

# The Standard

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SAINT JOHN, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1911.

## "THE MAGIC WAND."

It was really too bad of the Globe! We had just finished reading an Ottawa despatch announcing that tenders for very extensive harbor works at St. John, totalling in aggregate cost probably \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000, were to be called for that a contract for dredging Courtenay Bay would be let next month, that a first class dry dock and an extensive ship building plant were to be built, to say nothing of three berths for the G. T. Pacific ocean steamship service, and in our mind's eye we could see the desolate shores of Courtenay Bay teeming like a hive of industry. We felt how we had misjudged Mr. Pugsley!

In a chastened and contrite spirit we gathered from an editorial in the Telegraph that this lengthy programme was about to materialize as the result of his long and faithful work. We even went so far as to endorse the sentiments of the Times that "no representative of St. John at Ottawa has ever accomplished so much,"—and then that matter of fact Liberal Journal, the Globe, came out and reminded us that the Minister of Public Works had only half a million dollars voted wherewith to give effect to all these enterprises!

It was cruel of the Globe, and the air so thick, too, with rumors of an election. We are left with but one ray of hope. The Globe gives more than a hint that Mr. Pugsley is possessed of supernatural powers. Here is the faithful paragraph:—

## THE MAGIC WAND.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley will be in St. John early next week, with plans of docks, wharves, and the like for use on the West Side and in Courtenay Bay. Within easy reach of him is half a million of dollars to give effect to the plans.

Pugsley the magician! We have long suspected it. Did he not from the Opera House stage in 1908 conjure up steamships from the vasty deep and show them to us loading and unloading mighty cargoes at wharves in Courtenay Bay? Verily we recall the glowing vision as if it were yesterday! "Tis true the vision faded, and when the appointed time arrived in 1910 the wharves and steamships were not, but experience brings dexterity and perchance the magic wand today has increased in potency and power.

Let us not be over sceptical. Half a million in the hands of such a necromancer may yet work wonders. Beneath the spell of Mr. Pugsley's art the long years which, to practical minds, seem destined to elapse ere this latest vision of Courtenay Bay comes true, may take to themselves wings, and an expenditure of \$5,000,000 may look no more than 30 cents. Let us hope for the best, election or no election.

Incidentally, and to come down to business, the dredging in Courtenay Bay, the dry dock, the shipbuilding plant and the wharves, as the Times ingeniously points out, are "no more than the city by virtue of its location and its harbor is entitled to." Mr. Pugsley's reputation will not thrive on printers' ink and promises. The announcement that at length a start is to be made at improving Courtenay Bay comes none too soon. If arrangements have been completed or can be completed to carry this extensive programme out, Mr. Pugsley will have the satisfaction of knowing that as far as St. John is concerned he has not failed in his obvious duty.

## CANADA'S TRADE WITH JAPAN.

The extension of the present treaty with Japan for two years gives occasion for a review of the trade benefits, which were so loudly heralded by the Government in 1906, as likely to result therefrom. The treaty came into effect in 1907; but this was a nine months' period, and for purposes of comparison is left out in the subjoined table of imports and exports for the three years preceding and succeeding the operation of the treaty:—

	Before the Treaty.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Yearly Average.
Imports . . .	\$1,998,011	\$1,914,787	\$1,662,929	\$1,858,572	
Exports . . .	\$41,802	\$68,609	\$92,257	\$44,556	
	After the Treaty.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Yearly Average.
Imports . . .	\$2,197,159	\$1,989,917	\$2,202,609	\$2,129,895	
Exports . . .	\$74,868	\$76,033	\$60,522	\$71,141	

It will be seen that the trade itself is unimportant, and the increase but small. In a total of \$700,000,000 Canadian trade with Japan averages but \$2,800,000 or about 1.3 of one per cent. Our exports to Japan are so small that they are not worth taking into account. When we analyse the items of trade in the blue books we meet with further surprises. In 1910 pig lead figured for \$182,836, pickled fish for \$120,731 and canned salmon for \$38,16, or a total of \$317,283 out of the whole exports of \$492,257. Flour to the value of \$58,126, cotton worth \$9,804, and planks and boards to the value of \$23,000 made up the balance.

