

The Standard

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SAINT JOHN, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15, 1911.

SUNBURY-QUEENS.

Gagetown has witnessed many exciting scenes on nomination days, but the interest that the present campaign has awakened drew a larger crowd to this quiet shiretown than has ever been present at a nomination day's proceedings heretofore. Fully two thousand people, electors from every district, gathered at the day house yesterday to hear the questions of the day discussed. The Liberal candidate, Colonel Hugh McLean, president or vice president, or managing director of a dozen different interests, not in any way connected with the county of Queens, had gathered his cohorts together by a large expenditure of ready cash in order that what he had to say might be cheered to the echo.

The Colonel's speech was a unique production and contained but few references to the main issues of the campaign. He dodged Reciprocity, but told of his post-offices he had created, the wharves he had built and the lighthouse attendant he had appointed. He said nothing of the amounts he had paid to farmers' wives for the pies and doughnuts he distributed at his political picnics and made no allusion to the cost of producing a gallon of pink lemonade.

Seeking to arouse the loyal spirit which he knows is deeply imbedded in the electors of Queens, he made the wild statement that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had despatched a Canadian contingent to South Africa the day after the war broke out.

In a subsequent address, Premier Hazen, who was present at the proceedings, showed how utterly untrue this statement of Colonel McLean was and told of the many subterfuges Sir Wilfrid Laurier had resorted to to withhold Canadian support from the British arms before he was compelled by an outraged public opinion in Canada to despatch the first contingent to Africa.

Mr. Hazen then went into full consideration of the Reciprocity question, showing that it could bring nothing but evil to the country and that instead of benefiting the farmers it would compel them to compete in their principal market at St. John with the produce of the farms of the United States. He successfully demonstrated to them that they would lose their own market which was the best and best prices to gain access to them. Mr. Hazen's arguments were so convincing that they were cheered to the echo by the electors who had been brought there at the expense of Col. McLean.

Mr. Luther Smith, the Conservative candidate in the county, who recently recovered from a serious illness met with a magnificent reception and made a telling speech which was heartily received by those present. The desperate tactics of Colonel McLean to secure his re-election were plainly in evidence at Gagetown yesterday. The St. John Railway Company was well represented. Many recently appointed employees, residents of Queens, were there to shout for Colonel McLean, the vice president of the company. Neither was there any lack of free "boozing" among McLean's supporters. The results of two barrels of cheap whiskey were observable on every hand and had the Conservatives supplied the same quality of stuff in like quantity a riot must have followed.

Col. McLean's appearance on the hustings yesterday was that of a man who knew he was going down to certain defeat and his complete failure to make out a case favorable to Reciprocity to say nothing of his appeal to the electors for support on matters of the most trivial local interest makes it sure that the Conservatives will redeem the constituency of Sunbury-Queens on Thursday next.

NOMINATION DAY.

Yesterday was Nomination Day throughout Canada. One week later the elections will take place in all but a few constituencies. For the first time since 1878, when the National policy was made an issue in the elections by Sir John A. Macdonald, as a remedy for the unfortunate industrial conditions then prevailing, the electors have a real live issue to deal with—an issue of the greatest importance to the future of Canada. Not only is Canada itself affected, but also the unity of the British Empire.

For thirty years the country has been proceeding along well defined lines which, although laid down by the late Sir John A. Macdonald, then leader of the Conservative party, have not been seriously changed by the Liberals since their advent to power in 1896. They have not disturbed the tariff adopted of 1878 in any marked degree and the transportation policy of the Laurier Administration has been the same as that of every government since Confederation. The prosperity of the country, while following out these lines of policy, has been very great indeed; so great that Canada, which for years was shunned by the British investor, who all the while was dumping his surplus wealth into the United States, now sends his money to Canada for investment. Millions upon millions of British pounds have come to this country because the Dominion was prosperous and the investor felt sure of adequate returns. Another factor, which rendered it easy to obtain British gold for use in this country was that the investors in the North Land believed that no government would be unwise enough to commit any act or adopt any policy that would be inimical to the best interests of the country or render insecure the returns from their Canadian investments.

This was the condition of affairs when in January of the present year the negotiation of a Reciprocity Pact with the United States was announced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. There was no mandate from the people of Canada requiring Sir Wilfrid Laurier to enter into any agreement with the States. Whatever was done the previous year was without the authority of the people and before he had made any agreement, he should have consulted their wishes. Sir Wilfrid has evidently arrived at that stage when he imagines that he, not the people of Canada, rules the country and therefore there was no necessity of consulting them.

