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SAINT JOHN, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1911.

THE FARMER AND RECIPROCITY.

The arguments in favor of Reciprocity used at the meeting on Monday night are naturally hailed as convincing by the Liberal organs, but a little careful investigation shows that they will not stand the test of figures and facts. Much, for example, was made of the plea that the agreement would be of immense benefit to the Canadian farmer, by offering him a larger market, no phase of the subject received more careful attention. It is evidently regarded as a trump card. It is well to remember, however, that the United States is an exporter of all foodstuffs grown in the temperate zone and is a considerable exporter under the present tariff to Canada. The facts are set out in the records of the Government.

The Department of Customs, in the tables of imports and exports for the fiscal year 1909-10, the latest issued, shows that in the twelve months in question there was imported from the United States and entered for consumption in Canada the following values of stock and merchandise of character similar to that which has its origin on Canadian farms:—

Hogs	2,140
Horned cattle	25,150
Horses	401,563
Sheep	131,492
Other animals	88,886
Eggs	177,577
Butter	16,163
Cheese	45,287
Lard	1,347,887
Lard compound	62,919
Bacon and hams	816,042
Beef, salted	75,815
Canned meats	44,985
Meat extracts	53,690
Mutton and lamb	68,606
Pork in brine	930,049
Poultry and game	52,597
Dried and smoked meats	85,914
Other meats, fresh	38,400
Other meats, salted	50,101
Tallow	12,636
Apples	261,792
Berries	210,796
Cherries	40,376
Cranberries	91,754
Grapes	112,218
Plums	158,756
Quinces, pears, etc.	170,346
Fruits, preserved	64,952
Hay	141,956
Barley	99,810
Beans	55,806
Indian corn	551,119
Oats	13,833
Peanut	35,406
Wheat	55,139
Bran	218,222
Corn meal	106,222
Wheat flour	156,000
Cereal foods	240,862

In the case of many of the articles mentioned, and notably so with grain and hog products, international conditions fix the market prices, and while there are variations due to local causes that operate along so great a frontier as separates Canada from the United States, generally the price will be in agreement with that which rules in London and Liverpool. In regard to other articles, however, local conditions are stronger than general market influences; and just as many articles of Canadian farm produce make their way into the United States in spite of high duties, so in the face of lesser duties many articles grown on United States farms reach the consumer in Canada.

The abolition of the duties under the Reciprocity agreement will naturally increase this movement across the border; and some classes of farmers, at least, have shown by their protests that they do not regard the prospect as likely to be to their benefit. In the case of hog products, for instance, as also in the case of many lines of fruit and vegetables, there is no natural reason why all that this country consumes should not be raised in the country itself, and raised as cheaply as it can be in the United States. If it were all so raised the country would be better off.

This is a phase of the case that concerns the farmer directly, and is only of secondary interest to the consumer. It is a phase of the case that concerns the farmer directly, and is only of secondary interest to the consumer. It is a phase of the case that concerns the farmer directly, and is only of secondary interest to the consumer.

SOME HIDDEN DANGERS.

In a recent letter to the Canadian Miller a correspondent points out that under the proposed Reciprocity treaty Canadian farmers, as well as those of the United States, will in several classes of farm products be brought up against a form of competition they never bargained for. Under the favored nations treaties, already made by Great Britain and assented to by Canada, every advantage given by this country to the United States must also be conceded to the following countries: viz., Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Colombia, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela, and to France, Algeria and the French colonies in regard to a specified list of articles.

Argentina, Denmark, Russia, Norway and Sweden, Japan and Bolivia are competitors in the British and European markets with both Canada and the United

States in some important lines of grain, live stock and general farm products, while the British colonies of Australia and New Zealand will have a confessed right to some of the same privileges. Some of these countries are now shipping considerable quantities of farm products to Canada in spite of the duty. What will they do when they have free trade? And this free trade those countries will get without requiring to give any equivalent concession to Canada.

It is true that the United States, in a narrow interpretation of treaties which all nations have contested as unfair, have refused to recognize the claim of other nations to the "most favored nation" advantages in its dealings, but how will Argentina, wheat, cattle, and other products from that and other countries be distinguished from the products of Canada when reshipped from here to the States? That some of these countries can beat out the Canadian farmer on his own ground is evident from the fact that they are displacing him in British and European markets, and in some instances even making steady headway in this country, surmounting the present duties.

Some of our farmers, remarks the Canadian Miller, who are exulting in the prospect of free trade with the United States as a means of punishing the manufacturers of Canada, will, if this treaty goes into effect, have the satisfaction of swallowing a liberal dose of the medicine they have been prescribing for others.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

(Montreal Gazette.)

St. John, N. B., and our own Lachine have apparently nothing in common. They are in different provinces, and under different conditions. The one is on the tide-swept shores of the famed Bay of Fundy; the other on the raging canal—that was to lead to China, but didn't. Both Lachine and St. John are pretty good places, and their only similarity is that neither is making the progress that marks the advancing years of many another place in Canada.

