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SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 28, 1911.

WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT?

We are satisfied that the Canadian public has not begun to take in the real significance of the proposed Reciprocity agreement. To the great bulk of the people its meaning is shadowy, its importance little realized, and its tendencies unguessed. There are reasons for this. For twenty years it has been a deaa thing in Canada. The great electoral battle of 1891 thing in Canada. The great electoral battle of 1891

was fought on that issue really. Then it was settled that we did not want trade relations with the United States that endangered our autonomy and fiscal free dom, that menaced our Canadian Nationality, or threatened the bonds of Empire. Thereafter the Liberal-Conservative party abandoned the trail to Washington, and a few years after the Liberal party publicly did

important would be done. The result came like a revelation, something had been done, and something far-reaching and positively revolutionary. Fielding and Patterson, two estimable oid gentlemen, had in fact signed a treaty in the name of the Government, and committed themselves and their party to carry it into effect and maintain it thereafter. This pact revolutionized at one stroke our tariff basis, and tariff rates, our routes of traffic, our direction of the solution of the benefit that he did not timk that the province had any lien. Mr. Trueman, as trustee, operated a section of the too d for a time, but it did not pay, and the road was finally closed. In the section of the act quoted by the Telegraph means anything, its main object was to secure was a second opportunity for the Government to have enforced its lien if it had one. But no action was

MR. COPP'S FALSEHOODS and in Canada? First in the

And in Channet Frist in the House of Columbia The Government is pledged to carry the pact. The cancus-bound party in the House will be dragooned into support in the main. Not, perhaps all, for there is deep discontent and visorous licking. The constitu-cies are being heard from, and the fears of the repre-sentatives are being wrought upon. They have two futures—one the haven of appointments and offices if they stand by the Government, and another, the facing of their constituents and the wrath to come at they next election. Besides there are good men among them, the Government, but who have not yet surrendered their convictions so far as to go against the plain interests of their country. These men may form a "cave of Adullam" and complicate matters for the Government. But the party spirit will triumph and with or without this save through the House.

ing remnant the Government will carry their measure through the House. In the Senate? There is but a weak residue of Conservatives. The mass are Laurier's appointees now as they were Laurier partisans before. Some may break loose and vote for country. It is too much to hope that this possible contingent and the few Conservatives will prevent the passage of the measure. There remains two factors, the Conservative Opposi-tion, and the country outside Parliament. The Con-servative Opposition may be depended upon to do its part. It will dissect the measure pitliessly, and with ability, and voice its protest through press and platform, ability, and voice its protest through press and platform,

this possible contingent and the few Conservatives will prevent the passage of the measure. There remains two factors, the Conservative Opposition, and the country outside Parliament. The Conservative Opposition may be depended upon to do its part. It will dissect the measure pitilesity, and with tability, and voice its protest through press and platform. It will hold the agreement there until every opportunity has been given to the public, so far as it can give it, to understand it. Its resources in this direction are tairly strong. The thing has to be debated on principle, and then every item in committee. It has then to be put into the form of a bill and passed through all the stages. Yes, it will be fully discussed and dissected in the House. Therein will the Opposition do its full duty.

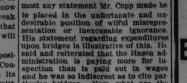
But all this will be futile unless the country rises to the occasion. The irrevocable first step will sooner or later be taken unless the people make their views known, and publicly demonstrate these views. If the business men and loyal Canadians, who hate this measure as they

## THE ALBERT SOUTHERN.

When Mr. Robinson sought to discredit Mr. Hazen ecause the rails had been removed from the Albert Southern Railway by the trustee, Mr. W. A. Trueman he raised a question which is certain to prove a boon erang. Mr. Hazen has done nothing in connection with

and a few years after the Liberal party publicly did the same, and for fourteen years no public man of party has hinted at return thereto. On the contrary both parties set themselves to built the channels of framatket. Our tariffs were made for our own interest, phus overflow to the steady sure and ever open Britian market. Our tariffs were made for our own interest, and while permitting a large and increasing inter-change with the United States, they greatly promoted my within the last general according into the cases which was no file in the offect of the All guest last. Sir Wilfrid repeatedly told the protection and August last. Sir Wilfrid repeatedly told the state of the resound bears of the Case which was no file in the offect of the All guest last. Sir Wilfrid repeatedly told the case which was no file in the offect of the Albert Southern made his warranted and writing the resound be a revision but the before any readigustments were made, there would bay to repeated over and over again up to an examination by a tailf commission, and opportunity for all to represent their views. In the Honse of Commons as recently as last November, Sir Wilfrid reiteriated this promises and defended the reasonablenese and necessity therefor. Here would bay ear out "insision of Investigation before we undertook a revision "a revision of the easile would have a cord "insision of Investigation before we undertook a revision "a revision of the easile would have a cord "insision of Investigation before we undertook a revision "a revision of the easile would have acord "insision of Investigation before we undertook a revision "a revision of the easile would have acord." "The result of all this was that when Reciprocuy." "The result of all this was that when Reciprocuy." The result of all this was that when Reciprocuy." The result of all this was that when Reciprocuy."

"Hon, members may laugh at that, but they will not "dare to say that they would favor such a course." The result of all this was that when Reciprotity megotiations were re-opened in the latter part of 1910, the country paid little attention. The public had been lulled into security by the Premier's repeated promises and made up its mind that nothing would come of the negotiations, that they were meant only to save appearances, and pay courtesy to the President's invita-tion. No word was more frequent in apology or defence for going to Washington than this "How could we in courtesy refuse to listen to what they had to propose?" No tariff commission had been at work, no interests had been consulted, and no one dreamed that anything important would be done.



Spence Bridge.

Instead of \$41 for inspection, the Structural Superintendent receives 66.30, of which \$3.30 were his travel ling expenses. Mr. McClashing work ed every day and also acted as fore-man, and he is recognized throughout the whole eastern section of the prov-ince as one of the most capable me chanics in the county. Mr. Copp had these facts before him in the Auditor General's report, 1909, page 95:--audience and when he stated that "In-spection" cost \$41.00. Another instance. Rockland Bridge. Regarding this structure, Mr. Copp stated that \$127 was paid out for "inspection" of work, totalling only \$122. Again referring to the Auditor General's report, 1909, page 95:--Bockland Bridge

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY LYSTEM** 





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