What he proposed was a radical change in the policy of the country under which Canada surrendered her commercial independence and in all matters of trade would hereafter be governed from Washington instead of from Ottawa. The full force of this outrageous agreement did not strike home at the beginning of the con-

trovercy, but as the question has opened itself up to the minds of the people, the full force of the surrender they make under the Agreement has dawned upon them, and as the discussion of the question has advanced its inquiry has produced an opposition the like of which has never been known. From ocean to ocean the people have been aroused in every constituency and the Government which believed itself firmly entrenched at Ottawa for at least another term of office, is now fighting for its life throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. All other issues have paled before that of Reciprocity and its damaging effects on every interest of the country.

From every platform in every constituency there has gone up a cry of opposition to Sir Wilfrid's proposed unholy alliance which even threatens our nationality as well as our foreign trade. In the Province of New Brunswick there were but two Conservative members as the result of the general elections of 1908. The enthusiasm accorded the candidates at the nomination proceedings yesterday shows conclusively that when the votes are counted next Thursday, the record of 1908 will be reversed and the Conservative party will largely outnumber the Liberals in the Province's representation at Ottawa.

SOME EFFECTS OF RECIPROCITY.

In a letter addressed to Mr. C. A. Munson, the anti-Reciprocity candidate in West Northumberland, Ontario, Mr. John Dick, head of John Dick Limited, manufacturers of tweeds, worsteds and cocoa matings at Coburg, Toronto, Seaford and Streetsville, Ontario, says that he is a Liberal and a reformer, but entirely opposed to the latter that flax fibre, the growing and preparing of which was a profitable industry at Waterloo, Ontario, until the Americans put such a high duty on the product that it was shut out of their market, is not on the present Reciprocal Agreement, neither is wool, the growing of which would be extremely profitable to the Canadian farmer.

Regarding the effect of Reciprocity on the Canadian producer of cloths, Mr. Dick says that to compete with the American producer, the Canadian mills would be compelled to specialize and that their plants are not adapted to this purpose. He further adds that a specialized plant to compete in the United States market would cost five millions of dollars, an investment much too large for the Canadian market.

It is Mr. Dick's firm conviction that Reciprocity would close every cloth mill in the Dominion, and throw hundreds of people out of employment. This is just what it would do: fill the alma houses or compel an unwilling exodus of industrial workers. Canada had one experience of unfair competition with American industries, and that experience will do for all time. Prior to the adoption of the National Policy there was not a prosperous industry in Canada. They had been almost starved out of existence by the slaughtering methods of American producers. To adopt Reciprocity would mean a return of the conditions prevailing from 1874 to 1879.

A CONFESSION AND A HOPE.

Speaking at Stratford, Ont., Sir Wilfrid Laurier made use of these words: "I make a confession to you. I am a party man, and as a party man I want power for my party—I make no bones about it. When, therefore, I dawned upon me, sitting in my seat in Parliament that the present Conservative leaders had determined to force the issue on Reciprocity, I said to myself, 'Surely the Lord is good to His own,' and with Oliver Cromwell I exclaimed, 'He has delivered them into my hands.'"

What does this mean if not that Sir Wilfrid, until the introduction of the Reciprocity question, feared the defeat which he realized that his Government deserved? What does it mean if not that the Premier was conscious that his Government had, by its record, forfeited the confidence of the people?

The first minister's own words confirm the declaration made by Joseph Martin that it was unworthy of support and that Reciprocity was put forward as a glittering prospectus in the hope of retaining that power forfeited by its record of maladministration, incompetence and scandal.

Fearing to face the people of Canada on the merits of his governmental management, Sir Wilfrid and his ministers seized upon President Taft's proposals as an instrument to divert popular attention from a record which Mr. Martin, long a Liberal leader, has declared to be "the worst in the world." "I know," further affirms Mr. Martin, "that there is more corruption in Canada today than there ever has been; Canada, from the standpoint of political morality, sinks in the nostrils of the people of the Old Country; a verdict in favor of the Government in the present election would mean a condemnation of this state of affairs."

