

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1913.

THE NEW U. S. TARIFF.

Justification of an important Conservative argument in the reciprocity campaign was supplied by the action of the United States Senate, yesterday, in the adoption of the new Democratic tariff bill. During the memorable election of 1911 it was pointed out by opponents of the reciprocity proposals that Canada need not open her trade doors to the United States in order to obtain access to the markets south of the line; that there were many articles which Canada could sell to the United States and which that country would eventually be forced to purchase, and that, to put it briefly, it would be poor business to pay for a trade privilege which, by waiting, we could get without price.

The United States tariff, as it passed the Senate, yesterday, affords such striking proof of the accuracy and common sense of the Conservative argument that those advocates of Reciprocity must now see in the proposal of 1911 not only a political but a business blunder. The new tariff represents a general reduction of about 28 per cent from the existing schedule, and a large share of this reduction applies to articles which Canada can profitably sell.

A noteworthy feature of the vote yesterday was that Senator La Follette, a strong supporter of the Republican administration headed by President Taft, declared in favor of the Democratic measure. The Senator was an ardent reciprocity man, not through any desire to aid Canada, but because he saw, in such a trade arrangement as Messrs. Taft, Harding and Patterson proposed, a distinct advantage to the United States. Canada wisely rejected the reciprocity offer with the result that a very considerable slice of the favor she refused to purchase in 1911 she will receive as a gift in 1913.

THE CROP REPORTS.

Reports from special correspondents of The Standard, published in this issue, show that the New Brunswick farmer has good reason to be well satisfied with his lot. The harvest will be a bountiful one and this again illustrates the advantage of the system of general farming followed in this province. While the western wheat grower spends wakeful hours wondering whether his wheat will be damaged by excessive heat or drought, battered down at a critical period of growth by torrential rains, or nipped by early frost, the New Brunswick farmer can rest content in the knowledge that if his hay crop is light his heavy and valuable potato yield will more than recoup him, or, if his fruit trees are less prolific than he had hoped, his oats, root crops and garden produce will still give him an excellent profit on his investment and his labor. In this as in many other ways, is proven the truth of the oft-repeated statement that New Brunswick offers to the general farmer advantages which no province in the Dominion of Canada and equalled by but few.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

Liberal papers are prone to publish alarmist stories to the effect that the Borden Government is losing ground and that, at the next election, there will be an awful day of reckoning for the men who so far forgot themselves as to attempt to offer aid to the Empire at a time when eminent Imperial authorities agreed it was urgently needed.

It should be remembered, however, that these fantastic tales of success are not prepared for home consumption. For instance, Liberal papers in the Maritime Provinces have been profuse in their predictions of great victories in the West, and it is reasonable to suppose the Western papers of the Liberal faith are, at the same time, regaling their readers with forecasts of wonderful gains in the Maritime Provinces.

Amid these torrents of prognostication of Liberal success, it is refreshing to find two papers in the country that refuse to believe the Borden Government will be annihilated when it next appeals to the people. One of these is The Toronto News, and in a recent issue, dealing with "The Political Outlook," it said:

"During the long period of Conservative ascendancy under Sir John Macdonald a cynical Liberal declared that it was contrary to the genius of our institutions for Algoma to elect a Liberal candidate. Conservatives of Alberta seem to have thought that it was equally impossible to elect a Conservative candidate in the Peace River district against the Liberal Government at Edmonton. It has been a settled conviction all over Canada that the 'back country' which requires generous expenditures, will not oppose governments."

"In Peace River, however, a Conservative candidate has succeeded, and thus we have another indication that the Middle West is turning towards the Conservative party. If the party had had

organization and confidence in the Provincial general election of a few months ago the Sifton Administration could have been defeated. There is now reason to think that in the next Federal general election the Borden Government will secure at least half of the seats in Alberta and Saskatchewan. British Columbia will continue to send a solid Conservative delegation to Parliament. There will be no less of strength in Manitoba. There should be substantial gains in the Eastern Provinces. It is admitted that even in Quebec Mr. Borden gains steadily in the affection and confidence of the people, and that at last the personal ascendancy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is seriously threatened.

"It is also freely stated in Quebec that Mr. Bourassa has ceased to have any particular influence or authority with the people. Indeed, Mr. Lavergne now seems to be stronger than his leader. Nationalism was a passing fever. The elements which gave strength to the Nationalist movement could be controlled neither by Mr. Borden nor by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The movement was essentially Liberal in its origin and its Liberal in its teaching. As the editor of The Globe has said, Quebec Nationalism is Globe Liberalism. But at heart Quebec is Conservative, and as has been said even the great authority of Sir Wilfrid Laurier declines. All the signs suggest that if the Government continues to administer the affairs of the country with energy and efficiency the Liberal party will have a very long period in which to recover its principles and reorganize its forces."

