

# The Standard

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SAINT JOHN, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1911.

## A NICE FRIENDLY LITTLE CONVENTION!

It seems a matter for regret that the Hon. William among his other transcendent qualities does not possess the gift of being in two places at once. By all accounts the balm of his presence was sorely needed yesterday at the Liberal convention at Dalhousie. While Mr. Pugsley was handing out to the good people of Albert County his familiar platitudes emphasizing the harmony which prevails in the ranks of the great Liberal party, there were wags on the green at the convention in the Resigouche shiretown and a free fight was narrowly averted.

There appears to have been considerable rivalry as to who would be the victim of Mr. Montgomery's bow and spear on September 21. Mr. Reid and Mr. Murray both seem to have been willing to die for their party and both were nominated. Mr. Reid, having packed the convention according to private advice in the possession of Mr. Murray, won out by a substantial majority. Then the trouble began.

The usual formula of asking the disgruntled and defeated candidate to promise his hearty support to his rival seems to have been added fuel to the fire which burned in Mr. Murray's breast. Not only did he accuse the Reid party of packing the convention, but he hurled defiance at the enemy by announcing that he would not stand such treatment and would contest the constituency on his own account. What happened after this will probably never be known. In the concise, but expressive, language of The Standard's correspondent, "pandemonium reigned."

Out of the mists of battle we discern Mr. Murray and Mr. F. M. Anderson, who is "wildly excited," as leaders in the fray. "Don't shake your fist in my face," yells the defeated candidate. "You struck the table first," is the heated retort of Mr. Reid's champion, which may be taken to indicate that Mr. Murray's aim was not so good. "Everybody," concludes the report, "lost their heads. Mr. Reid, taking a hand, attacked Mr. Murray with great bitterness. Mr. Murray and his friends left the convention amidst derisive cries from the Reid men." Must have been a very pleasant convention. We confess to some slight curiosity to read the Telegraph's account of it.

With this open discord and disruption in the ranks of the Liberals the Conservative party in Resigouche have every reason to look forward to the day of election with confidence. In Mr. Montgomery they have a standard bearer highly esteemed in the constituency and assured of united support. There is every indication that on September 21 Resigouche will be redeemed.

## THE CARLETON CONVENTION.

The electoral campaign in New Brunswick will be in full swing next week. In the majority of counties nominations have been made by both parties. Yesterday the Conservatives of Carleton County unanimously selected Mr. B. F. Smith as their candidate. Mr. Smith is a strong man in Carleton and has already seen considerable service in the local legislature where he did good work under Mr. Hazen as leader of the Opposition, and also at the first session after the Hazen Administration took office. He is closely identified with the commercial and agricultural interests of the county, is a good talker and sound thinker, and in every way competent to give effective service to his party, and to prove a worthy representative.

His speech at the convention which nominated him as Conservative standard bearer shows an excellent grasp of the political situation as it is in Canada today and is an important contribution to the literature of the campaign. Mr. Smith dealt particularly with the cry of "Let the farmer have his turn." In a few clear-cut sentences he showed that Reciprocity would be a distinct disadvantage to the farmer, because it would open the door to a competition he could not successfully meet. Mr. Smith went further. He showed that even before the Reciprocity campaign had fairly opened emigrants from the best part of the United States had been at work in St. John and had compelled the Carleton County farmer to take less for his sheep and lambs than he had been getting prior to the coming of St. John in the interests of the United States.

Mr. Smith's speech dealt with the Reciprocity question from the standpoint of a practical farmer. There were no mysterious calculations. It was a plain statement of facts, which cannot be answered by those who are willing to barter our vast heritage—not for a mess of pottage, because even that allurement is lacking. The farmers of New Brunswick are now getting more for their potatoes than the farmers of Maine. One of the best potato markets is Montreal, where the New Brunswick farmer has been disposing of his surplus. Under Reciprocity the Montreal dealer would get his potatoes from New York, or the New Brunswick farmer would be compelled to sell at a lower price.