Sir Wilfrid confesses that he looked for defeat if the people of Canada voted on the merits of his administration of their affairs. But he is mistaken in assuming that Reciprocity will recover for him any of the confidence which he admits he has lost. Reciprocity will accentuate the defeat which the electors of Canada had stored up for the Laurier Government long before Reciprocity was heard of.

Current Comment

(Guelph Herald.)

It is highly entertaining to hear Liberal newspapers declare that the influx of American sheep into the Canadian market, paying freight and duty to get here, is only a temporary affair. Such talk is sheer nonsense. Remove the duty and the very same causes that our contemporary says have brought about the present state of affairs will result in further flooding of our market, to the lowering of the prices paid here.

(Calgary Herald.)

Sir William Van Horne, exercising his right as a free man in a free country, spoke at Mr. Borden's meeting in St. Andrew's, N. B. This will no doubt bring on another outbreak of abuse on the part of the Laurier press and politicians. In the presence of these instruments of terrorism the only opinion anybody is free to utter is one favorable to the Government.

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has much to say about the "unholy alliance." He does not mean the one formed by his Government with President Taft, to put this country into the hands of the United States. It is opposition to himself that this would be idol of the market-place considers unholy.

(Hamilton Spectator.)

"Liberals must work to win," as even the Globe admits. The thorn in the flesh, however, is that the real workers in the Liberal party—Sir George W. Ross and Hon. Clifford Sifton, for example—are working not for, but against Reciprocity.

(Montreal Star.)

It is a question of felling the first move in a great American conspiracy for the conquest of Canada.

(Toronto Telegram.)

Early trade has greatly damaged the pro-Reciprocity crops.

REMINISCENCES FROM THE TELEGRAPH AND HOW TRUE TODAY!

Mr. Pugsley and the Central.

Daily Telegraph, January 27, 1908.—What became of the \$1,250,000 of public money which was "applied to" the Central Railway and its branches? The opposition on one occasion when the government and its supporters, with the exception of Hon. Mr. Hill, were crowding through another bond guarantee of \$250,000 for the Central, presented this amendment:

"That before bill No. 100 (the grab bill) is referred to committee of the whole house that all facts in connection with the management of and expenditure of public money made in connection with the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company be inquired into and ascertained, and for that purpose that a royal commission be appointed with power to call witnesses and to take evidence under oath any and to report to the house not later than the first week of the next session thereof."

The government members who are now appealing to the people voter this amendment down and put through the \$250,000 bond guarantee. The government knew that the people of the province were indignant over these guarantees, but in some quarters there was need of money, and the majority, Mr. Hill excepted, voted as the man against an investigation and in favor of the grab. Again and again the house was told that no more money would be required or asked, but in no case was faith kept with the house or the country.

Have You Noticed It?

Daily Telegraph, February 3, 1908.—Win or lose on March 3, Dr. Pugsley is bound to go right on making promises to this city and this province. The defeat of the local government ticket here will not dry up the fountains of Dr. Pugsley's generosity. It will only convince him that he must redouble his efforts.

"W. P.'s" Promises Worthless.

Daily Telegraph, Feb. 5th, 1908.—As Hon. Mr. Pugsley is about due with his long delayed announcement that the Central Railway has been sold, leased or given away, the people will wonder whether the new deal is to cover up all the transactions in connection with that famous but unfinished railway. The annals of the Central are neither short nor simple. The scenes in the legislature when, late in the night in the closing hours of the session, the government supporters were induced to vote large sums of money for this enterprise, are well remembered.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley has no control over the Central. He has no commission to sell it. It is the people to dispose of it. The present government may deal with the Central if it survives the forthcoming election. Lord, if it does, the new government will doubtless deem it necessary to trace the money which was used up without carrying the railway to its proper terminus—bushes. Meantime may sudden or glorious announcements by Dr. Pugsley in connection with the Central must be watched in the light of the fact that the new legislature alone will have power to dispose of the property, and the fact that the Central is a public enterprise. The future of this railroad made by Dr. Pugsley and the present provincial government has proved absolutely worthless. The people of the province, and particularly that portion of it which the line traverses, were entitled to a good road to Glenora in return for the great amount of money which went—somewhere. They know what they got for it. And now the road is to be more as an election dog.

They Do For Several Campaigns.

