

The Standard

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SAINT JOHN, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1911.

AN OFFICIAL VIEW.

The Secretary of Agriculture of the United States has given his views of Reciprocity in a late number of the Editorial Review. They are interesting as bearing on the much talked of Farmers' Market which is to be opened up to Canada, and we commend them to Mr. Pugsley's Reciprocity organs for careful study and enlightenment.

His conclusions are these:—
1. Farm help in Canada costs about the same as in the United States. On that score the United States farmer is at no disadvantage on the ground of cheaper labor.

2. The comparative value of lands to the United States farmer is enhanced by the fact that the killing frost comes in a month in the fall and that the killing frost comes in a month earlier, thus hindering his wheat crop and almost entirely preventing him from maturing corn. As the invariable tendency of continued grain growing is to exhaust the soil and render profitable crops less possible, the Canadian farmer will be more and more handicapped by the advantage that climate confers on his more Southern neighbor for rotation of corn with grain. In vegetables the United States producer has and will continue to have the advantage of earlier production and sale when prices are highest, of greater variety, and in the Southern sections of cheaper labor.

3. The advantages to the United States, he says, will be in their free access to Canadian woods, in getting a free market for their vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay, hatched wire fencing, and draft horses. The citrus fruit growers of California will have the Northern market open to them, agricultural machinery makers will greatly enlarge their sales, millers will get Canadian wheat, mill it and build up their export flour trade, whilst the by-products will greatly help the United States dairy industry. Many farmers in the United States are fast reaching the point where they raise little or no wheat, because it exhausts the soil, and they find it more profitable to sell nothing from the farm except finished articles, like horses, meats and dairy products. For these they possess the best of home markets owing to the system of protection and the industries and population it develops. As to barley the United States produces more than it needs and annually exports a large amount. Some high grades of Canadian barley could be imported with benefit to the breweries and pearl barley manufacturers.

These conclusions are valuable as reflecting the views of the head of the Agricultural Department of the United States, whose sources of information are of the best, and whose outlook is not limited by special interests. A careful study of the points made will enable the Canadian farmer to better answer the question as to where he is to come in, should this agreement be passed, and his competitors from the South be enabled, with their natural advantages, to enter freely into his home market, and at the same time to effectually meet his products in their own.

The conclusions of the Secretary of State are perplexing to Canadian advocates of the Taft-Fielding pact, who support it because they say it is especially a boon to the Canadian farmer in that it opens for him a 90,000,000 market with rich profits and higher prices. They ignore the fact that the pact opens up the Canadian market to the agricultural products of the United States, that the two go together. In the matter of these products the United States has twelve producers to every one in Canada, and have a large surplus over and above the needs of their own people which they must sell somewhere. They have even against the Canadian duties as we have previously shown, marketed large quantities in Canada in competition with Canadian farmers.

Is it not reasonable to believe that with the duties removed they will sell much more in Canada, and thus take a larger portion of the home market from our farmers? There can be no doubt of this. It is true that with the present United States duties, Canadians have sent agricultural products into that country, but in much smaller quantity, and it is also true that if these duties were removed they would likely sell more.

But certain facts are to be kept in mind and are briefly these: The United States has more varied and longer seasons and can thus produce earlier crops, more frequent crops, and, taking climate into account, cheaper crops than Canada can. The United States produces a large surplus of the very same commodities that Canada produces, and that therefore we must compete against an over supply in their market. The system of gathering, storing, transporting and distributing these products as in the United States, is almost perfect, and they can reach all our important markets with facility and despatch, as they nearly all live in close proximity. On the contrary our system is in its infancy and imperfect, and we can reach only a small portion of the United States market at easy distances, whilst the great bulk of it is practically inaccessible.

Taking the average, the prices for these commodities are as high and often somewhat higher in Canada than in the United States, a fact which will lead to their import therefrom and to increased competition. Today our farmers are protected in their home market and have higher prices. If this pact passes our farmers will have lost the advantage of their protection and consequent better prices.

As matters now stand we have for our surplus an inexhaustible market in Great Britain where we are met with no home surplus, where prices are good and the demand constant. We have been at great pains to establish the quality of our products in the Old Country and have succeeded. To what good end should we relinquish this market, and go to work anew to establish connections with the United States, at best an inconstant market, and where we have continually to meet a large home surplus?

