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Talk No. 4.

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The plan is worth investigating.



Corner Mill and Union Streets - St. John, N. B.

PREMIER TALKS ABOUT HIS TRIP

Continued from Page 1.

"While I was in London I spent a good deal of time in the New Brunswick office, which has an excellent location, being only a two minute walk from the Hotel Cecil and directly opposite the Southampton street post office, and I was surprised at the evidence of interest being exhibited in New Brunswick, and its resources. Inquiries for information were coming in from all parts of the kingdom, and many people called personally at the office. In all public addresses I was called upon to make I seized the opportunity of pointing out the advantages possessed by this province, both from the investor's standpoint and the point of view of people wishing to come to Canada. I also gave interviews to such journals as the Canadian Press, the Canadian Mail, and Canada, and I was glad to note that these interviews provoked articles on New Brunswick in many other papers among them the Edinburgh Times, the Nottingham Guardian, the Newcastle Journal, the Yorkshire Herald, Eastern Daily Press, Hull Morning News and the Western Morning News of Plymouth.

"As a result I received many letters asking for further information about the province and quite a number of persons called upon me personally.

"Western Boosting Hurts Us.

"One thing that works to the disadvantage of this province," added the premier, "is that the Dominion government and the railways carry on all their publicity campaigns in the interests of the west. Because of the advertisement given the west, it is difficult to attract attention to the east, but we have made a good start and in spite of the handicap the results will soon become evident in an increased immigration to this province.

"Another handicap is the fact that the steamship service to St. John in summer is not of the best; I found from talks with Mr. Bowden and booking agents in London that this was quite a drawback in sending settlers here."

The British Journalists.

Mr. Hazen expressed regret that the British journalists who are coming to Canada would spend so little time in New Brunswick. While in London he learned their itinerary and immediately saw Mr. Obed Smith, assistant immigration agent for Canada, and tried to arrange to have the journalists spend more time here. It was impossible to arrange to have the main party stay longer in New Brunswick, but a number of journalists had agreed to detach themselves, and visit Westmorland and Albert counties, and journey up the North Shore. The main body of delegates will arrive in St. John on the 16th inst., and go from here to Gasquetown by motor, then by boat to Fredericton, then on the 18th to Woodstock by motor, from where they will go by train to Montreal.

The Coronation.

Speaking of the Coronation ceremonies, the Premier said the three things that impressed him most were the bearing of the Queen during the service in Westminster Abbey, the night and majesty of the Empire as typified in the great naval review, and the demonstration of the London crowds under the control of the police. "The tact of the police was marvellous," he said, "and if found its response in the courtesy of the crowds."

While in London Mr. Hazen attended a number of banquets tendered to the Overseas premiers and he and his family were the guests at many historic homes. Mr. and Mrs. Hazen were presented to the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace, were guests at a Royal garden party, and attended the entertainment at "Crown Garden" given by the most distinguished artists in the realm. They were invited to the investiture of the Prince of Wales, but were unable to attend. They were entertained at the county houses of the Prince and Princess Christina, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Ellesmere and others prominent in public life.

New Brunswickers in Britain.

The premier said he was pleased to find many natives of New Brunswick occupying prominent places in the Mother Land. Among the former residents of this province whom he met during his stay in London were Dr. G. H. Purkin, Admiral Sir Charles Drury, Sir William Max Aitken, Jas. Dunn, of Bathurst, now of Dunn, Fisher and Co., and Wm. Taylor, manager of the Bank of Montreal in London.

While in London Mr. Hazen was much occupied with New Brunswick affairs. He appeared before the Privy Council in the case of the King vs. Leavitt, a case involving the right of the Province to collect succession duties. The case was an appeal by the Province from the judgment of the supreme court of Canada, reversing the judgment of the supreme court of the Province, Ontario and British Columbia have similar cases pending.

Speaking of his arrival home, he said he found the government had got on very well without him, and so far as he had heard everything was in satisfactory shape. He expressed regret to learn of the death of his old friend, Sheriff Ritchie.

ARRAIGNED IN OTTAWA ON CHARGE OF BIGAMY

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—Ethel Baker, said to come of a good family in Ogdensburg, and Fred J. Arnot, a plumber by trade with a wife and two children in the same city, appeared in the police court here today on a charge of bigamy. They were returned to Brockville, where the offence is alleged to have been committed on July 4, and will be tried there.

That Canadian navy should really be allowed to practice in the bath tub before trying a trip on real waves.

London, Aug. 4.—Jules Vedrines, the French aviator, started homeward this morning by air line. He safely crossed the English channel and landed at Dieppe, France. He travelled in the same aeroplane with which he won the second prize in the recent circuit of Great Britain race.