The foregoing is particularly commendable to those newspapers wherein are daily published the accounts of Liberal advances to come in the West. As predictions so, it would seem our brethren of the Liberal press still have considerable work ahead of them.

WHEN TWO HEROES MET.

One hundred years ago today there occurred on Lake Erie a sanguinary conflict which is memorable because it marked the end of naval warfare on the Great Lakes, and was a herald of the century of peace between the English-speaking peoples. When the British and American fleets met on September 10th, 1813, the advantage in armament and fighting strength was all with Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, who commanded the enemy's forces. He had nine vessels and 532 men, while Captain Robert H. Barclay, a veteran who had fought under the intrepid Lord Nelson, could muster but six ships and 450 men. In armament the odds against Barclay were even more heavy, as a historian tells us the American guns could throw broadsides of 550 pounds at close range, while the British guns were capable of but 450. It was this superiority in armament that enabled Perry to write: "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

Through the perspective of one hundred years the Battle of Lake Erie appears more important as heralding the century of peace rather than because of deeds of valor then accomplished. Americans will celebrate it today as a triumph for their arms, but the people of both nations will regard it as an important occurrence of a distant past, which, by no possibility, will ever be repeated.

Despite the many outcries against the extreme fashion in dress and the broadsides directed at the "slit-skirt," the "X-ray gown" and others of their ilk, there is an opinion that the question will soon solve itself. A Canadian winter is about as good a curative as any for the undress movement.

CURRENT COMMENT

The Law and Insanity.
(Mail and Empire.)

A criminal shown to be insane is found "not guilty" by the American jury, but the British practice is for the jury to find him "guilty, but insane." This is why pleas of insanity are so common in American defenses, and not specially favored in British court practice. The American prisoner has a chance for liberty if later his sanity can be proven, but here the verdict of "guilty" blocks that avenue.

Dances for Old Folks.
(Kingston Standard.)

The old-fashioned quadrille is taking the place of the turkey trot and the other exotic dances—and a good thing, too. Let us hope that this means that the old folks will have a chance to dance now, as they used to when there were some "square dances," and not all waltzes on the programmes.

Past Reform.
(New York Tribune.)

The penitentiary law is incapable of being reformed. He may have spells of work, as he has periods of illness, but work never becomes chronic with him. Perhaps it's just as well. Otherwise there would be no horrible examples to make the sweating workers feel virtuous.

He Can Get the Money.
(Moose Jaw News.)

On his recent trip to London Sir William MacKendall borrowed \$12,000,000. Considering the state of the money market this must be pronounced a miracle. "When it comes to raising money it is difficult to beat Sir William, he's a hard man to turn down."

DIARY OF EVENTS

HISTORIC DAYS IN CANADA

Although the battle of Lake Erie, fought a century ago today, resulted in a decisive victory for the Americans, and the tidings of it brought sorrow and sadness to loyal Canadian hearts, the vanquished as well as the victor deserve their share of praise. Captain Robert H. Barclay, the commander of the English fleet, fought valiantly against heavy odds, and for a time in the early stages of the engagement he outwitted and out-generaled the gallant Perry. Barclay was a veteran who had fought with Nelson at Trafalgar. When he came to Canada to take charge of the fleet on Lake Erie his body bore many scars that were the marks of a brave and glorious past. One of his sleeves hung empty. During the battle of Lake Erie he was twice wounded, once in the thigh and once in the shoulder, injuring his one remaining arm. The commanders of all the British vessels, with the exception of the Little Belt, were killed or wounded—a sufficient commentary on the gallantry of the officers who so bravely fought the six ships of England in the unequal contest against the nine vessels tying the American flag.

Lord Liverpool's son, Francis Maynard Greville Brooke, who came to Canada this year as aide-de-camp to the inspector general of overseas forces, was born thirty-one years ago today, the eldest son of the fifth Earl of Warwick. Lord Brooke has had a brilliant military career. He was a lieutenant when he saw his first active service in South Africa. Later he turned journalist for a time, and acted as Rickey's special correspondent during the Russo-Japanese war. During his tour of inspection in Canada he became very popular with the Canadian families, as well as a social favorite.

FIRST THINGS

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at the Grosvenor Hotel in Birmingham, England, beginning today—was convened at York in September, 1831. Viscount Milton was the president of the association's observatory at Kew. Presidents of subsequent conventions have included such famous scientists as Huxley, Tyndall, Herschel, Brewster, the Duke of Argyll, Lyall, Hawshaw, Sir John Lubbock, and many others. Of late years the association has devoted much time to the study of social and economic measures, and the programme of the session commencing today includes such questions as expenditure in mines and means of preventing them, the best way to get the full heat out of coal, problems connected with the cost of living, trade unionism, success in agriculture, working class expenditure, the Panama canal and wireless telegraphy. The association is now in its 82nd year, and its president is a woman, Miss Ethel Sargent.

