

The Standard

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SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1911.

HOW THEY LOVE US!

Despite the perverted expressions of friendship and goodwill which are frequently appearing just now in the press of the United States in the hope that Canada may be persuaded to hand over her natural resources to the 90,000,000 across the border, the cloven hoof is still occasionally in evidence. The people of the Republic have no love for Great Britain and her world-wide Empire, and when occasion serves the press of the country is ever ready to pander to this spirit of antagonism.

The accounts of the Coronation as sent over by American correspondents and served up to suit the taste of their readers in the States, should not be without their lesson at a time when Canada is "at the parting of the ways." For instance, the Pittsburgh Gazette Times is responsible for a page dealing with the Coronation ceremony headed "Coronation Season Greed and Snobbishness." Again, "London Like a Village that is Expecting a Circus." The concluding sentence of the article is typical of several columns which the International News Service's correspondent dished up to its readers: "The Coronation has called forth 'nothing but the most despicable traits in the English character—greed and snobbishness. London in these days is not a great city, it is like an obscure American village, whose inhabitants are excited at the news that 'Barnum and Bailey or Sells and Forepaugh are to have 'a great circus parade through its main streets a few days hence.'"

An editorial concerning the Coronation of the King which appeared in the Detroit Free Press, one of the most ardent advocates of Continentalism, is full of sneers and insinuations of disloyalty on the part of the British people, which the writer evidently knows is the style his readers require. The following is an extract: "The Coronation has been a bonanza for the metro-polis, and Gog and Magog have shouted themselves hoarse in loyal cries. How long will it last when the fine June days are gone that make even London a 'pleasant place, and the ordinary fogs and chills of autumn and winter make it the hell on earth it normally is? When the American millionaire has left it with 'his millions; when the foreign princes, who for the 'most part spend mighty little, but add to the decorations, take their departure for their own beggarly 'Courts; when the streets are muddy and muggy, and 'the wretched Cockney can scarce pick his way through 'the gloom; when the nobility and gentry have gone to 'the Continent or their country homes, and when, as the 'saying is, 'there is nobody in London,' it may be a 'different story. How feeble all this British 'tommyrot looks! The London mob will shout for the 'King when it feels so disposed, but it will not fight for 'him.'"

Cheap flib and sneers at everything British at a time of National rejoicing seem to be a congenial pastime across the border. And the dislike for the Empire and all that it stands for goes deeper. It is with no desire to benefit Canada that President Taft holds out the bait of Reciprocity. He has been candid enough to tell us that he has planned the scheme to separate Canada from the Motherland, as a deadly blow to a United Empire and British interests. The people of the United States are at his back. Canadians should not forget that with them lies the decision whether or not Taft shall "finish his work."

NEW METHODS; BUT THE OLD MOTIVE.

It is always well when a bargain is proposed to ask what the other party is after and why. In the present instance and when essential National interests are involved, we should neglect our plain duty if we failed to seek an answer to that question, and in good sooth the answer is not difficult to find. The lightning change in the attitude of the United States government and policy with regard to Canada in 1910 lets in a whole flood of light.

Since the war of the revolution persuasion, menace, actual invasion, and tariff pressure had characterized the attitude of the United States towards Canada, and all with the avowed object of forcing Canada to become an integral part of the former. The one sole trade treaty negotiated between these countries in 1854 was denounced at the earliest possible moment by the United States, and since that date not one of our overtures was met with sympathy, some concluded agreements were promptly declined by the Senate, and persistent enhancements of the United States tariff on Canadian exports were enacted year after year. The last tariff measure of 1909 contained a clause by which Canadian goods could be penalized at the will of the President if Canada, for a consideration, made lower duty rates to any other country. And in 1910 this penalizing clause was actually used, and Canada, under the threat of its imposition, lowered her duties on a large list of United States exports to the detriment alike of home producers and the public treasury.