TELLING THE TRUTH.

Commenting on a reference in the Toronto Globe to Reciprocity as "the most important political issue that has been raised since Confederation," the Hamilton Spectator pertinently calls attention to the way the Globe and the Government it endorses treat this most important issue. If the agreement is what our con-

temporary says it is, remarks the Spectator, no right-thinking man, no honest public interest-seeking newspaper, would question for a moment the desirability, nay, rather the absolute necessity, of securing from the electors of the country before the die has been cast and the agreement ratified, an expression of opinion. Has this been the attitude of the Globe and the Laurier Government? Not by any means.

From the very introduction of the measure in the House the effort of the Government has been to, if possible, prevent an appeal to the electors and force the pact through Parliament, thus disposing of the "most important political issue that has arisen in Canada since Confederation," much in the same manner as routine matters of little or no importance are treated. And what has been the Government attitude toward the Conservative Opposition, which has insisted that there must be an election appeal before ratification is voted on in the House? An attitude of extreme hostility at every point, going so far as to charge the Opposition before the people with the "offense" of forcing an election when there was no need for one—forcing an election, mind you, on an issue which the chief reform organ now admits is the most important the people have had to consider since Confederation.

Never since the Laurier Government came into power has it hedged and twisted so much in defending itself as it has over the Reciprocity Agreement. It had opportunity at the outset to keep the Reciprocity question out of politics and give the people a chance to express their opinion on it without regard to party affiliation. But that opportunity was neglected, and the result has been demoralization within the party ranks. There will be more demoralization before the fight is over, for the people in casting their ballots in the next general election will be thinking not only of Reciprocity, but of the danger of continuing in power a government which was not only willing but anxious to force upon them a change in policy so important as to be called the most important in the country's history, and that without consulting their judgment in the smallest measure.

A WORD TO YOUNG LAWYERS.

It is apparent that the city of Chicago, like other cities nearer home, has more lawyers than are needed for home consumption. Mr. John E. W. Wayman, the State's Attorney, in a recent address before the graduating class of the Chicago Law School, said that the social standing of a lawyer was not as high as that to which he was entitled from his long studies to gain admission to the bar. When a new lawyer is introduced to company, he continued, "instinctively, they will clasp their pockets and then say, 'I'm glad to meet you.'"

Then he went on with the following sound advice: "In a few days you will enter your offices and sit down in the greatest solitude you ever experienced. Languidly and tensely you will wait for that dear sound, the footstep of an approaching client. But when you greet him don't let him know how glad you are to see him. Treat him cordially, but not effusively, and above all things, proceed to get some money out of him. First find out how much he has and how willing he is to part with it, and then compare that with your needs. Charge him accordingly. Another 'don't' for you is to not take law business from your relatives. All you will get out of it is abuse and there's no money in it. Above all things don't quarrel with the judge. If you beat him at repartee he will send you to jail for contempt of court and more often he can beat you anyway. Besides, it's a good thing to have him on your side.

"I must not forget to add that it is never right to argue a legal proposition with a layman. When you state an opinion don't give him your reasons. Be right and then let him think there is nothing more to be said."

Returning to the lack of social standing of lawyers, Mr. Wayman said it was due to the "shysters" and that it was the duty of lawyers to stand together and exterminate the shyster, whom he described as a man who has no regard for the sanctity of the law. As was fitting, under the circumstance, at the conclusion of his address, the school conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon the speaker.

Mr. Pugsley's Reciprocity organs seem much exercised as to accuracy of the figures quoted by The Standard to show the preponderance of imports of farm produce and livestock into Canada from the United States over the exports. The statistics will be found in the Dominion reports of the Department of Trade and Commerce and are compiled from the United States returns. We are now open to a suggestion from the Telegraph that, like all other returns from the same source, they have been falsified and the valuations increased for "political purposes."

Current Comment

(Toronto World.)

