

The Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 82 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B., Canada.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:
Daily Edition, by Carrier, per year.....\$5.00
Daily Edition, by Mail, per year.....3.00
Semi-Weekly Edition, by Mail, per year.....1.00
Single Copies Two Cents.

TELEPHONE CALLS:
Business Office.....Main 1722
Editorial and News.....Main 1746

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1912

THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

In a recent article in the Nouvelle Revue, Paris, General Massenet, deals at length with the meaning of the Entente Cordiale between Great Britain, France and Russia, a subject of some interest to Canadians in connection with the problem of Imperial Defence. The warm welcome extended to the Canadian Ministers by the Government on their visit to the French capital is typical of the friendly understanding between these two countries and indicates that the Entente is appreciated. Speaking of their respective views on the subject, General Massenet says that the tone of the speeches was strong evidence of the enduring nature of the Entente Cordiale and showed clearly that the people of the Republic view with favor the idea that the Overseas Dominions should strengthen the hands of the Mother Country in the matter of defence and the protection of the trade routes of the sea.

In the article under notice, which is summarized in the Review of Reviews, General Massenet endeavors to explain the real meaning of the Entente Cordiale. It is often misunderstood, he says, in some quarters. Apparently it is not fully recognized that the Entente between Great Britain and France was imposed by the sheer force of things as the only guarantee of security for the two countries and that it is as indispensable to the one as to the other.

At the conclusion of the Franco-German War, Germany with a strange want of foresight, seemed to prefer Alsace-Lorraine to a colonial empire, which she might easily have acquired from France, and the cessation of which, in all probability, would not have provoked the irreparable enmity which today separates France and Germany. Meanwhile Russia has been making enormous efforts to become mistress of the Mediterranean by way of Turkey, the Persian Gulf by way of Turkistan and Persia, and the China Sea by way of Manchuria and Korea. At present she is confined within three seas—the Baltic, the Black Sea, and the Pacific Ocean, but the first is closed by Denmark, the second by the Dardanelles, and the third—that is to say, the part which washes the Russian coast—is obstructed by ice during a great part of the year. So far her efforts have been without result, and Russia remains condemned to renew them till she obtains satisfaction, as her existence depends on her finding a sea to enable her to carry on her work of expansion.

For similar reasons Prussia, desirous of developing her coast on the Baltic, found herself in 1862 under the necessity of attacking the little peaceable kingdom of Denmark. Eventually, however, she had to restrain her ambition in that direction, as no doubt it would have meant a war with Russia, who also desired an outlet in the Baltic. Not feeling able to measure her strength with the Muscovite Empire, Germany then had to content herself with a more modest solution—that is to say, not being able to take entire possession of Denmark, she seized the piece of territory necessary for her extension of access to the North Sea. Realizing that in her aspirations towards the smaller nations she would rouse the fatal opposition of Russia, who might treat as an ally the Baltic to her; of France, who would regard every access of strength as a new menace; and of England, for whom any increase of German maritime power would constitute a danger, she decided that her success would be very problematic with France and Russia combined against her. Rightly she concluded that before starting on colonial expansion the co-operation of at least one great Continental Power was necessary, and eventually Austria was secured.

Germany, while Great Britain, in her splendid isolation, was finding her quietude troubled by the expansion policy of Germany. Now that colonial expansion is an absolute necessity to both Powers, the writer is of opinion that a mortal duel between them is inevitable. At any rate, the two countries are making preparations, and no sacrifice is too great in the domain which is the pivot of all their policy. This is why Germany has created powerful military ports and naval dockyards; why she constructed the Kiel Canal; and why she has developed her navy so that it should be second only to that of Great Britain. Her aim appears to be to make the Austro-German fleets so strong that, reinforced by the Italian fleet, which could hardly refuse assistance, the combined fleets of the three Powers would one day be in a position to dispute with Great Britain with some chance of success the supremacy of the sea.

