

The Standard

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SAINT JOHN, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1911.

A RECORD OF "UNPARALLELED SUCCESS."

A recent reference in these columns to the disastrous effect of the past session on the prestige of the Laurier Government, the evident weakness in the cabinet and the unmistakable signs of disintegration in the ranks of the Liberal party have apparently caused some annoyance to the Telegraph. The organ of the dredging ring cannot have failed to mark the signs of the times but, as in duty bound, continues to lick the falling hand by which it lives. The Standard is accused of "whistling" to keep up its courage and indulging in daily dreams. We are told that "the Laurier Government, with a long record of unparalleled success, never stood so high in the estimation of the people of Canada as it does today, and never was it in a position to appeal to the electors with so much confidence as now."

It is a matter for regret that the Telegraph does not descend to details. A review of the history of the past session would have afforded some excellent material for its text. What more striking endorsement, for example, of the assertion that the Laurier Government "never stood so high in the estimation of the people of Canada" than to recall the memorable occasion on which Mr. Gilbert took his seat as member for Drummond-Arthabaska. The disclosures showing the "unparalleled success" which attended Mr. Fielding's efforts to safeguard the interests of the shareholders of the defunct Farmers' Bank might also be touched upon with advantage. The "confidence" which the electors must continue to repose in a finance minister who believes that the Biblical exhortation "let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth" is sufficient warrant for accepting a gift of \$129,000 from his friends and supporters, is also worth emphasizing.

The strong sense of public duty which induced Mr. Lanctot, M. P., to use Government paint and avail himself of the services of Government workmen in having his house decorated, might also be brought forward as a strong argument why a Government which endorses the practice should be held in high estimation. Hon. Frank Oliver's dextrous juggling with the McGillicuddy charges are surely worthy of note as part of the "long record."

Last but by no means least, the Telegraph could enlarge on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's pledge to the country only last year that no changes should be made in the tariff until a tariff commission had made an examination, and reported, and then point with pride to the subsequent pilgrimage to Washington and the Reciprocity Agreement as the strongest of reasons why the premier should stand "high in the estimation of the people of Canada" as a man who keeps his word.

Taking these few incidents of the recent session, not forgetting some passing reference to the action of Messrs. Sifton, Harris and German and thousands of other Liberals throughout the country who have placed patriotism before party, the Telegraph will undoubtedly have earned another dredging contract from its friend and benefactor, Mr. Pugsley, when it presents some convincing testimony to prove that the Laurier Government never was "in a position to appeal to the electors with so much confidence as now." Meanwhile, The Standard will continue to "whistle" despite the obvious fact that the Telegraph dislikes the tune.

ANOTHER TREATY OBJECT LESSON.

In the year 1908 a treaty was concluded between Great Britain and the United States for the regulation of the fisheries on the boundary waters between the latter country and Canada. This treaty was duly ratified by the Senate of the United States as required by the constitution of that country. It then had binding force upon both nations.

The treaty provided that the times, seasons, and methods of fishing in the contiguous waters and the nets, engines, gear and apparatus should be fixed by uniform and common international regulations, restrictions and provisions. It also provided for the appointment of an international commission whose duty it should be to prepare a system of uniform and common international regulations to be applied in these waters. Article 2 says: "The two governments engage to put into operation and to enforce by legislation and executive action, with as little delay as possible, the regulations, restrictions and provisions with appropriate penalties for all breaches thereof; and the date when they shall be put into operation shall be fixed by the concurrent proclamations of the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada in Council and of the President of the United States."

The international commissioners were duly appointed, Dr. Starr Jordan for the United States, and Prof. Prince for Great Britain on behalf of Canada. These commissioners met and finally agreed upon the system of international regulations and reported them to their several governments.

What then remained was for the two governments to provide for the enforcement of these regulations by such legislation and executive action as was necessary, and to affix the proper penalties for infraction. When these provisions were made the regulations were to be brought into force by concurrent proclamations of the Governor General and the President respectively.

Nearly three years have passed and these regulations have not yet been proclaimed. Canada is ready to issue the proclamation, the delay is with the United States. And when and why? The answer illustrates a phase of United States treaty conduct, which, to say the least, is instructive. It turns out that the United States fishermen do not like the regulations which have been made by the commission. The United States Senate therefore proposes to change these regulations made by the commission, and to do so in the interests of its own fishermen.

But under the treaty which it sanctioned and by which both countries are bound, the commission, and the commission only, has the right to make regulations. Neither the Parliament of Great Britain nor the Congress of the United States have any power under the treaty to make or modify them. If either party to the treaty is dissatisfied with the regulations, the treaty provides a way of modifying them. They are in any case to remain in force for four years, then either party, after notice of one year, can demand a change in the regula-

tions and in that case "the commission shall proceed to make a revision thereof." Note that it is not Parliament or Senate that makes the revision, it is the commission. This duty according to the terms of the treaty is imposed on the commission. The treaty also provides that if the commissioners themselves recommend modifications of the regulations, the two governments may by concurrence or joint action make the modifications at any time.

