

The Standard

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SAINT JOHN, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1911.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

The following extracts from the Boston American of yesterday's date will be read with interest by Canadians. The people of the United States are in no hurry, they can afford to wait, but arising out of reciprocity they look for "one entire united North American continent, from the Panama Canal to the North Pole." Under the heading "What Reciprocity Will Do For North America," the Boston American says:

"The suggestion now is to have Canada and the United States brought closer together by a sane, carefully planned treaty of reciprocity.

"Fortunately for the country, the farmers are intelligent, and they are not deceived by the cunning falsehoods circulated by the Lumber Trust and others interested. The farmer knows perfectly well that if it doesn't hurt him to have farm products sold freely from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, IT WON'T HURT HIM IN THE LEAST TO HAVE THE BOUNDARY LINE EXTENDING NORTHWARD TO THE POLE.

"The farmer does not fear competition with those that live on this continent. The United States farmer would not willingly shut out from our American system of reciprocity and open markets any foot of the United States territory. AND THE INTELLIGENT FARMER DOES NOT OBJECT TO THE ADDING OF THE CANADIAN TERRITORY TO THIS BIG MARKET.

"The Louisiana Purchase brought into our American nation thousands upon thousands of miles of territory—new fields for wheat and corn and fruit. That Louisiana Purchase was opposed by certain dull-minded persons—by politicians especially—but not by intelligent farmers.

"If you know of any lawmaker who objects to Reciprocity you might well remind him of those that objected to the Louisiana Purchase, and advise him not to class himself among them.

"What this country needs is a wider union, greater community of interest, and, eventually, ONE ENTIRE UNITED NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT, FROM THE PANAMA CANAL TO THE NORTH POLE.

"We are in no hurry about that. We have no ambition or desire to annex Canada, no more than Canada has to annex us. And we certainly have no thought of interfering with the autonomy of Mexico—no thought of so doing, no right to think of it.

"Two millions of people see this editorial page, which is published in New York, in Boston, in Chicago, in San Francisco and in Los Angeles. That is to say, two millions of newspapers containing this editorial are sold, and it is safe to say that those two millions of newspapers are seen by at least seven or eight millions of people.

"The millions that see this page exceed in number the total population of Canada, and not one of them can doubt that it is to the interest of this great country, as well as to the interest of our friends and neighbors in the North, to promote business and friendly feelings through reciprocity.

"If our readers will take the trouble to discuss this matter with their friends, if they will write to Congressmen and Senators, expressing their opinions frankly, reciprocity will become a reality without delay and much to the benefit of the whole continent.

"And those that oppose it will be looked upon as we now look upon those that opposed the Louisiana Purchase, or that opposed ignorantly and selfishly the original union of the States.

"We want the business of Canada; Canada wants our business. We live on this same continent, under the same conditions. Different written laws, but the same set of fundamental ideas govern the two countries. WE HAVE EVERYTHING TO GAIN AND NOTHING TO LOSE BY TEARING DOWN THE FENCE THAT SEPARATES US, AND MAKING TODAY A BUSINESS UNION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, WHILE HOPING IN THE FUTURE FOR A POLITICAL UNION TO FOLLOW."

Is it not about time that the people of Canada were consulted on this question?

MR. PUGSLEY AT ANDOVER.

Important statements on the Valley Railway question and reciprocity, forcible exposures of the weakness and folly of its opponents and admirable explanations, we learn from the Telegraph, were the features of an address delivered by Mr. Pugsley at Andover last week. Without casting any doubt on the ability of Mr. Pugsley to explain anything to the satisfaction of the organs which he supports and which in turn support him, there are one or two points which he raised while discussing the Valley Railway and the Taft-Fielding agreement which seem to call for some further elucidation.

The Valley Railway situation is naturally a subject of much interest to the Province, and from Mr. Pugsley's standpoint required some careful handling. It will be remembered that as a result of the visit of a delegation to Ottawa two years ago, Mr. Pugsley wrote a letter in June 1909, laying down a standard for the road which was embodied in Part 2 of the Provincial Act. Had the stipulations he then made been practical there would have been no need of any Part 3 in the act providing for an alternative plan. But Part 3 did not suit Mr. Pugsley, he refused to recommend the subsidy, and the embarrassing situation developed of his having to very materially modify the terms of his letter embodied in Part 2 or face the responsibility of killing the whole project.

In announcing at the Andover meeting that Mr. Graham would now "recommend the acceptance of the changed conditions to his colleagues," thereby making the construction of the road possible under Part 2, Mr. Pugsley, with much ingenuity, attempted to lay the blame for delay on the Provincial Government. We read that "the Provincial Government consented to agree to certain modifications in the specifications of the road, namely, that the railway should be the best the physical features of the country would admit of, that the grade between St. John and Fredericton should be four-tenths of one per cent. going east and six-tenths going west, and that on no part of the line between Fredericton and Grand Falls should the grade exceed one per cent. per mile."