TOO MANY BEARS; WOULD TRADE SOME.

Toronto, Aug. 4.—Park Commissioner Wilson thinks Toronto has too many Canadian bears, there being 12, and he wants to trade seven or eight of them for some rare birds not now to be found at the Zoo. He says the bears eat too much. The commissioner has made the suggestion to the board of control, but they have not yet given permission to make the trade.

MR. DUBIN NOW IN WASHINGTON.



Mr. David Lubin, delegate of the United States to the permanent commission of the International Institute of Agriculture, is in Washington for a short stay after his last European tour of the interests of the institute, which aims to give all countries agricultural information on the world's wide supply of the leading agricultural products.

BOGUS SUFFRAGETTE SWINDLED WOMEN BY WORTHLESS CHEQUES

Toronto, Aug. 4.—Dr. Margaret Gordon, of the local suffragette movement was very reticent when spoken to about the case reported from Montreal. She said she was a suffragette, who cashed a forged check. She admitted some women had secured "small sums" from Toronto women, but refused to say who they are or how much they gave up.

She admitted that Montreal communicated with Toronto about the check which she said was only for \$125.

Another prominent leader of the suffragette movement here admitted that she had heard of a woman getting into trouble at Montreal.

"We saw her for the first time," said this lady. "On the night of the Lydia Pankhurst meeting last fall. She introduced herself to us, and seemed a very nice person. She was about 25 years of age and rather good looking."

"During the winter and spring she gave a number of addresses, telling of the suffragette movement in Great Britain, and of her part in it."

"She said she was wealthy and received money from her mother. She had left home about some trouble with her relatives."

"While ago she went to Montreal, and now we have just heard that she is in trouble there. The name given in that city, however, is not the same as the Toronto woman used."

The sacrifice of our Canadian nationality is too high a price to pay for a treaty which will benefit the Yankee farmers.

THE ISSUE TO BE DECIDED BY THE PEOPLE OF CANADA

If Reciprocity Should Become Effective Boston and Not St. John or Halifax would Become the Commercial Capital of the Maritime Provinces --President Taft's Frank Statement of the Real Significance of the Secret Agreement.

Upon the result of the contest which has been fixed for September, depends the economic and political destiny of Canada. Surely the deliberate statement of Mr. Taft that "Canada is at the parting of the ways, and immense significance for the Canadian people. The purpose, frankly stated by the president, is to destroy the commercial alliance between Canada and Great Britain and to overcome the forces which are at work in England and in Canada" to establish a system of preferential tariffs through-out British dominions.

There is something of unconscious insolence in the proposal; an offensive assumption that Canada is a reluctant partner in the confederation of British nations; an amazing confession of an ulterior and far-reaching design behind the immediate agreement with the Canadian government.

There is not much to choose, between the blunt annexationism of the powerful section of the American leaders of the Democrats, and the more guarded, but still rash declaration of the Republican president, that a separation of Canada from Great Britain is the object of American policy.

Mr. Beveridge, Mr. Foss and other American statesmen, and a numerous and powerful section of the American press, avow the same calculated and deliberate purpose, and unquestionably intend that ratification of the trade agreement shall impact the fiscal freedom of Canada, the national destiny of the Dominion and its relation to the Empire, and create forces and influences which will eventually lead to the economic and political unification of the continent.

A Denationalizing Policy.

It is not necessary to argue that the Canadian government has entered into a conspiracy with Washington, to would be stupid and malicious to suggest that the masses of the Liberal party are less loyal or less patriotic than their political opponents. It is legitimate to consider the certain tendencies of the trade agreement and to appeal against an alliance with the United States which threatens the economic and industrial interests and the political independence of the Dominion. For years we pleaded at Washington for neighborly fiscal treatment. For years we sought better access to the markets of the adjoining country. Our petitions were rejected; our advances repulsed.

As a result we were forced to revolutionize our agricultural methods, to find markets over sea, to spend hundreds of millions of money, chiefly borrowed from Great Britain, in deepening canals, treating commercial ports and building railways from east to west in order to drive trade across the country, and effect its commercial and national unification.

But now that we have organized the business of the country at enormous cost and established our commercial independence, we are asked to scrap the plant, to feed our traffic to American railways, and to divert a vast volume of business from Canadian ports to the rival ports of the United States.

Losses and Dangers.

If the trade agreement goes into effect there must be an immense transfer of our commercial life from Hamilton and Toronto to Detroit and Buffalo. The port of Montreal and the great railway and the steamship lines, which have made it possible through traffic and over sea shipments, Boston, instead of St. John or Halifax, must become the commercial capital of the Maritime Provinces. There must be a material check to the splendid expansion of Winnipeg and Vancouver, and the whole west must be tributary to St. Paul, Duluth, Chicago, Seattle and other great American cities.

