

The Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 82 Prince William Street, St. John, Canada.

TELEPHONE CALLS: Main 1722
Business Office: Main 1722
Editorial and News: Main 1746

SUBSCRIPTIONS:
Morning Edition, By Carrier, per year, \$5.00
Morning Edition, By Mail, per year, 3.00
Weekly Edition, By Mail, per year, 1.50
Weekly Edition to United States, 1.50
Single Copies Two Cents.

Chicago Representative:
Henry DeClerque, 701-702 Schiller Building,
New York Office:
L. Klebahn, Manager, 1 West 34th Street.

SAINT JOHN, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1911.

THE COURTNEY BAY TENDERS.

There is trouble brewing in connection with the peculiar method of calling for tenders for the Courtney Bay improvements. Canadian contractors are not taking kindly to Mr. Pugsley's idea of a blanket tender covering the dredging, the breakwater, the wharves and the drydock, and ship-repairing plant. There are rumors that only a firm with an inside pull will have any chance of getting the contract.

A special dispatch from Ottawa to the Toronto Mail and Empire thus describes the situation:

"The Department of Public Works has issued a 'call for tenders for extensive work in the harbor of St. John, New Brunswick, which will probably bulk up to \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000. Contractors are asked to put in bids for a drydock and ship-repairing plant of the first-class, for the dredging of Courtney Bay, for the construction of three steamship berths and of a breakwater. All are to be bid for in the lump."

"Contractors here are aghast at the proposal. They say that only a firm which has inside pull will have any chance whatever of getting the contract. It is pointed out that it will take more than a year, perhaps two years, to do the necessary dredging before stone can be laid for the steamship berths or drydock. The specifications are so indefinite, also, that a concern not having the benefit of confidential relations with the Department of Public Works will be unable to make an offer that cannot be set aside for the benefit of favorites."

"A deposit of \$500,000 is supposed to accompany each tender. The manner and method of going about such an important undertaking is certain to be severely criticized in the House when Parliament re-assembles."

The official explanation, according to an Ottawa dispatch to the Montreal Star, is that "the works are interconnected, that material from one part will serve as filling for another, and that, in view of the magnitude of the undertaking, only responsible firms should bid. It is also stated that 'several British companies interested, more especially in the drydock proposition, have intimated an intention of bidding. To finish all the work will take ten or fifteen years, and the total cost may reach \$15,000,000.'"

It is not entirely clear to the lay mind why different contractors could not work separately, especially in view of the wide difference in the class of the work in which they would be engaged. It will be observed that the total cost of the work has gone up considerably since the preliminary announcement. Mr. Pugsley is not usually given to under-estimating the value of such improvements. There is evidently further scope for the play of "the magic wand" when Parliament re-assembles and some one has an opportunity to ask questions.

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA.

China is slowly awakening to the need of reforms from within and has already begun to grapple with two of the biggest problems of civilization, a national currency scheme and adequate transportation facilities. The Celestial Empire has banks, which were organized before Europe ever heard of the system, and they form a powerful body; but for purely selfish reasons they are opposed to currency reform. The currency of China is based on a silver standard, and there are no regular gold reserves behind the issue of silver and paper money. Moreover, each of the provinces issues its own currency, generally to the great advantage of the Mandarin governing that province. The silver tael is the highest grade of currency, and the value of it is reckoned as just so much silver bullion. There is also a dollar, which was issued for a short time only; the value of it varies from 20 to 70 per cent. of its face.

Then there is paper and copper money. All money is the subject of barter, as is merchandise. The value of it is just what the owner can get for it, usually. And every time it goes through the hands of the money changers they get their "squeeze" out of it, which is Chinese for what a purist might call a "rake-off." There are about sixty different kinds of taels, which alone is somewhat confusing to the lay mind; and the country is flooded with paper.

The Chinese government is now floating a huge loan for the purpose of inaugurating a currency reform, by establishing a gold reserve, standardizing coinage and either calling in and re-issuing the present money currency, or else guaranteeing it at some fixed rate. It was originally intended that guarantees to this effect should be embodied in the loan agreement, and that a financial adviser, either American or Dutch, should be appointed. Diplomacy crowded out these clauses, for reasons arising from jealousy, and it is now greatly feared that the greed of the Chinese bankers and governors of provinces will operate to balk reform. At least, the Chinese Department of Finance will have to grapple with it alone, and the task is nothing short of stupendous.