Then all suddenly a change was wrought in the United States attitude and policy. Apparently the aims of a century were abandoned and for open menace, persistent trade refusals and tariff compulsion, there were substituted professions of great regard, and proposals of free and untrammelled trade. Two of our confiding cabinet ministers were invited to Washington for secret conference, and were piled with all the persuasive arts of trained and hospitable diplomats. They succumbed to the influences used and perpetrated the secret agreement which was to bind the people of Canada, without their consent, and to divert the lines of policy which had guided their development for nearly fifty years.

Free trade between the two countries was freely offered and strongly pressed. In the end free trade for a large section of products was actually secured, and the offer for free trade in all products remains open to be pressed later by the United States. What is the explanation of this sudden and striking change on the part of our big neighbor? Is it a change in methods only and do the old aims remain as before snugly enshrouded behind the changed methods? In other words do the motives remain the same, and is the change simply one of means to attain the end so long held in view?

The answer is given by every frank utterance of United States politicians and publicists, by the prevail-

ing statements of their press, and the acknowledged conviction and hope of the great mass of their people which finds continual expression notwithstanding all the cautionary signals put up by President Taft and his associates. "Canada is now at the parting of the ways," which is embodied in the President's message and cannot be escaped. Champ Clark's ferid prediction that this compact would carry the Stars and Stripes to the North Pole which is permanently embodied in the congressional record, and President Taft's declaration that the present opportunity was to decide once for all the issue of Continentalism or Imperialism in trade in North America, are but examples in higher circles of the utmost universal expression of opinion in the United States.

Give us commercial hegemony, they say, and we will take care of the rest. What we wanted in the preceding years was the over-lordship of the Northern country; we failed to get it by menace and prohibitive tariffs, let us now adopt Senator Sherman's advice, and use the leverage of commerce and trade union as the more certain means to our end. The impetus, the enterprise, the amassed skill and capital, the organization and financial devices of 90,000,000 of people, pitted against the cruder and newer and weaker resources of 6,000,000 of people, may be trusted in a partnership, once well begun, to end in a dictatorship which would be effectual for all our purposes. We shall have cut the communications with the Empire of one of its most powerful and promising sections, and joined its currents of commercial life blood with our own. What further concessions we cannot influence to our liking we can purchase outright. Little by little we can press for additions to the free list, and the logic of trade will reinforce our demand until all will be free between us, but protected against the Empire and the world. Give us a single generation of such economic working, and we shall more effectually possess Canada than if a million of our soldiers had over-run it and subjected it. What we always wanted was its vast raw resources to reinforce our diminishing ones, to feed our manufacturing industries and enrich us in the process. What we always feared was the prospect of a great Imperial British Federation with the Northern country, one of its greatest factors. If this had been effected, Continentalism would have received its death blow, and the United States would have lost every hope of the exploitation and absorption of so rich a field.

Can any thinking man doubt the probabilities above outlined, or deny that they are cherished by President Taft and his friends? Can any Canadian who has imbibed the spirit of Canadian Nationality, or seen the wide vision of the future under independent guidance and Imperial auspices, contemplate the possibilities thus set forth and not feel bound to prevent this one fateful step towards the negation of all he has held dear?

Truly Canada is at the parting of the ways. We do not believe that thoughtful Canadians will, by voting for this pact, accelerate her departure from the Canadian and Imperial orbit in which she has hitherto so brilliantly moved.

PLAIN TRUTHS FOR CANADIANS.

(Detroit Free Press.)

Can Canada take part in a war between Germany and England without laying herself open to attacks by a German fleet or possible invasion by a German army? It would not require a very great force of German ships or troops to lay the country under tribute. In such an event, what would be the probable action of the United States?

The spirit and letter of the Monroe doctrine would obviously require us to protect Canada against attack from any European quarter. But Germany might well reply, "IF YOU DO NOT WISH US TO HIT YOUR LITTLE BOY STOP KICKING OUR SHINS." It would be an insult to Germany to ask her to assume any other position. WASHINGTON MUST INSIST THAT ENGLAND MUST EXPECT NO ASSISTANCE FROM CANADA; AND IN COMPENSATION FOR CANADA'S ABSOLUTE NEUTRALITY, GERMANY MUST MAKE NO ATTACK UPON CANADA OR HER OCEAN TRADE.

