The Standard

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SAINT JOHN, MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20, 1909.

THE IMPERIAL TRADE CONGRESS AND THE PREFERENCE.

The Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire took a step in advance last week in adopting the resolution of the London Chamber in favor of preferential trade within the Empire. A resolution to this effect was adopted at the meeting of 1906. That of this year reaffirms this declaration adding to it a clause asking the governments of the Empire to 'treat this "matter as of present practical importance," and pledging the organizations represented to urge their respective Governments to take action. This shows that the Congress regards the proposition as a matter for immediate action, and not an academic statement, or a scheme for the indefinite future.

The Canadian delegation appears to have been unanimous in favor of the Imperial preference, Mr. Hatheway taking a leading part in the discussion. It is not yet stated how the Canadian vote went on the amendment of Mr. Pender that the terms of the preference should require preferred goods to be transported in British ships and between British ports. But the motion was lost. Before the St. John delegates sailed, The Standard advised that the board they represented should give them instructions on this question. This was not done, but Mr. Pender was fortified by former declarations of the board in favor of this limitation. In fact Mr. Hatheway was the delegate who presented this proposition to the Congress at Toronto, as coming from the St. John organization.

It is difficult to find any argument in favor of a preference to the products of the British Empire which would not also favor a preference to British ports and British ships. We are familiar with two objections. One is that the limitation would make the preference of less value to the British producer and shipper, the other that it would increase the cost of goods to the consumer. The latter argument obviously goes against the limitation of the preference to British goods, and demands the lower rate for the goods of all countries alike. If Canada excludes United States products from the preference in order that British products may be favored, why should American seaports and the labor connected with them not be excluded in the same way for the advantage of British ports and the industrial and transportation interests connected with them? Is it not equally patriotic to develop a British seaport as a British factory?

As to the other objection that the producer in Great Britain would not get so much good out of the preference if he could not ship the preferred products by a foreign ship through foreign ports, the case is not proved. The result would be the encouragement of direct trade which would probably be found equally profitable. Besides, the factory owner in Great Britain has no more claim for preference than the shipbuilder, and no more than the ship laborer at home or in other parts of the Empire. A mutual preference ought to be mutual.

Mr. Pender would be able to tell the Congress that the Government of Canada which he supports has accepted the policy which he recommended, and though it has not applied it to the Canadian preference system it has promised to do so when one more transcontinental railway is completed. He could tell the meeting that France insisted on direct shipments as a condition of the tariff concession in the treaty with Canada, and that Canada imposes the same conditions on French goods enjoying tariff advantages. This means that Mr. Fielding does not regard the restriction as a tax on the Canadian consumer, and that France does not consider it a burden on the producer.

THE CAPE BRETON STRIKE.

It is not surprising that business men of Cape Breton should be combining in the effort to have the disastrous strike brought to an end. For four months several thousands of miners have been idle. Winter is approaching when they will need more fuel, and when removal from their homes will be more difficult. The houses belong to the company, which will naturally refuse to leave them in possession of men who are not working in the mines, especially if others can be found to occupy the houses and dig coal. Merchants, mechanics and all others who are dependent for their income on the principal activity of the place must be feeling the effects of the existing condition. The time seems to be favorable for some intervention.

The Labor Department is helpless in these emergencies. Mr. Acland, secretary of the Department, visited the place a few weeks ago. It was said at first that he was there to promote a settlement. However he went home leaving matters as they were and afterward stated that he had been to Cape Breton only for the purpose of making inquiries and reporting to his chief. This at least appears to be all that was accomplished.

It is claimed on behalf of the United Mine Workers that they are abundantly supplied with necessaries from the headquarters in the United States, and that this organization will build houses for them if that is necessary. It remains to be seen how long these contributions can continue. They are not in any case equal to half the amount that the miner would earn, and there must be an end to the supply if an end does not come to the strike.

While the strike has been singularly free from disorder and violence, considering the number of idle people, it will probably be found that as hardships multiply ill-feelings will increase. How far the presence of an armed force may be credited with keeping the peace will be a question in dispute. But the force has been kept there at considerable cost, and while it may prevent open violence it does not allay the irritation between individuals and angry feelings between the two labor organizations. From all points of view a great service will be rendered to the community by the influence which causes peace to be declared and activity to be resumed.

A TIME OF JUDGMENT.

The ship King Oscar, with Dr. F. Cook on board, is now nearing America and is expected to land the explorer tomorrow. Then will come searchings of heart. A delegation of the Arctic Club of America will meet Dr. Cook at the quarantine station. The Mayor of New York is asked to give him an official welcome. A banquet is to be given by the club, and men in high positions are invited.

