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SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1911.

THE TRADE PROGRESS OF AUSTRALIA.

Australia—confederated in 1901—has shown steady progress in development and trade. In the year 1901 her imports in round figures were \$210,000,000, and her exports \$245,000,000. In 1906 they stood respectively at \$220,000,000 and \$245,000,000. In 1910 they reached \$295,000,000 and \$370,000,000, making a total of \$665,000,000. This compares well with Canada's total of \$684,000,000 in the same year and the comparison is all the more favorable bearing in mind that Canada has 7,500,000 people to Australia's 5,000,000. The per capita foreign trade of the latter \$120 is very considerably higher than that of the former \$88 per head.

In another respect Australia compares most favorably. In every year since 1901 the balance of trade has been largely in her favor, running from \$5,000,000 in that year to \$75,000,000 in 1910. On the other hand Canada's trade balance is adverse, running up to over \$100,000,000 in some years and for the last ten years averaging \$56,000,000 per year. Whilst we have no desire to disparage Canada's advance in trade, which has been noteworthy, her figures are neither so large relatively to population nor so satisfactory as to balances as those of the younger sister nation.

It is also interesting to quote the Australian trade statistics for another reason—their relative bearing on preference with Canada. It will be remembered that Canada gave at once to South Africa and to New Zealand a preference on their exports, but reserved action as regards Australia until an exchange of negotiations had taken place. These have lapsed and dawdled along without result and the latest word was that the Australian Premier would have a personal interview with Sir Wilfrid at the Imperial Conference and if possible arrange terms of preference.

But suddenly the agreement with the United States was made, and following in the wake of this the placing of Australia and other British Dominions, and the twelve most favored nation countries on the same footing of free or reduced entry. As a result Canada has largely cut away by a free gift the grounds upon which preference could be based.

Australia exported in 1910:—
Horses .. 256,694
Butter .. 2,952,631
Fresh Fruits .. 281,242
Wheat .. 9,211,823
Flour .. 1,241,327
Fresh Meats .. 3,340,708
Preserved Meats .. 626,778
Tallow .. 1,890,564

These were all articles upon which Australia was desiring a preferential rate in consideration of her giving Canada a preferential rate upon articles she imports largely and which Canada could well supply. Now at one stroke of the pen, animals and butter are put on our free lists and a cut made on all the other articles in the list. We have given all Australia desires and for nothing. At one stroke we have opened our markets to a strong competitor, and by the same stroke shattered all prospect of getting preferred entrance into her markets for our products. Meanwhile Australia reaps the benefit and we the disadvantage; a fair trade and mutual advantage is denied to Canada. Such is one of the results of the senseless tariff tinkering of the pro-American policy mongers at Ottawa.

THE COST OF ARMED PEACE.

The latest statesman to give earnest expression to the manifest truth that the increase of expenditures for war preparations cannot go on indefinitely is Mr. Clement, who in submitting the French army estimates in the Chamber of Deputies gave some figures that arrest attention. During the past twenty-five years, he said, the armed peace has laid upon Europe a burden of \$25,000,000,000. The cost of the Napoleonic wars in 1800-1803, according to the army and navy budgets of Napoleon, averaged about \$3,000,000 a year, and that was the period of the conqueror's most splendid triumphs and most wholesale destruction of human life. But for the coming year of peace the French army estimates alone call for \$180,000,000.

The net cost to Great Britain of the wars with revolutionary France and with Napoleon, from 1793 to 1815, a period of twenty-two years, was some \$4,000,000,000. Yet in the fifteen years to come, assuming that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed, Great Britain's expenditures on preparations for war will exceed the British war expenditures during the entire period from the Reign of Terror to Waterloo. Taking only the expenditures into account, modern peace is vastly more expensive than old-fashioned war. A modern battleship costs twenty times what Nelson's flagship, the Victory, cost to build. The less civilized ancestors of the present highly civilized generation found their wars cheaper than twentieth-century armed peace.

Frederick the Great was at war during the greater part of his reign, and his people were taxed to provide the sinews of war for him. His military expenditure in time of peace averaged \$4,500,000 a year, while his descendant, the present German Emperor, who has never fought a war, spends seventy-five times that amount for military purposes, though the population taxed to procure that amount is only twenty times more numerous than the population which Frederick the Great levied upon. The strain of the present advance in expenditures in preparation for war is being felt by modern France more and more keenly, in spite of the fact that in accumulated capital the French continue to be one of the richest peoples on earth.