THE HUMAN PROCESSION

FROM SHOPMAN TO RAILWAY HEAD.

Frederic Adrian Delano, famous in railway circles as president and receiver of the Wabash, was born in Hong Kong, China, fifty years ago today. Both of his parents were natives of Massachusetts. They returned to the United States and most of the boyhood of the future railway president was spent in Newburg, N. Y. Mr. Delano's railroad career began in 1885, shortly after his graduation from Harvard. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was his first employer, and he was engaged to work with an engineering party in Colorado. After two months in that State he went to Aurora, Ill., where he entered the Burlington shops as an apprentice machinist. Within a couple of years he was placed in charge of the bureau of railway inspection in Chicago. His next important advance was to the position of superintendent of freight terminals. In 1899 he was advanced to superintendent of motive power, and in 1901 became general superintendent of the C. B. and Q. at Chicago. He returned to the Orient in 1905 as consulting engineer to the United States federal government in relation to the railroads of the Philippines. His connection with the Wabash system, which has 550 miles of line extending from Ontario to Missouri, began in 1905, when he was made first vice-president and soon afterwards president of a road. When the Wabash went into the hands of receivers he continued as the principal officer of the road.

Robert Woodrow Archibald, the United States federal judge, who last January was found guilty by the Senate of "high crimes and misdemeanors," and was stripped of office and forever banished from holding positions of public honor or trust, was born in Carbonate, Pa., sixty-five years ago today. Judge Archibald was the third man to be convicted on impeachment proceedings in the Senate since the organization of the United States government.

The seventh Earl Poulett, whose talented wife was formerly one of the London "Gaily Girls," rounds out his thirtieth year today. The Earl made a tour of the States and Canada this year, and also visited the Panama Canal. Lady Sylvia Poulett was a Miss Storey, daughter of the English actor, Fred Storey, and was eighteen years old when she left the stage to become a lady of title.

Concerning Mr. Huerta.
(Vancouver News Adviser.)

General Felix Diaz says that he will return to Mexico for the election. If he does it is altogether likely that his late ally, President Huerta, will either be deposed, or else Diaz will presently be killed through the same kind of mistake that was fatal to Madero.

The Modern Missionary.
(Toronto Star.)

The modern missionary is a physician, a social reformer, and an all-round useful man or woman. The religious work is not neglected. The people who are benefited by medical treatment and kindness begin to reflect that the religion which produces such fruits must be a good one. Their suspicions are dispelled. They are in a receptive mood.

OPHELIA'S SLATE



IN LIGHTER VEIN

Rather Be at School.

A boy twelve years old, with an air of resignation, went to his teacher and handed in the following note from his mother before taking his seat: "Dear Sir,—Please excuse James for not being present yesterday. 'He played truant, but you needn't whip him for it, as the boy played with him and fell out, and he licked James; and a man they threw stones at caught him and licked him; and the driver of a cart they hung on to kicked him; and the owner of a cat they chased licked him. Then I licked him when he came from Argyll, Lyall, Hawshaw, Sir John Lubbock, and many others. Of late years the association has devoted much time to the study of social and economic measures, and the programme of the session commencing today includes such questions as expenditure in mines and means of preventing them, the best way to get the full heat out of coal, problems connected with the cost of living, trade unionism, success in agriculture, working class expenditure, the Panama canal and wireless telegraphy. The association is now in its 82nd year, and its president is a woman, Miss Ethel Sargent."

The Last Top.

Scene: Far out at sea; stateroom on board a huge transatlantic liner, which is being tossed about like a cork in a tremendous sea. The Bootlace King, a famous Yankee multimillionaire (clinging desperately to the sides of his bunk): "Steward! Steward!" "Yes, sir." "I understand this ship has watertight compartments?" "Yes, sir." "Then tell the captain I must have one immediately. I don't care what it costs!"

Hard to Find.

Mrs. Wilson was known to her boarders as being rather "near" in the portions of food that she doled out to the boarders at her table. At one dinner, wishing to be polite to a new boarder, she asked: "Mr. Finley, how did you find the steak this evening?" "By turning my potato over," replied the boarder.

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Between the Eyes.

The upper part of the face is what you notice first when you meet a person.

A scowl there is often so disfiguring that it doesn't matter how attractive the person otherwise appears the scowl spoils it all.

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A Reminder.

In the counting-house of a certain city office, usually closed at six o'clock, the office-boy—not a new one, either—has been known, like others of that fraternity, to occasionally forget to do those things which he ought to have done, and the manager has had at last to impress upon him the advisability of making a note of anything important on a memorandum form and keeping it in a conspicuous place as a reminder.