A man does not commit himself far by dining with the man who claims to have discovered the pole. But the speeches at a dinner, the addresses of welcome and all the leading parts must have the nature of an endorsement. The mayor might welcome Dr. Cook as an eminent explorer who had been seeking the pole. Such a greeting was quite in order for Peary when he returned from his last previous expedition. But Dr. Cook claims to have been at the pole, and any address or greeting which does not accept his statement casts doubt on his veracity. Should the mayor say in effect: we welcome you as one claiming to have been at the pole, it would be an insult. Anything less than the acceptance of the whole claim would be a confession that his word was not accepted.

It is a case of trusting all in all or not at all. Those who greet Dr. Cook must greet him as the discoverer of the pole. He who does not wish to commit himself that far has no business at the banquet. For if Dr. Cook did not go to the pole, or at least get so near it that he thought he was there, he is not entitled to a banquet, but to something quite different.

Before Commander Peary reaches America several hundred more or less influential persons will have been obliged to pass judgment on Dr. Cook's claim. Those who have once committed themselves to his side of the controversy, will thereafter have a bias in that direction.

SOME EMINENT "PURISTS."

The trial of the editor of Free Speech has revealed some unpalatable truths which were only suspected before. It has been pretty well demonstrated that the baser element of the Liberal party in Moncton were interested in and abettors of the publication of that vile sheet. The editor, a correspondent and a stenographer for the sheet were employed in the Government railway offices here; the Moncton Transcript, when driven to bay, confessed that Mr. John T. Hawke, the president of the Moncton Liberal Association, printed special editions of MacDougall's outlawed sheet, and was paid for such printing by the party organization, which circulated the rag; and Mr. Isaac Burden, assistant Liberal organizer for the County of Westmorland, and at present subscription agent and circulation manager for the Moncton Transcript, gives evidence that he was in Free Speech office in confidential conference with MacDougall regarding the "quality" of a cartoon which lampooned Police Magistrate Kay. A pretty lot they were, and are, and a nice mess they have made of it.—Moncton Times.

OTHER SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS.

Provincial Secretary Flemming is clearing away a set of Mr. Pugsley's suspense accounts which differ from those personal overdrafts of his whose payment was suspended for many years. Already he has adjusted long standing accounts between the provincial hospital and the municipalities of Gloucester and Restigouche. The hospital had claims against these counties and one or both had a smaller one against the province. Year after year the matter drifted on, standing as an open account. It is not the policy of the present Government to have unsettled accounts, while the late ministry appeared to delight in such situations. It could hardly be expected that heads of departments whose personal accounts with the treasury were always open should be prompt in closing other transactions. Mr. Flemming has had to settle a number of these which were, of course, much harder to adjust than they would have been when they were younger.

MR. PRESTON AND THE MISSIONARIES.

W. T. R. Preston, who appears to be having a prolonged holiday at public expense between his removal from the position of Trade Commissioner to Japan, and his appointment to a similar post in Holland, has been giving his estimate of the value of the Christian missionaries to the Japanese people. Mr. Preston is reported to have explained that all the foreign missionaries working in Japan with the exception of four or five, are somewhat worse than useless, and recommends the immediate recall of seventy-five per cent. of them. Those who have followed Mr. Preston's transactions and read his statements concerning the North Atlantic Trading Company deal will not be seriously disturbed by his criticism of missionary work in Japan. Unless he has greatly changed, or is more reliable in this matter than in some others concerning which he has been heard from, the missionaries are to be congratulated on winning his disapproval.

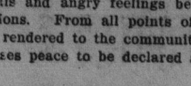
After nine years of effort the federal Opposition may be congratulated on the cancellation of the Peace River Colonization and Land Development Company's reservation. This concern has been holding from settlement, something near 100,000 acres, on the undertaking it would settle homesteaders thereon. The Government only asked the company to settle 50 families in three years and 20 each year afterward. No settlement was made and yet the land has been held ever since 1900. There was some plain talk on the subject last session, and Mr. Oliver has at last found it necessary to end the transaction.

The Sydney, Cape Breton Council, has notice of a motion offering a bonus of $400,000 for the establishment of a steel ship building plant at Sydney Harbor. This with the federal bonus of $200,000 and the provincial bonus of $100,000, makes an offering of $700,000. Mr. Plummer says that the Dominion Iron and Steel Company can supply all the material for the largest vessels.

The people of the United States have not yet arrived at Government Savings Banks. A bankers' convention recently held strongly denounced the proposal to adopt such a system as prevails in this country. In their opinion it meant the withdrawal of the people's savings from responsible bankers and confiding them to third or fourth class postmasters.

Dr. Cook has given the public two instalments or some six columns of the story of his discovery of the pole. He has arrived at the point when he was beginning to get ready to start from the Greenland settlements.