If Canada took part in a war, Germany would attack her, or at least threaten attack. In either case we would have to send our troops into the country and our fleet into the waters of Canada. WHEN WOULD THEY COME BACK?

Current Comment

(Toronto News.)

While a majority of Canadian newspapers oppose Reciprocity, the press of the United States is practically a unit in its favor. The great bulk of both political parties in the United States are behind the agreement. In Canada virtually the entire Conservative party and a considerable section of the Liberal party are fighting ratification. Why this difference in the reactions accorded the agreement in the two countries? The answer is plain. The Americans see in Reciprocity a means of securing control of Canada's vast natural resources and of dominating the Dominion at first commercially and afterwards politically. For these very reasons wide-awake Canadians look askance at the project. They are unwilling to sacrifice their fiscal freedom to the republic to become commercially subject to the American trusts or to expose their national status to powerful foreign influences.

(St. Thomas Times.)

Never before in the history of Canada has this part of the British Empire been face to face with a more serious crisis—not even in 1812—than was inaugurated when the Laurier Cabinet hurriedly decided to dissolve the House of Commons and go before the people on the question of Reciprocity with the United States. The crisis lies not in the fact of going to the country, but in the fact that the Laurier Government will raise Heaven and earth, backed by all the leverage of governmental and United States means and influence, to deprive Canada of her fiscal independence forever, and to place in the hands of the government at Washington the power to dictate and regulate Canada's tariff laws for all time to come.

(Toronto Saturday Night.)

Reciprocity is unquestionably Mr. Taft's plan, but Canadians are not Mr. Taft's constituents and can make no representations to him. They should be allowed to think the issue out for themselves and express their opinions at the poll. No matter what sophistries may be indulged in by advocates of the pact, the truth is that Reciprocity is a revived corpse, and the people wish to get acquainted with it before they welcome it back into the household.

(Winnipeg Telegram.)

That is a charming prospect for Canada, the whole value of our crop sucked into American industrial processes and the fattening of American stock, a starving country here, and an iron-bound trade to sell to, without one atom of difference from present conditions as to those who will ultimately eat the food we supply.

(London Free Press.)

The man who rocks the boat has a twin brother in the fellow who pretends he is drowning. Comrades refused to go to the help of a swimmer at Winnipeg, and he drowned. It transpired he had fooled them once.

Liberals Breaking Away From Party

Forsee Disorganization of Canadian Business and Paralysis of Canadian Production in Reciprocity—A Liberal of Many Years Standing Warns His Friends.

(From the Toronto News.)

This is a copy of the post card sent out in hundreds to storekeepers and farmers all over Ontario by W. J. Marshall, a life-long Liberal and proprietor of the large wholesale produce firm of Rutherford, Marshall & Co., 68 Front Street, Toronto:

IMPORTANT TO APIARISTS.

"Do you know this fact, if reciprocity carries, extracted honey will be bought much cheaper? We are offered mild, white honey at seven cents a pound in the United States. Just before the bill passed on the other side we bought, in Ontario, a car load of fancy clover from nine to ten cents a pound. Quite a difference? It not only applies to honey but to everything in the produce and provision line—prices will be lower. We always voted Reform, but not for Reciprocity on September 21st, 1911.

RUTHERFORD, MARSHALL, Limited.
Toronto, Aug. 2nd, 1911.

Fees of Reciprocity.

The produce and commission merchants located on Front, Church and other streets, of Toronto, are almost to a man the foes of reciprocity. The trade agreement may in a minor degree affect the profits of their business, but their antipathy arises from a knowledge of the certain injury that the removal of the tariff barrier would bring to the Ontario farms. Strangely enough most of the wholesale commission men whom The News interviewed yesterday afternoon confessed themselves as strict Liberals, who had followed Laurier since '96 and his Liberal predecessors away back through the days of Sir John Macdonald's tenure. It is a statement carefully authenticated that they have almost to a man transferred their allegiance to the Conservative leader on the reciprocity issue, whatever their persuasion may be in other matters.

