

The Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1912.

THE TORONTO GLOBE AND THE ST. JOHN TIMES.

In a recent issue, the Toronto Globe, the leading Liberal newspaper in Canada, in discussing the Dominion's future naval policy, paid a tribute to Mr. Borden for the statesmanlike course he had taken in England and expressed itself strongly in favor of keeping the question of naval defence out of Canadian politics. The Globe said in part:

"It is the sincerest desire of The Globe that such action shall be taken as may make Canada's message to the world positive, unreserved, and convincing. The Empire is one and indivisible. The Prime Minister leaves the way open for such action by his wise and statesmanlike course in not playing party politics in Britain and by not tying his own hands by premature declarations of his policy. It ought not to be possible, as it is indeed nationally expedient, to agree upon a course of action in itself the most effective for naval defence and commanding the hearty support of both Liberals and Conservatives without any compromise of principles. . . . The higher obligations to Canada and to the Empire, which rest upon all Canadians, and which all Liberals accept, make all mere party expedients divide into insignificance in the presence of a great national and imperial issue. The Globe will support every honest effort intelligently calculated to remove the question of naval defence from the sphere of party politics in Canada."

Ignoring the suggestion which has been given it by the Toronto Globe and by other leading Liberal newspapers, and which cannot be too strongly commended, Mr. Fugate's organ, the Times, is still laboring to keep the naval question in politics. All that Mr. Borden has done, according to the Times of yesterday's date, "beyond cancelling the Liberal navy programme, has been to 'make speeches and suggest to the Home Government' that a bargain must be made before Canada will proceed to develop a naval policy."

It will be noted that for reasons of its own the Times suppresses all reference to Admiral Kingsmill's report on the Laurier navy programme. It also ignores Mr. Borden's unconditional offer to the British Government of an immediate contribution to the naval programme of the Mother Country, and fails to remember that not only was this offer gladly accepted, but that Mr. Borden's prompt action has been endorsed by every respectable newspaper in both countries.

After making the discreditable and vicious attack on Mr. Borden the Times hypocritically remarks that "prejudice and passion are not the elements out of which a broad national spirit can be developed," from which it would appear that the most hypocritical, the Times is very strong in preaching but lamentably weak in practice. In conclusion we are told that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is "the true Canadian and the true Imperialist." We hope so, and are content to wait until Sir Wilfrid Laurier expresses his views, when the proper time arrives.

PROMOTING CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.

An association is in process of organization in the United States which aims to carry out the principles of co-operative farming and which has for its specific object the study and promotion of co-operative societies. A correspondent of the New York Post makes some pertinent observations regarding this association and goes fully into the farming situation as it presents itself in many States of the Union. There can be no question that co-operation, where it has been tried in Canada, has proved of great benefit to the farmer. The large increase in the number of agricultural societies in New Brunswick, of which there are now 104, as against 58 a few years ago, is convincing evidence that the co-operative principle is profitable and worthy of encouragement. It has also met with a fair measure of success in the dairy industry. The conclusions at which the Post's correspondent arrives are, therefore, of some general interest.

Dealing with conditions in the United States, the writer points out that the country is becoming aware of the fact that its agricultural production has not kept its former ratio to the demand necessary to meet the increased home consumption and permit the exportation of the same quantities as formerly. The primary cause is that many producers have become dissatisfied with the small and uncertain profits, and, leaving the farm, have turned to the cities and to other occupations. This condition has existed for several years, but not until now has it become so perceptible to every consumer. The movement referred to is on foot to secure a remedy, and in order to make it permanent and effective it is to be organized among the people themselves, and not through politics or legislation.

The reason attributed for this drift away from the farm might be applied to certain sections of this Province. Primarily, the writer says, farming as an occupation on a small scale is often unprofitable, in addition to which it is not attractive socially, and scientific farming has not become general enough to make many farms attractive intellectually. He believes that co-operation, a principle which has met similar conditions, is the remedy. It is now extensively practiced in England, Ireland, France, and all the other European countries, signifying as it does mutual, voluntary, organized effort, operating through self-supporting institutions and associations. Unlike the various countries of Europe, the United States has not previously had any direct reason for resorting to co-operative principles, but the increase in the cost of living and the proportionately small advance in wages now make such action necessary.

In support of this principle it may be recalled that Denmark resorted to agricultural co-operation as a direct result of the loss of a large portion of her most fertile provinces through the war with Prussia, necessitating a change to dairy farming which could be operated on a smaller and less fertile area. With France and various other countries of Europe, co-operation assisted them in adopting a more intensive system of farming, as they found they could not successfully compete with the New World in the production of grain. When England and Ireland found it necessary to raise the standard of their agricultural products in order to compete with Denmark and other countries in their own markets they resorted to co-operation, and with considerable success.

Discussing the advantages the writer lays stress on the fact that co-operation helps the farmer to produce more to learn about the battle.

more and better goods, and to handle and market them at less cost and with greater efficiency. It has organized the consumers, enabling them to purchase in large quantities, goods of a known quality and at prices materially less than they previously paid. It has brought consumers' and producers' associations together and enabled them to deal direct with each other, thereby eliminating the profit formerly demanded by the several middlemen and leaving one profit (that to the producer himself) with the addition of the actual expense of distribution.