The New Brunswick producer can never compete with the Texas cattle man or the corn fed pork of the United States. Prices would drop and profits would disappear altogether. The farmer under Reciprocity would certainly have his turn, but the turn would be a bad one. Every vestige of protection would be removed from the home market and he would be compelled to face unequal competition in the markets of the United States.

The advocates of Reciprocity ask the people of Canada to surrender their independence and permit their trade arrangements to be regulated from Washington instead of from Ottawa. They would destroy what we have gained since 1878 under the National Policy. They would render ineffective the vast expenditure the Canadian people have made to construct transcontinental railways. They would introduce chaos into our fiscal system and stagnate industrial growth by bringing us into competition with the greater output and the larger capital of the factories of the United States.

The United States refused to give us Reciprocity when they had increased the trade of Canada. Now when they need our natural products, when they must have them because they can no longer provide for themselves they come with a left handed offer that is to their own great advantage and a decided

disadvantage to Canada, and the Canadian people are asked to swallow the whole noxious dose without a word of protest.

When the Maritime Provinces entered Confederation it was in the belief that our industries would make immediate gains, but the reverse proved the fact. The wealthier and better organized industries of Quebec and Ontario closed the doors of many manufacturing establishments in the Maritime Provinces. Reciprocity would have a more direful effect on the industries of Canada, even if it were in natural products only. We can use our natural resources in our own country to better advantage than by passing them over to be exploited in the interests of the United States. Our growth has been great since Canada decided to make her own trade arrangements and let the United States make theirs. To interfere with or change this policy would be fatal to the best Canadian interests. It is not to benefit Canada that the United States now seeks Reciprocity.

The convention was not only unanimous, but enthusiastic. It was a gathering of the majority of the leading men of Carleton County. There were many new faces present, not one of whom had his transportation paid in the interests of the party. It was composed of men who will stand for Imperial Unity and carry the Conservative banner to a glorious victory on September 21st.

## CANADIAN BUTTER.

At present the export demand from Great Britain is the controlling factor in the Canadian butter market, and it is interesting to note that the average prices realized in Great Britain during the year 1909 for butter imported from Russia, Australia, New Zealand, United States and Argentine Republic were lower than those obtained for Canadian butter.

In the matter of prices, these countries would be prepared to undersell Canada on her own market, as they do now on the British market. Great Britain in 1909 imported 455,034,944 pounds of butter, worth \$109,134,315, from the following countries:

Denmark	\$51,671,648
Russia	14,325,256
France	11,292,185
Australia	9,770,695
Sweden	7,170,746
New Zealand	7,164,799
Netherlands	5,879,999
Argentine Republic	1,907,801
Norway	767,481
Canada	585,913
Other Countries	568,292

The above is sufficient to show that Canada, under the Reciprocity Agreement, would be open to a deluge of butter from countries whose production and exportation of that product are the largest in the world today. The high prices which the farmer in Canada is now enjoying would be sacrificed.

## PLAIN TRUTHS FOR CANADIANS.

(From the address of Hon. E. J. Slattery before the "Derry Club, of Boston.")

"If the beef packing interests, known as the Beef Trust, did not have a friend in court when the Reciprocity pact was drawn, then they are extremely fortunate if, through inadvertency, the beef combine is to become a special beneficiary of the Reciprocity with Canada."

"If our Canadian neighbors should go into the beef packing industry they would not ship a pound of their products into the States without paying the duty, originally made for and retained in the new pact in the interests of the beef combine, while the beef trust barons are to feed and fatten their cattle on the millions of acres of the rich grazing lands of Canada, the most fertile in the world, and then as required ship THEM ACROSS THE BORDER, FREE OF DUTY, TO THE PACKING INDUSTRIES OF KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO AND SOUTH OMAHA."

