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SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 10, 1911.

# RECIPROCITY IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

It is urged that the tariff offer of the United States in respect of agricultural implements should be at once reciprocated by Canada. This means that reapers and binders may be admitted free into the United States from every country which will allow free entry to United States harvesters and binders. On the face of it, this appears fair, but we must consider carefully the surrounding circumstances. In the first place, whilst binders and reapers would be admitted free from Canada, there is a duty of 45 per cent. upon their parts, and the United States farmer would find, that though he had the complete machine free of duty, whenever he wished to buy the parts necessary to replace and refit, he would not only have to send long distances to get them but would have to pay 45 per cent. on their value. One easily sees that this utterly precludes the sale of Canadian machines in the United States. There would be no reciprocity.

But suppose the parts were made free as well, how would it stand? Could the Canadian manufacturer then compete in the United States market with their manufacturers? There are several reasons why he could not. In the first place this industry in the United States is more highly developed than in any country in the world. Mammoth establishments, perfection of machinery and system, maximum of output, which, of course diminishes cost, a widely extended and highly organized system of sale and distribution, which covers every locality and is in touch with every farmer, the undisturbed possession for years of the market with grades and qualities thoroughly established—all these place them in a position practically unassailable in a competition with the Canadian manufacturer who, in all these respects, would be at disadvantages which he could not overcome.

Again take the matter of transport. These mammoth manufacturing concerns are situated on the great distributing lines of railway, of which they are most important customers, and with which they enjoy transport terms which no Canadian dealer, at his distance, and with his smaller offerings, could ever hope to obtain. The latter has also to bridge the distance which separates him from these great United States routes, thus adding more costs of transport. And then he has to establish his distributing and selling agencies and his depots for repairs and parts. It needs but a thought to realize what this means in rents, men, others salaries, and expense.

The United States manufacturer is close by his raw material, and gets it at lower first cost and lower freight charges. Nearly 30 per cent. of the wood used in the manufacture of Canadian binders and reapers is imported from the United States and about 70 per cent. of the iron and steel. Freight on this to Canada has to be paid, and freight back on the completed article as well. Both of these items are saved by the United States manufacturers.

Canadian competition on the basis of free interchange is impossible. The United States well knows this, and the offer is made with the knowledge that, under such conditions, the Canadian market would be open to a successful invasion, whilst the United States market would be practically immune.

The only chance for the Canadian would be to establish his industry in the United States, and this is what would take place. He then would be near his raw material, and nearer his customers by hundreds and thousands of miles. But in that case Canada would lose the capital, the labor, the wages and the subsidiary business, the development, and the citizenship. Our trade in agricultural implements with the United States would in a little time close up or transfer our industries in that line to the United States. This would be a great loss to Canada. Would there be any gain to the buyers of farming implements in Canada, once they were dependent upon the giant trusts and corporations of the United States? The answer admits of no doubt. They would certainly pay no less, it is fairly certain they would in the end pay more.

## AN EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

It is proposed to hold an Imperial Exhibition in London in 1915, the aims and objects of which are more especially to show what can be produced and manufactured within the Empire. The originator of the scheme is Captain Sir Peter C. Van R. Stewart-Bam, until recently senior member for Cape Town in the Cape Parliament. He has succeeded in getting together an influential temporary committee, which held its first meeting last month under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute at the Whitehall rooms, London, Lord Strathcona taking the chair.

The year 1915 is selected, among other reasons, because it is hoped that the Colonial Conference will be held in that year, because the Prince of Wales will be celebrating his 21st birthday, and, further, because it will be the 700th anniversary of the signing of Magna Charta. Men of all political parties will take part in the work, and it is hoped that all parts of the Empire will be able to compete in a friendly way to show exactly what can be produced and manufactured by them. In this way the Empire as a whole will be able to see exactly what its manufacturing and producing powers are. It is intended that prominent men shall visit the various British Colonies in order to get the people thoroughly interested in the scheme. The same work will also have to be done in the United Kingdom, and when the exhibition is held it is proposed to organize congresses in connection with it for the discussion of such subjects as agriculture, commerce,

the newspaper press, shipping, education, etc., in fact, any subject that will tend to bring the Mother Country and the Colonies closer together.

No one prominently connected with the exhibition will derive any benefit from it. Should there be any profit it is intended that it shall be used to further objects in the interests of the Empire. Letters wishing the scheme every success have been received from Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Churchill, and Colonial Secretary, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. The High Commissioners for Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand have not only joined the committee, but have promised to give every assistance in their power. Lord Strathcona especially has helped greatly to get prominent Canadians interested.