W. J. Marshall and Prices.

W. J. Marshall, who cannot remember casting a vote for a Conservative in his life, is president of the large wholesale produce and commission firm of Rutherford, Marshall and Co., at 68 Front Street, Toronto, and known all over the province.

To back up his faith by works he has sent out over 700 printed post cards to all those with whom he has trade connections, declaring that reciprocity will bring the Canadian farmer into competition with United States rivals who in nearly every commodity can undersell him right at his own door.

The proof? Mr. Marshall took the News man into his private office and there produced files of letters received from produce firms on the United States side offering to supply him with honey, eggs, butter, and other foodstuffs at a startling reduction on the present prices paid to the farmer in Canada.

"Here is a letter from Ogden in the state of Utah," said Mr. Marshall, and he proceeded to show the News a series of communications from firms in that centre offering the finest amber honey for from 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 cents a pound with the cans and crates included and free.

Canadian Price Higher.

"What does the Ontario apiarist get for his honey today?" he asked. "Mr. Marshall was not content with verbal proof. He produced price lists and invoices of the past weeks and months showing that the Ontario apiarist received from 10 to 11 cents a pound for his honey."

"We have bought 100,000 pounds a year at such prices," Mr. Marshall continued. "But with reciprocity in force that Utah honey would come over the border in thousands of gallons and put the Canadian bee-keeper out of business. Do you suppose for an instant that honey at 10 cents can sell against honey at 7 cents and both of equally good quality?" To any apiarist who disputes such

figures, a call upon any produce and commission firm in Toronto will in a few minutes convince him. They will show the precise figures with pleasure.

"What about eggs?" asked the News.

Chicago Eggs Away Down.

For his answer Mr. Marshall produced printed price lists just received from Collyer and Co., one of the largest Chicago firms in the produce business.

What do Collyer and Co. pay for farm produce?

Here it was printed in red ink, ready for perusal by Canadian and American alike.

"Fresh eggs—fine current receipts, northern stock, shipping cases, 15 1/2 cents."

"But what does the Canadian farmer get for his eggs on the date the Chicago list was printed?"

Mr. Marshall looked up his price lists.

"I paid 18 to 19 cents a dozen," he replied.

By this time several neighbors, experienced produce merchants, had accidentally arrived at Mr. Marshall's office and when the prices were read out they endorsed them as entirely correct.

Jas. T. Madden, an Old Liberal.

"And remember, too," interrupted James T. Madden, president and general manager of the Wm. Ryan, Limited, 70 Front Street, east, "that crates are included with these American prices and not with the Canadian. That is an important item."

Breaks With His Party.

Mr. Madden was another of those who asserted emphatically that his adherence to the Liberal party through his lifetime was now to be broken.

Mr. Madden did not hesitate to say that he would vote against reciprocity. His decision in this respect was echoed throughout the wholesale district wherever The News man called. Many merchants far removed from the produce and commission business declared very firmly that the coming election would find them supporting the anti-reciprocity platform of Mr. Borden.

Reciprocity; ANNEXATION

Canada Facing Crisis in Her History—Why United States Desires to Bring About Closer Trade Relations.

To the Editor of The Standard.

Sir:—We believe today that Canada is facing a crisis in her history. In the year 1878 McKenzie placed before the people of Canada the question of reciprocity and called upon them to support the step which the government had taken for the establishment of trade relations with the United States. But national pride exerted itself. Shoulders to shoulders the people stood for the rights which their fathers had won. Upper Canada and Lower Canada, the people of the north and the people of the south, the people of the east and the people of the west, all stood together for the rights which their fathers had won.

Since the year 1878 the steady stream of immigration which takes its source amid the hills of southern Europe, and which has been pouring into the great stretches of our Canadian land, has been steadily pouring into the great stretches of our Canadian land, which in years gone by reared the peaks into the heavens only as wonderful phenomena of nature, now yield their output of precious minerals.

