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ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1912.

LORD KITCHENER IN EGYPT.

Lord Kitchener returned to England recently after nine months in Egypt as British Agent and Consul General. The reputation for personal energy and for the prompt execution of his decisions which Lord Kitchener earned during his career as a soldier has been well maintained by his record in this new sphere of activity. For Egypt the nine months under Lord Kitchener have been a period of rapid legislation with increased material prosperity as its object, supplemented by measures to conciliate contending factions and to give political rest to the country.

Whatever its ultimate result, the immediate effect of this activity is probably summed up pretty accurately in the inscription, "Hall, Friend of the Fellahin," which greeted Lord Kitchener on a last visit to one of the provincial towns. Convinced that the prosperity and development of Egypt are based upon the welfare of her agricultural population, the principal pre-occupation of the British agent was the amelioration of the lot of the peasant class.

The first step in the foundation of Lord Kitchener's reforms was the extension to rural districts of the savings bank system. It is now in force in five provinces, and the latest analysis of the business transacted indicates that in some cases, at all events, the real nature of a savings bank is being grasped, and that the misapprehension that it is to be made as easy as possible for the peasant or "fellah" to give him his Egyptian name.

Usury, so far as native money lenders are concerned, has been made a penal offence. That is to say, any native who "taking advantage of the weaknesses and passions of the borrower," lends money at more than 9 per cent, is liable to a fine not exceeding \$50 for a first offence. A second offence and habitual usury are punishable by correspondingly heavier penalties, including imprisonment.

A scheme in the object of which was to exempt small holdings up to five acres in area, from distraint for debt has also been introduced. The idea on which it was based was that a man should be secure in the possession of his own home. The results which have followed upon similar legislation in India encouraged the introduction of such a measure in Egypt. As the matter now stands the Legislative Assembly of the Mixed Courts have given their assent to the Government project.

In addition to these radical measures of an economic character, an innovation of considerable importance has been introduced in the judicial system of the country. This is the institution of a system of Justices of the Peace, who will dispense summary justice according to equity and local customs rather than according to law. The object is to facilitate the settlement of disputes between peasants, which at present is often a lengthy and expensive proceeding. In future the fellah who has been vexed by local notables, who, without any special knowledge of legal procedure, will settle his case for him according to what seems equitable and in the light of local usage. The competency of these "Cantonal Tribunals," as they are to be called, is naturally limited, and is confined mainly to questions such as damage to crops, hiring of labor, paying of wages, and other questions likely to give rise to differences between peasants, while the sentences inflicted cannot exceed a fine of \$125 or 24 hours' imprisonment.

The active interest which Lord Kitchener has taken in the well-being of the fellah naturally heightened the interest which the fellah in common with his town brother took in the British agent from the moment he arrived in Egypt. Ample evidence of this interest was furnished during the three tours in the provinces which Lord Kitchener made. The inspection of local institutions, the visits to notables, and the reception of the peasants, all afforded occasion for the explanation and the discussion of the new schemes of legislation. Political calm and a healthy interest in the new schemes for increasing the prosperity of the country have been features of the situation in Egypt under Lord Kitchener's regime. Largely through his personality and prestige the country has enjoyed a period of internal peace and of much needed political repose.

TARIFF REVISION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Tariff revision, which is now looming up on the political horizon in the United States, has been rather a thankless task, according to the record of the past twenty-five years. Almost every tariff enacted since President Harrison took the subject in hand has been followed by a landslide in opposition to the party responsible for the enactment. In less than a quarter of a century the people of the United States have lived and done business under four tariffs. During Harrison's administration the McKinley Tariff Bill was passed. The enactment of the Wilson-Gorman Tariff Bill in 1893 was a feature of President Cleveland's second term of office. McKinley signalled his administration by the passage of the Dingley Tariff Bill in 1897, which remained in force until, in answer to growing demands for "revision," the Payne-Aldrich Act of 1909 became a law.

The McKinley bill was succeeded by the Democratic landslide in 1896, which foreshadowed Mr. Cleveland's triumph of 1892. The Wilson-Gorman tariff precipitated the Republican landslide of 1894. The Dingley tariff is notable as not having been followed by the customary result. The war with Spain diverted all thoughts from the tariff. The Payne-Aldrich tariff, however, was no exception to the rule, for in 1910 came a sweeping Democratic victory which converted the House from Republican to Democratic.