Not a bushel of wheat has gone to Japan since 1904, when \$602 worth was exported. The fish business is practically monopolized by Japanese residents in British Columbia who catch, cure and export the products so that little benefit inures to Canadians from this export. The pig lead is exported by the mining companies, who already have received a bonus from the Government for its production. Our manufacturers find no market in Japan for anything but a little flour, less planks and boards, and \$9,900 worth of cotton goods, and a scattered assortment of unimportant articles. Our farmers get practically nothing. Less lumber, less flour and less cotton have been sent during the three preceding years than during the three preceding years. And now Japan's duties are being raised and the prospects for our exports are therefore less encouraging.

From Japan we received in value, rice \$268,587, silks \$250,000, and tea \$743,503, the whole amounting to \$1,262,197 out of the total imports of \$2,202,609 in 1910. But brushes, earthenware and china, linen damask, clothing, vegetables, medicines and brimstone were imported to the value of \$200,000, thus showing a more general distribution of Japan's exports in lines of manufactured products.

To say the least our trade with Japan has been disappointing, considering the advantages given by the treaty to her products in Canada, and which was increased by the French treaty, to whose lower duties she succeeded by most favored nation rights. It must not be forgotten also that we are heavily subsidizing a line of steamships between Canada and Japan, the chief advantage of which inures to the latter as providing transport for her exports to Canada.

Will the trade with Japan grow? It is doubtful. Great hopes were held out that the products of Canada would find a large outlet among the 50,000,000 of people in the Island Empire. It was said that they would take wheat and flour, and lumber, and cotton in constantly increasing quantities. The reverse has happened. No Canadian wheat has gone into Japan since 1904 with the exception of a trifling shipment in 1907, and but a small quantity of flour.

The reasons are not far to seek. The national food is rice, it is cheap and nourishing and will never be largely supplanted in the use of the common people. Wheat has to pay 12½¢ per bushel customs. Japan is a wheat growing country to a considerable extent, and is now developing the most prolific wheat fields in the world in Eastern Manchuria, where the cost of production is very small. Under these circumstances there is little prospect of any large export of Canadian wheat. The same is true of flour. We have exported less during the three preceding years than for the same period prior to the treaty. Flour is protected by the Japanese tariff at the rate of \$1.20 per barrel. Growing her own wheat or getting it from China, as she will do, and heavily protecting flour as she does, Japan will be no customer for Canadian flour.

It was supposed that British Columbia would find an extended market for lumber in Japan. Another disappointment; for whereas the exports for three years before the treaty totalled \$155,000, the exports for the three years were only \$130,000, and have fallen from \$69,858 in 1908 to \$23,000 in 1910. The fact is that 60 per cent. of Japan is covered with carefully conserved forests, all under government supervision, from which the State receives a large revenue. In 1908 Japan exported \$4,500,000 worth of lumber and imported but \$700,000 worth. Japan is not a large lumber user, and appears to be quite able to supply the demand at home. Her farming system is highly scientific and intensive, and the products are well protected. The annexed Korean territory will add to her agricultural area, and in Manchuria there will be large colonization and wide agricultural development.

Japan is organizing her industries on a scientific basis and with cheap foods and cheap labor and a fairly stiff protection will supply most of her home market as against competition from Canada. The future will witness her advent, first into Asiatic, and then into European and American markets to an extent which will tax the competitive powers of the now well developed manufacturing countries of these two continents.