The Lord's Day Alliance has condemned the eating of certain wholesome and refreshing foods on Sunday. The Lord's Day Alliance has condemned the Sunday smoke. The Lord's Day Alliance has condemned the week-end auto and bicycle trips, by means of which hard-working men may get a breath of pure air. The Lord's Day Alliance has condemned the use of the parks on Sunday for such healthy and natural sports as tobogganing, etc. The Lord's Day Alliance is doing its best to make illegal every decent and healthful Sabbath recreation. This persecution of the public by a small body of tyrannical and illogical men has gone far enough. The Lord's Day Alliance must be shown that this is a free country, and that the liberty of the citizen is not a thing to be lightly trampled.

(Vancouver News-Advertiser.)

The London Standard of Empire interprets President Taft's New York speech by saying that the President explained "his clear desire to build up a United States-Canadian commercial union which should strangle the growth within the British Empire of the practical ideal of Imperial union based upon preference." It is the hope of the Standard of Empire that the speech will be most carefully studied in the Empire's premier Dominion and in England.

(Chicago Record-Herald.)

A New York philosopher has come to the conclusion that there are two ways to get up in the world. You can build your own ladder and climb it, or you can find that of some fellow who has left his to chase butterflies and climb that.

(Boston Transcript.)

When a rich American has something which you, as emperor, need, and you as emperor have a decoration which you do not need and the rich American does, you swap, and it is called an exchange of international courtesies.

(Kansas City Times.)

Individual drinking cups for horses are advocated by the National Team Owners' Association. Pretty soon they will be demanding that blacksmiths have individual manure sets.

(Vancouver Province.)

The bathing bathing suit has made its appearance in Chicago. It is exclusively for beach parade purposes, and shrinks when the water is approached.

BROKEN-DOWN NERVES

Hopeless Condition Cured by "Fruit-a-tives"

Millford-Haven, Ont., Aug. 20th, 1910.
"I was a complete invalid, three years ago, with Stomach Trouble, Constipation and Broken-down Nerves. I could not sleep at night and strong-able to do my own work—and have a baby fifteen months old, and six children in all. I would not be without 'Fruit-a-tives' in the house, and I can highly recommend them to any suffering as I did."

MRS. D. GUINEY.
Nervousness is not a disease in itself, but is the result of some of the vital organs becoming diseased. In Mrs. Guiney's case, her nervous condition was caused by a very weak stomach and torpid liver. "Fruit-a-tives" strengthened her stomach—helped digestion—made the liver active—and cured Constipation. Then she was able to do her own work. If your nerves are "all unstrung," take "Fruit-a-tives." 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial size 25c. At all dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

POLICE COURT.

Before the Police Magistrate yesterday morning, Charles Kane, who also appeared for drunkenness, was charged by Mrs. Mary Till with assaulting her on Brussels street on Tuesday evening. The prisoner pleaded not guilty to both charges, and asked a stay of proceedings until he could get a lawyer. A. A. Wilson, K. C., soon arrived, and Officer Wittien, who made the arrest, told of Kane passing him on Brussels street, intoxicated, of Mrs. Till shortly afterwards complaining to him of Kane having insulted her. The complainant stated that she had come through the alley from Waterloo to Brussels street, near Union, on her way home, and on Brussels street was accosted by the prisoner, who said: "Don't you know you're liable to arrest for standing around here talking to men?" At first she ignored him, and then he repeated the words, "Allison, Allison, Allison," and then he said, "Look out! Look out!" The officer here supplemented his evidence by stating that the vacant lot at the corner of Union and Brussels street was well lighted, and "not a place for lovers or anything of that kind." Adjournment was then made until Friday morning.

William Stafford was charged with obstructing the sidewalk at the corner of Charlotte and South Market streets, refusing to move when ordered to do so, and using offensive language. The defendant denied the charge, specifically, and after the officer had testified the contrary driving adjournment until Friday. The prisoner was allowed to go, his employer, Stanley Elkin, becoming responsible for his appearance.

Charles Paddock and John Dolan were fined \$4 each and John Mullin, another drunk, was remanded. Col. J. L. McAvity, reported for further driving adjournment until Friday. The latter could have been done as they owned adjoining vacant property, 50 ft. frontage by 186 ft. in depth, but even the additional space gained in this way would only likely be sufficient for the next four or five years. The management of the company decided to deal with the question in a large way and placed their property on the market, within a few days a sale had been made to the old reliable W. R. Brock concern.