It might be supposed, from this statement, that the

Local Government had been vehemently objecting to these modifications and had finally "consented" at the urgent request of Mr. Pugsley. Yet Mr. Pugsley knows and the people of the Province know that had he not overreached himself in his desire to block the scheme in 1909 these modifications, to which he is now forced to agree, could have been embodied in the terms of his letter and incorporated in the Provincial Act, and the Valley Railway project would be two years ahead of the position in which it stands today. Obstruction in this matter has not redounded to Mr. Pugsley's credit. Reciprocity, or "Better Trade Relations with our Neighbors across the Line," was the other feature of Mr. Pugsley's speech. It was noteworthy in that the exigencies of the case required that Mr. Pugsley should appear on this occasion in the new and unbecoming role of a Cassandra prophesying dire calamity for the Western farmer should the Taft-Fielding pact not be consummated. "Where," he asked, "will the Western farmer sell his wheat if there is a crop of two hundred million bushels? And where will he sell it when in a few years they raise five hundred million bushels? Unless he can get larger markets there will be a setback in the prosperity of the West that will be a great misfortune for the whole of Canada."

Briefly put, Mr. Pugsley's contention is that the English market for Canadian food-stuffs will soon be blighted and that unless a new market is opened before ruin faces the farmers of the West. Since when have the Dominion Government, of which Mr. Pugsley is a member, made this startling discovery? Have all the millions that have been poured out in the development of railways and canals for the transportation of Canadian produce through Canadian ports been expended in vain? If Mr. Pugsley's contention is true, there is no need for the Grand Trunk Pacific, not yet completed, and the wharves and dredging he contemplates in Courtenay Bay will be a useless expenditure. The produce of the West as the area under cultivation increases must go South, says Mr. Pugsley, there will be no other outlet. How does the Minister of Public Works reconcile this argument and his support of Reciprocity with his position as the representative of this constituency and his repeated assurances that with the growth of the West there is a great future in store for the Winter Port of St. John?

There is a great truth, however, concealed in Mr. Pugsley's misleading statements. It lies in his admission that the trade of the West will go South and find an outlet in and through the United States. Opponents of Reciprocity recognize this situation as inevitable. If the trade is diverted to the South it cannot come East, and the ports of Montreal and Quebec in summer and St. John and Halifax in winter will be deprived of their position as the great outlets for Canadian produce going to the world's markets. But when Mr. Pugsley contends that the Western farmer must starve or turn to the United States, he stifles every statement on the subject made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier prior to the pilgrimage to Washington, and emphasizes the lack of argument which exists for the supporters of the pact.

Let us give two or three brief extracts from the record. In 1903 the policy of constructing the Grand Trunk Pacific was approved by Parliament, the reason given for construction being that the Dominion would be independent of the United States; that Canada's trade route, East and West, would be assured. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the House of Commons, solemnly declared: "It is not for tomorrow, but of this day, of this hour, of this minute. Heaven grant that it may not be already too late; heaven grant that while we tarry and dispute the trade of Canada is not deviated to other channels and that an ever-vigilant competitor does not take to himself the trade that properly belongs to those who acknowledge Canada as their native or adopted land. . . . I have found that the most effective way to maintain friendship with our American neighbors is to be absolutely independent of them." The contract with the proposed Transcontinental Railway provided (Section 42) that it be given "for the purpose of encouraging the development of Canadian trade and the transportation of Canadian goods through Canadian channels." If Mr. Pugsley is to be believed Sir Wilfrid's prayer to heaven was in vain. It is already "too late" before the railway is built.

In Ottawa in 1907 when Mr. Bryce was entertained by the Canadian Club, Sir Wilfrid declared: "We are turning our hopes once more to the American trade; not for my part that I do not value American trade; but to gain if our relations were on a better footing. But this is a matter on which we will have no more pilgrimages to Washington." It is a new and startling policy which Mr. Pugsley enunciates when he intimates that Canada has now been forced to make another pilgrimage to Washington because the Motherland cannot accommodate our Western produce. Addressing the Colonial Conference in 1907, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "We have done everything possible by building canals and subsidizing railways to bring the trade from West to East, so as to bring trade into British channels." Was the Prime Minister so short sighted that he did not foresee that within four years it would be necessary for one of his colleagues to announce that British channels had run dry?

