

The Standard



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SAINT JOHN, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1910

THE CAMPBELLTON DISASTER.

The Province has been quick to respond to the appeal for help for those left destitute and homeless by the fire which has devastated the town of Campbellton. It was difficult to realize when the news was first received that in a few short hours the flourishing town on the North Shore had been reduced to a heap of smouldering ashes, and that its 4,000 inhabitants were fleeing for their lives.

Prompt measures for relief were taken early yesterday. Premier Hazen authorized Mr. W. S. Montgomery of Dalhousie to draw on the province for \$2,000 to cover the immediate necessities of the sufferers, and Hon. John Morrissey on behalf of the local government left for the scene of the disaster. The city of St. John through the Common Council placed \$2,000 at the disposal of the mayor for relief purposes, and the Board of Trade joined hands and despatched a car of provisions.

Subscriptions are being received by the mayor and more are needed. A generous response may be expected from the citizens of St. John, whose sympathies will be quickened by the remembrance of the great fire of 1877, and the destruction which followed in its train. Other parts of the province are responding to the call for assistance. The condition of the sufferers appeals to each and every one to contribute something that will ease the burden, and in many cases doubtless the despair, of the next few days. He gives twice who gives quickly.

THE WISDOM OF MANITOBA.

The result of the provincial elections in Manitoba has a deeper significance than lies in the mere fact that the Roblin government defeated a weak and unstable opposition. Other things being equal the Conservative government's record of progressive legislation and able administration of public affairs, would have assured it of an easy victory. But Mr. Roblin was fighting a combination of the local opposition and the Ottawa machine which, at the bidding of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, threw all the weight of its influence into the struggle, the Premier himself during the last week of the campaign hovering in the background and urging the people of the province to defeat the government and to return in its place an administration of his own choosing.

The people of Manitoba, by their votes at the polls, not only expressed their confidence in Mr. Roblin, but gave the most convincing proof possible that they resented the interference of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in their provincial affairs. The campaign of slander against the individual members of the Roblin government was carried out by the latest and most approved methods known to the Ottawa machine and signally failed of its object. Time and time again Sir Wilfrid had tried to capture Manitoba before this last blow to his prestige, and he has pursued the same policy elsewhere, his idea being the creation of a sort of combine through which the government at Ottawa, and the various provincial capitals join in the fight against the people. In Quebec and Nova Scotia the arrangement has been successfully accomplished. In provincial elections the machinery of the Ottawa government is there employed to suppress popular feeling against the provincial party. In federal elections the influence of the provincial ministry is exerted to assist the Ottawa politicians.

An effort was made some time ago to perfect control of this character in Ontario. But the scheme failed. The policy has also met with successful opposition in British Columbia. Twice within recent years has Sir Wilfrid tried to unhorse Premier McBride, and to secure powers for his own nominees. In one of the contests he appointed a leader of the Opposition and brought a judge down from the bench to assist in the defeat of the people's favorite. The politicians selected for the work were, after their rejection, rewarded, one with a governorship, and the other with a judicial office.

A few months ago the experiment was repeated. Sir Wilfrid made a vigorous effort to get Mr. McBride out. But the labor resulted in a disaster even more marked than that experienced on the previous occasion. The people were decidedly opposed to federal intervention in their provincial affairs.

DIFFERENT TREATMENT.

An interesting situation has arisen in connection with the German potash trade. The business is in the hands of a trust. Some time ago, when business was not flourishing with the trust, it made a number of contracts with United States importers on very favorable terms to the latter. In each contract a clause was inserted providing that in addition to the invoice price the purchaser should pay an export tax levied by the German government.

Presently business improved and the trust was enabled to obtain better prices in the home market. This left the German population paying more for its potash than the same thing was being sold for to the United States importers. That condition did not last long, for the German government promptly imposed an export tax, which the purchasers have to pay. They are

not at all pleased. The tax is intended for their special benefit, one-half of Germany's exports of potash going to the United States.

As Germany is the best market, the United States could not adopt the same line of policy towards the German potash trade that it has enforced in the case of pulp manufactured from wood cut on the Crown lands of the province of Quebec—put on an import duty as a mark of its displeasure. The State Department, however, entered a protest, and the Bundesrath has now authorized the Chancellor to negotiate an agreement with the United States by which the tax will be taken off in 1912 if the Americans will give up the option they possess of extending the low price contracts to 1917.

The situation illustrates the difference in the manner in which the German government treats its trusts and that prevalent in the United States. In Germany the government taxes in order to protect the trusts; in the United States the demand is for taxation and laws that will put them out of business.

THE WORLD'S GREAT TRADER.

Great Britain leads all other countries as a general distributing market for the world's merchandise, a central exchange for the products of all nations. In other words, she does the largest trade as an exporter of imported goods.

