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SAINT JOHN, SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 5, 1911.

WELCOME HOME!

The spontaneous and hearty welcome which greeted Hon. J. D. Hazen on his return from England yesterday, was a well merited tribute to the Premier who has worthily upheld the loyalty of the people of New Brunswick as their representative at the Coronation and the attendant festivities. It was felt throughout the Province on Mr. Hazen's departure nearly three months ago that the lot could not have fallen to a man better fitted by personality or as a public speaker to represent the people, and he has fully justified that opinion.

But, if we mistake not, the welcome to the Premier meant more than that. It is safe to say that no public man in this Province has done so much during a few weeks spent in England to make known and popularize New Brunswick among the people of the Old Country. The reports which have been published in the press show that Mr. Hazen regarded his visit to England as having a wider purpose than to attend the official ceremonies of the Coronation. He has been engaged in a campaign of publicity for New Brunswick which cannot but have lasting and beneficial results. It was an unique opportunity and from the reports which he brings home his work has been crowned with success in many directions.

At the banquet to be given in his honor on Thursday next week a fitting opportunity will be afforded to the Premier's friends and supporters to show their appreciation of him. But apart from politics it is as a public man of sterling qualities that Mr. Hazen is held in high esteem by the people of New Brunswick. The Standard feels that it but echoes the voice of the Province when it bids Mr. Hazen "Welcome Home!"

A WORD TO THE FARMER.

By sweeping away all the protection he now enjoys the Reciprocity Agreement with the United States will deprive the Canadian farmer of the monopoly of his home market which today takes 80 per cent. of his produce. Once the Agreement is ratified the Canadian farmer will divide his market with the farmers across the border and will also have to compete with a dozen other nations who will receive the same benefit at his expense.

The present Canadian duties, which now protect his agricultural produce from competition, as compared with the provisions of the trade agreement, are as follows:—

Articles.	Present Proposed Canadian Tariff.	Tariff.
Cattle—		
Less than one year old, per cent.	25	Free
Valued at not more than \$14	"	"
Valued at more than \$14	"	"
Horses—		
Horses over one year old, valued at \$50 or less, each	\$12.50	"
Horses, N. O. P., p.c.	25	"
Valued at \$150 or less, per head	"	"
Valued at over \$150	15c	"
Swine, per lb.	25	"
Sheep and Lambs, per cent.	25	"
Other Live Animals, per cent.	25	"
Poultry—		
Alive, per cent.	25	"
Dead, per cent.	20	"
Wheat, per bushel	12c	"
Rye	10c	"
Oats	10c	"
Barley	15c	"
Buckwheat	15c	"
Beans, edible, dried	25c	"
Pease, dried	25c	"
Potatoes	20c	"
Turnips, per cent.	30	"
Onions, per cent.	30	"
Cabbages, per cent.	30	"
Other vegetables, per cent.	30	"
Apples, per bbl.	40c	"
Pears, per 100 lbs.	50c	"
Peaches, per 100 lbs.	\$1	"
Grapes, per lb.	2c	"
Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries, N.O.P. per lb.	2c	"
Other fruits, N.O.P. per cent.	25	"
Dried apples, per cent.	25	"
Dried peaches, pears and apricots, p.c.	25	"
Butter, per lb.	4c	"
Cheese, per lb.	3c	"
Fresh milk, per cent.	17½	"
Fresh cream, per cent.	17½	"
Eggs, per dozen	3c	"
Honey, per lb.	3c	"
Garden, field and other seeds, per cent.	10	"
Grass seed, per cent.	10	"
Flaxseed or linseed, per bushel	10c	"
Hay, per ton	\$2	"
Straw, per ton	\$2	"
Meats, fresh or refrigerated, per lb.	2c	1½c
Bacon and hams, per lb.	2c	1½c
Beef, salted in barrels, per lb.	2c	1½c
Pork, salted in barrels, per lb.	2c	1½c
Meats, other salted	2c	1½c
Tallow	20c	40c*
Lard, per lb.	2c	1½c
Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans, in cans or other air-tight packages, per lb.	1½c	1½c
Maple sugar and maple syrup, per cent.	20	1c lb
*Not otherwise provided for.		
**—per 100 lbs.		

Let us take cattle, the first item on the list, and see what benefit will be derived by the Canadian farmer under Reciprocity. The following figures give the comparative prices of cattle at the present time: In Maine (quoting Senate Document 449), dairy cows are worth \$38 and other cattle \$16.90. In Nova Scotia, dairy cows are worth \$37 and other cattle \$23. In New Brunswick they are worth \$34 and \$28 respectively. In New York, dairy cows are worth \$35.50 and other cattle \$18.20. In Ontario dairy cows are quoted at \$48 and other cattle \$34. In Minnesota dairy cows are put at \$33 and other cattle at \$14.50. In Manitoba, they run \$40 and \$22. In North Dakota, they stand \$35.90 and \$20.50. In Saskatchewan, they go \$41 and \$31.