Discussing the subject of tariff making the Boston Transcript refers to the numerous pit falls to be avoided and to the variety of interests to be placated, and gives an instructive summary of the difficulties which confront a government undertaking a revision. It says:

"It is easy for the political economist who never goes out of his study to say that tariff-making is simple and that the infallible recipe for success is for tariff-makers to follow the mandate of the people. But what is the mandate of the people? That is just where the greatest perplexity is encountered. Who shall define this mandate and how shall it be defined? President Harrison was elected on a high protective platform. Nevertheless there came the Democratic

landslide. President Cleveland was elected in 1892 on a pledge to overturn the McKinley tariff and in 1894 came the overturn of the Democracy. So it goes. It is at least a plausible explanation that we do not receive at any election the mandate of the people, only the mandate of the victors and the victors are governed more by personalities and partisanship than by any knowledge of the tariff and its workings. Take a flourishing manufacturing town in Pennsylvania or New England which has been built up under protection. Swept by partisanship it may vote for the tariff revision candidate, but let tariff revision close the factories of the community and throw its busiest workers out of employment and we see the very men who gave the mandate turning at the next election against those who carried it out. It is useless to tell them that the law of supply and demand should govern legislation and that if they are out of work in their homes they must go to the market, wherever it is, in which the qualities and experience will be in demand. They do not want to move if they can help it. They look forward to the next election as giving them a chance for getting even with those whom they consider to have thrown them into enforced unemployment. Then comes a change in the vote of that town. General Hancock was much ridiculed for saying that the tariff was "a local issue" but every man who has borne the heat and burden of tariff-making will be inclined to rate the saying of General Hancock as an unappreciated epigram."

FREE TRADE AND HOME RULE.

A peculiar feature of the Home Rule Bill is the power which is given to a Legislature at Dublin to set up a protective tariff. Emanating from a so-called "Free Trade" Government, the measure which is to be forced through the House of Commons enables Ireland to protect its own industries and penalize those of England, Scotland and Wales. In face of the policy pursued by the German Empire, the United States and the Australian Commonwealth in removing all tariff barriers to the consolidation of the component States, the British Government proposes to set up Customs barriers between two sections of the United Kingdom, a course which must tend towards separation.

In an article on "Home Rule Finance," The London Spectator refers to "the power which the Irish Government will be given under the bill of destroying our free trade system." "Curiously enough," it says, "in the present Parliament, whenever Irish affairs are concerned, there is nobody to say a word on behalf of free trade. The whole of the Government people are dumb, for it would be a breach of party loyalty to quarrel with the details of a Liberal bill, and party loyalty is, of course, with them far superior to the interests of free trade. Hence, the cause of free trade is entirely deserted, and we see the monstrous proposal of breaking up the Customs Union of the United Kingdom which is involved in the bill."

The tariff provisions in the Home Rule Bill are a surrender of free trade. As a Unionist writer says, by putting a ring fence round one portion of the United Kingdom and shutting it off from the fiscal system of the other and greater part, the measure would make the application of a uniform system of tariff reform to the whole of the Kingdom a much more difficult matter. If a separate Customs system for Ireland is once established it will be difficult to abolish it.

Mr. Bonar Law has also pointed out the significance of this step. It means, he says, that "the tariff from Ireland to the United Kingdom will have to be examined, and every parcel and every passenger will have to be examined," precisely as though they came from a foreign country. "The effect of such a policy must be to estrange and not to unite the two countries. The Unionist policy of tariff reform, on the other hand, by giving Ireland a vast preferential market in the United Kingdom, under a common fiscal system, would develop her agricultural and manufacturing industries to an extent which the wrecking and reckless bill of the Government could never do."

Current Comment

Palpable Hypocrisy.
(Chicago Tribune.)

Now, passing our coastwise trade without toll may not come within the prohibition of the contract, but whether it does or not is exactly such a question as the United States stands morally pledged before the world to refer to judicial decision. If it is not, then The Hague tribunal is a farce, and we are convicted of palpable hypocrisy in our claims as a pacific power. The spirit of the debate and vote in the Senate was deplorable and should be counteracted by intelligent public opinion. The impending election may account for some of the heroics, but that is all the more reason why the press and the public should keep hold of their common sense, and a good way to do that is to read the words of the treaty.

What Liberals Want.
(Saskatoon Phoenix, Lib.)

"What is wanted is a national Liberal policy, a national Liberal interpretation of the tariff question which will hold good in Ontario and hold good in Saskatchewan. Unless the Liberal party can assure the industrial world of Canada that it has a sound tariff policy which includes consideration for vested interests, it cannot hope to secure a national majority at the next Dominion election."

A Strenuous Life.
(Toronto Mail and Empire.)

The market for farm labor is rising in the West. Farmers in Saskatchewan are bidding as high as \$50 a month, with board. It is expected that still larger wages will have to be paid, and this for several months. But to be worthy of his hire, the laborer will have to live a strenuous life and fare not too sumptuously every day.