Official British trade figures, recently issued in a parliamentary paper for the calendar year 1909, show that the imports of the United Kingdom were valued at \$3,040,299,726, and the exports at \$1,841,283,564. In the imports are included foreign and colonial merchandise brought in and afterwards sold and shipped to other markets. Taking that into account Britain's net imports for consumption would amount to \$2,595,669,691, and her total exports to \$2,286,913,599.

British exports of foreign and colonial merchandise for the last four years were:—

1906	\$414,157,219
1907	447,436,200
1908	387,488,724
1909	444,630,935

More than one-half of this trade was made up of raw materials, and it may reasonably be assumed that the export figures given above are higher than the import values.

In this connection it is interesting to compare the showing made by Britain in this national jobbing business with that of the United States. Figures given out at Washington show that American business of a similar character amounts to about 6 per cent. of the British. About 20 per cent. of Great Britain's total exports is represented by the products of other lands, while the percentage of United States exports of such merchandise is about 1 1/2.

John Bull is the world's greatest jobber and carrier, and the world pays him well for the work.

WHAT MR. BORDEN STANDS FOR.

It may be expected that when Mr. Borden concludes his present series of meetings he will tour the West on the trail of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. If he does he will go with decided encouragement from Ontario. Evidence accrues that growing numbers of the electors are tired of a government which has broken most of its pledges, and which has been guilty of patronage abuses and waste of money on a scale unknown in the worst days of previous Conservative administrations.

The Opposition leader stands for a reformation in government methods, his whole career and very person constitute a guarantee of his sincerity of purpose, and even the most violent Liberal must acknowledge that in his hands the reputation of Canada would be on a firmer footing than it is at present. Within a year or two Mr. Borden is likely to tour the country as Premier of the Dominion, and then, indeed, the best elements in the electorate will have reason to rejoice.

In such an event the old Liberal party, which has done much for Canada in the past, will have gone into opposition to get rid of that official Liberalism which now dominates and misrepresents it, and to cultivate those moral qualities which were its chief glory under Mackenzie and Blake.—Toronto News.

CURRENT COMMENT

(New York Sun.)

There is every reason to believe that the population of Canada has increased at least 40 per cent. in the last ten years. In that time her commerce has more than doubled. Exports from the United States to Canada for the fiscal year now closing will exceed the total imports of the Dominion in so recent a year as 1902. They will amount to nearly three and a half times our sales to the whole of Asia, including Japan. As a purchaser of American wares and products it seems probable that Canada will soon hold the second place, second only to the United Kingdom. If the pending treaty with Canada is wisely framed it will not be many years before Canada will crowd England as a buyer of American goods.

(Rossland Miner.)

Every line in a newspaper costs something. If it is to benefit some individual, he may fairly expect to pay something. You do not go into a grocery store and ask the proprietor to hand you ten pounds of sugar for nothing, even though the grocer may be a personal friend of yours and the gift might not be a large one. If the beneficiary of advertising does not pay for it the proprietor has to settle. Nevertheless, many papers cannot seem to learn that a newspaper pays its expenses by renting space, and that it is just as much entitled to collect rent for every day that space is occupied as you are for the house you rent to a tenant.

(Montreal Witness.)

England is starting a campaign against "consumption." The campaign will follow along the same lines as the work Lady Aberdeen has been doing in Ireland. It will be purely educative, the facts about tuberculosis and its treatment will be taught by travelling exhibitions, by caravans, by lantern slides, and by the distribution of literature. These methods are the tried ones used in the United States, and to some extent in Canada, and it has been proved that they do actually bring the lesson to be learned to the homes of the people who require the teaching.

(Montreal Star.)

An offended god can be very terrible. No employe of the Printing Bureau will be allowed to have holidays until Mr. Murphy has completed his investigation. Any employe who absents himself without leave, except through sickness will, for the first offence be suspended for eight days, and for the second will be dismissed. While the punishment fits the crime admirably, it blends mercy with justice. What could be more delicately considerate than to suspend for eight days a man who wants a week's holiday?

(Toronto Globe.)

The size of the quay berths and the depth of the channels can alone set a limit to the greatness of the vessels of the future. The Liverpool authorities, recognizing this, are planning three years ahead to have adequate docking capacity. Britannia shows not the slightest sign of relaxing her hold on the mastery of the sea.

LOVE, YOUTH, WAR.

He was a lover, he was young,
Youth ruled his blood, hope lit his eyes;
And when the call to arms was rung
Needs must he to that call reply.
He spoke of freedom, spake of fame—
"When victory peacem should be sung
Let his be no unhonoured name!"
He was a lover, he was young.

He was a lover, he was young;
And she who was to be his bride,
Blanching, upon his words she hung—
"You bounce the sword upon his side,
He kissed her lips, through tears she smiled,
"Our country calls." To horse he sprung
And down the street the troop defiled.
He was a lover, he was young.

He was a lover, he was young,
(His country calls, and love too
sings)
Far up a window wide is flung—
He feels, not sees, a kindling gaze.
(His country calls, love too—and
pride!)
She stands her weeping maid
Among
Through tears she sees him glorified.
He was a lover, he was young.