Japan's exports, as a result of her industrial organization, are rapidly increasing, and stood last year at \$225,000,000. Manufactured articles figure largely in this total and show a high percentage increase over the preceding year. She has also been paying particular attention to her commercial marine, and since 1884 has strained every nerve for its development. In 1890 her sea-going vessels numbered 1,450 with a tonnage of 145,000, and in 1908 these had increased to 5,654 vessels with a tonnage of 1,545,000. The Japanese make good sailors, and as they are satisfied with small pay and simple food, become formidable competitors of the marine forces of other countries. The foreign trade of Japan in 1895 was \$129,000,000, of which only three per cent. was carried in Japanese steamers; in 1909 it had grown to \$400,000,000 and 45 per cent. of it was carried in national ships.

In the light of this experience and these developments, it is somewhat amusing to read the words of Sir Wilfrid in 1907: "We have a growing trade with Japan, a trade which must be improved, and which will assume in years to come, and in the very near future, very large proportions." And those of the Minister of Agriculture in 1905:—"Canada may reasonably expect to enter into trade with Japan in cotton goods, woolen goods, paper, enamelled kitchen goods, rubber goods, wire of all kinds, hats and caps."

And in 1907:—"The advantages secured in regard to Japan are of the utmost importance to our manufacturing industries."

Knowledge professed without any basis of facts or experience differs materially from that which rests on both. For this latter knowledge there appears to be a large place among some of our governing statesmen.

## Current Comment

(Stratford Beacon.)

The disparity that exists between the salaries of ministers is illustrated by the following instance: Rev. Robert Bruce Taylor, of London, Eng., has received a call to St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Montreal, at a salary of \$7,200, a free manse, two months' holiday and moving expenses. A Presbyterian minister in Dunnville, Ontario, has been obliged to leave that place and go to Manitoba because he could not live on his salary. "I had \$200," he said, "when I went there two years ago, and I leave \$150 in debt. In four years I have not spent \$100 on myself personally." Is it any wonder there is constant complaint about the difficulty of getting young men to enter the ministry?

(Bobcaygeon Independent.)

There is a brewhouse about the West that catches people in various ways. The retired mounted policeman who left his bride while he came East to prepare a home, found on his return that the young lady, having tired of the wait, had hitched up with another coyote. The ex-M. P. interviewed the gentleman in the case and his bride, or their bride, but there was no fuss about it. The lady was satisfied with husband No. 2, so husband No. 1 philosophically recalling the words of the old song, "If she be not made for me, what care I for whom she be," wished them luck and came back East.

(Toronto News.)

According to President Taft reciprocity is to reduce the cost of living in the United States by lowering the price of foodstuffs although these are already lower in the United States than in Canada. How then is the Canadian farmer to benefit? Mr. Taft also aims to boom American industries by securing control of this country's raw material and in the long run of its market for manufactures. How will this help the Canadian workman?

(Philadelphia Record.)

Go out and move around ye home-blanché people! Get out doors and lose the grumps on the other side of the hill where the trees are in blossom and the birds singing. We are all too apt to neglect the ozone that belongs to us, and that is essential to our welfare, but which can't be bottled and brought in on the milk trains. Go get it and you'll feel better!

(Detroit Free Press.)

A Rhode Island judge has held that a wife has no right to go through her husband's pockets. But what difference does that make?

## A DRIVING IN THE MIRROR THE MIRRORING NEWS LETTER

Dick Tubbard, of Barryville, How Victoria Day was Spent  
Victim of an Accident—His  
Death Surrounded by Mystery—No Inquest.  
Some Interesting Personal Items.

Chatham, N. B., May 26.—The discovery of a horse and carriage in the ferry slip at Ferryville at 6:30 o'clock this morning by Peter Archer revealed as sad a tragedy as has occurred in these parts for years, for within a few feet of the team, but in deeper water, lay the body of Dick Tubbard, of Barryville, near Oak Point, who still clutched in his hand the whip with which he had most probably urged his horse over the water, bringing death to both. The horse had turned almost a complete somersault in the fall and lay with its neck doubled under its body. Tubbard was a man about thirty-five or forty years, unmarried, and is survived by a widowed mother and a brother. He came to town yesterday evening on the Acadia mail team, and at 7:30 hired a horse from Mr. Druet to go to Millerton. He went up to Newcastle on this side of the river, supposed to be on his way to further work known here as his dogging until the discovery of his body. It is possible that some person in Millerton had seen him and had some light on his actions. He should easily get to Millerton and might arrive at the ferry landing some time about midnight.