The railway question is being dealt with in a manner which is more than up-to-date; it is ahead of the times. China's vast area is felt by her Government, since the encroachment of Russia and Japan, to be more a menace than a strength so long as adequate intercommunication and transportation are not provided. In consequence, an Imperial edict has been issued commanding that all trunk railways be built by the Government, and that all now under private construction are to be resumed by the state at once. No less than four foreign nations are now represented in new roads which are being built in China, and the effect of this edict will not be entirely pleasing to the viceroys who smoothed the negotiations, but the Government is apparently resolute. Private enterprise has had its chance, and is adjudged as having failed.

From a purely commercial standpoint, China is immensely rich, especially in minerals, and there is great room for material advancement, and much to work with. But an awakening that is only material and in no wise intellectual and moral, which does not bring an open mind and the desire for new things, will never make of China a great nation among the great nations of today. Such a second flowering would be something new in recorded history.

THE ROOT AMENDMENT.

The Root amendment to the Reciprocity Agreement, which is now before the United States Senate, makes the operation of the pulp wood clause in the agreement conditional upon the Canadian provincial governments making no restrictions upon the export of Canadian pulp and pulp wood. One of the reasons for the pronounced advocacy of the pact by the press of the United States is the prospect of cheap paper—in fact it is the only personal interest they have in the treaty. Consequently a howl has gone up condemning Senator Root and his interference. If the Root amendment is passed by the Senate, and the whole Treaty consequently thrown out by the House of Representatives, there is an end of all hope of a raid on Canada's natural resources.

President Taft's objection to the amendment, as expressed by him at Chicago, was simply that it would kill the whole Bill, because it would not be accepted by the House of Representatives. This view of the matter was confirmed by Mr. Underwood, who said: "We have disposed of the Root amendment on this side of the Capitol, and we do not propose to reverse ourselves. An amendment which was practically the same as the one now characterized as the Root amendment was offered when the bill was being considered by the Ways and Means Committee. The Democrats voted it down. The same amendment was offered when the agreement was being read for amendment in the House. Again the Democrats voted it down, and they will cast their third vote against it if the Reciprocity Agreement comes back from the Senate with the Root amendment in it."

That the press of the United States is thoroughly organized in favor of Reciprocity is self evident. One of the prime movers in the business is Mr. John Norris who represents the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at Washington. He made a point to tell the Senate Finance Committee of the selfish attempts of the Canadian provinces to conserve their own pulp forests, and to encourage the pulp and paper industry on their own side of the line.

Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick have established embargoes on the export of pulp wood out on Crown lands to the end that it may be converted into pulp and paper within the Dominion. As Mr. Norris put it, the Canadian provinces are trying to force the American mills to move into Canada. He declared in a tone of resentment that the Canadians believed they could starve the United States manufacturers into doing as they desire.

In explaining the paper clauses of the agreement, Mr. Norris said their effect would be to help the paper makers in the United States to get their pulp wood supplies from privately owned Canadian lands, that do not come under the provincial restrictions. Thus, he said, the provinces would be placed under great pressure to remove the embargo on their Crown lands pulp wood. In other words the agreement, to which Mr. Fielding assented, enables Mr. Taft to threaten the Canadian provinces with a loss of revenue unless they sacrifice their forests and the right to have their own raw materials employed in creating a great domestic industry.

A CONTRAST IN PREMIERS.

It is about ten years ago, recalls the Calgary Herald, since we first became familiar with General Botha, as the man who was holding Britain's armies in check on the veldt of South Africa. At that time Botha was one of England's sturdy enemies.

It is about the same time since Sir Wilfrid Laurier was forced to bow to the demand of Canadian patriotism and send a contingent to help the Mother Country fight that same South African war. At that time Laurier was one of Britain's most loudly voiced supporters.

Today the Imperial Conference is being held in London. General Botha, a one-time enemy and now premier of a British Commonwealth, proposes to contribute a million dollars towards the Empire's Navy, on behalf of the land he loves so well. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Britain's premier Dominion, is busily engaged in killing the objects of the Conference, in disassociating Canada from the rest of the Empire, in repudiating Empire obligations, and refusing to take part in Empire propositions. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has rendered much at the Imperial Conference abortive by the unfriendliness and false independence of his attitude.