BRIDGE WORK



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Letters to the Editor

To the Editor of The Standard:

Fredericton, N. B., September 17.—Despite the heavy rain of Friday afternoon, I was in the office of The Standard I read an article headed, "Blue Bell Tract Being Prepared for Settlement." This matter of opening up lands for new settlers is, to my mind, very desirable and important. Among the things now under consideration by the local Government the question of bringing in new settlers and increasing our population is not one of least but of greatest importance. By this article to which I have referred, I was again reminded of a pamphlet sent out by Sir Robert W. Perks, and entitled, "The Methodist Brotherhood." This pamphlet contains a proposal to use the federated agencies of the Methodist church in all parts of the world for mutual help of Methodists. It suggests four branches of applied Christianity. They are, emigration, employment, a loan society, and provision for old age.

In this letter I desire to touch upon only one of these—emigration. In his pamphlet Sir Robert W. Perks says: "With reference to emigration, some of the problems to consider are: the gathering of authentic and reliable information as to suitable fields for emigration; the formation of a register of intending emigrants; arrangements for the conveyance and location of emigrants at the most favorable rates and at the lowest cost to the emigrant; the introduction of the emigrant to Colonial Methodists and churches." Whatever of the denominational spirit there may appear to be in this, yet this matter of emigration might be dealt with in harmony with any scheme or enterprise along that line that any Colonial or Provincial Government might see fit to undertake. The report of the Provincial immigration agent, A. B. Wilmot, on his return from a visit to the Blue Bell tract, touches the first problem, the gathering of authentic and reliable information as to suitable fields for emigration. In passing, if Mr. Wilmot be the right man in the right place, and be allowed a free enough hand, he may do a serviceable and profitable work for the Province. Mr. Wilmot reports that a colonization road six miles in length has been built. This road which is a highway, will be for settlement on both sides. It opens up 7,000 acres for settlement. This land is divided into farms of 100 acres each. Another road will be built to run through another section which will render available for settlement another 4,000 acres. The farms along these roads will be thrown on the market in the spring. If available would it not be as well to put these farms on the market in the fall? It might give a better opportunity to prepare for spring.

Having lived in New Brunswick the greater part of my life, I am impressed with the Province as a desirable place for emigrants, especially for emigrants of a certain class. For small farmers with limited capital, who are not afraid of working with their hands, and for agricultural laborers who have saved a little and who are thrifty, I think New Brunswick is an ideal Province. Thousands of acres of good land are waiting to be cleared and tilled, and as far as Government lands are concerned, they can be obtained on quite safe and easy terms. There are also farms partially cleared that could be bought for reasonable amounts. In this matter, however, the emigrant with means needs some disinterested person to advise him. Here the superintendent of immigration should be the right man. It was in the county of Norfolk, England, that I lived before I came to New Brunswick. I was old enough when I left England to be acquainted with conditons in the Eastern counties. Some years ago when General Booth was here I had the privilege of seeing him and also the opportunity of speaking to him about this country and its advantages, and he gave expression to the opinion that this country would be very suitable for emigrants from my section of the old country, referring to the Eastern counties.

Leaving the Old Country and coming out has proved very beneficial to many families and they in their turn have been of great benefit to us. To others the change has been of little benefit, either to themselves or their adopted country. A useful, energetic thrifty man will bear these characteristics wherever he goes, but there will naturally be a much better opportunity for their development in some places than in others. There are instances of success attending families coming from England, Ireland and Scotland to New Brunswick which could not have been realized by staying at home.

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PROBATE COURT,
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. JOHN,
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

To the Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John, or any Constable of the Said City and County, Greeting:—

WHEREAS, ELANOR JANE SULLIVAN, of Nauwelgewauk, in the Parish of Hampton, in the County of Kings, in said Province of New Brunswick, Widow, and NEAL D. BONNEY, of Nauwelgewauk, aforesaid, Farmer, have prayed that Letters of Administration cum testamento annexo de bonis non, in the Estate of MARY A. BRICKLEY, deceased, may be granted to him, the said NEAL D. BONNEY;

YOU ARE THEREFORE required to cite the heirs and next of kin, devisees and legatees, of the said MARY A. BRICKLEY, deceased, and all others whom it may concern, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held in and for the City and County of Saint John, in the Probate Court Room, in the Pugsley Building, in the City of Saint John, on Monday, the Twentieth Day of September next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any, why Letters of Administration cum testamento annexo de bonis non of the said estate, should not be granted to the said NEAL D. BONNEY, as prayed for.

(L.S.) GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the said Probate Court, this Seventeenth day of August, A. D., 1909.