The sagacity of Great Britain in her solution of the problem of danger has been remarkable. At once several treaties and alliances were made, all with a view to safeguard her colonial possessions. Germany, foreseeing the important role which Japan might play in an Anglo-German conflict, tried to get Japan to espouse her cause, but Japan recognized that she had great need of Great Britain. More tranquil as to the fate of her colonies, Great Britain next made the alliances with Russia and France. In case of a war with Germany, just as Great Britain realized the necessity of seeking an ally, so did these Powers, or at least of sacrificing everything to their neutrality. Russia and France were under absolute compulsion to have the support of Great Britain to assist them in case of need against the common enemy.

Thus the union of Great Britain, Russia and France—in a word, the Entente Cordiale—was brought about as the only means by which each of these Powers could hope to ally the bellicose views of Germany, and as a safeguard should Germany declare war. The real character of the Entente is not merely that its judicious application may be called upon in defence of the particular interests which called it into being, but that it may be of service in the maintenance of peace in the whole world.

THE WHEAT DUTY UNDER TARIFF REFORM.

The dear loaf bogey as an argument against the adoption of Tariff Reform in Great Britain has been exposed time and time again. The Telegraph, however, has resurrected the spectre and presents it as a sound reason in support of the now rapidly declining policy of so-called "Free Trade." It even professes to believe that the advocates of a tariff for the Mother Country now admit that a small tax on corn would raise the price to the consumer. It says:

"Let the foreigner pay," was once the captivating cry of the advocates of tariff taxation, but it is no longer commonly heard. Few would believe it

at present. Yet the tariff "reformers" in England, when they proposed two shillings per quarter on corn, contended seriously that it would not raise the price of corn to the consumer.

After submitting this misleading and inaccurate statement, the Telegraph remarks that "the effect of such a duty is not a matter of theory but a question of fact, and an ounce of fact is worth a pound of theory," and proceeds to draw a lesson from the fact that the corn duties in Germany and France have been increased since they were first introduced, and that a higher price is paid in those countries by the consumer. There is no reference what ever in the Telegraph's article to the Imperial Preference, which is the key stone of the Tariff Reform policy of Great Britain and governs the whole situation.

The fact that the proposed duty of two shillings per quarter is confined to foreign wheat, is deliberately ignored by the Telegraph, presumably, because this proposal supplies an answer to its argument that the price to the consumer would be increased. In the first place a quarter of wheat (480 lbs.) produces on an average 108 quarters, (4½b) loaves of bread. Assuming that Great Britain's whole supply of wheat were raised in price by the full amount of the proposed duty, which is confined to foreign corn only, 108 quarters loaves could only be raised in price by two shillings, because this proposed duty of one shilling a quarter, equals 96 farthings, or less than a farthing a loaf. Any increase in price that the loaf would not be raised at all by the duty because, under Imperial Preference, British and Colonial wheat would enjoy an advantage in competition with the wheat of foreign nations. A foreign nation could not afford to lose the British market and would be compelled to pay the two shillings duty by lowering the price in order to continue selling its wheat. Anything which increases the supply of an article tends to lower the price. The proposed duty under Tariff Reform, on foreign wheat only, would provide the stimulus to the production of wheat in Great Britain and within the Empire that would be necessary to increase the supply.

There is this further consideration that even if the price of wheat were raised by the full amount of the duty, fluctuations of two shillings a quarter, or even more, would not affect the price of bread. The official average prices of British grown and imported wheat per quarter in the years 1894 and 1909, for example, together with the official average prices of bread in the same years, show that a rise of 14s. 1d. in the price of British wheat per quarter and one of 16s. 9d. in imported wheat made a difference of only one penny in the price of the 4½b loaf. Wherein then lies the force of the argument that a duty of only two shillings per quarter on foreign imported wheat—although the Telegraph ignores this fact—would advance the price to the British consumer?