The Essential Point.
(New York Sun.)

As to canoes and canoeing, nobody has ever been able to add anything to the wisdom of the old Bar Harbor fisherman as expressed many years ago, when he was asked if there was any danger in canoeing. "There ain't a mite o' danger in canoeing," said the old cap'n, "so long's you keep in the canoe."

A Pleading Novelty.
(Bobogogen Independent.)

Another newspaper confers has gone through an operation for appendicitis, and this great journal is pleased to hear it making a good recovery. Newspaper men are so accustomed to being ripped up the back that a frontal rip by a kindly and skillful surgeon is rather a pleasing novelty.

Apples and Beauty.
(London Advertiser.)

It is good news that the apple crop promises to be a bumper. Someone said recently that eating apples makes for beauty. Canadian girls should lead the world if it depends on the quality of the apple.

School Shoes

We have such a large stock of Boys' and Girls' Footwear bought before the advance, that our prices on reliable goods are still very low.

Boys' Boots, \$1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 1.85, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 2.75, 3.25, 3.50, 4.00

Girls' Boots, \$1.25, 1.40, 1.50, 1.65, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.30, 2.50, 2.75, 3.00.

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AMPHIBIOUS DRUNK TAKEN FROM HARBOR

John Lane's Fondness for Sea Bathing Not Impaired by Lengthy Swim—Taken to Port.

A man who gives his name as John Lane, aged 20, and who claims to come from Westmorland county, imbibed too freely yesterday afternoon and as a result caused a great deal of excitement about the water front. Shortly after four o'clock he staggered down McAvity's wharf off Water street, and jumped into the harbor. He was soon noticed swimming strongly out in the harbor and quite a distance from the wharf. A sailor off one of the schooners and Murray Northrup, a coachman, put off in a boat and rescued Lane, bringing him ashore to a wharf near the custom house.

Lane was given a few rolls over a barrel, as it was thought that he had probably swallowed some water. Beyond having very wet clothing and a jar that remained with him, he was none the worse for his bath. He was placed on a sloven and hauled down to Reed's Point where Policeman Kane put in an appearance.

Lane apparently had not had enough of the harbor for he attempted to break clear from his rescuers and dashed to jump over the wharf at the point. The policeman placed him under arrest and locked him up on the charge of drunkenness.

Baseball Case.
The action brought by Larry Conolly, the ex-Marathon baseball player, against the Marathon Baseball Club for salary he alleges is due him was resumed in the police court yesterday morning and afternoon. A number of witnesses were heard and the case was adjourned until next Thursday morning.

Slight Fire.
At 11:30 o'clock last night a slight fire was discovered in the rear of the Maynes and Riley grist mill on the City Road. An alarm was sent in from box 231 and the fire was extinguished soon after the firemen arrived. The damage done was of a slight nature.

Fish Prices.
The following are the retail prices of fish for today:
Salmon, 18, 25, 28 cents per pound.
Halibut, fresh caught, 18 cents per lb.
Frozen halibut, 15 cents per pound.
Haddock, 5, 6 cents per lb.
Cod, 5 cents per pound.
Herring, 20 cents per doz.
Tinker mackerel, 5 cents each.
Smelts, 12 cents per lb.
Swordfish, 15 cents per lb.
Finnan haddies and kippers are selling at the usual prices.

Freedom Short Lived.
Percy Wanstall, the Englishman, who has been examined regarding his sanity by Dr. D. E. Berryman at the central police station, and whom the doctor recommended be deported from the city, was allowed his freedom from the cells yesterday morning. He was not out on the street long, however, and about 12:30 o'clock, Policeman Briggs arrested him on King street. He is now charged with disorderly conduct, shouting, upsetting things off the sidewalk, interfering with pedestrians and with being a common vagrant with no visible means of support.

West End Band Concert.
The Carleton Cornet band will render a programme on the Tilly Square band stand, West Side, this evening.

THE BATTLE HYMN OF THE BULL MOOSERS.

(Tune: "John Brown's Body.")
We are marching after Teddy, but we don't know why or where; We have a noble mission, but we don't know what we swear; We only know we're marching on, and that is all we care! As we go stumbling on!

Teddy! Teddy! Hallelujah!
Teddy! Teddy! Hallelujah!
Teddy! Teddy! Hallelujah!
Has Perkins got the dough?

We loved the Colored Brother till he wouldn't take a bribe;

So now we've chucked him over as an unprogressive tribe;

With woman's suffrage better now our purpose seems to jibe;

As we go stumbling on!

We want a lower tariff if we chance to feel that way;

We have a noble mission, but we don't know what we swear;

We're down on all monopolies, at least till Saturday;

As we go stumbling on!