(Sgd.) J. R. ARMSTRONG,
Judge Of Probate.
(Sgd.) H. O. McINERNEY,
Registrar of Probate.
(Sgd.) A. A. WILSON,
Proctor for Petitioner.

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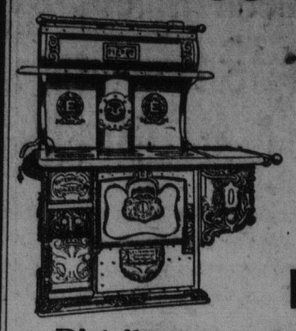

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We need, however, to guard ourselves against saying anything that would convey a wrong impression. A word may be in itself perfectly true and yet be misunderstood. While I think for a man of moderate means, who wants to acquire broad acres and make for himself a comfortable home and obtain a competency, this country is in many ways preferable to the Old Country, yet for a man at home who has all these already, one feels like saying, stay where you are, for want of being able to adapt yourself to conditions here you might lose what you have. Our climate is much warmer in summer than in England, yet much colder in winter. We have usually four months of quite cold weather and all told, five months in which nothing can be done on the land in the farming line. Yet, when vegetation begins it is at once so rapid and luxurious that Indian corn, which cannot be grown to perfection in England, can be grown here as well as other kinds of grain. One drawback to the country for agricultural pursuits is the length of time in winter in which cattle must be housed and fed. On the other hand we would not have it otherwise, for the frost and snow in winter are very beneficial to the soil and also of great advantage and importance to the lumber interest. It would be very difficult to get the timber out of the forest were it not for the cold and snow.

I will close here by expressing my appreciation of your article in The Standard for September 14th headed "An Immigration Suggestion," and also with the request that some day soon you will allow me to further pursue this subject.

JAMES CRISP.

St. John, September, 18, 1909.

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Main 829 —O'Connor, W. A., res. 226 Prince William street.
Main 1984-41—Chisholm, Daniel, res., 55 Chesley.
Main 1649-41—Delnstadt, Rev. T. J. res. 109 Hazen, number changed from West 142-21 to Main 1649-41.
Main 2216 —Emery, Mortiz Hauptmann, res. 46 Wright.
Main 1804-32—Eagle, W. Norman, res. 51 Brittain.
Main 1689-41—Flieder, J. S., res. 185 Princess.
Main 2352-11—Heans, E. J., res. 183 Paradise Row.
Main 2359-11—James, H. H., res. 102 Wright, number changed from Main 1689-21 to Main 2359-11.
Main 2090 —Macdougall, W. I., res. 28 Coburg.
Main 1150-21—Orpheum Theatre, cor. Princess and Charlotte streets.
Main 1237 —Paterson, R. D., res. 43 Carleton.
Main 764-41—Porter, Bert, res. 326 Union, number changed from Main 1814-22 to Main 764-41.
Main 975-21—Robertson, R. N. M., res. 73 Dorchester.
Main 2350-41—Stanton, J. S., res. 199 Waterloo.
Main 1545 —Straton, Mrs. James, res. 29 Wellington Row.
West 77-22—Seely, Miss Ethel, B., res. 152 King, W. E.

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PROBATE COURT,
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. JOHN,
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

To the Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John, or any Constable of the Said City and County, Greeting:—

WHEREAS, AMON A. WILSON, of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, Barrister-at-Law, has prayed that the appointment of ANDREW CRAWFORD, as Executor of the Estate of JAMES CRAWFORD, deceased, may be cancelled and that Letters Testamentary of the Last Will and Testament of the said JAMES CRAWFORD, heretofore granted to the said ANDREW CRAWFORD, may be revoked, and that he, the said AMON A. WILSON, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo of said estate, in the place and stead of the said ANDREW CRAWFORD;

YOU ARE THEREFORE REQUIRED to cite ANDREW CRAWFORD, JENETTA O. CRAWFORD and MARY THOMPSON, and all of the heirs and next of kin of the said deceased, and all of the creditors and other persons interested in the said estate, to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held in and for the City and County of Saint John, at the Probate Court Room, in the Pugsley Building, in the said City of Saint John, on Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of November next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any, why the appointment of the said ANDREW CRAWFORD should not be cancelled, and the Letters Testamentary of the said Last Will and Testament of the said JAMES CRAWFORD, heretofore granted to the said ANDREW CRAWFORD, revoked, and the said AMON A. WILSON, or some other suitable person, appointed Administrator of the said estate as prayed for.

(L.S.) Given under my hand, and the seal of the Probate Court, this Thirteenth day of August, A. D., 1909.

(Sgd.) EDWARD T. C. KNOWLES,
Judge of Probate pro hac vice.
(Sgd.) H. O. McINERNEY,
Registrar of Probate.
(Sgd.) A. A. WILSON,
Proctor for Petitioner.