A practical answer to the contention that a small duty on wheat must increase the price to the British consumer was given in the Old Country in 1903 when a duty of one shilling was imposed on all imported wheat, Colonial as well as foreign. The average price of wheat during these two years was 28s. 10½d. per quarter. But in the five succeeding years the price averaged 32s. per quarter, and in the five years preceding the imposition of the shilling duty, it averaged 30s. 6d. The price of the shilling duty, clearly, was not paid by the consumer. This duty, clearly, was not paid by the consumer. It is, moreover, on record that in nine out of ten of the principal cities in Great Britain in 1903 the price of the 4½b loaf was not raised a fraction. On this evidence a duty of two shillings on foreign wheat, which amounts to only about half Great Britain's total supply, would not make any difference in the price of bread to the consumer. In reply to the Telegraph's comparisons of British, French and German wheat prices, and its reference to the heavy duties in the last named countries, it must be pointed out that the French and German duties are on all imported wheat; they have no Overseas wheat-growing Dominions and the advantage of a preference, in exercising a competitive effect, does not exist. The object of the high duties is to keep out all overseas wheat as far as possible. The object of the duty of two shillings on foreign wheat proposed under Tariff Reform is not to keep overseas supplies out of the Mother Country, but to encourage imports of wheat from the Empire's resources instead of from foreign countries.

A comparison of wheat prices in the different countries is not only useless but misleading. Finally, it is strongly disapproved of the principle of Imperial Preference. It is grossly unfair in presenting arguments against Tariff Reform to ignore the fact that an Empire Preference is an essential feature of that policy.

Current Comment

That Western Trip.

(London Free Press.)
It is strange how sudden Sir Wilfrid Laurier has found out that September is too busy a month in the West to go there talking politics. After all the trips he has made to the Prairie Provinces that fact should have been duly impressed. It is rather to be believed that the cancellation of his Western trip is due to private advice that some of the things he might want to say would be unwise. It is a poor time to bark back to the tariff bargain when Tariff is doing his best to throttle Canadian trade; a poor time to bark back to a naval policy that started nowhere and got nowhere when the present Premier is on his way home with facts that Sir Wilfrid cannot know and an acquaintance with naval needs of today that alone can meet the situation.

Commissions for Bluejackets.

(Victoria Colonist, B. C.)
The announcement that the British Admiralty has decided to open commissions in the Royal Navy to men on the lower deck is as interesting as it is important. It has long been a source of complaint among naval men that their service was discriminated against. Ever since the Army Reform Act of 1870, a private in any army regiment has been able to obtain a commission, if he behaved and educated himself; but no matter how efficient a bluejacket might be, he had no such chance. He had to remain a man on the lower deck, or he had to resign at the end of his term of service and accept a commission in the navy of some other country. The reform has been slow in coming, but it is in the right direction.

Money in Market Gardening.

(Galt Reporter.)
There's money in market gardening. Experiments in this country by men who have tried both plans to secure a living out of the soil go to show that small holdings give opportunities for early acquirement of a profitable "business."

Taking the Odd Trick.

(Ottawa Journal.)
Down on the Panama Canal spades have been tramped, but in the last deal clubs seem to have it. Don't discard your hearts, though. They will yet win the game.

Same as "Brainstorm."

(Milwaukee Sentinel.)
"Parole transitoria" is the latest defence in a murder case. It means that the defendant is too crazy to be convicted but not crazy enough to be sent to an insane asylum.

NEW FALL FASHIONS

LADIES'

Fine Footwear

Patent Leather, Dull Calf and Tan Calf are the popular leathers for the season.

Buton Boots in the medium and broader toes are the leaders, but many laced are being worn by smart dressers.

Patent Buton Boots with Dull Calf Tops and Cloth Tops are at the height of popularity, and we show the novelties in Black Grey and Silk Topplings, all Suede and Cravenette, Dull Calf and Tans with Cloth Tops.

Prices \$3.00 to \$5.50

See our Window for the latest.



The Best Quality at a Reasonable Price

Your eyes may tire soon after reading for a little while by night and yet you may experience no difficulty in the daytime. This is one of the symptoms of failing sight and you should at once have your eyes fitted with glasses that will properly correct the defect.

Come early in the morning and we guarantee that the glasses we supply will be just what your eyes need.

L. L. Sharpe & Son,

JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS,
21 King Street, St. John, N. B.