The other day a piece of paper was noticed pinned to the wall in front of the lad's desk, and upon examination, it was found to bear the following: "Memorandum. Leave at six."

What Bothered Him.

"Well, how did you get on at your first appearance?" asked a man of a friend who had just joined the theatrical profession. "Oh, I got on well enough," was the reply; "but I couldn't get off half quick enough."

The Reason Why.

Lieutenant: "What on earth are you fellows doing? There hasn't been a signal for the last half-hour." Private: "I think we must have shot the marker, sir."

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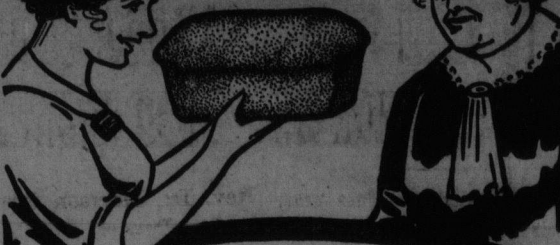
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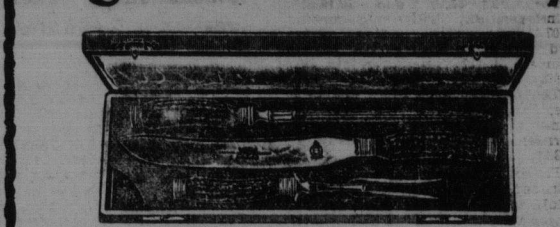
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GRAND LODGE OF THE SONS OF P. A. ST. ANDREW

Reports Show Encouraging Advance in all Lines of Work During the Year—Membership Increased

The Grand Lodge, Knights Pythias, Maritime Province, opened its 27th annual session, Andrews yesterday with a good attendance of delegates. Those present included: W. H. Thorne, James E. Arthur, Charles T. B. L. Sheppard, John Beamish, Maxwell R. M. Bartch, Fred H. H. McCallan, C. F. Nixon, William Holder, E. M. Smith, S. W. McMillan, W. F. Black and Kincaid.

The grand lodge, besides dealing with important matters, has in its reports on the year's work to discuss. The membership at the end of the year was 2790, a gain of 255 during the year.

The Grand Chancellor.

George K. Palmer, grand chancellor, in his annual report, spoke of the pleasure of his visit to St. John and gave a review of his year's work, which, he said, had been retarded by extra demands of his own business life. He referred to the system of reports installed by him and recommended that they be kept up. He spoke of the good of E. A. Potter, of Cumberland, Sprinkhill, and of Rev. W. J. L. of the same lodge, in resuscitating the organization. Contributions to forward movement totalled \$3, including \$500 from New Brunswick and Union lodges. St. John felt the time was here when the lodge should take up this matter, permanent organization was needed. Mr. Palmer referred to the case of W. H. Smith, of St. John, over Carleton county lodges and commended him as an exemplary Pythian. He said plans for a new lodge in St. John were in progress. The report referred highly to uniform rank and the insurance department. In this domain the membership is ninety-five, and amount \$117,826.

Grand Keeper of Records and

The report of James Moulson, John, grand keeper of records and seal, included the following: The membership on June 30, was 2,535, and on June 30 last, 2,790, a gain of 255. There were added to the membership and 112. The following were the receipts for the term ended Dec. 31, last: For ranks, \$1,312.50; dues, \$57,907.30; admission by card, \$6; for orphans fund, \$257.75; sources, \$923.25; total receipts, 492.35.

The expenditures were: Sick fits, \$943.73; relief, \$223.75; benefits, \$500; paraphernalia, \$1; current expenses, \$4,920.82; total, \$13,871.

The membership for the term ended Dec. 31, 1912, were: Cash hand and in banks, general fund, \$27.30; widow and orphan fund, \$10.94; total cash, \$23,048.24; paraphernalia and furniture, \$12.87; real estate, \$10,220.66; grand total, \$47,092.82.

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The receipts of subordinate for last year were \$18,455.36, \$3,593.29 over the receipts of the previous year. The expenditure for the year was \$15,051.31, being \$1 more than the preceding year.

Since last convention of the lodge the following have been reached the end of this life's journey and are no longer seen among us: A. S. Coleman, of Western Lodge, No. 3, December 18; V. Ogilvie, of Halifax Lodge, No. 12, December 31.

Financial.

The report of J. R. Polley, master of the Exchequer, showed receipts of \$1,578.66. The trustees were: E. Woodworth, James S. and R. J. Rosborough, reported \$21.58 in the B. L. Nova Scotia. Stephen, to the credit of the lodge.

William J. Jennings.