"While I do not relish the thought of those powerful combines being made stronger by law, we must admit that EVERY AMERICAN INFLUENCE, INDIVIDUAL OR COMBINE, THAT CROSSES THE CANADIAN BORDER WILL BE A FACTOR IN ESTABLISHING THE CAMPAIGN THAT WILL AMERICANIZE CANADA, A campaign that is as sure as the rising of tomorrow's sun to result in the ANNEXATION OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES, WHERE SHE NATURALLY BELONGS AND WHERE SHE SHOULD HAVE BEEN FOR THE LAST FIFTY YEARS."

## Current Comment

(Ottawa Journal.)

Mr. Sifton when he was in the Liberal cabinet had in plain sight the rulership of Canada. Mr. Sifton and Mr. Fielding were the only possible successors to Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the leadership of the Liberal party. Mr. Sifton, of his own volition, stepped out of that promising avenue, yet continued with less prospect of personal reward to do arduous public work. One would imagine that a decent newspaper would see something to admire in such a course. But the man who followed it has only to take a different view of a national policy from the Globe, and to set forth his opinions with frankness and courage and power, to arouse cheap abuse from that chief organ of the Liberal party, which has swallowed meekly for a decade the overwhelming evidence of an orgy of waste and graft under the eyes of the Laurier Government.

(Toronto World.)

This Reciprocity has two sides, and must be looked at from two sides, namely, the wider market, which is illusive and uncertain, and the home market, which is certain, which is profitable, and which is higher in many respects than the American market. What the Canadian farmer, the fruit man and vegetable grower wishes to know, is how his own home market is to be affected by American competition. This has been built up and preserved to him by a wise national policy to date. What is to become of it if the market is shared with the American farmer, fruit grower and vegetable gardener, especially if the American has superior advantages in the way of climate and other things.

(Toronto Star.)

The present campaign for the election of a new Parliament will test both the electors and the politicians of Canada. To a quite exceptional degree it will discover men to themselves and to their fellows. By their sympathies and their votes they will be made known. The true will be distinguished from the false, the seeming from the real, in both political parties. By the issue at stake in this campaign men will be more truly classified and put more distinctly where they belong than by any other campaign in this generation.

(Montreal Gazette.)

It takes well up to half a page of some Liberal newspapers to hold the advertisements for tenders for Government works that are being put forth daily from Ottawa. The constituency that is not thus invited to get the outlay within it of some public money by voting for Reciprocity is either very markedly Conservative or overwhelmingly Liberal. Wherever there is doubt there is held out the prospect of a dollar.

## THROUGH ONTARIO WITH THE BRITISH-BORN

By Arthur Hawkes

I have found an employer who advertises "Old Countrymen preferred." He is Mr. Moore of Meaford, and he talks to his Englishmen as if they were his blood brethren. I heard of his peculiarity in advertising from a Bristolian who used to work under him, and gives him a first-class name. Moore said in opening the meeting that the least noble of the British that come to Canada are preferable to the best who bring an alien tongue. Whereat the meeting cheered.

Afterwards Moore explained himself to me. He manufactures wood mallets in Meaford, a Quebec town, he spent eighteen years in New England. He had a hard time himself to begin with—as hard as the British have who abound in the North Atlantic States. He came back to Canada because blood and early environment will tell. He has only good to tell of the English.

"Now and then one comes along," he said, "who is a bluff, but the woodcutter from England is thorough and reliable. He soon gets on to our way of doing things, and I always get him when I can. When I started in New England I was like him starting in Canada, and I don't forget it."

"My Bristolian, Walter Holloway, said this about his fellow countrymen in Meaford: 'There are many good Englishmen in this town, but they have been in the background, keeping themselves to themselves.' The modesty of the English in Canada is not an over-written theme. Indeed the quality is often thought to be somewhat obscure. That little matter of the separate is rather upsetting, but as a quiet fellow from Northamptonshire said to me on the way up from Allandale: the way the careless Englishman forgets and fabricates his alib is nothing to the honest meant reflections of English speech you see in cartoons and stories like those that frequently adorn the Toronto Telegram, the authors of which think they are mighty clever; whereas the Englishman is only natural."