The importance of assistance and advice in locating farms is strongly emphasized. To make a farm pay, says the writer, the farmer must use better business methods, and to do this most efficiently, he must resort to some sort of affiliation with others who are working toward the same end. Therefore, let him consider the possibility of co-operating with others in (a) the purchase of supplies, (b) the ownership of large equipment, (c) the sale and distribution of their products, and (d) as a means of obtaining credit, and see to what extent he could be assisted by these means.

One of the great difficulties in connection with the formation of co-operative societies anywhere has been that the principles, as laid down by the writer in the Post, are hard and slow to promote. Co-operative societies should be self-supporting. There are no attractive inducements to recompense individual effort in promoting societies in new localities. The organization which is in process of organization in the States is designed to meet this difficulty.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY IN CANADA.

Coincident with a number of other agencies designed to revive the sheep raising industry in Canada, there has been issued by the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture a new edition of the exhaustive and practical treatise "Sheep Husbandry in Canada." This work of 125 pages, which constitutes a report as well as a bulletin of instruction, covers the history and condition of the sheep industry in every Province, pointing out the weak points and offering useful information for the guidance of older shepherds as well as those who are just beginning, or desire to begin, raising mutton and wool.

In this work the author, who is a trained sheep man, brings out clearly the great advantages of keeping sheep from the dual standpoint of direct profit in cash returns, and the even more important indirect one of cleaner farms and better crops. There is a special section, "From the Block to the Table," designed to popularize the consumption of mutton and lamb. Other sections deal with wool production, sheep diseases, wool, housing, enemies, breeds and breeding, feeds and feeding, and other important matters.

Under "The Industry in the Different Provinces" some startling facts, concerning the profits made from sheep, are brought out. It is shown that a flock of about 150 ewes worth \$6 each, after housing, feeding and care were charged against them, gave in 1911 a profit of more than \$600. A special feature of this bulletin is its illustrations in separate parts, many of which are worth framing. A large issue has been printed to be supplied free to those who apply for it to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Seeing that the Suez Canal convention, which was made by nine European Powers at Constantinople in October, 1888, is frequently referred to in current discussions of the question of tolls at Panama, the Winnipeg Telegram recalls some interesting facts concerning that instrument. It is worth noting that the Suez Canal convention made no direct declaration concerning equality of tolls. It does not so much as mention tolls at all. It does say that the canal "shall always be free and open to every vessel without distinction of flag." That may be interpreted to mean that tolls, if any are charged, shall be uniform and equal to all.

Again, the convention says that the signatory Powers, "by application of the principle of equality as regards the free use of the canal, agree that none of them shall endeavor to obtain, with respect to the canal, territorial or commercial advantages or privileges in any international arrangement which may be concluded." The obvious implication is no doubt, that there shall be equality among the nations in the use of the canal. That is all. Tolls are not mentioned. The specific mention of them in the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, is therefore, original with that instrument and is not a citation from the Suez convention. On the contrary, the adoption of the latter as a precedent and example for the former has to do entirely with neutralization and not at all with tolls. It may be added that the signatories of Suez have undoubtedly kept faithfully the letter of the provisions quoted.

Current Comment

What Alled the I. C. R.

(Montreal Gazette.)

One of the demands made upon the management of the Intercolonial during the Laurier regime was that the chairman of the political patronage committee at Moncton should have the privilege of distributing passes for free travel over the road. The management did not agree to the proposal. There was a limit to what it could do for those who thought they were politicians. The case, however, illustrates what alled the Intercolonial. The disgraced official who said it was funnier than a comic opera had reason.

No Question About It.

(Manitoba Free Press, Lib.)

The people of Canada are vitally interested in this matter of British naval strength in the Home Waters because it affects directly the naval problem which they are called upon to solve. The modification of the Canadian naval policy of a local navy by the addition of the feature of an immediate contribution is justified on the grounds of emergency. Given the emergency, there is no doubt of the action which will be desired by the people of Canada. Nothing must be allowed to stand in the way of our coming to the assistance of the Motherland.

The Census Again.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

Andrew Carnegie has offered Edmonton \$50,000 for a public library and the city has indignantly refused. However, it wasn't exactly due to any excess of civic patriotism, but because Andrew had based the offer on the recent Dominion census, which gave Edmonton 25,000 people, whereas the city claims 55,000. This is a pretty expensive way of letting Andy know that he was dealing with no community in the effete East.

The Difference.

(Moosaw News.)

The difference between the two parties on the tariff question lies in this: That the Conservatives talk Protection both in opposition and in office, while the Liberals preach Free Trade in opposition and in office practice Protection.

A Woman's Way.

(Pittsburg Dispatch.)

A Connecticut suffragette who tried to vote also for two friends who were unable to go to the polls has a lot more to learn about the ballot.