Some of the residents of both places are asking the reason why. St. John, with its natural advantages and its high tides, should have at least 100,000 people by this time, they think. It hasn't. Lachine, with its tideless canal, should be much bigger than it is. But it isn't. Some of the people in both these places, too, are looking for the cause of the stunting of their growth, and most of them arrive at the same conclusion—fool legislation. They are amongst the class of workers whose labor is needed in the growth of a community. Both wish to be industrial centres, but let a laborer, skilled or unskilled, seek work in either of them, and he is held up for a tax that works to drive him out of the place.

Lachine some Caughnawaga Indians, living across the classic St. Lawrence, were disinclined to encourage their efforts to earn an honest living by being called upon to pay a local tax of \$5 a head. Five dollars is a lot of money to the average worker. Poor Lo disconsolately went home wondering why the white man wouldn't let him work unless he paid for the privilege.

In St. John some laborers were sent in to do a temporary work. They were called upon by the city authorities who wanted \$7 from each mother's pocket if they dared lift a pick or shovel, on pain of imprisonment. They quit. It was cheaper, they thought, to loaf than to work. New Brunswick, of which St. John is the chief city, is spending a good deal of money in attracting British settlers to its shores. Many of them are naturally of the poorer classes, to whom immediate employment is necessary. Should one of them go to work in St. John he is penalized by \$7, and as that amount will take him to places where there is plenty to do, and nothing to pay for the privilege of doing it, it is not difficult to guess what many Old Country men do. They don't stay in St. John.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

The extent of life-saving which has followed the discovery of diphtheria antitoxin is indicated by some statistics quoted by the New York Outlook. In the year 1890, the deaths from diphtheria in the registration area of the United States, comprising nine States and 163 cities, were 97.8 for each 100,000 of the population. In 1900, the rate was 45.2. No figures later than 1900 are available for the country as a whole. But in the State of New York, where the rate in 1900 was 45.4, of almost exactly the average for the whole country, it had declined by the year 1908 to 23.9. If these statistics apply with equal accuracy to Canada, over six thousand lives that would have been lost under pre-antitoxin conditions, were saved in the Dominion last year. Apply these proportions to the civilized nations and the extent of Koch's services to the world begin to be realized. Nevertheless, Koch's is almost an unknown name, save in the world of science. Whereas Napoleon, whose yearly butcher bills matched the life-saving records of the Koch treatment, remains, perhaps, the most famous of all men.

Current Comment

(Woodstock Sentinel-Review.)

The chief engineer of the Toronto Electric Light Company says that the insulation of electric light wires is only a custom, and that so far as high voltage wires are concerned it does not insulate—that is to say, the insulation of a high voltage wire is no guarantee of its safety. It is well that all people who are not electrical experts, and most of us are not, should keep this statement in mind as a warning. All electric wires should be regarded with suspicion. They may be harmless, but they may be deadly.

(Vancouver News-Advertiser.)

Tacoma must repeat the recall election for each of the four members of the Board of Control. This will make five contests in a few weeks. The commission system, with the referendum and recall attachments, is a great remedy for stagnation, but it rather interferes with city administration and legislation. "Leges silent inter arma."

(Ottawa Journal.)

The heroism that takes the nurse amid the dangers of dread infectious disease is a finer and higher quality than even physical courage. Nursing is one of the heroic professions, perhaps that is why it attracts, to so great an extent, spirits kindred to the work to be done.

(Galt Reporter.)

Give up this fight against Reciprocity? Never! Not while there is a stick of timber standing in the country, a manufacturing industry to protect, or a farmer opposed to domination at the hands of the Yankee trusts.

(London Free Press.)

Mr. Taft says the United States must accept Reciprocity now or never. The inference is that Canada cannot be caught again.

THERE MAY BE THINGS DOING AT INDIANTOWN WHARF TODAY

Dr. L. A. Currey, M. D. Austin and D. J. Purdy, Principals, in Interesting Dispute Over River Steamboat Wharf Accommodation -- Developments Yesterday and More Promised Today.

The steamers Victoria and Elaine are at present homeless as far as the end of their trip is concerned, owing to the outcome of the dispute over the Star Line wharf. The owner of the wharf, Dr. L. A. Currey, secured possession of it yesterday and today Dr. J. Purdy will take it over.

As there is no other wharf at Indian town except the one at the foot of the wharf, Dr. Currey, the owner of the two boats mentioned, has no other wharf of any size available, and the next move in the game will be watched with great interest by all those interested in the river business.

Dr. Currey responded to the question under an alleged promise to lease the wharf to him, although, in the meantime Mr. Austin has actually leased the wharf to the Victoria. The wharf was left vacant for the first time this season when the Victoria sailed yesterday morning for Fredericton with the owner, Dr. L. A. Currey.