Mr. Clement, however, is more an alarmist in regard to the relation between the battalions and the birth rate than in regard to the increase in the French military expenditures. "In 1870 the number of births was one million," he said. "In 1905 they amounted to only 850,000, and since that year a rapid fall had set in, until in 1909 they numbered only 770,000, of whom 325,000 were males." If the present rates were maintained, he continued, the contingents of accepted recruits would decrease by 32,000 men ten years hence, and by 58,000 men twenty years hence, as compared with the current strength.

THE POULTRY INDUSTRY.

The poultry industry is one branch of agriculture to which little attention has been given in the discussion of the Reciprocity Agreement. The value of poultry and poultry products in Canada last year was \$40,000,000. In the United States it amounted to \$700,000,000 and in value there was exceeded only by the corn crop. Canada's position today is that of a country forced to import from the United States and other countries.

This was drawn to the attention of Hon. Sydney Fisher in the House of Commons recently and his reply was as follows:—"The poultry industry is very progressive and I think there never before has been as large a production in Canada as during the last twelve months. Ten years ago there was a large export trade in poultry, but of late years it has almost disappeared, because of the greatly increased consumption at home. The prices have been very high in Canada, and not as high in England, and consequently we have not been exporting to the same extent as formerly. We do still export some eggs, though a very small quantity in comparison with former years."

Here is a frank admission from the Minister of Agriculture of the point which the opponents of Reciprocity have been emphasizing all along, namely, that on many of the more important products of the farm the prices prevailing on the home market have been higher than those to be obtained even on the British market, usually regarded as the best market in the world. Prices have been high in Canada, the minister admits, higher on this commodity than in England, and at the same time the production has been greater than ever before. Yet to this home market he proposes to admit the products of the United States and of a score of other countries.

In the month of February of this year Canada imported from the United States alone three-quarters of a million dozen of eggs, valued at over \$120,000, and paid the duty on them. It does not require very much calculation to see where the poultry and egg producers of Canada will stand when the Canadian market is opened absolutely free to the United States, Denmark, Argentina, New Zealand, and a dozen other countries.

NEWSPAPER "FAKING."

If there are journalists who are gravely dissatisfied with the existing libel laws, they should console themselves with thoughts of what might happen to them on the other side of the ocean. Thus in Berlin, the other day, two editors of the "Morgenpost" were fined \$25 each, as an alternative to ten days' jail, for publishing a story, made out of whole cloth, in which no names were mentioned.

According to this veracious narrative, an officer, who was also a count and owned a castle, had grievously wronged a young girl, the daughter of a sergeant, and driven her into an insane asylum. Her heart-broken father, after marking the count for life, died of apoplexy in the most approved manner. In short, it was a charming melodrama, and, like most melodramas, entirely imaginative—as both the editors had to confess on the stand.

Now, in so called yellow journals, nearer home the skill of the writer in "faking" so charming a yarn would have been richly rewarded; in Berlin, the two men responsible had to answer for libelling every officer in the Imperial army who is a count and owns a castle, and the service is full of them. Every officer of the army, the prosecuting attorney insisted, was injured by that publication, and the court agreed, substituting fines for the imprisonment asked by the state.

If there is a touch of the comic in this, it will none the less make many people wish that the libel laws on this side of the Atlantic could in some way be extended so as to make newspaper "faking" an uncomfortable trade.

In Tacoma, which is under government by commission, the citizens have enjoyed five recall elections in a little over a month. The Mayor, A. V. Fawcett, has just been ousted on charges of graft, two elections within a fortnight being necessary to obtain the prescribed majority. On May 2 there will be another recall election involving the four city commissioners, who, like Fawcett, have been charged with incompetency and malfeasance. Tacoma newspapers have also been printing facilities of checks distributed by the Mayor on previous election days to workers at the polls. For a plan of government which has been heralded from the houseposts as eliminating graft and as the surest way to bring out the "best men" of the community hardly seems to be living up to the expectations of its sponsors.

Current Comment

(Ottawa Free Press.)

In Australia they take a broader view of the use of Sunday than we do in Canada. There the public art galleries are open (alas! in Canada we have none worthy of the name) and whole families go to these institutions on Sundays to drink in inspiration and hope from the work of those whose talents have lain in the direction of making the world better. This was the entering wedge, so to speak; it was followed by the opening of the libraries on Sunday afternoons and evenings, and the result has been only for the public good. The newspaper rooms are not opened; no fiction is given out; but those who want educative works can get the loan of them and can avail themselves of the time to improve their minds.

(Winnipeg Tribune.)

Dr. Robertson thinks that intending settlers in Canada should prove their fitness before leaving for the Dominion. Canada has a lot to learn from New Zealand and Australia with regard to citizenship. In these countries the ballot is not entrusted to any man or woman who doesn't speak, read and write the English language. And those countries are among the most progressive in the world.

(Victoria Colonist.)