This extraordinary doctrine put forward by Mr. Pugsley is typical of the expedients to which supporters of the agreement are driven in order to defend the action of the Government in abandoning the policy of Empire trade. In Great Britain Canada has an outlet for her produce for many years to come, and Canadian ports should reap the benefit. The ever increasing home market is also an important factor. It is significant that according to the Dominion trade returns the export of domestic products, which totalled \$274,316,553 during the last fiscal year, showed a decrease of \$4,894,985 as compared with the previous twelve months. The most important decrease was in agricultural products which stand at \$82,601,284, a decline of nearly \$8,000,000. The increase in the home demand was the principal reason for the reduction in the export figures. It is a sure indication of the rapid growth of the home market when the demand outstrips the increase of home production. Under existing tariff conditions this situation creates higher prices for the farmer. Under Reciprocity it could have no other effect than to stimulate importation with a corresponding fall in prices as the demand was supplied.

As an optimist Mr. Pugsley at times compels our respectful admiration; as a pessimist, judging by the unconvincing tale of woe he unfolded at Andover, he must also be regarded as an unqualified success.

Current Comment

(Ottawa Journal.)

In answer to the suggestion that next year we celebrate a "Fathers' Day" as well as a "Mothers' Day" comes the reflection that father already has a day when the family especially remembers him—that is pay day.

(Boston Transcript.)

To Anxious Inquirer: No; Governor Foss is not honorary colonel of the Sixty-Second New Brunswick Fusiliers. The belief that he holds that rank is an error of King George's private secretary.

(The Englishwoman.)

Our ideal of what woman ought to be is changing with a dizzy rapidity.

SUCCESSFUL MEETINGS HELD FOR THE FARMERS

Gatherings at Napan and Stanley were Largely Attended—Practical Addresses by Government Agricultural Experts

One of the most successful farmers' institute meetings was held at Napan on the afternoon and evening of June 23, when a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen gathered to hear addresses by Mrs. A. E. Dunbrack, of the department of agriculture, Fredericton; Miss Elliott, of Galt, Ont., and Andrew Elliott, also of Galt.

The gentlemen assembled on the grounds adjoining the schoolhouse at the ladies, numbering about 50, met in the schoolhouse. Miss Elliott was first introduced and gave an interesting account of the women's institute throughout Ontario, the effect of different temperatures on the fibres of the muscle, and the art of extracting and conserving all the juices throughout the different methods of its preparation for the table.

At the close of a short discussion the meeting adjourned when supper was served, of which the farmers shared after the conclusion of a meeting held by them on the campus, at which Andrew Elliott talked on "The Judging of the Horse and the Beef Supply." He is absolutely necessary to place and put it together again. Mr. Elliott is a most interesting talker and holds his audience throughout with the keenest of interest.

The Hon. Mr. Morrissey, M. P., P., and Hon. Mr. Loggie, M. P., P., also addressed the farmers. In the evening about 250 people gathered in the schoolhouse to listen to a number of most interesting addresses by Miss Elliott, Mrs. Dunbrack, A. G. Dickson and Andrew Elliott. Sir A. G. Dickson was the chairman, and in his opening remarks expressed himself as well pleased with the prospects of a thriving women's institute in this section of New Brunswick. He would be an additional interest in connection with the farmers' institute in its endeavors to carry on the work of the farm, as without the help of the women no work can be successfully carried on in connection with the home. Their association and co-operation in the home and in the field, the result most sought—a happy, healthy and comfortable home, and the farm home is where this can be found if the men and women in their efforts for the common good.

Miss Elliott as usual held her audience with interest. Mrs. Dunbrack was particularly interesting in her address to the women of our province and the Women's Institute Movement was clearly explained to them. They have a lot of work ahead of them to live up to the standard as set forth by this lady. Mr. Elliott told of the welfare of the "boy" on the farm, pathetic but only too true of the life of this member in many of our rural homes.

A vote of thanks was given the speakers and after the singing of the National Anthem the meeting adjourned, with the assurance that should these delegates return to Napan they would be warmly welcomed.

At Stanley.

Thursday was a delightful day and the people of Stanley gathered in the afternoon in the agricultural hall and on the grounds adjoining to listen to addresses by the delegates sent out

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A SUCCESSFUL MEETING OF ST. JOHN PREBYTERIAL

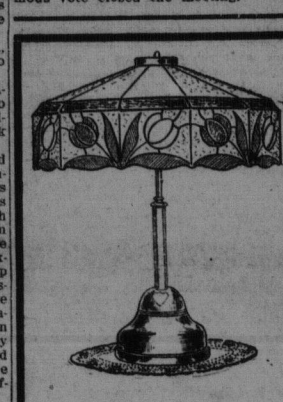
St. Andrews, June 23.—The 37th annual meeting of St. John's Presbytery met in Greenock church, St. Andrews, on June 20th. Mrs. Mahan, wife of the pastor of the church, led the introductory services. The president, Mrs. Lookhard, took the chair and called Miss Mowatt, who gave the delegates a most cordial welcome, which was replied to by Mrs. Struan Robertson, of St. John. The session was occupied appointing councillors and receiving reports of the vice-presidents and others from their various places. The reports were very encouraging.