Our platform has so many planks each day we drop a lot;

Which way we'll vote on certain things we really have forgot.

We have to wait till Teddy speaks before we know what's what.

As we go stumbling on!

Teddy! Teddy! Hallelujah!
Teddy! Teddy! Hallelujah!
Teddy! Teddy! Hallelujah!
We wonder where we're at!

—Paul West in New York Sun.

GOOD ADVICE FROM A FORMER RESIDENT.

They are talking of your city Up North, down South and West, and you hear the welcome blast.

And some day she'll be the best.

Improvements are in order, Such as pavements that will last.

While the harbor work is afloat, And you hear the welcome blast.

Permits for building doubling, Bank clearings doubling too.

But the knockers are too many And the boosters are too few.

If your neighbor's making money And buys another block,

Just try and be a booster. Congratulate, don't knock.

A boost will never hurt you, A knock will kill you dead.

So boost instead of knocking And St. John will go ahead.

—Ros. Ereb.

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JOKER HAS TO PAY \$15 FOR HIS LAUGH

"No, I don't believe in expensive practical jokes," said uncle—who according to the National Monthly, is a business man—except by way of retaliation.

"Now, last year I received a cablegram from a friend who was travelling in Italy; and when I opened it all I read was, 'Thank you, I am well.' 'Then I sallied forth and sought me out a cobble stone—a large, large cobble stone, weighing about eleven pounds. And I wrapped it in excelsior, pink cotton and white paper; and I boxed it up in a handsome box, and sent it by express, collect, to my facetious friend far across the bounding billows.

And when he had paid his little fifteen dollars, and had opened the box in St. Petersburg, if I remember rightly, he found in addition to the precious contents, a note from that gash inflicted upon his throat and a razor still clinched in his hands. Merrill was rushed to St. Michael's Hospital in a record run made by a civic ambulance, and the doctors believe they can save his life. Merrill had been worrying over mining losses and investments in northern stocks, while this morning his family physician told him an operation for appendicitis would be necessary.

CAN NOW MAKE DAYLIGHT

New York, N. Y., Aug. 22.—How to produce artificial daylight seems, according to a London despatch to the Sun, to have been discovered almost simultaneously in England and Germany and the results promise that artists will soon be able to paint by "daylight lamps," and that art classes may be held in the night time. Housewives will not have to wait for a bright day in order to match dress materials.

Dr. C. E. Kenneth Mees, who has been working on the new idea in England, in a lecture yesterday described to the Illuminating and Engineering Society of London successful experiments with the new invention. "Daylight lamps" were originally intended for measuring the sensitiveness of photographic plates. He stated that he first constructed a filter by means of dyes adjusted to follow a spectrophotometer curve, which after an initial failure was satisfactory for his own work, but was not a permanent affair and hence he devised another with permanent dyes.

The difficulty was to find a satisfactory blue. He recently discovered this and got a permanent as well as an almost perfect resemblance to daylight. However, lightpower losses by absorption 55 per cent. Therefore so far it was only suitable for small rooms, but was most useful in the correct matching of different shades.

Simultaneously Dr. Voegel, of Hamburg contributes to the Illuminating and Engineering Society's organ an elaborate description of his method of producing color by artificial illuminants showing the effects of gas, electric and the existing daylight lamps on colors as compared with daylight itself. The doctor shows that most of the present

illuminants have an excess of red and a deficiency of blue.

In the German "daylight lamps" an enclosed arc is screened with suitable absorption glasses and the resultant light approaches daylight closely in blue and green, but there is a deficiency in red, which it is thought can be remedied by a combination with carbon filament lamps.

Art galleries and other large buildings may be expected to be made like daylight at night by an improved type of inverted arc light if the flickering can be overcome.

WORRY DROVE THIS TORONTO LAWYER TO ATTEMPT SUICIDE

Toronto, Aug. 2.—Early this afternoon William H. Merrill, barrister, living at 27 Mattland street, was found lying in his bed with a deep gash inflicted upon his throat and a razor still clinched in his hands. Merrill was rushed to St. Michael's Hospital in a record run made by a civic ambulance, and the doctors believe they can save his life. Merrill had been worrying over mining losses and investments in northern stocks, while this morning his family physician told him an operation for appendicitis would be necessary.

CHOLERA INFANTUM

A FATAL DISEASE OF YOUNG CHILDREN DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

Mothers should look well after their children during the hot summer months, as this is the time of the year this trouble is most prevalent.

Get one having stood the test of time.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been on the market for over 65 years, and we have yet to hear of a case of Cholera Infantum it has not cured.

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