He was a lover, he was young.
Well did he fight. On many a field
He saw his conquering colors flung.
Love's triumph every victory
sealed.
Love was the deed; love was the
dream, the while
To his dark locks the night dew
clung.
With dust from many a travelled mile.
He was a lover, he was young.

He was a lover, he was young,
Yes, yes; not country, freedom
fame.
But love gave to his falling tongue
The last word it should ever frame.
And that last word—it was her name!
For whose sake was such tribute
wring?
O proud, proud love, thine was the
blame!
He was a lover, he was young.
Edith M. Thomas.

THE ERADICATION OF DESIRES.

Consider that everything is opinion, and opinion is in thy power. Take away then, when thou chooseth thy opinion, and like a mariner who has doubled the promontory, thou wilt find calm, everything stable, and a waveless bay. Take away thy opinion, and then there is taken away the complaint: I have been harmed. Take away the complaint: I have been harmed, and the harm is done away.
—Aurelius.

Good Stories

A little three-year-old was being made ready for a bath, much to her discomfort, as she heartily disliked soap and water. "Don't dit water in my eyes," she said, "and don't dit soap in my nose."
Thinking to quiet her, her mother said, "Never mind, Dorothy, it's my nose, anyway."
"Well, I don't care," replied Dorothy with feeling, "it's me that's using it."—The Delineator.

Then it Happened



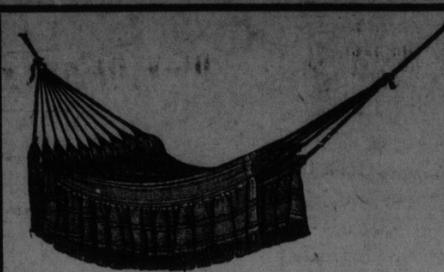
The balloon was ready to start. Perhaps the most interested spectator of the daring air revolt from terra firma was Sebastian Peenuckle, the village busybody. He stood right close up.
"Be keerful," he admonished the aeronaut. "Have yer with erbout ye, young feller."
"Stand back," sharply said the aeronaut, "you've got your feet tangled in the anchor rope."
Just at that moment the levitation of the air was released and it shot swiftly up with—
(The End.)

JOHN WISE SAYS:

"Make a noise like a collector, and you are sure to find some people not at home."
Marks:—"Success means hard work."
Parks:—"Well, so does lack of success."
Stillings:—"Do your wife's pleas equal your mother's?"
Billings:—"Yes; but on the whole she doesn't make as good a wife as mother used to make."
She:—"The author speaks of the villain having 'shifty, suspicious eyes.' I wonder what kind they are?"
He:—"Cross-eyes, I guess. They are always watching each other, you know."

Kilby:—"I made enough money in stocks last week to buy a touring car."
Damer:—"You didn't do it, did you?"
Kilby (glomily):—"No, but I wish I had now."
Fair Arrival:—"But why do they call this picturesque spot under a scraggy tree 'Lovers' Leap'?"
Her Friend:—"Probably because you can't sit here five minutes without a caterpillar dropping down your neck."

"I don't want to be nagging at you," Mrs. Marryat began, "but it's the little things that bother me most."
"Ah!" interrupted her husband, sweetly, "I suppose you're going to tell me you haven't a decent pair of shoes."



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CALL TO REV. C.W. FORSTER FROM PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The Worcester Telegram of recent date tells of the call of Rev. C. W. Forster, assistant rector at St. Matthew's church at Worcester to St. James Episcopal church, Providence.

Rev. Mr. Forster is a son of John B. Forster and was formerly rector at St. Ann's church, Fredericton.

The Telegram says:—
Rev. C. W. Forster, for four years assistant rector at St. Matthew's church, sent his resignation to Rev. Henry Hague, rector, Wednesday night after having received a delegation from St. James Episcopal church of Providence, offering him the rectorship of that church. Rev. Mr. Forster was in Rockdale yesterday when a reporter called and was not expected to return until today.

Rev. Mr. Hague said that Mr. Forster had handed in his resignation, but he did not know whether it was for the purpose of accepting the Providence church call or not.

Rev. Mr. Forster has been in mission and parish work for the past eight years. For the past four years he has been an earnest worker among the parishioners of St. Matthew's church and the Episcopal church in Rockdale which was in his charge.

He conducted Bible class during the winter at the church, which has enabled him to come in close contact with all the men of the parish. He is one of the leading spirits of the younger element, especially joining with them in their church work.

All the parishioners speak highly of Rev. Mr. Forster who is about 29 years old. He is unmarried. The call which he received is to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the rector, Rev. Robert B. Parker, and the vestry of that church unanimously voted to extend the call, and therefore decided to send the delegation which came to see Mr. Forster Wednesday. During the past four years Rev. Mr. Forster has received many calls, and it is thought he will not give his decision for a few days in regard to the St. James church.

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