The afternoon session was opened by Miss Armstrong, of Waawig, leading the devotional exercises, after which Mrs. McLean gave a report upon young people's work of which she is secretary. A paper by Mrs. Ross on Ideal Officers, which was discussed and followed by a paper by Mrs. Stirling, of St. John, on Methods; a paper, or rather a talk by Miss Stevens, on The Uninterested Girl and How to Win Her; also a paper by Mrs. Thomson, on The Power of Influence. They then adjourned to the manse where the delegates spent a delightful hour. Refreshments were served after which Miss Goodill sang a solo and Miss Cockburn gave a humorous reading.

At the public meeting presided over by the Rev. Mr. Mahan, Mrs. McLean read a paper on the world's conference, which she attended last year. Then the Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Trinidad, spoke of the work in that field where he had spent some years. His address was most interesting. Then Rev. Mr. Ross spoke along the line of home missions and in his earnest manner gave a most stirring address. At the close a solo was sung and the offering taken towards defraying expenses.

In session, devotional exercises led by the Rev. Donald Munro, of Woodstock, after which greetings from other churches. The treasurer's report was read, which was very satisfactory. Mrs. Ross made the dedicatory prayer. The report of the students' fund by Mrs. Thompson the field secretary. Miss Stevens spoke of the departed in memoriam.

The 5th session was opened by Mrs. Thompson leading devotional exercises. Reports of the work of the Women's Institute of next meeting, and the hymn God Be With You Till We Meet Again. Officers elected to be continued. Unanimous vote closed the meeting.



this summer by the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of interesting the farmers in their different lines of work of the Women's Institute movement as conducted in the province of Ontario. Mr. Andrew Elliott of Galt, Ontario, accompanied by his daughter, Miss A. M. Elliott, are too true of the life of this member in many of our rural homes.

NEWCASTLE NEWS.

Newcastle, June 23.—The Misses Jennie and Dorothy Gremley entertained several young lady and gentlemen friends at their home Friday evening.

Miss Mabel Stevens returned this week to Campbellton.

Mrs. George Leitch of Chicago is visiting Mrs. Charles Coll.

A party composed of the following are picnicing this afternoon at Bartlogue: Mrs. John Robinson, Jr., chaplain; Misses Nellie and Lucy Lingley, Misses Stothart, Jean Robinson, Mabel McGregory, Laura Williston, Kathleen Moore, and Messrs. Chas. Stathart, Walter S. Daly, J. R. Douglass, J. P. Alexander, Fred Locke, J. W. McKee, Andrews.

Miss Margaret Whitney of Lawrence, Mass. is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Whitney, of Strathadam.

Miss Florence Russell of Montreal, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Russell.

Mrs. E. A. O'Donnell and daughter, Miss Mabel, are visiting friends at Hampton.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Smallwood of Moncton, are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Smallwood.

Miss Lucy Lingley of the Allison Ladies' College returned from her Nova Scotia trip Wednesday. Miss Bobbie Richardson of Chipman is visiting her.

Mrs. David Core has returned from a six months' visit to Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stevens have removed to their former home in Campbellton.

Mrs. Benj. Bailey of Harcourt is visiting her granddaughter, Mrs. Robert McMichael.

Mrs. Fredrick of Bridgeport, N. S., is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. B. Russell.

Collins-Crowley. At the Cathedral Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, Rev. Father Meahan united in marriage Daniel B. Collins and Miss Mary A. Crowley, both of this city. They will reside in St. Patrick street.

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AMATEUR PERFORMANCE BY NEWCASTLE YOUNG PEOPLE.

Newcastle, June 24.—The pupils of the advanced department of the superior school gave an excellent exhibition in the Opera House, last night, of the play, Mrs. Briggs, of the Poultry Yard. The hall was packed and about \$100 was realized which goes towards completing the assembly hall of Harbours Academy. The play was in three acts and the acting reflects great credit upon the pupils and their preceptors. Miss Sadie B. Hogan. The cast of characters was:

Mrs. Briggs, (a woman of business)—Muriel Bates.

Ralph, Jimmy, Alvin and Milissa, (her children)—Joe Lawlor, Mike Mc-

Cabe, Ruth Benson and Marion Ruby die.

Silas Green (a near relative)—Jimmie Sullivan.

Mr. Lee (a wealthy neighbor)—Herbert Morrell.

Virginia Lee (his daughter)—Lyle McCormick.

Daisy Thornton (her friend)—Dorothy Nicholson.

Mrs. O'Connor ("with no liking for goats")—Ethel Allison.

Mandy Bates, (whose tongue will stumble)—Mildred Reid.

Master Sullivan gave a delightful solo, while the following citizens helped in the specialties: F. S. Henderson, reading; Misses Quinn and Sullivan, two duets, and Miss Bertie Ferguson, two solos.

Two solos.

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