

The Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1911.

CANADA HAS FOUND HERSELF.

The rejection of reciprocity by the Canadian people is the greatest advertisement for the Dominion since Confederation. It tells the world unmistakably that Canada intends to work out her destiny on her own terms, without foreign help or interference. It is an exhibition of self-confidence of which all countries will take notice and the rest of the Empire will understand that henceforth Canada will refuse to involve herself in Pan-American alliances.

In Europe it has been only half realized that the United States does not control North America. The situation will now be better understood. Canada has made it plain to all the world that she intends to guard her own position and control her own destiny on her own terms. Forty years ago we might have been depending on a foreign country for a market and for many things we needed. It was not so well known elsewhere as it has been in Canada that the situation had changed. The defeat of reciprocity proclaims the fact.

The objection of Mr. Tait to the "Imperial Commercial Band," his "parting of the ways" message, the annexation declaration of Champ Clark, the leader of the other United States party, the almost unanimous assertion of the leading United States papers that reciprocity was a step in the direction of political union, directed the attention of the world to this issue.

If Canada had been interpreted in the United States. Public men and the public press would have been more outspoken when their language could no longer affect the country's vote. From the northern frontier to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it would have been proclaimed that Canada had at last turned her back on Great Britain and cast in her lot with the Republic. Who can doubt this for a moment after reading what the most responsible and cautious statesmen in the United States have already said?

Wherever the British Empire has an enemy there would have been rejoicing over this weakening of the Imperial bond; but Canada has declined the alliance and our neighbors know, once and for all, where we stand. They naturally do not approve, having everything to lose by the verdict, but they will respect us more than if we had given another answer.

The outcome of the defeat of reciprocity is well and concisely expressed in a Canadian despatch to the Bangor News. It says: "The government despatch means that the Fielding-Knox Reciprocity Agreement, ratified by the American Congress in extra session, will not be introduced when the 12th Parliament assembles next month and that a revised basis of trade with the United States, looking to closer relations, will not be possible in the immediate future. The Conservatives are committed to a policy of trade expansion within the Empire and a closed door against the United States."

This is not palatable reading, perhaps, for our friends across the border, but it is absolutely true. The Canadian people have made it abundantly clear that there are to be "no more pilgrimages to Washington." He will be a reckless leader of the Liberal party who will elect to follow the latest policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier who is now suffering the pangs of ignominious defeat for his inconsistency.

CANADIAN LOYALTY.

If there is one thing more than another that stands out prominently in the result of Thursday's election it is that Canada and its people desire more intimate relations with the Mother Country. The loyalty of the people of this country and their devotion to its flag have never been in question. The organs of the Laurier administration attempted to show that the Conservative appeal to the people to defeat Laurier because he sought an unholy alliance with the United States was a reflection upon the loyalty of Canadians. They claimed that the increased trade that would follow reciprocity would be so beneficial to the country that the people would become so much more prosperous that there would be no desire to break away from the British family of stateshood. This was a foolish idea because it contained no argument and was based on conditions that did not and could not exist. The people of Canada have every wish to increase their trade with the United States, but they want to do it in a legitimate way and on a businesslike basis. They do not want it if it means a surrender of their commercial independence.

The result of the vote on Thursday shows that Canadians do not intend to permit their trade relations with other countries to be settled at Washington instead of at Ottawa. It was this phase of the agreement that was most objectionable. Another was that it was the entering wedge which must finally lead to American manufacturers securing an entry into our market and competing unfairly with Canadian industries. The Americans are an optimistic people and one of the results of this optimism has been the creation of industrial plants far beyond the capacity of the home market. To keep these industries going at anything like their capacity means that they must seek markets outside of their own country and this they are always prepared to do at a sacrifice of profit, provided their own market is secure and they keep it secure by an insurmountable tariff wall.

For many years American producers made a slaughter market of Canada and in some lines, where values fluctuate, are still doing so, notwithstanding the "dumping clause" in the Canadian tariff. From the very beginning of its history to the present time the balance of trade between Canada and the United States has always been largely in favor of the latter, while the Mother Country has for many years bought more from Canada than we took of their wares. Furthermore, British trade has been more profitable to Canada than the trade of this country with the United States. The desire, therefore, to develop our trade with Great Britain is based, not only on sentiment but on sound business principles.

Besides all this, Canadians in recent years have seen branches of American industries started in Canada giving employment to thousands of our people, simply because this country imposed a moderate tariff on their goods when produced in the United States. This in itself was a good reason why reciprocity should be rejected. Every industry established by Americans in Canada compelled the employment of the people of this country and assisted in increasing the home market and in developing our transportation lines.