Why do the people of the United States desire reciprocity? WHY WILL THE AMERICAN DOLLAR BE SPENT TO FINANCE THE GOVERNMENT CAMPAIGN? LET THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ANSWER FOR THEMSELVES. THEY BELIEVE THAT RECIPROCITY CAN AND WILL MEAN BUT ONE THING AND THAT IS ANNEXATION.

Should not the heart of every true born Canadian be stirred when that word is spoken? Has the memory of 1812 faded so soon from our minds when the French-Canadian stood shoulder to shoulder with the English-Canadian and drove back the American invader? Let us use one and all remember that what the States could not win by the sword in days gone by they may yet win by the pen of the statesman.

Citizens of the Loyalist City: Does your Canadian independence mean nothing to you? On the 21st of September 'Canada' expects every man to do his duty. It is the duty of every citizen to ring the death knell of the reciprocity question and to SUPPORT R. L. BORDEN, NOT BECAUSE HE IS MERELY THE LEADER OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY, BUT BECAUSE, AT THIS CRISIS, HE HAS TAKEN HIS STAND AS A TRUE AND PATRIOTIC CITIZEN, PREPARED TO THWART THOSE WHO WOULD ENDANGER CANADIAN RIGHTS AND CANADIAN HERITAGE.

Yours, etc., T.M.S.
St. John, N. B., Aug. 7, 1911.

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IN THE COURTS

PROBATE COURT.
Estate of T. Fred Powers.
Estate of T. Fred Powers, undertaker. Deceased died intestate, leaving a widow and three children, all of age. On the petition of the widow, Lemay Powers, who is appointed administratrix. No real estate. Personal estate \$15,000, besides life insurance. MacRae, Sinclair & MacRae, proctor.

Estate of Geo. W. Hoben.
Estate of George W. Hoben, druggist. John F. Hoben and Henry A. Estabrook of Upper Gasquetown and Leander Estabrook of St. John, master mariner, the administrators, file their accounts with petition to pass the same. Citation issued returnable on Monday, 15th proximo, at 11 a. m. H. H. Pickett proctor.

Estate of James H. McAvity.
Estate of James H. McAvity, merchant. Return of citation to pass the accounts and for order for distribution. The accounts of Frederick J. G. Knowlton and James Lupton McAvity, the administrators, being found correct and satisfactory, the same are passed and allowed as filed and order made for distribution of the estate among the widow and children. W. Watson Allen, K.C., proctor.

GRAYS MILLS NEWS.
Grays Mills, Aug. 3.—The foreign missionary society of this place held their regular monthly public meeting in the Baptist church on Tuesday evening. Among those present was G. S. Cooman and wife of St. John, and the Rev. R. N. Rand, of Kingston. This society is doing a good work, and gave a very profitable evening's entertainment.

Robert Seely, of Washington, U. S., is visiting his father, Jas. A. Seely, at this place at present.

The fine hot weather is giving the farmers a chance to finish haying.

Miss Lena Willis, of St. John, is the guest of Mrs. W. W. Patterson.

Charlie Beesley is very sick with pneumonia. S. S. King, M. D., of Hampton, is in attendance.

A Workman Injured.
Thomas Reardon was very painfully injured yesterday morning while at work at Parry & Green's limekiln quarry. A large stone became loose, and rolling down a grade by the quarry, struck Mr. Reardon on the foot above the ankle, snapping the bone. Dr. C. M. Kelly was summoned and set the bone, after which the injured man was driven to his home on Adelaide road.

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Aug. 20

Sept. 3

Sept. 17

Sept. 31

Oct. 14

Oct. 28

Nov. 11

Nov. 25

Dec. 9

Dec. 23

Jan. 6

Jan. 20

Feb. 3

Feb. 17

Feb. 31

Mar. 14

Mar. 28

Apr. 11

Apr. 25

May 9

May 23

Jun. 6

Jun. 20

Jul. 4

Jul. 18

Aug. 1

Aug. 15

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Sept. 12

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Oct. 10

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Nov. 7

Nov. 21

Dec. 5

Dec. 19

Jan. 2

Jan. 16

Jan. 30

Feb. 13

Feb. 27

Mar. 13

Mar. 27

Apr. 10

Apr. 24

May 8