About 10 o'clock Mr. Austin appeared on the scene, accompanied by his solicitor, C. H. Ferguson, and demanded admittance to the wharf. Capt. Daniel Mitchell had been left in charge and in anticipation of trouble, had barred all the doors and refused to open them.

Mr. Austin then took matters in his own hands and effected an entrance by forcing a door open. Capt. Mitchell was ordered to leave but, with strict regard to his duty to his employer, refused and had to be ejected forcibly. He had telephoned for police assistance but, Policeman Corbett who responded did not feel competent to take a hand in such an involved case and so referred the captain to the police court.

At headquarters Capt. Mitchell declared his intention of taking action against Messrs. Austin and Ferguson for assault but was advised to allow the matter to rest until Dr. Currey returned. As the title of the property may come into question, the police court may have no jurisdiction, and Capt. Mitchell accepted the advice to wait for his employer.

Dr. Currey was advised of the occurrence by long distance telephone and it was thought that he might return by the Elaine, he did not do so, but will be in the city today, when further developments are expected.

OBITUARY.

Manford Jones.

Manford Jones, of 241 King street, Charlottetown, passed away at the General Hospital yesterday morning, after a brief illness. He was taken to the hospital on Sunday evening, suffering from appendicitis and later peritonitis set in and proved fatal. Deceased was a motorman in the employ of the St. John Street Railway Co. and is survived by a wife and young child. He was 31 years of age.

Ward Chipman Burpee.

Ward Chipman Burpee whose death occurred at his home at Grand Falls, N. B., recently, was probably the oldest resident of that parish. He was born in Fredericton, in 1819, being therefore 92 years of age. Mr. Burpee was a blacksmith and was established in that business in Woodstock, N. B., when a young man. In 1841 he married Miss Eliza, second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Johnston of Fort Fairfield. His wife died in 1875, and a few years later he married Miss Hinchington, who survives him. Mr. Burpee was one of the early pioneers of Grand Falls, removing there from Woodstock about 1845. He remained at Grand Falls, with the exception of two or three years residing in Fredericton, from 1845—a period of 66 years. He is survived by two sons, Ward and John, and two daughters, Mrs. Theresa Wilson, of Grand Falls, and Mrs. Eliza Littlefield, of Boston.

FUNERALS.

Miss Esther Elizabeth Collins.

The funeral of Miss Esther Elizabeth Collins, eldest daughter of the late Mary E. and Henry S. Collins, took place at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning from her late residence, 129 St. James street to St. John the Baptist church, where Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Rev. W. F. Chapman, V. C. Interment took place in the new Catholic cemetery.

C. P. R. Suburban Service.

Commencing May 18th and daily to and including June 3rd, suburban train will leave Welsford at 6:45 a.m., arriving in city at 7:55 a.m. This is for the accommodation of suburbanites wishing to reach the city early. For the same period the Boston Express leaving St. John at 6:40 p.m. will stop at Grand Bay, Ononette and Westfield. Commencing June 4th, full suburban service will be inaugurated, which will be practically the same as that in effect last season. On May 24th a special train will leave the city at 9:30 a.m. for Welsford, and returning leave Welsford at 7:30 p.m.

New Police Officer.

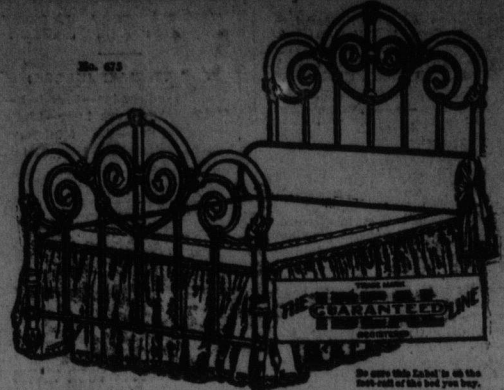
Richard H. McLeod was yesterday appointed a police officer in place of Officer Thos. W. Trott, resigned. The new officer is 30 years of age, weighs 200 pounds and is 5 feet 11 inches in height and was formerly a teamster for the Imperial Oil Company. He went on duty last night.

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MARGARET ANGLIN MARRIED.

New York, May 9.—Margaret Anglin, the Canadian actress, formerly of St. John, N. B., was married to Howard Hull, a magazine writer, at St. Patrick's Cathedral last night.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Gleason assisted by Rev. Dr. Shmoel.

The wedding party had a quiet supper after the ceremony at the home of Mrs. Anglin in West 66th street.

Miss Anglin met Mr. Hull last summer when he went to California to assist in the production of "Antigone," in which she played at the University of California.

The couple will leave for France on the steamer Kron Prinz Wilhelm today for a honeymoon automobile tour in the Austrian Tyrol. Miss Anglin closed her season in "Green Stockings" at Wilkesbarre, Pa., last Saturday, and announced her intention of going to Europe but kept her intention of being married a secret.