It is obvious from the foregoing figures that the

Canadian cattle-raiser cannot expect higher prices for his cattle once the barrier that protects him is removed. His prices will be hammered down by American competition. The same is true of many other products which are higher in Canada today than in the United States. It should also be remembered that notwithstanding the American market to which the United States farmer has access tens of thousands of farms have been abandoned. The Canadian farmer is told Reciprocity would give him two markets instead of one. It will have no such satisfactory result. The Agreement will level the tariff wall which now protects him and throw his home market open to the farmers of half the world.

PRESIDENT SIMON RETIRES.

One of the most delightful of the many charming stories that cluster about Port au Prince represents a bare-legged black man running down the main street pursued by another black man who took pot shots at him with a big revolver. An Englishman, by some chance stranded in the loathsome town, requested an explanation. "The man is a tailor," he was told; "he wants the Adjutant General to come back and pay for the patch on his breeches." The episode is recalled by the Boston Transcript in commenting upon the recent report of President Simon of Hayti having tactfully retreated to a national "warship." President Simon does not relish the notion of returning and trying to pay for the patch.

This anecdote's origin, in a political sense, is not so remote that it demands elaborate explanation. President Nord Alexis having had his share of graft, Simon and other hungry patriots devised a revolution something less than three years ago. Nord Alexis retired in good order and Simon was "regularly elected" president by the Congress in December, 1908. We infer that he has not been good to his supporters. Perhaps he discovered, early in the game, that there were not enough custom houses to go around. He seems to have clung to all the perquisites until other revolutionists, who thought they could use a few custom houses in their own business, ruthlessly pried him loose. The fraction of the Haytian "navy" that received him is described as a vessel worth \$5,000 which cost the republic half a million. On such a ship a Haytian ex-president should feel very much at home.

Probably no country in the world has been more grievously mishandled than Hayti. There is often a temptation to be jocular at its expense, to poke fun at its generals who join in a scramble for penuries thrown off with a five-dollar bill, its customs officials who have no eyes for the stacks of logwood that mysteriously disappear between night and morning, and its presidents who do queer things with the national debt. Such performances prompt to laughter, at first glance, but at the second thought they provoke us to melancholy. One of these days the United States will "take hold" of Hayti. If they are well advised they will put on gloves and wear clothespins on their noses.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

Winnipeg has a Superintendent of Neglected Children and a Juvenile Court, being awake to the necessities of a modern city. The third annual report of the Superintendent throws much light on the problem of the delinquent child by a simple little map of the city, shaded to show from which district the majority of the child offenders come. If it were natural depravity, or original sin, which sends these neglected babies to the Juvenile Court, they should come from all parts of the city, but the fact remains that they do not.

The saying of Socrates to the effect that an ideal state could only be secured by beginning the training of its citizens before the age of ten years is quoted by the report. It might be even more appropriate to call to mind the dictum of another philosopher to the effect that the training of a child should begin with its grandparents, because the Juvenile Court deals nearly as much with parents as with children. Contributing to the delinquency of a child is severely dealt with. Prevention is aimed at. Of course, nothing but the wiping out of the slums in any city could operate as an absolute preventive, but even the knowledge that someone takes an interest in him may do much to keep a neglected or mischievous boy from making trouble.

An excellent idea has been worked out in certain other towns, in the "Big Brothers" organizations, where any man with a desire to give what assistance he can in social service takes one boy under his special charge, gives him advice and what assistance he can, moral rather than material, and generally brothers him. It has worked out very well when tried, for the men as well as the boys. Work among the children is almost the only branch of social service which can be other than merely palliative. Permanent results can be obtained.

TOO MUCH WASTE.

Fire losses in Canada and the United States for the first six months of 1911 amount to \$129,000,000, showing an increase of \$30,000,000 over the total for the corresponding period of 1910. On this continent prodigality in feeding the flames is increasing at an alarming rate, despite the passing of improved building laws and more expensive fire protection.

The worst feature about this increase of loss is that it imposes new burdens not shown by the total of property destroyed. A heavier outlay on the part of the insurance people necessitates a raising of insurance rates; and that cost falls on the public, for every tenant has to pay his share of the landlord's insurance. Statistics collected in Europe by American consuls, just made public by the state department, show that we lag far behind European nations in the important art of combating one of the great destructive forces of nature. In five classes of European cities, arranged according to population, the per capita fire loss in 1907 varied from 65 cents in cities of more than 300,000 population to \$1.67 in cities of from 50,000 to 100,000. But in this country the figures varied from \$2.14 to \$3.28. Our average annual fire loss is more than \$2.50 per capita, while in Austria the average is 29 cents, in Denmark 26, in France 36, in Germany 49, in Switzerland 30 and in Italy 12.