The Right Honorable Mr. Jack Johnson, annihilator of the white man's hope, has recently been engaged in the worthy, but not exalted, occupation of whitewashing the inside of the jail at Inglede, California. The inside of the jail, he it observed. In this way Mr. Johnson is paying the penalty of infraction of the white man's law, which says that thus fast shalt thou go and no faster, when you are running a motor-car.

(London Free Press.)

Reciprocity between Canada and Australia will be brought up at the Imperial Conference, it is stated. But what can Australia want from Canada that is not now to be given free as soon as reciprocity with the United States passes? The advantages with which Canada might have negotiated have been surrendered.

(Philadelphia Inquirer.)

A humane society in New York is trying to make it unlawful to catch fish with a hook. The idea probably is to coat 'em out on the bank with lead and then chloroform 'em.

BAKING OF BREAD WITH DOLLAR GAS

Demonstration at St. John Railway Company's Rooms Today will illustrate Bread and Biscuit Baking.

The baking of bread and ten biscuits, which depends so largely for its success upon a proper oven, will form the subject of this afternoon's free cooking demonstration with \$1.00 gas at the St. John Railway Company's showrooms, corner of Dock and Union streets.

A demonstrator of wide experience, assisted by Vincent the caterer, will give practical illustrations of the great superiority of \$1.00 gas in this, as in other branches of the culinary art, and the bread and biscuits, when baked, will be served with either tea or coffee, thus affording an opportunity to examine the even texture and beautiful soft, golden brown crust, also to note the peculiarly pleasing flavor always assured with this modern fuel which reduces labor and expense to the minimum.

Those who have attended these free demonstrations in cooking have been struck by the slighting of the display of gas ranges, and especially with the combination steel range, burning either coal, wood or gas independently, or gas with either coal or wood. These modern cooking appliances, like \$1.00 gas, are rapidly finding places in St. John homes and it is to prove, beyond question, their superiority over the older methods, that these demonstrations are given.

ANNUAL MEETING OF KING'S DAUGHTERS

Encouraging Reports Received at Yesterday's Session—Resolution of Appreciation Presented to Retiring President

There was a large attendance at the Guild Monday evening, for the annual meeting of the King's Daughters. The devotional exercises were conducted by Miss Laura McLaughlin, chairman of the spiritual committee.

Mrs. Geo. A. Henderson then took the chair. The treasurer's report for the year followed the yearly reports of committees, the spiritual, hospital, house, educational, entertainment, mother's meetings, the fund, fresh air fund, and travellers' aid. Each report was interesting and showed an effort to render good service.

Then followed the reports of the following circles:—"The Doorkeepers," "Ministering," "Lead a Hand," "Opportunity," "Co-workers," "St. David's," "Winnegone," "Comfort," and "Forget-me-not."

Mrs. Henderson, who retires from the chair, was presented with the following resolution which was passed unanimously by a standing vote:—

Resolved, that we, the members of the city union of King's Daughters and Sons, met in annual meeting, wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to Mrs. Geo. A. Henderson who as president for the past two years, has served the order so faithfully and so well.

Throughout her whole term of office she has ever sought to advance the interests of our order in every possible way.

In the spiritual as well as the financial side of the work, she has shown the same real and devoted championing, while discussing his financial standing. "I have saved \$12,000 in the past six weeks, and I will make \$100,000 in the next year," he said. "No automobiles and joy rides for mine. Fighting is a business just as anything else. If you don't handle your affairs in business you go broke. Jimmy Britt is a fine example of a business fighter. He is worth a fortune. Young Corbett is a good type of an unbusinesslike boxer. He made several fortunes, but he hasn't a cent. The fight followers are flocking around Wolgast now as they flocked around Gold mine for me," said the champion, while discussing his financial standing. "I have saved \$12,000 in the past six weeks, and I will make \$100,000 in the next year," he said.

The report of Miss Etta Barlow, recording secretary, gave an interesting account of the year's work, and referred appreciatively to the valuable services rendered by the retiring president during her two years of office. The executive, who had five new members were added, will meet later to select officers for the year.

N. B. Historical Society.

The New Brunswick Historical Society will meet at their rooms tonight to consider arrangements for the placing of a memorial on the Island near Oak Point on the St. John river, to mark the establishment of the first European settlement in New Brunswick, which was in 1611.

WORKING ON THE C.N.O. RAILWAY

MR. BERT GOSTICK ALMOST BECAME A CRIPPLE.