The Gillett Company are now dealing with plans for a large new plant which will be located somewhere on a railway, and this plant will likely consist of several buildings. Besides manufacturing Magic Baking Powder and their other well known specialties it is the intention to manufacture boxes, tin cans, paper boxes and everything of the kind, as well as to grind corn and other raw materials used in the business. The company calculate it will take about fifteen months to get their new plant into running order.

Great Sale of Children's Summer Dresses, Ages 5 to 14 years, at The Hub.

500 children's dresses, marked at ridiculously low prices at the Hub Get them before the pick goes. Great shape to be had.

BELLEISLE CREEK.
Belleisle Creek, June 28.—J. Donovan is visiting his cousin Wm. Killinton.

Quite a number of young men are getting ready to go to camp Sussex. Henry D. Long and Son are shipping lumber from Belleisle Station and will have about one and a half million from their winter cut.

S. Dibble has finished shipping his lumber.

The Ladies' Aid met yesterday afternoon. Owing to the dry weather the outdoor hay is very poor in this locality.

Irvine Thompson of Johnston, Q. Co., is here today looking after his hay press.

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, Zimago.

TESTIMONIAL TO REV. A. A. GRAHAM

Evangelical Alliance Endorses the Work which Pastor of St. David's Has Done in this City.

At a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance on Tuesday the following testimonial to Rev. A. A. Graham was prepared and ordered to be sent to Mr. Graham:

The Evangelical Alliance of the city of Saint John, in parting with the Rev. Angus A. Graham, M.A., B.D., who severs his connection with St. David's Presbyterian church to accept the principality of the Saskatchewan Boys' College, desire to place on record their high esteem for Mr. Graham and his work during his ministry in this city of six and a half years. His marked ability as preacher, teacher and pastor, his deep interest in all matters pertaining to the public weal, his sane judgment and strong personality well fitted him for the large place he filled in the moral and religious life of the city. In all his work he was ever ready to take a leading part. His effective efforts along the lines of social and moral reform will continue to bear fruit in the permanent good of our citizenship. He has always been on terms of the best cordial relationship with his fellow members of this Alliance, who have learned to esteem him as a brother beloved, a man of broad sympathies, high aims and fine fraternal spirit, ever ready to co-operate with all for the common good.

We join most heartily in our congratulations upon his appointment to a position of great responsibility and splendid promise, and in the earnest prayer that the blessing of God may follow him as he enters his new sphere of service for the kingdom.

Signed on behalf of the Evangelical Alliance,
J. CHAS. B. APPEL, Secretary.

St. John, N. B., June 27, 1911.

OBITUARY.

George Covert.
St. John friends have heard with regret of the death of New York on Monday of George Covert, son of the late Rev. W. H. Covert, formerly rector of Grand View Church, and late of Digby. Mr. Covert, who was about 42 years of age, was for some time clerk with Manchester Robertson Allison Ltd., but has resided in New York for a number of years, filling an important position in one of the large departmental stores. He is survived by his mother, a sister of A. H. and T. B. Hamilton of this city, and by four brothers and two sisters. The mother and sisters reside in New York. George had a wife, W. H. Covert, barrister, of Halifax, and another is Dr. Covert of Kentville. The other two are in the States. Interment will be at Digby today.

A MODERN PLANT.

In the big conflagration which occurred in Toronto in April, 1904, several hundred concerns, some of them large, some medium, some small in size, were practically put out of business. In the former class E. W. Gillett Co. was numbered. A few months after the fire they moved into their fine, up-to-date factory which, at that time, looked to be sufficiently large for a good many years. The demand, however, for this company's goods has been so great that they are now forced to either erect a new plant or enlarge their present one. The latter could have been done as they owned adjoining vacant property, 50 ft. frontage by 186 ft. in depth, but even the additional space gained in this way would only likely be sufficient for the next four or five years. The management of the company decided to deal with the question in a large way and placed their property on the market, within a few days a sale had been made to the old reliable W. R. Brock concern.

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