The Senate of the United States, however, after having solemnly bound itself to carry out the regulations, made by the tribunal provided by the treaty, now not only declines to do that, but actually claims the right, and is proceeding to exercise it, to change these regulations. It does not like them, it practically refuses to enforce them as the treaty requires, and it now proposes to change them to its liking. For two years the large fishing interests in the waters contiguous to the boundary of the two countries, and which it was the object of the treaty to preserve and regulate, are left to the tender mercies of United States fishermen, unrestrained by any effective regulations.

This action is in singular harmony with the past history of our treaty experiences with our neighbors to the South. When it pleases them they will carry out the terms, when it pleases them not to be bound, they find a ready means to evade them, and if necessary to repudiate them.

The lesson is an eloquent one for us now on the eve of the proposed enactment of the Reciprocity Agreement, and we believe it will not be lost upon us. As a matter of historical fact the United States has never yet lived up to the terms and conditions of any treaty arranged with Canada.

EXPERIENCE AT BELFAST.

The experiences of the city of Belfast, Ireland, with six years of municipal ownership and operation of street railways must be of exceptional interest to any community concerned with street railway problems, whether with a view to confirming private control or to adopting municipal ownership. For any city undertaking the ownership and management of its street railway system is altogether likely to meet with some of the obstacles which have confronted Belfast, and all cities making the attempt could not but hope that they would be able to come clear of difficulties and misfortunes as Belfast has.

There has been municipal ownership in Belfast since the latter part of 1904. At the end of the first year of it there was a gleeful rejoicing of those who opposed the venture, because the financial showing for the year's operations was not good. Belfast City Tramways were \$35,000 "in the hole" on the year's work. Still, the discerning patrons of the lines knew there was some difference between conditions on March 31, 1905. The service was better, the horse car system was passing before electric installations, the fares were lower. They rather thought the better financial showing would not be long delayed. Nor was it. The following year showed a profit, and at the time of the latest report, March 31, 1910, the Belfast City Tramways were realizing a net profit of \$225,000.

At the present rate of profit, in less than 20 years the street railway lines in Belfast will be the city's property without one dollar of incumbrance thereon. If the present policy of management is persevered in, the lines at that date will be the best equipped, most economical, and most serviceable of any in the list of lines owned and operated by the cities of the United Kingdom. If the history of municipal ownership in Belfast is bright, it is no more so than the immediate prospect. The Old Land has set a splendid example for the cities of the new continent.

DICTIONARY FOR THE AIR.

The Aeronautical Society of Great Britain has set out to compile a glossary of aeronautics—the "entire science of aerial navigation"—and thus to discipline the rather irregular terminology of the new art. Some of the more important kinks which the glossary straightens out are as follows:

We are to observe the difference between "aerostation" and "aviation." The former deals with "gas-borne" or lighter-than-air machines; the latter with "dynamically-raised" or heavier-than-air machines. Zeppelin promotes aerostation; Wright, aviation. The word "airship" should not be used to denote an aeroplane, but only a dirigible balloon. "Aeroplane" should not be used to denote the planes themselves, nor should "plane" be used to denote the whole machine.

The word "hangar" is abolished in favor of the simple and entirely adequate English word "shed." In the new lexicon there is no such word as "airman," however commendable its use might seem. The approved term is "aeronaut"—one who practices any branch of aerial navigation. According to the British scheme, an "aviator" implies the use of a machine heavier than air. The operator of a machine lighter than air appears to remain without a suitable appellation. "Aerostat," which would fit in consistently enough with the plan here outlined, is coldly condemned by the dictionaries as "rare and incorrect."

The committee at work on the new glossary ought to fill this hiatus before asking, as they do, that all writers on aeronautical subjects will generously sink individualism and co-operate in the use of the terms they approve. But here, as in other matters, complete consistency may have an uphill fight against the wayward development of usage.

Current Comment

(New York Sun.)

It is all part of our tendency to be kind and considerate to lawbreakers; to think of the family of the man who has killed somebody instead of considering the family of his victim; to lay stress on the devotion of the relatives of the man who has looted a bank, rather than to take into account the broken depositors and their sharp sufferings. Hence the general approval of the fantastic extension of the pardoning power which meets with no real, sane disapproval.

(Philadelphia Press.)