But his trouble was caused by the kidneys, and he found quick relief and a complete cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Barnsdale, Lake Joseph, Ont., April 24.—"Thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills, I am in perfect health again." So says Mr. Bert Gostick, a well known resident of this place. "Before I left the old country," he states, "my breath was bad and my urine was milky. When I came to this country I worked on the C. N. O. Railway, and while there I was taken with pains in my back and kidneys. I went to a doctor but he did me no good. All my trouble was caused by the kidneys, and he found quick relief and a complete cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"I got so bad that when I came home from work I could not stand up straight and my limbs seemed twice their usual size."

"Reading of Dodd's Kidney Pills I decided to try them, and after taking five boxes I find myself perfectly cured of all my trouble."

Notice how gradually but surely Kidney Disease was getting Mr. Gostick into its clutches. First the urine, then pains in the back, then swollen limbs! But the cure was swift and certain when he used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

ACHING MUSCLES AND AFTER EFFECTS OF GRIPPE

Zam-Buk Gives Ease

As soon as you feel any deep-seated pain in the joints, back, wrists or elsewhere, place a liberal supply of Zam-Buk on the fingers or on the palm of the hand, and rub it well in. The penetrating power of this "embrocation-balm" is exceedingly great and once having reached the seat of the pain, it removes it speedily. It also ends the stiffness, which is so unpleasant.

Mrs. Frances Wyatt, of 25 Guy Avenue, Montreal, says: "I have found Zam-Buk most soothing and valuable in a very bad case of rheumatism and also for stiffness of joints and muscles. I suffered long and acutely with rheumatism, and tried one liniment after another in vain. I also took medicines internally, but it remained for Zam-Buk to effect a cure. I began applying this balm whenever I felt the aches and pains of rheumatism coming on, or felt the stiffness. The result was truly wonderful. Zam-Buk seemed to penetrate to the very seat of the pains, soothing them out completely, and I am now quite cured."

This case and scores of similar cases reported to us, is proof that Zam-Buk's penetrating and soothing power is very great. In addition to its use as an embrocation, it is a sure cure for skin diseases, such as eczema, scurf, ulcers, blood-poisoning, scalp sores, etc., and is the finest known "first aid" for piles, it is a specific. Gives certain ease. All druggists and stores, at 50 cents box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.

Mothers should also try Zam-Buk Soap for baby's bath, and for the rash, eruptions, pimples, etc., so common amongst children at this season. Shampooing with Zam-Buk Soap beautifies and strengthens the hair.

WEDDINGS.

Lavin-Kindred.

A wedding of much interest in Carleton will be celebrated at 5.30 o'clock this morning in the church of the Assumption, when James Lavin, head time keeper of the Allan Line will be united to Miss Katie Kindred of the West Side. The groom has been engaged to the bride for some time. Both have been the recipients of many useful and handsome gifts. After the ceremony, which will be performed by Rev. J. J. O'Donovan, rector of the church, Mr. Lavin will leave on a wedding trip. They will make their home in Montreal for the summer.

LATE SHIPPING.

New York, N. Y., April 24.—Arrived—Bark Hector, St. John, NB.

Portland, Me., April 24.—Arrived—Schr Lucia Porter, St. John, NB.

New Haven, Conn., April 24.—Arrived—Schr Madagascar, Calais, Me.

Norfolk, Va., April 24.—Sailed—Schr Dronning Mand, Halifax and St. John.

New York, N. Y., April 24.—Sailed—Schr Bluebonnet, Amherst, NB.

Salem, Mass., April 24.—Sailed—Schr Bowers, from St. John, NB for New York; D M S, from St. John, NB for New York; Maple Leaf, Apple River, NB, for New York.

New London, April 24.—Sailed—Schr Manuel R. Cruz, St. John, NB; Lois V. Chapels, Calais, Me.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., April 24.—Sailed—Schr Lucille, Parrsboro, NB, for New York.

AD VOLGAST WEALTHY.

San Francisco, April 22.—Five years ago Ad Wolgast fought a preliminary in Cadillac, Mich., for \$2. Today he is lightweight champion and worth \$40,000.

"This coming year ought to be a regular gold mine for me," said the champion, while discussing his financial standing. "I have saved \$12,000 in the past six weeks, and I will make \$100,000 in the next year," he said.

"No automobiles and joy rides for mine. Fighting is a business just as anything else. If you don't handle your affairs in business you go broke. Jimmy Britt is a fine example of a business fighter. He is worth a fortune. Young Corbett is a good type of an unbusinesslike boxer. He made several fortunes, but he hasn't a cent. The fight followers are flocking around Wolgast now as they flocked around Gold mine for me," said the champion, while discussing his financial standing. "I have saved \$12,000 in the past six weeks, and I will make \$100,000 in the next year," he said.

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Advertising Later

as we have been crowded to our full capacity. Changes to take place in a few days will make room for some additional advertisements.

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