It is inconceivable that anyone desiring to see material development in Canada should support such a thoroughly ridiculous policy as that which Sir Wilfrid

Laurier made the principal issue of the campaign and after a careful review of the question from all sides, the verdict of Thursday's election is not at all to be wondered at. Canadians love their flag because it is a flag that is everywhere respected, and they have had ample evidence that trade follows the flag. Canadian loyalty is a happy combination of sentiment and commercial acumen.

SUNBURY AND QUEENS.

The air is filled with rumors regarding the illegal means that were taken to secure the election of Col. McLean in Thursday's contest. Not only was money used by McLean supporters but other means are said to have been employed to get a majority for the gallant Colonel. These included fraudulent ballots for use by the purchased voter and other instruments by which the man who got the money for his vote was compelled to deliver the goods. Sunbury and Queens is a rural constituency and gives an opportunity for crooked methods in electioneering that are not possible in a city or town, and it is freely charged that every nefarious means was taken by Colonel McLean's supporters to insure him of a majority.

New Brunswickers generally speaking, no matter what their political faith may be, want their elections conducted fairly and honestly. If what is said is true concerning Sunbury and Queens, a strict enquiry should be held and, after a fair trial it is proven that such acts as are charged did occur, the guilty parties should be placed on trial and made an example of.

By the selection of partisan returning officers in several constituencies in this province, the Liberals have shown that they desired to have every advantage over their opponents that was possible under the law. If in addition to this the supporters of any candidate resorted to illegal means to obtain a majority, swift punishment should follow such a crime.

One matter at least in connection with the Sunbury-Queens election has been brought to the attention of the Attorney General and will be dealt with as the occasion requires. Hon. Mr. Hazen is not a man to shirk his duty in this respect. The country can well dispense with the society of bogus ballot distributors and ballot switchers for a period. A recount will be demanded in this constituency.

The Times last evening expressed great concern regarding the future of this valued journal which it says "has fallen to the lot of a mere Government hack."

"All the things it has said about the Times and Telegraph will now apply to its unlucky self." From this it would appear that the dish of crow which the Times swallowed on Thursday night is having a bad effect on its digestion. For the information of the Times it may be stated that The Standard will continue in the future as in the past to tell the truth concerning all things. It is not at the beck or call of those who would use a political party for the sole purpose of carrying out a policy that would bring ruin to the city and province where it chiefly circulates, or to defend a policy that must ultimately lead to the annexation of this country by the United States. There is no such element in the Conservative party which The Standard supports.

The release of Mr. J. G. Speardakes from the County Gaol, where he was serving a sentence for an indictable offence, in order that he might round up the Greek vote for Messrs. Pugsley and Lowell, is about as bad as anything that Tammany Hall ever did to get votes. It was a most reprehensible proceeding and one that cannot be too strongly condemned. Whoever suggested it, and those responsible for carrying it out showed a carelessness of morality and decency that should win the opprobrium of every right thinking man in the community.

The Times makes an urgent demand on the Liberals of Canada "to perfect an organization which will set them upon the road to victory in the near future." So far as the Liberals of New Brunswick are concerned they seem to have thrived more without an organization than with one, judging from the returns of the last election as compared with those of 1908. No organization can elect a party in Canada that is tainted with treason. The people of this country are solid for British connection and want no separatists of the Laurier type.

The selection of a Cabinet Minister for New Brunswick by Mr. Borden is disturbing the repose of the Laurier newspapers of this city. They need not worry as Mr. Borden is not likely to either ask or accept their advice as to whom he should select as a member of his Cabinet for this Province.

Current Comment

(Jacksonville, Fla., Times.)

An American in Canada heard a speech proclaiming the danger of annexation and smiled. Thereupon the audience insisted that he speak, when he insisted that it would be contrary to all precedents and practice of our government and no citizen of this country would venture to propose such an outrage. Before he could sit down the former speaker quietly asked, "Will the gentleman give us the history of the annexation of Panama?" Tableau. Curtain.

(Moncton Times.)

With seven Cabinet ministers defeated and Sir Wilfrid Laurier taking a rest, as he said he would in case he was defeated, there will be little left of the future opposition except Pugsley. And a Pugsley opposition would be quite as impossible as a Pugsley government.

(Bobcaygeon Independent.)

It is again reported that General Kitchener is to marry. Isn't it wonderful how concerned everyone is to get a man married? Heavens, cannot a man go through life happily, if he wishes to?

(Chicago News.)

We should prefer the Canadian to the Mexican method of holding an election if we were forced to choose between them; but let us hope that our own beloved land will never adopt either.

(Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.)

From New York comes the indignant denial that the blonde is passing. Of course, she's not; and what's more, the sales of peroxide are steadily increasing.

(St. Louis Times.)

The woman temperance worker who says that one drink makes a man drunk would have aroused more general interest if she had named the brand.

(Montreal Star.)

Not a word of the New Brunswick American dough in the Hearst "yellow" - not on your life!