The instinct of invention seems to have largely failed in dealing with this source of economic waste. And it says little for our up-to-dateness that the American continent is willing to burn up each year five to twenty times as much property as is burned up in European countries.

PLAIN TRUTHS FOR CANADIANS.

(New York American.)

THE RECIPROcity AGREEMENT WILL CHECK THE EAST AND WEST DEVELOPMENT OF CANADA AND MAKE THAT COUNTRY A BUSINESS PART OF THE UNITED STATES, WITH THE LINES OF TRAFFIC RUNNING MORE TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH. RECIPROcity WILL REALLY CUT CANADA INTO TWO COUNTRIES. THE SECTION EAST OF LAKE SUPERIOR WILL MERGE WITH THE NEW ENGLAND STATES, AND THE WEST WILL BECOME PART OF THE WEST OF THE UNITED STATES.

MACKINTOSH'S WEEKLY LETTER

St. John, Aug. 3.—There seems to have been two principal reasons back of the unsettled conditions which have prevailed in the securities markets during the past week. The Wall Street Market was more particularly affected by selling for London account, due to the reported trouble in Morocco as possible between Germany and France. Premier Asquith's statement last Thursday that the situation was fraught with difficulty caused a good deal of general unrest and occasioned a very considerable amount of selling. War scares always have a way of hurting the securities market very quickly, more particularly because they are followed by a large amount of what is known as "foreign selling," and when such is in process, a very little support is given. On Saturday the new of the conference between the representatives of France and Germany caused a very much better feeling, and advances from principal London banking houses on Monday were to the effect that any further trouble was now unlikely, at least of a magnitude that would involve England taking a part in it.

The Montreal Market was sympathetically affected by the setback in prices in New York, but perhaps the majority of Canadian issues were affected more particularly by the action of a number of Canadian banks in calling their loans rather freely towards the end of last week. Perhaps these loans were curtailed to a somewhat greater extent than usual this time, not so much because the statements ready as they were strengthening their position as much as possible to get ready for the movement of the Canadian wheat crop.

The calling of loans affected the market more than usual, too, because there was very little absorbing power, and the lower prices, as brokers generally reported that such orders as were in their offices under the cancelled, had been pretty generally cancelled when the war scare cropped up. Brokers generally were somewhat apprehensive regarding the outlook, and their action in calling for additional margins might have been a cause of prejudice to a further amount of stock on the market. On Monday a generally better tone prevailed, both because there was better news over call money, and being the last day of the month the banks had stopped calling loans.

Dominion Steel Corporation. Steel Common was, perhaps, more adversely affected by the setback than any other stock on the list. The way the stock has been acting in the market recently indicates that its technical market position is rather weak, and that a great deal too much of the stock has been carried on weekly margins accounts. Besides, the stock has been acting so badly for some protracted time now that even holders who have their accounts in good shape are finding it advisable to take a loss in this issue and try to make it up in some other stock that appears to have better chances than Steel seems to have at the present time. When it became known that the Dominion Parliament had dissolved, and that the Liberal government would be made known their intention of renewing the bounties which expired on the

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let of July last, if for no other reason than that it might be a good campaign argument down in Nova Scotia, more especially as the elections are now so close. Up to the time of writing, however, no announcement of any kind has been made, but it is thought probable that party leaders when campaigning down in Nova Scotia will likely intimate that it is the intention of the government to favorably consider the proposal to extend the bounties, at least for a time. There is no doubt that the Company's officials would welcome such action, because, in a general way, it has taken somewhat longer to get the component parts working together than could be estimated a couple of years ago, and all that the Plummer management wants is a fair chance to get the works on their feet, and they will then be more than able to work out the destiny of the Company without further government assistance.

Pearson Stocks. The so-called Latin or Pearson stocks like Rio, Sao Paulo, and Mexico, have been attracting more than ordinary attention, because there has been a pretty well confirmed report that in connection with his enterprises Dr. F. S. Pearson is preparing to allow his connection to more than make up any losses they may have sustained in the Rock Island episode. There has been a very active trading market for Rio common, in which London has been very largely the seller, while Toronto interests have been picking up the stock put on as quickly as possible. The situation seems to be that London does not look for a dividend increase in 1911 until next February, while Toronto expects it to come at the end of the year. Mexican Power has recovered about half of the decline it sustained at the time of the trouble in Mexico, and some people are now hoping for an increase from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent.