Times have indeed changed. A decade ago, who would have thought that Canada would need to look to South Africa for an example in patriotism and that the Canadian who loves the Mother Country and who is proud of his share in the British Empire would commence to regard General Botha with more admiration and respect than Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The people of the West are giving Mr. Borden a warm and hearty welcome. The enthusiasm at the two meetings he has so far addressed augurs well for the success of his tour. In dealing with Reciprocity, the question of the hour, the Leader of the Opposition is bringing facts and figures to bear on matters of direct interest to the farmers of the West. It is noteworthy that journals such as the Times, which profess to believe in the merits of the Taft-Fielding pact, make no attempt to answer the weighty arguments put forward by Mr. Borden. It is more in the line of Mr. Pugsley's organs in their support of Reciprocity, to invent reasons to show that the farmers of this Province are going to rack and ruin. The cause of continentalism naturally lends itself to such noble and patriotic work.

Current Comment

(Montreal Gazette.)

One English commentator expresses the opinion that the dirty work of electioneering in Canada seems to be a requisite of the low-grade American invader. The invader in question comes from a country where on occasion dirty election work is done, and he may know all the tricks. He will not know much, however, that the low grade Canadian has not learned or devised for himself. When Canadian ministers get big sums of \$69,000 and the like in a foreign country to use in half a dozen constituencies on the eve of an election it is not to pay for halls in which prayer meetings are held.

(Vancouver Province.)

It would seem as if the possibility of Canada being drawn by the Mother Country, "into the vortex of European militarism" has become a nightmare to Sir Wilfrid. But there are not wanting those who declare that this apparent dread is but an excuse, and that the stemming of the Imperial movement is the motive which governs all Sir Wilfrid's policy towards Great Britain.

(Calgary Herald.)

The impression is gaining ground that as Sir Wilfrid draws near to the close of his political life he is exposing his real desires, and that these are not conducive to the best interests of the British Empire as a whole or to the best interests of Canada as a part of that Empire.

Sore Feet

Are your feet hot, sore and blistered? If so, try Zam-Buk.

As soon as Zam-Buk is applied it cools and soothes injured smarting skin and tissue. Its rich, refined herbal essences penetrate the skin; its antiseptic properties prevent all danger of festering or inflammation from cuts or sores; and its healing essences build up new healthy tissue. For itchy, sunburn, cuts, burns, bruises, etc.—just as effective. Mothers find it invaluable for baby's sores!

All Druggists and Stores—See List.



FOUND DEAD ON TRACK: ALMOST AT HIS HOME.

Early yesterday morning the body of John McManus was found lying near the railroad track in Milford, a few yards from his own home. McManus, who lived on what is known as the Pipe Line Road, was seen last Monday evening about ten o'clock on his way home from the Wilson Box Factory, where he was employed. It is thought that he took the railroad track as a short way to his home and becoming fatigued lay down and fell asleep, and was killed by the incoming Boston express. His wife, after an anxious night, went out early yesterday morning to ascertain the cause of his non-appearance, and found the body of her husband near the track a short distance from his home. Coroner McFarland was notified and ordered the body removed to the home of the deceased. McManus was in his 37th year, and is survived by his mother, his wife and six small children, the oldest of whom is only thirteen years. He was employed as teamster with the Wilson Box Factory, and was a general favorite with employers and millmen. No inquest will be held.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS FOR THE 62ND FUSILIERS.

St. John, N. B., June 20, 1911.
No. 1.—The regiment will parade at the drill shed, Thursday, June 21, 1911, at 10 o'clock in the morning, to take part in the firing of a feu-de-jeté.

No. 2.—The regiment will parade at the drill shed on Friday evening, the 23rd inst., for battalion drill and for the signing of pay rolls; every man must be present to sign. Dress, drill order.

No. 3.—The annual inspection of the regiment will take place on Saturday afternoon, the 24th inst.; the regiment will parade at the drill shed on that date at 1:45 p. m. Dress, review order.

No. 4.—In connection with inspection the attention of all concerned is invited to the following extra regulations: (a) The attendance of every officer and soldier at inspection is obligatory, vide par. 78, K.R. (b) Roll call and muster by the paymaster, 6th division, will take place immediately after inspection; (c) Attention is directed to para. 15, K.R. and O. 1810, in regard to requirements to musketry, tactical day, etc.; (d) All company roll books must be produced, vide par. 58, K.R. and O. 1910.

Any soldier not present at inspection will lose his pay.
CAPT. J. R. MILLER,
Adjutant.

HAVE YOU BRONCHIAL CATARRH?