Two Boston experts have worked out the problem of teachers' salaries, and find that a woman cannot live on less than \$1,240.50 a year, while a single man can get along on \$828. The figures are probably correct, but as a matter of fact, experience shows that both will live on what they get, no matter how lean and paltry it may be, since that is all they will have.

(Baltimore American.)

The fair-weather voter, like the fair-weather Christian or the fair-weather friend, is not of much use or reliance when real work is to be done. That support of good government which considers its own comfort or convenience before public principles is but a broken reed.

(Detroit Free Press.)

Of course, there ought to be a Father's Day, and we suggest as a celebration that we let him have the contents of his pay envelope all to himself one week in the year.

RECIPROCITY ARGUMENTS?

To the Editor of The Standard.

Sir—Your contemporary the Telegraph in defending the Tariff-Fighting pack charges the Conservatives with holding that trade is war, and that if it benefits one country it must hurt another. This is sheer misrepresentation. The Conservatives hold no such doctrine.

When we purchase tea from the Chinese or the Japanese, or coffee from the Brazilians we make no claim that anyone is hurt by the transaction. Trade is not war and it cannot be undertaken and continued without profit health parties engaged in it. Is the Telegraph quite sure about that? What about the rum trade? What about the Congo India rubber trade? What about the opium trade? What about the smuggler's trade? What about the black slave trade that formerly existed and the white slave trade that is said to exist at present? No sir, trade is not always profitable to both parties and it is sometimes profitable to neither. Take the N. B. potato trade of one year ago. Farmers were forced to sell at less than cost and some of the purchasers claimed that they lost money by the transaction. One objection to the free trade pact with the U. S. is that they have a surplus of almost everything it is proposed to sell them, so they are merely acting the part of milken men and will reap the middlemen's profits!

WILLIAM BOYLE,
Maplewood, N. B.

THE ALIMENTS OF WOMEN.

The girls and women who suffer with what they think is "Female Trouble" would look to their kidneys, they'll soon find the source of their ill-health. The kidneys are closely allied with the female organs, and if the vitality of the kidneys is interfered with, great suffering occurs. There is no better medicine than Dr. Hamilton's Pills—they stimulate and strengthen the kidneys, assist other organs to do Nature's work, cleanse the system and thereby maintain perfect health. Great benefit and certain cure is guaranteed for all women who use Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

PARRSBORO FIREMEN FIGHT BUSH FIRES.

Special to The Standard.
Parrsboro, N. S., May 24.—The firemen were called to Riverside this afternoon to fight a brush fire that was spreading rapidly and threatened several houses. Fortunately the fire was within reach of the town water system and was put out without much trouble.

James Spicer of Spencer's Island, who was sentenced to Dorchester Penitentiary eight years ago for manslaughter, has been released on leave and arrived here today on his way home.

FUNERALS.

Miss Margaret McBriarty.
The funeral of Miss Margaret McBriarty took place at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon from the residence of her brother, Patrick McBriarty, Kingsville, to St. Rose's church, where funeral services were conducted by Rev. C. Collins. Interment was made in Sand Cove cemetery.

Swedenborg, His Life and Mission.
A lecture by Rev. C. Edgar Ritter of Springfield, Mass., on the life and mission of Emanuel Swedenborg, will be given at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening at 183 Union street. All those wishing to learn more about the great Swedish thinker are invited.



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Here is a Shoulder Brace that makes the correction of any inclination to round or stooping shoulders an easy matter.

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have been pronounced by experts to be the solution of the shoulder brace difficulty.

Being constructed entirely of cloth and with no metal parts to bind or chafe, they do not give one that trussed-up sensation that accompanies the wearing of the usual brace, nor is it possible for them to interfere with the circulation.

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We have the exclusive agency for this city.

Price, \$1.00

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The Rexall Store

For a Few Weeks

Until the Bell Building is completed, our friends will find us at the Congregational Church, nearly opposite our old quarters.

We will have ample accommodation. Come and see us.

S. Kerr, Printer.

IN THE COURTS

County Court.

The May session of the County Court met Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock in the court house with Judge Forbes presiding. A. A. Phillips appeared for the crown and owing to the absence of Clerk Ferguson, Mr. Wilson acted for him.

This morning's proceedings were lively as His Honor in charging the grand jury in the case of the King vs. George A. Blair, took the occasion to make a few caustic remarks concerning the administration of justice by country justices.

The other criminal cases were disposed of at an earlier hour held under the Speedy Trials Act.

His Honor wishes to inform the delinquent grand jurors that unless they are in court on Monday he will fine them.