Tuesday, Sept. 3rd

Is the day we expect our next big rush to begin.
You need not wait till then, you can enter now and get more attention in getting started than if you wait for the rush.
Catalogues containing tuition rates, and full information mailed to any address.

S. KERR, Principal



"Clear White Shingles"

A good Shingle for side walls, cheaper than 2nd class, and make a better looking job. A catbird in stock.

"2ND CLASS" SHINGLES.

One car dry 2nd class shingles. Also 50,000 Extra Shingles.

The Christie Woodworking Company, Ltd.

TWO FACTORIES:
2451-2 City Rd 68-86 Erin St.

YOU PAY NO TUITION FEE

In our college, until our Employment Bureau places you in a good position after finishing course in shorthand or bookkeeping.

THE J. R. CURRIE COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

85 Union Street, Phone: Office, 997; Res., 2235.

C. H. FLEWELLING

DESIGNING ENGRAVING PRINTING

Good Workmanship Careful Attention to All Orders

85½ Prince William Street

THE SACKVILLE NEWS LETTER

Sackville, Sept. 3.—Miss Maude Prescott, of Beverly, Mass., is the guest of Miss Laura Silliker.

Mrs. Wallace, of Sussex, is spending some time here called by the illness of her son, Otty Wallace, of the Enterprise Foundry office staff.

Miss Stella Burns, of Roxton, has taken charge of the school at Melrose. Miss Howard, of Hampton, of a Port Elgin school, Miss Annie Kaye, of Sackville teaches in Point de Bute. Dorchester school staff is composed of Miss Agnes Alward, B. A., principal; Miss Hazel Alward, Miss Lillian Tingley, Miss Mabel Logan, Miss Gerda Tingley.

W. G. Kony, teller at the Royal Bank, Dorchester, has been transferred to Grand Valley, Ont. On the eve of his departure he was presented with a pair of gold and a Gillette safety razor by the business men of the town.

The death of Miss Alice Carlisle, daughter of the late James Carlisle, formerly of Hillsboro, took place in the Amherst hospital, on Wednesday and was the result of appendicitis. Deceased was 20 years of age, is survived by three sisters, Mrs. W. S. Bishop, Mrs. H. McKinnon, and Miss Jennie Carlisle, all of Amherst.

Among the social events here this week were the garden party given by George E. Ford, the at home given by the Middle Sackville W. M. S. at the residence of Mrs. B. J. Harty when the members of the Sackville auxiliary were entertained and informal teas at the homes of Mrs. Desbarres and Mrs. Thomas Murray. The financial district meeting of Sackville district meets in the Methodist church here, on Wednesday and Thursday of next week at which a number of ministers and laymen will be present.

WEDDINGS

Parise-McAdoo.

The home of J. McAdoo, 368 Haymarket Square, was the scene of a very pretty wedding yesterday afternoon, when his eldest daughter, Gertrude May, was united in marriage to Victor Parise Parise by Rev. F. H. Wentworth. The bride was gowned in maize satin with purple trimmings and carrying a shower bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley and was attended by her sister, Miss Bertha, who was attired in pink satin with pearl garnitures, while Peter Cosman acted as groomsmen. The wedding march was played by about fifty relatives and friends, a dainty luncheon was served.

The happy couple then left by steamer Calvin Austin on an extended trip to American cities.

An Extended Trip.

Mrs. H. A. Henshaw will pass through St. John en route to Wolfville about Sept. 4, after having made the trip south to Jacksonville, Florida, and west to Portland, Oregon, visiting at the places of interest including Atlantic Beach, Florida, which is said to be the finest beach in America, having a stretch of solid white sand for a distance of 30 miles. She also visited Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria and Vancouver, besides many other places, and is much pleased with the western country. Mrs. Henshaw spent some time with her sister in Bassano, Alta, she was accompanied on her trip by Dr. Anne E. Smiley, of Philadelphia.

Visiting Here.