It is easily recognized by the dry cough and hoarseness. Not difficult to cure with Catarrhizone as Mr. Xavier Babin, of River Capelin, Quebec, proved. "No one could suffer from Bronchial Catarrh more than I did. I had a hard hacking cough that caused me great pain. My throat was hoarse, and I had great distress in my chest. Catarrhizone reached the sore spots and gave immediate relief. Since using it I have not had a single attack." Every physician who is asked about Catarrhizone says it is a sure cure—so will you if you try it. Sold everywhere, 25c. and \$1.00.

For a Few Weeks

Until the Bell Building is completed, our friends will find us at the Congregational Church, nearly opposite our old quarters.

We will have ample accommodation. Come and see us.

S. Kerr,
Principal.

CORONATION BANNERS
OF ALL KINDS
St. John Sign Co.
EVERYTHING IN SIGNS.
143 1/2 Princess Street, St. John.

Clapboards and Shingles
—ALSO—
Ruberoid Roofing

Murray & Gregory, Ltd.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE CLOSING AT FRESH

Interesting Exercises Carried Out Yesterday Afternoon—Mrs. James F. Robertson Presents Prizes.

Yesterday marked the closing of the Collegiate School at Fresh, Kings County. Many persons were present at the Field Day sports, which started in the morning at 10 o'clock. After the sports the executive met to present the prizes to the various winners, Mr. H. B. Schofield presiding.

The Headmaster of the school, Rev. W. R. Hibbard, M. A., delivered an interesting address. He said the friends and well wishers will be glad to learn that the school has had in every way a most successful year, and one in which substantial progress has been made toward the best things we could wish for the school. The work in all the forms of the school has been satisfactory. As you know, one of the principal objects of the school is to prepare boys for courses in the universities. Mr. Hibbard emphasized the importance of the boy being prepared for his university studies, and the university. This year in the fifth form one boy took the R. M. C. entrance examination, three the McGill matriculation and four went on to the U. N. B. matriculation. Results of all these will not, of course, be known until later. In all the other forms the examinations were conducted by the masters of the school and the results were, generally speaking, most satisfactory. Mr. Hibbard thanked the Rev. J. W. Daniel for examining in most of the divinity subjects. Mr. Hibbard went into detail of the work during the year. In the matter of equipment we are now the equal of any boarding school of this class in Canada. He had been connected with several of these schools in Quebec and Ontario and had visited most of the others so he felt himself to be in a position to make a pronouncement of this sort. "Certainly in one respect we excel: our situation, both for natural beauty and general attractiveness, is far ahead of that of any other school." To his colleagues and to Mrs. Foster, the matron, he offered his sincere thanks for their loyal support and able assistance throughout the year. He regretted to report that E. S. Bridges, who has held a mastership in the school for twelve years, is leaving this term in order to take a medical course. He was sorry to lose him, but wished him every success and happiness in his chosen career. He was yet unable to announce who Mr. Bridges' successor will be.

Addresses were also delivered by Rev. Dean Schofield, President Canon Powell, of Kings College, Windsor, N. S., and others. Mrs. James F. Robertson then presented the prizes to the winners, who were as follows: Prizes for general proficiency, 5th form: 1st, C. E. Malmann, Salmonhurst, N. B.; 2nd, W. Hickman, Dorchester, N. B.

4th form: Gold medal for scholarship, won by J. Harrison, Fredericton. 2nd prize, M. Dodge, Kentville, N. S.

Form 3, B: 1st, N. Tompkins, Woodstock. 2nd, F. Burchill, South Nelson, N. B.

2nd Form: H. Murray, St. Marys; P. Power, Cranford, N. J.; H. Barker, St. John; G. Germal, New York. All of those mentioned in this form were equal.

The Bishop of Fredericton Divinity Prizes were next awarded. 4th Form: P. Hunter, Sussex. 3rd Form: J. Harrison, Fredericton. The Headmaster's Divinity Prize was won by G. Germal, New York. The silver medal for the best essay, donated by the Old Boys' Association, was won by J. Harrison, Fredericton. The graduates for the year of 1911 are as follows:

M. B. Rothessay, C. Foster, Rothesay, L. Hibbard, Montreal, W. Hickman, Dorchester, C. MacKay, St. John, R. MacKay, St. John, C. E. Malmann, Salmonhurst, F. S. Rankin, Woodstock, G. Gilbert, Rothesay.

Following the presentation of the prizes tea was served on the lawn. The St. Mary's Band was present and furnished some fine selections.

WILL CALL NEW FERRY GOVERNOR CARLETON.