The grand jury are: James Collins, (foreman), Charles D. Jones, (absent), Robert McConnell, John K. Storey, William E. Raymond, (absent), Fred J. McInerney, Arthur W. McInerney, James U. Thomas, (absent), William M. L. Angus, (absent), George E. Day, (absent), George Murray, William M. L. Williams, Robert Strain, Walter H. Golding, (secretary), Walter Bailey, Joshua Ward, W. Alex. Porter, (absent), John Edgewood, Edwin A. Ellis, (absent), William H. Bell, (absent), Patrick Higgins, Robert J. Armstrong, Timothy O'Brien.

The petit jury: George H. McLaughlin, James Morgan, (absent), Charles M. Lingley, Daniel Monahan, (absent), Thomas J. Bowen, John R. Greer, Hansard, George John A. Y. Smith, (absent), Harry G. Smith, (absent), John Ross, John S. Seaton, William J. Magee, (absent), Robert H. Cuthbert, H. C. Cuthbert, William D. Foster, (absent), William G. Estabrook, Stanley Bustin, (absent), James Bond, (excused), Thomas E. Dillon, Sydney Gibbs, Harry S. McLaughlin.

In charging the grand jury His Honor said in part:

"I am glad to say there is only one case to come before you and as I have read over the depositions several times I do not think the magistrate was justified in committing the defendant. It is the case of the King vs. George A. Blair, who is charged with assaulting Ellen McBurnie of the Parish of Lancaster. The facts of the case briefly are: Blair is a constable in the employ of the City of St. John. He was endeavoring to collect taxes from William H. Allingham, who refused to pay Blair then proceeded to levy upon the goods of the tenant in the house. In endeavoring to levy, as was his duty, Blair brushed passed Mrs. McBurnie, who in the excitement of the law suit, became ill. There is no evidence of intent, therefore the case should not have been sent up."

"One, W. H. Allingham, a magistrate in Fairville, was shortly after this arrested by Blair for non-payment of taxes. Allingham was taken to jail, but was soon liberated on paying the taxes. He wanted revenge and induced McBurnie to have Blair arrested. This man Allingham then became prosecutor. Blair was tried before one McParlane, who is a justice, who committed him for trial."

"This is really not an assault and Blair should not have been sent up. The case is trivial and the proceedings were loosely conducted, as the witnesses did not even give the depositions."

"I say that the action of Allingham is outrageous, and he should have been indicted instead of Blair. Allingham is guilty of both a breach and misuse of the law and the occasion to score Justice McFarlane for sending the case up, thus costing the county needless expense."

About half an hour after the jury retired they returned no bill, but recommended that constables be more cautious in levying for taxes.

His Honor dismissed the grand jury and the petit jury until Monday, at 2:30 p. m.

DOCKET.

Appeal.

Rex Inf. Waugh vs. Clarke—J. B. M. Baxter, K. C.

Civil Jury.

Bank of New Brunswick vs. Seville et al.—Barnhill, Ewing and Sanford.

James P. McDonald vs. Frank Rankine—D. Mullin, K. C.

Non-Jury.

William H. Bowman vs. Samuel P. Matthews—J. A. Belyea, K. C.

International Harvester Co. vs. A. D. Murray—C. F. Inches. Judgment by default.

Canadian Fairbanks, Ltd. vs. William E. Day—J. D. P. Lewin.

The jury cases stand until Monday next at 2:30 p. m. and the case of Bowman vs. Matthews until June 20 at chambers.

D. King Hazen presented the petition of Campbell and Isaac, a pedlar, formerly of Mount Lebanon, in Syria, for naturalization.

Shortly before 11 o'clock Tuesday morning Judge Forbes opened a special session of the criminal side of the county court under the speedy trials act.

John Powers, committed for breaking and entering the liquor store of Catherine Bradley and stealing two bottles valued at \$1 each. Powers elected to be tried without a jury and pleaded guilty. The offence was alleged to have taken place on May 16.

Charles Toner, the young barber, committed for stealing goods to the value of \$50 and \$43 cash from Fred McNichol on March 25. He is also charged with stealing goods valued at \$75 from Harry Logan and a pair of barber shears. E. S. Ritchie appeared for Toner, who pleaded guilty. Both prisoners were remanded for sentence.

Store Open Until 10:30 Tonight.

The bankrupt sale in the O'Regan building will keep open tonight until 10:30.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Robert Good.

The death occurred at Dalhousie recently of Mrs. Robert Good, at the age of 101. She died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. J. Beckingham, and besides children, grand-children, great-grandchildren, she is survived by great-great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Grace Harris.

The death of Mrs. Grace Harris, widow of Mr. John Harris, took place on Monday at her home, Millidge avenue. She is survived by four sisters—Mrs. John McVane, of Oak Point; Mrs. M. Corneil and Mrs. H. McCaskey, of the North End, and Mrs. Lynch of Oak Point. The interment will be made at Chapel Grove today.

In your FOUNTAIN PEN use

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