Mrs. Jack Cochrane and Miss Castle Harrison, of Neepawa, Man., who have been travelling in Europe, are the guests of Mrs. J. L. Sutherland, Summer street. They will leave for home this evening.

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Stomach Cramps or Pains in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sea Sickness, Summer Complaint and all Looseness of the Bowels

MAY BE RAPIDLY AND EFFECTIVELY CURED BY THE USE OF

DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry

The Medicine with a record of Cures extending over 65 Years. You don't experiment when you buy it.

Beware of the dealer who tries to sell you a substitute.

Mr. Jas. R. Childerhouse, Orilla, Ont., writes:—"When in Fort William, last summer, I was taken sick with diarrhoea, and became so weak and suffered such great pain, I had to quit work. Our manager advised me to try Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, so on my way home I bought a bottle, and after taking four doses I was cured. We always keep a bottle in the house. We have also used it for our children, and find it an excellent remedy for summer complaint."

PRICE - 35 CENTS
Manufactured only by The T. MILBURN CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE LATEST ACHIEVEMENT OF THE WALTHAM WATCH CO.

THE "EQUITY" \$5.50 WATCH

The Greatest Watch Value Ever Offered
(This is a neat model (for Man or Boy). 16s. Open Face. Cased in a screw back and front Nickel case and is guaranteed to be a fine time keeper.

COME AND GET ONE NOW
FERGUSON & PAGE,
Diamond Importers and Jewellers
41 KING ST.

McAvity's Special Razor



Quality the Best Sheffield Steel, Extra Hollow Ground and Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction.

Made with Square or Round Point. Each Razor set ready for use.

PRICE: Black Handle, ... \$1.25 White Handle, ... \$1.50

T. McAVITY & SONS, LTD., - 13 KING ST.

Printing, Bookbinding, Manufacturing Stationers, Up-to-date Methods.

Loose Leaf work and Binders any size or pattern, made in our OWN factory. First-class work guaranteed.

At BARNES & CO. Ltd. 84 Prince William St.

D. K. McLAREN, LIMITED

OUR BALATA BELTING

BEST ON THE MARKET

Made Endless to Order in Two Days

Complete Stock of All Sizes

64 Prince William St. Phone Main 1121. St. John, N. B.

Upper Canada College

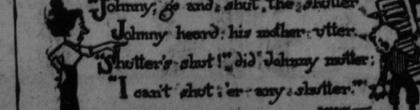
Examinations for Entrance Scholarships, Saturday, Sept. 14th. Courses for University, Royal Military College, etc.

Senior and Preparatory Schools in separate buildings. Every modern equipment.

Resumes to 1911: Honor Matriculation, 11; Pass Matriculation, 21; Royal Military College, all passed.

Autumn Term Begins on Thursday, Sept. 12th, at 10 a.m. Boarders Return on the 11th.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.



"Johnny, go and shut the shutter. Johnny heard his mother utter. Shutter's shut! 'd' Johnny mother. I can't shut it in any shutter."

FREE

of pain in the way teeth by the famous which is used exclusively. We Charge only a Nickel. If you wear a set of try our improved suction. Each dollar spent chance for a Free Remedy, or choice Demerol, or choice Gold, and each 25c gives a chance for a Trip to New York. BOSTON DENTAL PARLOR DR. J. D. MAHER

HA

We have on hand a of Second Quality, Choice Number One I will sell at very low. Before placing your thank you to call W. 711 or W. 81 and

A. C. SMITH

UNION STR West St. John

New Bruns

Boxed Po

CLEMENTS &

ST. JOHN

BUTTER

BRENNUT

GUN

For quality in Bacon and Compound, Cold Dressing, handled. All government. Phone, wire or mail.

PEARS PEAL

LANDING ONE CAR CALIF Direct from PRICE A. L. GO MA

MURPHY

Dealers in MEATS, VEGETABLES. Phone 1140.

S. Z. DI

Produce Comm Western Beef, Pork Cheese, Potatoes, Game in Season. Phone Main 262.

ROBT. M

Mason and Bu and Ag General Jobbing Office 16 Sydney Res. 585 U