The ferry committee at a special meeting yesterday morning decided to call the new ferry steamer the Governor Carleton. Supt. Waring told of the repairs made on the boat and submitted a draft of a letter he had written to R. S. Adams, chairman of the steamboat inspectors, Ottawa, with reference to being allowed to use the present shaft, which is smaller than the regulations allowed. The letter was endorsed and if it becomes necessary Supt. Waring and Inspector Dalton will go to Ottawa for a conference with Mr. Adams. It was also decided to ask the government to rebate the \$5,000 duty paid on the Newport.

CLOSING COTTON LETTER.

By direct private wires to J. C. Macintosh and Co.
New York, June 20.—In the opinion of some very close observers, who have been inclined all along to discredit reports of serious damage in the Southwest where the drought was relieved, the present price of cotton is unreasonable in view of the larger consumption of the world and the prospect of none too abundant a supply even if the forecast of the yield are fulfilled. Moreover the weekly weather report was far from bearish and especially as regarded the eastern section of the belt where everyone had expected a favorable report. The weather map indicated the possibility of a return to high temperatures over the Southwest, where it is admitted that the recent rainfall, while helpful, was insufficient. The old months were strong in spite of the belief now held in many quarters that the bull account in that section had been well liquidated and that there would be little excitement attending the maturity of the July contract.

There were reports of a better spot inquiry and a more cheerful feeling in trade as a result of the decline in prices.

JUDSON & CO.



YOU may like this square-post style best of all the 117 different designs of "IDEAL" Metal Beds. Particularly if it is to go in a bedroom with any of the modern styles of furniture. Its beauty lies in its simplicity. Trim and neat, of artistically-balanced proportions, and beautifully finished in every detail. Ask your dealer to show it to you.

Or ask us to send you booklet showing the newest "IDEAL" designs. It will help you make the best choice when you buy a bed.

Write Office nearest you for Free Book No. 1155

THE IDEAL BEDDING CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL — TORONTO — WINNIPEG

FINE WATCHES

Of Every Description
Split-Seconds, Chronographs and Repeating Watches for presentation purposes.
Sporting Watches, Timers, Nurses' Watches.

FERGUSON & PAGE
Diamond Importers and Jewelers
41 King Street

Every Lady Should Have a Pair of ... PUMPS FOR SUMMER.

We Have Them in Tan, Vici Kid and Patent Leather.
\$2.25 Per Pair.

SINCLAIR'S, 65 Brussels St.

BARNES & CO. Limited

"The Quality House of the Maritime Provinces"

Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers

Get our samples and estimate. We can demonstrate a distinct advantage to be gained by giving us your order.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

CANADA.

GAELIC WHISKY

The Old Smuggler Bottle
GUARANTEED 10 YEARS OLD

UNVARYING HIGH-CLASS QUALITY MAINTAINED FOR OVER FORTY YEARS.

GIVE IT A TRIAL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF

DIRECT FROM
Craigellachie-Glenlivet Distillery Co. LTD.

BANFFSHIRE, Proprietors

Supplies can be obtained from ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS

THE BEST SCOTCH

D. & J. McCALLUM'S

Perfection

MADE MELLOW BY ITS MANY YEARS IN WOOD.

Wm. & John McCallum, Ltd.,
Glasgow, N.B., Sole Agents

PROPRIETORS,
D. & J. McCALLUM-EDINBURGH

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

On Business Or Pleasure Travel Shorter Routes

Lv. St. J. 5.55 p.m.
Ar. Montreal 8.30 a.m.

W. B. HOV

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

WINNIPEG CALGARY EDMONTON

HOMES

TO PACIFIC COAST BRITISH COLUMBIA SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES

For Full Particulars

EASTERN S.S.

Reliable and Popular

ST. JOHN

St. John to Boston

St. John to Portland

Complete Service

COASTWISE

Leave St. John

Days, Wednesdays

Eastport, Lunenburg

Returning, leave

Boston, Mondays

Fridays at 9.00 a.m.

at 5.00 p. m. for

St. John

City Ticket Office

L. R. THOMPSON

WM. G. LEE, A.G.

MANCHESTER

From Manchester

May 18 Man. 5

May 25 Man. 5

June 8 Man. 5

June 29 Man. 5

July 13 Man. 5

July 27 Man. 5

Aug 17 Man. 5

These steamers

Philadelphia

WILLIAM THOMAS

AS

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY

New Openings

Uniting CAMPE

of navigation on the

ST. LEONARDO

connection is made