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THE SACKVILLE NEWS LETTER

Severe Storm Sweeps Town

Causing Considerable Damage to Property --- Lake Overflows, Marshes Flooded

Sackville, Aug. 14.—Sackville was visited on Monday night by one of the most terrific storms on record. Short-

ly after nine lightning began and continued until midnight when the storm broke in all its fury. The vivid and continuous lightning and cracking thunder were accompanied by a deluge of rain. Not only the severity of the storm but the length was unusual, daylight beginning to appear before it had abated. Few people thought of sleeping and it was a night not soon to be forgotten, and as a result of such a heavy storm much damage has been done. The homes of William Bower and Mrs. C. H. Bisset were struck and partially wrecked; the barn of Joseph Read was burned to the ground and the barns of H. E. Goodwin and T. Kilcup were struck. The H. C. Church also suffered, the loss being estimated at \$500, and two houses near there were also damaged. One of the worst effects of the storm was the washout of a number of mill dams and bridges. Serious highway accidents also occurred on the I.C.R. between here and Dorchester. Grain and hay will in many cases be a total loss.

Rev. S. Howard spent Sunday on the Albert circuit, his appointments being held by Mr. Howard of Mount Allison who is established at Albert this summer.

John Bulmer has returned to Boston after spending a vacation here. He was accompanied by his sister Miss Alice Bulmer.

Miss Bessie Knowlton of St. John was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Bigelow this week.

Miss Muriel Harper has returned from a trip to Montreal.

Miss Lida Estabrook of Ottawa is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Estabrook.

The Tennis Club entertained at tea on Friday evening, the guests being the Misses of Mount Allison. Some interesting games were enjoyed and tea was served by a competent committee. About 70 young people enjoyed the occasion.

Professor Desbarres is visiting friends in Hantsport.

Judge Borden, Mrs. Borden and daughter who have spent several weeks at Mount Allison ladies' college, left this week for Dorchester and are guests at the Windsor Hotel.

M. G. Gale, of Sydney, is renewing old acquaintances here the past week. Principal G. J. Treisman and Mrs. Treisman, of St. John's College, Quebec, are the guests of relatives here during the vacation.

Mrs. W. G. Watson was the hostess at a pleasant afternoon tea on Monday in honor of her guest, Mrs. E. E. Fawcett, who is visiting from Chicago.

H. M. Wood is spending a short time in Pagwash, N. S.

Dr. George B. Parkin and Mrs. Parkin, of London, England, and Mrs. Pottinger, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. J. P. Allison this week.

H. V. Sillick, of J. L. Black and Sons, Ltd., is spending a vacation in Boston and New York.

Harold Dixon, son of Mrs. Amasa Dixon, Sackville, who recently spent a vacation here, has left the employ of the Royal Bank, Winnipeg, and holds a position with a trust company in Boston.

Between thirty and forty young men left on the harvest excursion this week from this vicinity, a much smaller number than in recent years.

Mrs. F. A. Dixon and Mrs. Harmon Humphrey left on Friday for a western trip. Mrs. Dixon will be the guest of Mrs. H. E. Fawcett, has returned to her home in Chicago.

W. T. Wood left this week on a business trip to Gaspé, Quebec.

An event of interest last week was the marriage at Vancouver, B. C., of Miss Gussie Ward, only daughter of the late Captain Rufus Ward, Dorchester, to William Mayors of Glenora, Scotland.

Powell, of the Methodist church performed the ceremony. A reception was held at the home of Mrs. Harry Chambers, after which the happy couple left for their future home in Seattle, Washington.

Rev. John S. McFadden, of Dorchester, has accepted a call to the Clements and Smith's Cove Baptist churches in Annapolis county.

Dr. and Mrs. G. B. Ryan, of Paris, France, with their two daughters are guests of Mrs. Ryan's father, Mr. Hiram W. Palmer, Dorchester.

Hall, Dorchester, was the scene of a merry company of young people on Friday evening when Miss Nina Tait and Mr. William Tait entertained at a dance chaperoned by their mother, Mrs. W. Tait. Guests numbering over fifty were present. Japanese lanterns, bunting, and flowers decorated the hall. Music was furnished by violin and piano. Supper was served at midnight. The affair was one of the gayest of the season and much enjoyed.

The death of Charles Herbert Oden occurred at Amherst recently, after a lingering illness, aged 56 years. Deceased was a native of Sackville, and his remains were brought here for interment. Members of the Sackville Baptist church were present. Rev. D. Price conducted the service. A wife, four sons and three daughters are left to mourn.

The young son of John Hughes, who is visiting in this vicinity was painfully injured on Saturday. Jumping from a shed he alighted on a sharp stump of a tree an inch of which was driven into his foot. Fears for the saving of the foot were entertained by the attending physician, but the patient is now recovering.

Why? Cincinnati Enquirer: "Experience is a great teacher," said the Old Fogey. "Then why do some men get married four times?" asked the Cheerful fellow.

Sure to Happen. (Washington Star.) Beware as long complaints you bring in accents filled with woe. The man who kicks at everything is sure to stub his toe.

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