Daily Telegraph, Feb. 6th, 1908.—There is, however, one cheerful feature about the programme that is expected from Hon. Mr. Pugsley, to defeat the local government will not mean that Dr. Pugsley will withdraw the favor of his constituents, or his constituents from this province. He will have a federal election in view before long, and the worse the local government is, the more generous will be Mr. Pugsley's mood thereafter. It will be remembered, too, that the same set of promises is usually regarded by him as good for several campaigns. It is pretty clear, therefore, that the local government cannot safely depend upon Dr. Pugsley to protect it from the electors. It must work out its own salvation. Its own paid experts may speak well of it, but the people know the facts.

Apply This to Federal Affairs.

Daily Telegraph, February 10, 1908.—We are to have a campaign of promises. The Minister of Public Works who has already promised New Brunswick nearly everything in sight, is to put forward new promises and old ones in the hope that the people thereby will be induced to forget what they have endured at the hands of the local government majority and give that majority one more chance at the provincial treasury.

To give this government another chance will be to bleed the province for another five years, to guarantee more bonds, to increase present guarantees, to consent to the expenditure of more money upon government officials and their friends and less upon the actual public services.

The Minister of Public Works will not give New Brunswick economical promises; will not give us decent roads and cheap school books. The provincial administration is a thing separate and apart from the federal government. The people of New Brunswick must vote for good government.

KING COLE TEA
You'll like the flavor

NORTH END Anti-Reciprocity Meeting

St. Peter's Hall

MONDAY, Sept. 18th, at 8 o'clock

H. A. POWELL, K. C. and Dr. J. W. DANIEL

This meeting postponed from Friday, Sept. 15th, due to prior engagement on the part of the speakers.

General Ward Rally!

Queen's Rink

Tuesday, Sept. 19th

Short Speeches Band Vocal Music

Come! Bring your friends and your pipe.
8 P. M.

DIED.

BAXTER—Entered into rest at her home, Carter's Point, on the 13th inst., after lengthy illness, borne with Christian patience, Martha Grace, eldest daughter of James and Mary Baxter, aged 18 years and 6 months, leaving two brothers and one sister, besides her parents to mourn their loss. (Boston and P. E. I. papers please copy.)

Funeral service at her late home, on Friday morning, interment at Harding Point on arrival of St. Elaine, from St. John.

McGINLEY—In this city, on the 13th inst., William A. McGinley, aged 57 years, leaving a wife, three sons, and two daughters to mourn their loss.

Funeral from his late residence, 74 Mecklenburg street, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Service at the house at 2:45. Burial in Fernhill Cemetery.

DUVAL—In Boston, Mass., on the 13th inst., George H., eldest son of J. P. Duval of this city, leaving his parents, three brothers, and one sister to mourn.

Notice of funeral later.

COURT—Entered into rest, in this city, on Sept. 13th, Joseph Court, in the 61st year of his age, leaving a sorrowing wife and daughter, two sisters and one brother.

Funeral on Friday, 15th inst., from his late residence, 1 Portland street. Service begins at 2:30 o'clock.

MASONIC FUNERAL.

The members of Allston Lodge, No. 1, P. & A. M., are requested to meet at Masonic Hall, Germain street, FULL REGALIA, on Friday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of attending the funeral of their late

BRO. WILLIAM A. MCGINLEY Members of sister lodges are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Wor. Master, FRANK A. GODDARD, Secretary.

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Conservative Meetings

MONDAY, SEPT. 18TH.

St. Peter's Hall.

North End.

DR. J. W. DANIEL.

H. A. POWELL, K. C.

Meeting postponed from Friday, Sept. 15, to Monday, Sept. 18.

Tabernacl Hall.

Haymarket Square.

DR. J. W. DANIEL.

H. A. POWELL, K. C.

And others.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 19TH.

Grand Rally, Queen's Rink.

Speakers to be announced later.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20TH.

City Hall, Carleton.

H. A. POWELL, K. C.

DR. J. W. DANIEL

And others.

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PERSONAL.

Mrs. Percy Rising (nee Humphrey) will receive Thursday and Friday afternoons of this week at 54 St. James street.

"In my judgment the commerce of Canada should never be placed at the mercy of the United States Congress or of any other competing nation."
—Sir George Ross, before Toronto Canadian Club.

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January 3, 1911

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One Class (Second Cabin),

Lake Champlain. \$60.

Lake Manitoba. \$60.

Second Cabin. \$52.

Third Cabin. \$31.

Other Boats. \$10.