The milling industry which belongs to Canada must be permanently exiled to the United States. The export flour trade will be done from American milling centres. The export bacon business and the canning industry must be adversely affected. The salt business will be destroyed. The fruit growers of Ontario will lose the western market and the whole of the fruit industry of British Columbia be clouded.

In short, a multitude of Canadian industries will be exposed to merciless competition under the powerful American trusts have accomplished their destruction and so firmly established themselves that they can lower prices to Canadian consumers, and raise prices to Canadian consumers.

A Fiscal Dependency.

What is certain is that permanent free trade in natural products must lead to free trade in manufactures. Mr. Taft has declared that continental free trade is his ultimate object, and this revolutionary change in the American attitude is not difficult to understand. The motive is as frankly selfish as when Washington imposed prohibitory duties upon Canadian products and manufactures.

Today the manufacturers of the United States, with their great plants and specialized machinery, require outside markets and access to the raw material of Canada. As American statesmen have frankly declared they desire to check the movement of American capital into the Dominion. During the last few years two hundred and fifty millions of American money have been invested in industrial plants in this country.

The movement ceased absolutely with the negotiation of the trade agreement. It never will revive if the Canadian people ratify the pact. Once entangled with the United States powerful financial interests would busy themselves with tariff legislation in Ottawa, and we would become a fiscal dependency of the republic. The chances are that into this election millions of American money will go to secure ratification of the trade agreement.

That would be a chronic condition in all future elections. Henceforth American money would continually bedevil the politics of Canada, and emissaries of Washington would infiltrate the lobby of parliament and by persuasion and intrigue endeavor to direct the course of Canadian legislation.

GERMANY AND FRANCE ARE GOING TOGETHER IN MOROCCO ARGUMENT

Paris, Aug. 4.—According to a statement issued tonight the Franco-German situation over Morocco shows a tendency to pacify Germany since the last interview between Ambassador Cambon and Foreign Secretary Von Kiderlin Waechter having ceased to consider her original proposition as beyond modification. It is certain the improvement in the situation has been realized. Nevertheless it cannot be disguised that there still is a considerable margin between Germany's pretensions and the concessions which France is disposed to make, and that while the truce taken by the negotiators evokes satisfaction, exaggerated optimism is out of place until further interviews between Ambassador Cambon and Major Von Kiderlin Waechter.

As all round political contentions, Mr. Pugsley and the Canterbury street editors beat us from the wicked Tories, and once from the wicked.

The poetic youth had tarried long, and the conversation was waning. "I am never lonely," he observed. "My mind to me is a kingdom." "A limited monarchy?" she queried sweetly.

DEPUTY MINISTER HEARS "This new FREE Hair Remover is Surely a Marvel!"

Local Merchants Discuss West Indian Trade with Deputy O'Hara, of Trade and Commerce Department.

A large and representative meeting of members of the Board of Trade interested in the West Indies trade was held in the Board of Trade rooms for the purpose of laying before the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, F. C. T. O'Hara, their views in regard to the need of a better service to be rendered to the West Indies and the West Indies that provided for under the terms of the recent arrangement entered into by the government and the Pickford and Black Company of Halifax.

The matter was gone into very thoroughly. The local merchants claimed that even under the old arrangement by which the Pickford and Black boats made Halifax their point of departure, St. John was handicapped in its efforts to develop trade with the West Indies as compared with Halifax, because shipments made from St. John took longer to reach their destination than if shipped from Halifax. They also claimed that under the present arrangement St. John would be liable to lose the business which it now did with the West Indies.

Mr. O'Hara said he was much impressed with the arguments presented and the claims of St. John to a better service, and would lay the views of the merchants before the minister; but he was not empowered to promise anything in connection with the service.

Interviewed after the meeting T. H. Estabrooks, president of the Board of Trade, said the views of the local merchants in regard to the need of an eleven days service, with every alternate boat sailing from St. John direct to the West Indies, had been presented to the Deputy Minister and that the whole question had been thoroughly canvassed. He added that he had great hopes that the government would be able to meet their wishes, or at any rate to arrange for a better service than the present one.

REV. DR. GEORGE BRUCE IS VISITING ST. JOHN

Rev. Dr. Geo. Bruce, of Toronto, arrived in the city yesterday and will remain during the month of August.

Rev. Dr. Bruce was for sixteen years a resident of St. John, and during his stay took a prominent part in the active life of St. John.

In conversation with The Standard last evening Rev. Dr. Bruce referred to the marked improvement and development in St. John during the twelve years since he removed from here to Toronto.