Toronto railway interests have been consistently bullish on Sao Paulo, and claim to have advice from good sources that the dividend will be increased from 10 per cent. to 12 per cent. by the end of the company's present fiscal year.

Stocks—	Prices July 27	Yield Div. Rate	Prices Aug. 3	Yield Div. Rate
Bell Tel. 146	6	146	6.75	6.75
Can. Cel. 111	6	111	6.75	6.75
Can. C. P. 83½	7	82	8.45	8.45
C. P. R. 142½	10	242½	4.12	4.12
Del. United 71½	5	72	6.94	6.94
Dom. S. T. 111	6	111	6.75	6.75
D. T. 1 Com 67	6	67	7.46	7.46
D. T. 1 Pfd 98	7	96½	7.37	7.37
Ill. Trac. 91	6	90½	6.73	6.73
L. of W. 143½	6	147	6.44	6.44
Soo Ry. 139	7	139	6.03	6.03
Mon. Power 169	8	166½	4.83	4.83
Mon. Cotton 164	8	165	5.16	5.16
Scotia 97	6	97	6.75	6.75
Ogilvie M'G 130½	8	130	6.15	6.15
Penman 58	4	57	7.01	7.01
R. & O. 122	6	121½	4.99	4.99
Shawinigan 116	6	115	5.44	5.44
Toronto 162½	6	107½	4.72	4.72
Twin City 108½	6	107½	4.72	4.72
Bonds—				
Can. Car. 104½	6	105	5.71	5.71
Can. Cen. 96½	6	96½	6.18	6.18
Can. Ry. 98	6	98	6.12	6.12
Dom. Coal 97½	5	97½	5.22½	5.22½
Dom. L. & S. 94½	5	94½	5.35½	5.35½
Laurentide 111	6	111	6.40	6.40
Mex. L. & P. 88½	5	86½	5.88	5.88
Ogilvie 113	6	113	5.30	5.30
Porto Rico 88	5	88	5.61	5.61
Quebec 81	5	80½	5.65	5.65
Rio de Jan. 98½	5	98½	5.17½	5.17½
Textile "A" 98	6	100	6	6
Winnipeg 103½	5	105	4.76	4.76

DEBEC NEWS.

Debec, Aug. 3.—The heavy gale at this place Friday night was very destructive to fruit and ornamental trees in and about the village. Several parties from this place have visited Sugar Brook and Bear Trap parish in quest of blueberries which are very plentiful.

Haymaking operations are about completed. The hay is much lighter than last year but of a superior quality.

The Moral and Social Reform council held their monthly meeting in the Foresters' Hall Monday evening. Rev. Alfred Gould was the speaker of the evening.

The Methodist W. M. S. held its monthly meeting and musical picnic in Mr. Dickenson's grove. Mrs. S. Billings, vice-president, presided and a very instructive and interesting time was spent. Picnic tea was served followed by lots.

Jas. Sanderson, who has been in the United States for some years, was on a visit to his friends and relatives here. While at Debec a family picnic was held in his honor, at which a very enjoyable time was spent.

A serious fire took place at Benton, about nine miles below Debec, where the large dwelling house and millinery establishment belonging to Mrs. Wm. Sharp were destroyed. The fire, it is supposed, originated from a defective fan. Only a few articles of clothing were saved.

The Presbyterian W. M. S. met at the home of Mrs. Jas. Montgomery, Debec.

Mrs. Johnston, of Woodstock, has been visiting her son, Wm. Johnston, of this place.

Mrs. Wm. Lavery is slightly improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Neal are spending a few weeks at Nickerson's Lake, Maine.

Mrs. W. J. Craig leaves soon for Grand Falls, where she will spend her vacation.

Miss Mabel McKinnis, of Benton Ridge, spent a week with her aunt, Mrs. A. McElroy.

The many friends of Mrs. W.L. Kennedy are pleased to see her much improved health since her vacation at St. John.

Mrs. F. R. Blair and young daughter, Miss Winifred, are spending their vacation at St. Andrews.

Mrs. Geo. Lavery gave a very instructive and comprehensive report of the S.S. convention held at Florence, N. C.

Mrs. S. Nason spent a few days at McKenzie Corners, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Ira Carson.

Miss Faye Scott is visiting at the home of Rev. Mr. Todd, Richmond.

Rev. and Mrs. McDonald are spending their vacation at the present time.

Mrs. L. Wright is visiting her parents at St. John.

Mrs. T. Hoyt, of Woodstock, is visiting her sister, Mrs. B. Hoyt, of this place.

Rev. A. Lucas Here.

The Rev. A. Lucas, a former secretary of the New Brunswick Sunday School association, and now an Inter-

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