroyed to within a few feet of the  
building. In a few minutes, perhaps  
within one half hour, had no sure  
come along the hospital would surely  
have been added to the list of build-  
ings destroyed in that great conflagra-  
tion.

The reason for its remaining so  
long intact from the flames was its  
splendid isolation from the surround-  
ing buildings, situated as it was with-  
in a circle of evergreen and stone—  
the Weldon House trees, the Wiggan  
Orphan Asylum and its own spacious  
gardens and grounds forming a bar-  
rier against the heat and flames; from  
the north and west, the direction of  
the wind during the height of the con-  
flagration.

After removing everything combus-  
tible close to the dwelling we entered  
and refreshed ourselves with some of  
the viands that Mr. Barnes and fam-  
ily had left behind, and to which we  
at the time thought we had a perfect  
right.

We afterwards continued on our  
journey through the burnt district,  
viewing the relics, including the old  
bells of Centenary and Trinity  
churches, which had both been crack-  
ed, if I remember correctly.  
Long may The Standard wave as

## SALE WALL PAPER 20p. c. OF WALL PAPER Discount

**H. L. & J. T. McGOWAN, Ltd.,**  
Phone 697 139 PRINCESS STREET.

## EDGEcombe & CHAISSON, HIGH-CLASS TAILORS

Importers of High-Grade Cloths for Gentlemen's Wear.  
104 KING STREET. TRINITY BLOCK.

## TYPE WRITER PAPERS

The largest and best assorted line of these papers in Canada. Users will be benefited in having these papers both as to price and quality.

## BARNES & CO., Limited, 84 Prince William Street, - ST. JOHN

## Special Sale OF HIGH-CLASS Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Diamond Rings,

SOLITAIRE, TWIN, TRIPLET, CIRCLE, CLUSTER, AND PAVE SETTINGS. TIFFINEY, BELCHER, FLUTED STYLES NOW SO POPULAR. BEAUTIFUL AND SERVICEABLE. OFFERED VERY LOW TO ENSURE CASH SALES. GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.

W. Tremaine Gard,  
Goldsmith, Jeweler and Optician,  
NO. 77 CHARLOTTE STREET.

the emblem of truth and virtue, is the wish of  
M. G. B. HENDERSON.  
Dominion, Yukon Territory, March 5th, 1910.  
P. S.—It is just 54 degrees Far, this morning here.

## ENGLISHMAN HERE LOOKS FOR TROUBLE

F. E. Thompson of England, who last week was looking about Sand Point on the arrival of the steamers for his brother Eddie, who is a welter-weight pugilist, found that brother this morning when he got off a train from Halifax.

Yesterday he told a Standard man that he last saw his brother in Birmingham, Eng., and told him to remain there until he was sent for. The brother did not wait to be sent for, but came across the Atlantic on his own hook, and when he arrived here last week on the C. P. R. liner Montezuma was surprised at not seeing his brother. Eddie, however, did not arrive on this side of the pond until Friday, when he reached Halifax and camped there for Saturday.

Leaving there last night he was surprised to meet his brother at the depot this morning. The two brothers will leave for Montreal this afternoon, and Eddie expects that he may be able to arrange with with some one to fight him there, as he claims that the Maritime Provinces is apparently dead as regards the prospects of getting on a match. Speaking of his trip to the old country, Thompson said that he was successful in a number of fights. He fought a few times in London, in Brussels, in Paris and then in Liverpool. From Liverpool he went to Dublin, looking for a fight, but there was nothing doing in the Irish city. He stopped off at Halifax, thinking that the place looked good to him, but there was nothing doing, and finding St. John as bad if not worse, as a license could not be procured here, even if a fight could be arranged, he has decided that he will trek west.

While in the old country he saw a number of fights. The boxers do not get much for their work. In one fight the winner only received sixteen shillings after going fifteen rounds, and in another a man who was to receive but seven pounds was killed in the bout. His death was not the result of the blows he received, but was due to his condition. The man was not in shape to fight. The gloves used were old, dirty and begrimed with rosin and blood. He says that in England there are no heavy men of any account, but there are some good lightweight.

## A PAIR OF GLASSES

looks so simple that most people would be astonished to know what an enormous stock is necessary in order to make one good pair of glasses which shall be suitable to the wearer;—and we have this large stock.

No matter what style lens or mounting you desire—if it has merit we have it.

## L. L. Sharpe & Son, 21 King Street, St. John, N. B.

We are under deep obligations to our graduates, who by their ability and proficiency have commended our work to the public, and have given us our present standing. Our aim is to continue turning out graduates of this class. They have always been our best advertisement. Free catalogue to any address.



## THE DAILY GLEANER

OF FREDERICTON, is on sale in ST. JOHN at the office of THE STANDARD, 82 Prince William Street, and the NEWS Stand at the Royal Hotel.

## NOTICE.

Fernhill Cemetery Company.  
The general annual meeting of the proprietors of lots in Fernhill cemetery, will be held on Monday, the 4th day of April next, in the Board of Trade rooms, 35 Prince William street, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

W. E. ANDERSON, Secretary,  
St. John, N. B.,  
Mar. 28th, 1910, 888-61-dap5.

## THE ASSOCIATED BOARD OF the ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC and the ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON, ENGLAND.

FOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE. PATRON, HIS MAJESTY THE KING. PRESIDENT, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K. G.

The annual examinations in practical music and theory will be held throughout Canada in May and June, 1910. Entries close April 1st. Syllabus, music for examination and all particulars, may be obtained on application to M. WARING DAVIS, (Resident Secretary for Canada,) 87 Shuter street, Montreal, Que.