The movement is entirely non-political. Questions of Free Trade and Protection or any other question of political controversy will not come into the scheme at all. The only desire is that it should be taken up in a truly Imperialistic spirit as an exhibition promoted for the benefit of the people of the Empire. Such a movement cannot fail to strengthen the Imperial tie. The loyal support of all sections of the Empire should make the exhibition not only a success in itself but an object lesson of Empire unity to the outside world.

## A CONTRAST IN RAILWAYS.

In Australia and New Zealand the railways are owned and run by the Governments. They are subject to the disadvantages of sparsely inhabited and widely extended territory, and they have had to contend with the disabilities of party government in all the states. Their record is under these circumstances a proud one and instructive as well. It shows that party governments can rise superior to the degrading and wasteful influences that seek to dominate, and can make a decided success of state owned and operated railways.

The following table shows the record for three years ending 1908:—

Year	Miles	Gross Revenue	Expen.	Net Profit
1906	13,887	\$12,808,787	\$7,540,535	\$5,268,252
1907	14,190	\$13,936,662	\$7,968,374	\$5,968,288
1908	14,658	\$14,303,635	\$8,297,733	\$6,005,902

The interest payable on construction and equipment was \$480,879 in 1906; \$499,012 in 1907, and \$5,098,177 in 1908. This deducted from the balance left after expenditures are subtracted from the gross revenue given for each year gives the net profit as shown in the above table.

The total cost of construction and equipment provided by capital was in 1908, \$139,510,903, so that we have, to us, astonishing result that in Australia the Government railways pay all working expenses, all interest on cost, and return to the Commonwealth Governments a handsome profit each year.

New South Wales has the largest extension of railway lines, being 3,472 miles in 1908. Its net profit over and above all charges, including interest on cost, was in 1908 \$579,931 or over \$2,700,000. South Australia came next with profits of about \$1,100,000; Victoria in 1908 showed a net loss of over \$200,000 in working its 3,396 miles of railway. Since then, under Mr. Tait's management it has produced a surplus profit of substantial proportions. When we recollect that the population of Australia is only 4,200,000, and that it has a widely extended territory, the fact of profitable working is emphasized.

New Zealand has a population of 1,000,000. Its length of lines in 1909 was 2,674 miles, the gross receipts therefrom \$2,929,526, the total working expenses \$2,114,815, and the net earnings \$814,711. The capital cost of its railways up to 1909 was \$27,762,592. So that the New Zealand Government ran its 2,674 miles of railway, paid all expenses, and returned 3 per cent. on the cost of construction and equipment.

The contrast with Canada is marked. The Intercolonial has advantages in many respects. But it is chronically afflicted with deficits, although it uses up millions of capital each year and pays nothing on the cost of its capital construction and equipment. Why the contrast? The answer is simple—lack of business management, and the disorganization and waste which follow the patronage system. How long will the people of Canada continue their insane worship of this miserable and costly fetish?

## Current Comment

(Manitoba Free Press.)

The case of Mr. Roosevelt is thus diagnosed by Mr. J. Hill:—Roosevelt has always been pleased to get a big crowd together to hear them shout and hurrah. Facing one of these cheering crowds, he loses hold of himself, absolutely. In fact, I do not believe Roosevelt has had continuous control of himself for a week at a time since he became a national figure, "but he simply can't help himself." But surely Mr. Hill is overlooking the remarkable self-control which Mr. Roosevelt has been displaying since the Congressional and State elections.

(Vancouver Province.)

Statisticians are endeavoring to calculate the value of a baby at time of birth. It depends largely in ownership and the point of view. If it is your neighbor's next door, squalling at 5 a. m., a rough estimate would be thirty cents. Should it happen to be your own totsey, woosie, slumbering peacefully in its cot, the Carnegie library fund would not pay the first instalment.

(Boston Transcript.)

A grandson of Brigham Young revives the prophet's memory by trying to sell his railroad passes, and that reminds us. Years ago a despatch from Salt Lake announced that ten thousand school children had laid flowers on Brigham Young's grave. The headline read: "Grandpa is Not Forgotten."

(Bangor News.)

A Los Angeles woman used a stick of dynamite on her washboard, supposing it to be soap. The fact that there was no explosion indicates that the wretched makers of dynamite are adulterating it. Can't we have anything pure any more?

(London Free Press.)

Mushroom growth in population is not without its attendant evils. Vancouver finds itself in the grip of an invasion of thugs and desperadoes, while Winnipeg has just shown that serious evils may grow to be a menace where men are absorbed by the growing times.