The British-born are misunderstood, because they have so far done so little to understand themselves. I met a little Londoner in Meaford's factory who never slept a continuous week away from "the smoke" until he boarded ship for Meaford. "I cannot say I like it," he told me, "but I don't think I should like to go back."

"Nothing," he replied, "only it's too quiet. It ain't like the Elephant and Castle." This delightful man likes to tell himself he ain't quite so happy here, because Meaford isn't giddy enough for one long years accustomed to the Elephant. But when he comes to sort out his ideas he remembers that the doctor told him to clear out of London if he wanted to save the only child of eleven that he had. "Is the child better in Meaford?" I inquired. "Is she?" he said, with a smile from

"ere to 'ere. 'Go and have a look at her, and there's another sign we got here—lively as kittens both of them. 'And would you like them to be playing round the Elephant?" said I. "Not by a darned sight," he said.

To come straight from London to this tree-beside, breezy resort on Georgian Bay is a mighty change for a man in his 45th year.

I asked if he thought he could be happy in London again. "I don't know, I know several who have been back for a holiday, you know, and they all say they wouldn't like to live there again."

This man, you see, is just beginning to understand things. Another and another I saw who had this story—liberal in the Old Country; nothing in particular here for several years; now strongly against any closer entanglement with the United States.

Free traders in the Old Country? Yes, in a way; but here it is different. Higher wages, housed out of foot lots, more freedom and social life, more hope for the kids. The free trade we had to have may have been all right. The protection we now have is certainly better, or we would not stay here.

And for a sidelight on the home market: look at the Methodist bursar. Because there is a sheltering wall along the border there are growing industries in Georgian Bay. The farmer also used to find little sale for the stuff in Meaford now has a fine market among the people who run the woodworking factories. And the Methodist farmer who drives into town for the Methodist Gospel, drives his horse into a big red brick barn—not an open shed—a big red brick barn that is bigger than the church and almost as imposing. The home market and the Gospel are near relations in Meaford.

## CITY WILL ACT WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Question of Inducements to Steel Shipbuilding will be Considered by Them—Shipbuilding Man Interviews Council.

Yesterday John Reid, representative of Cammell, Laird and Co., the great English shipbuilding firm, had a conference with the mayor and city council members with reference to the establishment of their plant in this city. Talking to the council, Mr. Reid said he was most favorably disposed towards St. John, and if they were awarded the tenders to construct ships for the Canadian navy would, other things being equal, establish their plant here. He pointed out that under the terms of the tenders the firm awarded the contract is compelled to lay the first keel within a year and to complete the five ships for which tenders have been called in six years. His firm had looked over this city and regarded Courtenay Bay as a most desirable site. If they came here they would start with a crew of 1,000 and would ultimately employ as many as 2,000 hands. Besides the site for their plant, they would require land for homes for foremen and other skilled workmen.

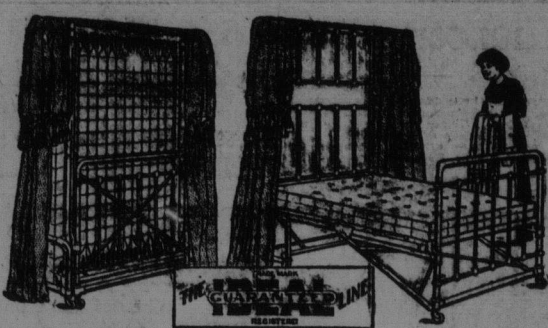
They would expend in wages fully \$1,000,000 annually. Mr. Reid pointed out that several localities were seeking to compete for the building works established in their locality, and were offering large inducements to that end. He did not say what localities or what inducements, but repeated his statement that his firm were friendly to St. John, and under equal conditions, would prefer to locate here. Mr. Reid, it will be noticed, did not admit that his firm had the contract. In fact, he said it might be some months yet before the name of the successful tenderer is known. The meeting authorized the mayor to appoint a committee to see to it that the local government on the subject of aid toward securing the works for St. John if possible.