"I find very encouraging developments in St. John, and the work which has been done on the West Side of the harbor especially claimed my attention, as well as the work of improvement being carried on in Mill street."

MARRIED MEN PROVED THEIR SUPERIORITY

A very exciting cricket match was played yesterday in the Barrack square between the married and single members of the St. John C. C. The married men went first to bat, and ran up 34 before being retired. Of this number Popham contributed 12, when he was run out.

The single men then followed with 40 runs, of which Sturdee and Young each made 9 and Jarvis 8.

In the 2nd inning the married men waded 29, or what they called a "bush", before being retired. The single men followed with 30 runs, of which Sturdee and Young each made 9 and Jarvis 8.

The bowling of Smith for the married side was a feature of the game. A third match with the Bermudians will be played on Saturday, the 13th inst., to settle the question of supremacy, each team having now one game to their credit.

LATE SHIPPING.

Quebec, Aug. 4.—Ard: Sts. Tunisiana, Fairfax, from Montreal; Turret Chief from Seven Islands; Felix, Johansen, from Sydney; Gladstone from Sydney; Russell Sage, Russell, from Sydney; Sid; Virginia, Gamble, for Liverpool.

New York, Aug. 4.—Ard: Schs. Rans, H. Haywood from Bridgewater, N.S.; Eva C. from Windsor, N.B.; Mineola from St. John; Margaret B. Roper from Hillsboro, N.B.; Sid; Schs. Jonas for Halifax; B. Sabin for do; Victoria for Lunenburg, N.B.; Emily F. Northern for Moncton, N.B.; Nettie F. Shipman for St. John; Hibernia and Rescue for do; St. Bernard for Portboro, N.S.; Sallie E. Ludlam for St. John.

New Haven, Aug. 4.—Sid: Barkentine Hector for Halifax; Felix and Flora Condon for St. John; Novelty for Newcastle, N.B.

Vinnyard, New York, Aug. 4.—Sid: Barkentine Emma R. Smith from St. John for New York; Schs. Percy C. John for River Hebert, N. S. for New York; Emily Anderson from Montreal, N. S. for Philadelphia.

VETO BILL WILL HAVE BUT NARROW MARGIN IN LORDS

London, Aug. 4.—The progress of the veto bill toward the crisis next week is now coming into clearer light. Viscount Morley today published a list of 76 Liberal peers who had written him promising to support the government in the passage of the measure. A meeting of Unionist peers who favor supporting the government was held today. It was presided over by Viscount St. Aldwyn, formerly Sir Michael Hicks Beach. The meeting decided that it would not be advisable to take organized action in the vote on the bill, but to leave each peer to act on his own discretion. This may add ten or more votes to the government vote, making the total 86 or 90 in favor of the measure. The only list of names the followers of the Earl of Halsbury have as yet permitted to be published gives 68. Thus the bill, according to present probabilities will be adopted by a narrow majority of between ten and twenty.

The insurgents continue to breath indignified defiance to the government. They had two crowded meetings tonight in London, one in Holborn and one in Chelsea, at which the Earl of Halsbury, the Earl of Selborne, Lord Milner, Lord Willoughby De Broke, Austin Chamberlain, F. E. Smith and Sir Charles Wyndham all made strong speeches, their chief theme being denunciation of the government for what they termed revolutionary proceedings in dragging King George into the mire of politics at the behest of John Redmond, the Irish leader. Resolutions pledging a no surrender policy were carried amid scenes of intense enthusiasm.

The Spectator and other moderate Unionist newspapers continue their urgent appeals to the party to allow the bill to pass the House of Lords without the creation of new peers, and thus keep the King from a struggle which could only cause him anxiety and embarrassment. They say also that if the bill is defeated by the Lords it will no longer be a question of the creation of a few peers, but at the very least 400 of them.

DIED.

LEE—On August 4th, after a lingering illness, Barbara A. wife of Robt. Lee, aged 75 years, leaving a husband, six sons and two daughters to mourn their loss.

Funeral at 3.30 p. m. Sunday, from her late residence, Protection street, to St. George's Church. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.

MILLER—Entered into rest, at her home, River De Chute, Car. Co., July 17, 1911, Mary R., wife of the late John Miller in the 79th year of her age. Five sons and six daughters are left to mourn the loss of a loving and affectionate mother.

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All the stock house of The Mir Company, Limited, can be seen at the Snowball Company, 101 Water Street, St. John, N. B. Offers or tend by either of the wands 29, or what they called a "bush", before being retired. The single men followed with 30 runs, of which Sturdee and Young each made 9 and Jarvis 8.

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