(Winnipeg Tribune.)

In 1895 the people of Canada, under a Tory Protectionist Government, paid \$17,887,269.47 in customs taxes. In 1908 the same people paid \$58,331,074.04 in the same kind of taxes. That's hustling towards the "goal of free trade, as they have it in England."

(Hamilton Spectator.)

Prince Albert has gone the limit for commission rule. A mayor, treasurer and city engineer are the only legislators and administrators of that far north city.

(Vancouver World.)

The joy rider is dangerous, the hold-up man is terrifying; but the person who throws bananas and orange skins on the cement walks is the greatest villain of them all.

## ON CHURCH UNION; ORGANIC OR FEDERAL

Correspondent Replies to Sermon Preached by Rev. D. Lang—Arguments Used in Favor of Discredit Organic Union

To the Editor of The Standard.

Sir,—In your issue of Dec. 19th ult., there appeared a verbatim report of a sermon preached in a leading Presbyterian pulpit of the city on the previous day advocating "Church Union." No one seems to have replied to it, although the gravity of the subject requires more than a passing notice. It was a typical unionist discourse and after having read it over several times the writer sees no reason why he should cease to oppose the movement on the present proposed basis.

The eloquent preacher advanced about ten arguments which he considered in favor of union. It would be impossible to traverse the whole ground in a brief letter, but in passing it may be stated some of them when analysed are arguments decidedly opposed to organic union, whilst others are impracticable.

He introduced the subject by giving a glowing picture of a church "broad enough in its doctrinal basis to include the teachers of infant baptism and adult baptism, and so admit no baptism at all, but in its spirit and policy to admit the Episcopalians." It is evident the reverend gentleman in this instance was carried by his rhetoric beyond the bounds of reason and led to give expression to what is but an iridescent dream.

His second argument, drawn from the analogy of the human body composed of different members with varying functions, has certainly no bearing on organic union, but rather favors the preserving of the identity of the various denominations—and leads to federalism which is advocated by those he seeks to convert.

His argument drawn from the analogy of the different regiments of an army is of similar import, being also an argument in favor of federation under the leadership of Jesus our great Captain, not the leadership of a Protestant pope in the personnel of the Settlement Committee, as the unionists desire.

He then proceeded to elaborate an argument which savors of medieval intolerance. He pictured a town of 300 or 400 inhabitants made up of Methodists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, etc. They "demand their own special brand of religion." At present there is no way to obviate this difficulty. He seized upon a remedy.

"If the denominations at large were united in one great church then there is no difficulty in supplying the small churches."

What does this mean? It would certainly seem there was the underlying idea of coercion. If the church at large united then we would compel the small churches, if there were only one denomination. If the Presbytery of St. John was unable to unite two small congregations in the city, do you think congregations of various denominations would be more likely to unite?

As for the "unseemly rivalry" (?) in country places, surely this can easily be avoided by a system of co-operation and the appointment of broad-minded men to administer the missions of the various churches. Those who are such zealous advocates of organic union fail to realize that just as the members of this Dominion established their church here so will those who are coming from the mother land today raise the blue banner of Presbyterianism, and will, if necessary, import ministers to look after their spiritual necessities.

The way the prepossessions of the immigrants from Scotland and Ulster are disposed of by "union" advocates has been lead us to infer that in those countries denominationalism counts for nothing, and that our brothers across the ocean, whose fathers died for their church, are now of loose convictions.

There is danger of the unionists assuming too much. Some of them take it for granted that they are specially interested in the welfare of the Kingdom, whilst those who would maintain the existing organizations are actuated by unworthy motives.

The men who opposed organic union at the December meeting of the Presbytery are not any less any in the church, and they did so out of the conviction that Presbyterianism has a special mission to this Dominion—that it appeals to a certain temperament—and that the advantages to be gained from the contemplated union are not such as to justify the sacrifice.

Yours truly,

FREBBUTEROS.

January 9, 1911.

## Lord Northcliffe On Seasickness

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 14th of September reached me on my return to England from a journey to Newfoundland and back, during which I have seen and heard abundant evidence of the fact that Mother's Milk Seaside Remedy appears to be, in nineteen cases out of twenty, an absolute cure for mal-de-mer, and also for what Americans call "Car-Sickness." I have taken it on many occasions, with excellent effect and no after-effect. You are quite at liberty to make use of this letter, or I think it a duty to express my opinion on the subject. Yours truly,

NORTHCLIFFE,  
Sutton Place, by Guildford Surrey, England.