(Fergus Falls, Minn., Weekly.)

According to some politicians reciprocity is like the shell man's pea, now you see it and now you don't.

(Pittsfield, Mass., Eagle.)

If Canada turns down reciprocity wouldn't it make us feel pretty cheap?

THE TRIUMPH OF GALTON PLAN OF IDENTIFICATION

It used to be a favorite saying of our old friend Sherlock Holmes that when he had eliminated the impossible from the problem in hand what was left, however improbable, was the truth. A striking illustration of this axiom was given in a New York Police Court recently. A prisoner was accused of burglary, the chief, if not the only, evidence against him being a finger print on a pane of glass. The prisoner, of course, denied his guilt and established with ninety-nine lawyers out of a hundred would say was a perfect alibi. His counsel objected to the evidence given by Lieut. Faurot as trivial, and argued that the theories of an enthusiast should not be accepted against the sworn and unshaken testimony of a number of reputable citizens.

The Prisoner Confesses.

The expert, however, persisted in his declaration that the prisoner was guilty. He gave a demonstration in court of his ability to pick out one finger print from another, and finally as he was lecturing the jury on the details of the system, and showing the impossibility of error, the prisoner broke down and confessed his guilt. Lieut. Faurot acted on Sherlock Holmes' principle. He knew it was impossible for the finger prints to lie, and improbable as it seemed that the alibi was untrue, he unhesitatingly chose that alternative. This case recalls a somewhat similar one several months ago in England, where the alibi was proven to be untrue. The case was a trifling one enough, the prisoner being accused of loitering in order to commit a felony. The police sought to show that the prisoner had committed a previous crime, and submitted a finger print which had been taken on a former occasion.

A Mistake Shown.

Examination showed that the two prints were absolutely identical. As far as the Galton system was concerned, the case was proved then and there. But the prisoner handed in papers to prove beyond peradventure that at the time of the former crime he was in the army and could not have committed the crime. He was discharged, and a hundred critics declared that the system of identification had fallen down, and was henceforth discredited. A week later it was found that the army documents had been stolen from the prisoner's quarters, and the prisoner's acquittal had been stolen from another man. At the same time other evidence, besides the record, was forthcoming to show that he was the man the print declared him to be. It is unlikely that there will be any further attempt to show that the finger print system of identification makes mistakes. It is possible that questions may be raised as to whether two given impressions are identical. Once this fact is established there will be no more to say.

Remote Possibilities of Mistakes. Galton himself calculated that there was about one chance in sixty-four

of two prints being alike from two individuals. Later calculations have been made by V. Balthazard, in a communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences, who explains at some length his method of securing the enlarges each print, and divides each into a hundred squares. Each square will be found to contain at least one distinctive mark, sometimes two, and only in very exceptional cases three or none. In other words, each finger print has at least one hundred characteristic marks, either in the termination of the ridges or in the branching of the ridges. The total number of the combinations of the two kinds of marks in the hundred squares is the one hundredth power of four. This, however, is a number that no one can imagine, and is equal, approximately, to the figure represented by 1 followed by 60 ciphers. The chance of two of them being alike, since no particular combination will occur more frequently than others, is that fraction of a chance represented by 1 as a numerator and 1 followed by 60 zeros as a denominator.

No Two Ever Alike.

Since there are 1,500,000,000 people in the world, and not more than 50,000 million finger prints in a century, it would require a considerable number of years to furnish enough human beings to provide all the possible combinations. This number is represented by the figure 2, followed by forty-eight zeros. In other words, there are not only no two finger prints alike, but there never have been two alike in all history, and there never will be two alike. For practical purposes of identification it is found that if the marks are alike in seventeen of the hundred squares the identity of the two is established, since it would require more than the present population of the world, according to the law of averages, to furnish two different individuals whose prints would have that many characteristics in common.

WHAT "A SOUTH AFRICAN DUTCHMAN" THINKS OF IT

To the Editor of The Standard.

Sir,—I was more than pleased to see the result in your paper this morning. At last the people of Canada will have an honest government and I hope that the party in power will do all they can to keep the confidence of the people who elected them by such a triumphant majority.

If the United States wants Canadian products, let them pay for them or take their duty off and if Canada wants some of the American goods which are not manufactured in Canada, let the present government take the duty off and give the benefit to the Canadian people. I wish your party the best of success.

From a colonial friend.

A SOUTH AFRICAN DUTCHMAN TOURING CANADA. On board S. S. Prince Rupert, Sept. 22, 1911.

HOTELS.

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Careful Mother.

Washington Herald: "I mustn't let my actual activities make me neglect my children," declared Mrs. De Style. "Quite right," assented her secretary. "Send them a marked copy of this society paper. It outlines my plans for August in full."

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July 2, 1911.