Tubbard, or Tupper, as the family themselves spell the name, may have intended to keep on driving to his home and did not notice that the horse had made the accustomed turn to the ferry, consequently when the latter stopped at the water's edge the driver would misunderstand the situation and attempt to get it to go on.

Deceased was known as a heavy drinker, but at 7 o'clock last evening he was perfectly sober. For some reason he gave his name as Scott Slocum, Blackville, to Will Bernard when in the barber shop, but this name was positively identified by Father Hawkes, Breaux, the mail driver, and Mr. Druet.

Coroner Benson decided an inquest was unnecessary, and the body was removed to Hackett's rooms.

## MIRAMICHI DRIVES ARE ABANDONED

Unless Heavy Rain Comes Millions of Logs will be Hung Up—More Smallpox Cases are Reported.

Newcastle, May 26.—During the past few days several million logs have been abandoned on the Miramichi. The rains on Sunday did not prove as helpful as was thought and many operators were forced to temporarily abandon their drives. The largest tie-up is that of the D. and J. Riddle Company on the Seville. None of the upper Miramichi drives are as yet in safe waters.

Redbank and Northwest Miramichi are again confronted with smallpox. There are several cases and a large number of houses are under quarantine. Col. Maitly went to Deshaies today. There is a serious smallpox epidemic there.

The supreme court concluded its session here today, the civil cases being postponed. Weaver vs. Hurley and the Miramichi Lumber Company vs. John Sullivan were adjourned until June 20. John Ferguson vs. Swedish Canadian Lumber Company was stood over until the December sitting. All hopes have practically been abandoned for the safe return of William Lavigne. Lavigne has been missing since May 13th and it is now believed that he fell into Bathurst harbor and was drowned. He was last seen on the public wharf, Bathurst. The belief that the man was drowned has become so general that parties are grappling for the body. The sad disappearance of Lavigne is creating much discussion in Bathurst, where he was well known. He leaves a wife and large family. Lavigne was about fifty years of age.

LOST HIS VOICE ENTIRELY.  
Mr. J. H. Woods of Point Rock, Ontario, N.Y., had a hard experience. "A bad attack of Catarrh settled in my forehead and the pain over my eyes was so intense I thought my head would burst. My voice was gone. Two doctors didn't help me at all. The next doctor ordered 'Catarrhine.' It cured me and now I can hear here use it also. My doctor says he doesn't know anything so good for Catarrh and Throat Trouble as 'Catarrhine.' Use it today, before it's too late tomorrow, 25c, and \$1 at all dealers. Try Catarrhine."

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## BOATS, LAUNCHES, TENDERS

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Hampton, Kings County, May 27.—A very large number of visitors came to Hampton by train and boat on Wednesday, to spend Victoria Day, while numbers of the residents enjoyed picnics.

Ferris Lake was visited by a party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sharp, and secured a good catch of trout, specimens of which of good size and excellent quality they distributed among their friends on their return.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Flewelling and her daughters, and Mr. and Mrs. Cowan, in the former's new and fast motor boat, ran down stream to the picnic grounds, where they took their tea. His party consisted of Mrs. R. A. March and four of their children, and maid, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. March and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Wilson, and Miss Ruth Humphrey.

Dr. S. S. King, Mr. King, and son, also took a run in their pretty little motor boat as far as Perry Point, all returning to the village at an early hour in the evening.

The tennis courts were an attractive centre and were in full play from morning till the shades of evening shut off the possibility of further sport.