Mother's Milk Seaside Remedy Quickly Cures Sea or Train Sickness. Guaranteed safe and harmless. 50c. and \$1.00 a box at all Drug Stores and Drug Departments. If your druggist does not have it in stock he can get it for you from any Wholesale Druggist in Canada. Mother's Milk Seaside Remedy Co., Ltd., Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

## ROMANCE OF THE SHOPPING WORLD

Toronto Woman Bought \$12,000 Brooch by Mistake for Six Dollars—\$1,000 Present When She Returned It

Toronto, Jan. 7.—The holiday season brought out an interesting little romance of the business world which has been practically suppressed by the principals. One day, last week, a Toronto woman entered a department store, and asked one of the clerks what the cost would be for replacing two pearls in the setting of a brooch.

"Fifteen hundred dollars," said the clerk. "You must be mistaken," was the rejoinder. "No, I am not mistaken. However, I will call our expert," said the clerk. The expert looked the brooch over and estimated that the missing pearls could not be replaced for less than \$2,000.

"That is strange," said the woman. "I purchased that brooch here last year, and all I paid for it was \$6." The clerk immediately called one of the members of the firm. He was told the story. It only took him an instant to look over the treasure. "Madam," said he, "we had private detectives for several weeks endeavoring to trace this bit of jewelry. It was valued at \$12,000. We thought it had been stolen. We did not want the story to get to the newspapers at the time."

Then it was that the real truth dawned. Each year, student clerks are put on during the holiday season. The brooch had been placed in a case of more moderate priced articles by mistake. Thence it had made its way across the counter.

The woman said she did not wish to retain property which did not rightfully belong to her, and her \$6 was refunded to her. On Christmas Day, however, she was the recipient of a present of silverware from the company's stock valued at \$1,000.

## I. C. R. Wage Increase.

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—The Intercolonial Board of Management has decided to grant substantial increase in pay to freemen and engineers. A general increase of 7 1/2 per cent. was decided upon, and this will mean the addition of fifty thousand dollars to the wage bill of the road. The application of the conductors and other employees for increases will be considered shortly.

We wish to thank the public heartily for the most prosperous year in our history.

We will begin our 44th year, Tuesday, January 3rd.

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S. Kerr,  
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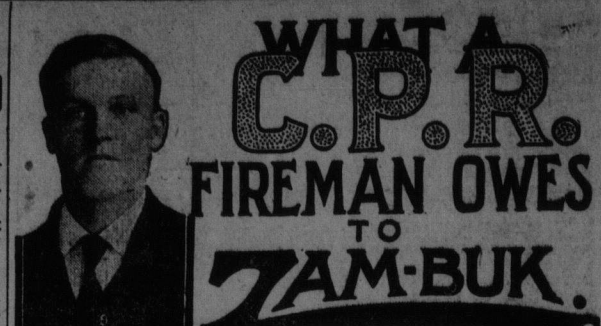
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George H. Duffus of Robertson St., Fort William, a C. P. R. fireman, says: "The water gauge of my locomotive burst and scalded the whole left side of my face terribly. I had a box of Zam-Buk in my pocket, which I was using for a sore on my lip, and when I had recovered from the first shock of the accident, I produced the balm and had it applied freely to the scalded parts. I was suffering acute agony, but within a wonderfully short time Zam-Buk gave me ease. I was able to continue my journey and upon reaching home, I obtained more Zam-Buk and continued the treatment. Zam-Buk acted wonderfully well, and in a few days had the wound nicely healing. I don't know anything so fine as Zam-Buk as a healer of burns, scalds, cuts, and similar injuries, which workers are so liable to, and, in my opinion, a box of Zam-Buk should be kept handy in every worker's home."

Zam-Buk will also be found a sure cure for cold sores, chapped hands, frost bite, ulcers, blood-poison, varicose sores, piles, scalp sores, ringworm, inflamed patches, babies' eruptions and chapped places, cuts, burns, bruises, and skin injuries generally. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price.

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**GR**

**Swain**—Suddenly, Y., on the 6th leaving a wife and their loss. Funeral on Tuesday, 302 Doug Dunham—Sudden the 8th inst., wife of John G street, and da Mrs. Thomas W side her husband brothers to mo (Vancouver pa Funeral notice L CROOKSHANK— 8th inst., Cat daughter of the Crookshank, sr her age. Funeral upon arrival Tuesday, to Pe

That tired feel experience after reading, is cause accommodation of only be relieved glasses. Our complete. Sati D. BOYANER, O