## PROMINENT MEN AT THE GAGETOWN CONVENTION

Queens-Sunbury Men who Do Not Approve of Laurier Plan to Place Canada in Bondage.

The Conservative convention at Gagetown, Tuesday was attended by delegates from all the parishes in the riding of Queens-Sunbury. Among those present were:

F. W. Bailey, W. Thomas Harrington, W. Gilbert, Leslie Estabrooks, Wallace Bridges, of Sherbrooke; A. L. Du Plessis, Thomas Hart, Abner Messer, Geo. Hawke, of Fredericton; Junction; Parker Glasier, J. D. Mitchell, Rev. T. D. Bell, of Lincoln; Jas. Goss, A. Armstrong, Gilbert Smith, Wm. Power, Alfred Power, Ed. Cambridge, Jas. Babbitt, of Burton; G. A. Perley, A. A. Treadwell, H. DeVeber, of Miramichi; J. A. Corey and Wm. Taylor, of Brunswick; Wm. Howe, Robt. Howe, Robt. Scribner, Jas. McKinney, D. C. Case, E. Akerley, Mark Jeffrey, Geo. Marks, L. J. Flowers; A. Worden, E. M. Starkey, T. S. Peters, G. Merritt, D. Weldon, Evan Slocum, Wm. H. Wood, M. P. P. Park, Glasier, M. P. P. W. P. Gale, Fred Spry, Robt. Kent, J. M. Cokley, David Moore, E. C. Lockett, Amos Coy, Chas. Coy, Chas. Cooper, Coun. Guter, Jas. Ballant, Jas. Goss, Alfred Power, H. W. Woods, M. P. P. Kirkpatrick, D. O. Nickerson, G. B. Slipp, A. C. Slipp, A. B. Slipp, Slipp, R. Gaunt, T. E. Taylor, R. C. Ritchie, Geo. S. Chase, James Lee-



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place, has been visiting friends here for the last two weeks. She left today for her home in Providence, R. I. The farmers of this place have about finished haying, having an average crop. They will welcome the rain of today.

Mrs. Margaret Laing, who has been spending the last two months in this place, has left for her home in New York.

Leverett Titus, Springfield, and his sister, Mrs. Henry Phillips, Boston, spent a few days last week with their cousin, Mrs. Westra Barnes.

Miss Emma and Bessie Kirkpatrick spent last week with friends in St. Martins.

Miss M. Titus, St. John, is spending her holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Titus.

James March, St. John, Miss Ada March, professional nurse, Boston, and Robert March, Hampton, spent last week with their aunts, Mrs. Mary Hay and Mrs. Rachel Johnston.

John Plannigan, who has been spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Titus, left for St. John today.

Miss Annie Parks, formerly of this

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LAKE MANITOBA. . . . . \$50.00  
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THE STEAMER MAGGIE MILL will leave Millville daily (except Saturdays, Holidays and Sundays) 6.45, 9.30 a. m.; 2, 4 and 6 p. m. turning from Baywater at 6, 7.30 a. m.; 10.30 a. m.; 2.45 and 5.15 p. m. Saturday at 6.15, 9.30 a. m.; 2.30, 5 and 7.00 p. m. Returning at 5.30, 7 and 10.30 a. m.; 3.15, 6.45 and 7.45 p. m.  
Sunday and Holidays at 9 and 10 a. m.; 2.30 and 6.15 p. m. Return at 9.45 and 11.15 a. m.; 5 p. m. and 7 p. m.  
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July 29 Man. Miller  
Aug. 12 Man. Mariner  
Sept. 2 Man. Engineer  
Sept. 16 Man. Miller  
Sept. 30 Man. Mariner  
Oct. 21 Man. Engineer  
Nov. 4 Man. Miller  
Nov. 18 Man. Miller  
These steamers also take freight Philadelphia with exception of Manchester Engineer from St. John A. 7, 1911.  
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January 3, 1911.