For an hour before the leaving of the suburban train, the station grounds were crowded with returning visitors who watched the tennis players and catch ball practice on the square, ran races on the paths or strolled about in happy abandon. After the suburban train had gone there was still a throng left to clamour upon the overcrowded express when it came along at about a quarter to nine o'clock.

During the day there were also several parties of city motorists who arrived: some going on further up the line, but all returning to St. John before darkness had finally set in.

It was an ideal day for an outing and everybody seemed to be happy. The observance of Empire Day by the Hampton consolidated school was in every regard appropriate and successful. The morning was largely devoted to classwork in the respective departments, when subjects suited to the age and entertainment of the pupils were carefully studied and the patriotic sentiment enforced.

In the afternoon the schools were massed in the large hall and in the presence of many visitors went through the following programme, the numbers of which sufficiently indicate their spirit and applicability to the occasion:

Opening chorus—"Before All Lands," by all the schools; recitation, "The Origin of Empire Day," by Vivian Fowler; recitation, "Our Flag," Josie Lawrence; recitation, "The Native Born," Ethel Brittain; song, "For King and Country," by all the pupils; recitation, "The Flag of Old England," Miss Marguerite Adams; recitation, "England's Dead," Edward Harrington; song, "Three Little Sisters," Dorothy March; recitation, "Canada's Proud Position," Miss Anna Ganong; recitation, "The Men of the Northern Zone," Miss Gladys Fowler; "Flag Drill," "The Little Patriots," pupils of Grades II and III; recitation, "The Union Jack," Alberta Crandall; chorus, "Rule Britannia," schools; recitation, "Britons Beyond the Seas," Miss Orin Fisher; song and chorus, "Britannia, the Gem of the Ocean," pupils of Grade III; recitation, "Canada in the 20th Century," Miss Cora Bennett. God Save The King.

At intervals two instructive and interesting addresses were delivered by the Revs. H. C. Rice and George Parquhar.

Dr. H. S. Bridges, Superintendent of St. John city schools, and Mrs. Bridges were guests with Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Smith at their home on Main street, Hampton Station.

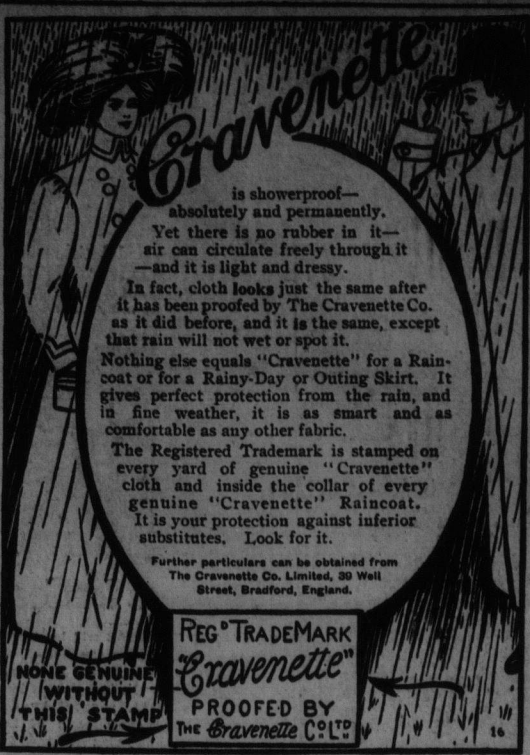
Dudley B. March, St. John, spent the holiday with his grandfather, Mr. J. March, Railway Avenue.

Mrs. C. W. Plummer, of Jacksonville, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. C. Rice, at the Methodist parsonage. On Tuesday next these two ladies will go to Moncton to attend the convention of the Methodist Woman's Missionary Society.

Miss Sybil Barnes went to Sackville on Wednesday to attend the closing college exercises.

H. J. Fowler has been at Woodstock this week, and will probably return with another young horse which he expects to train into a "fast one."

Mrs. Fowler visited her son, H. Ernest Fowler, Norton, for Victoria Day.



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