

The St. John Standard

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 ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1913.

MR. HAZEN AT VANCOUVER.

During his visit to the Pacific Coast to welcome the battle-cruiser New Zealand, Hon. J. D. Hazen delivered an address at the annual excursion of the Vancouver Conservative Association to which particular interest attaches as the first speech he has delivered on the naval question since the prorogation of Parliament. In his address, which appears elsewhere in this issue, Mr. Hazen gave a clear and convincing review of the situation. He showed conclusively that Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not take any effective steps towards naval defence and reviewed in detail the course followed by Mr. Borden, which was exactly in accord with the course he advocated when Leader of the Opposition. Mr. Borden had undertaken to consult the Admiralty to ascertain how Canada could best assist in the immediate preparations for the defence of the Empire. This consultation took place. The Admiralty answered Mr. Borden's questions, and Mr. Borden introduced legislation to give Great Britain the help that the Admiralty pronounced would be most effective. This measure of assistance Sir Wilfrid Laurier tried to block by obstruction in the House of Commons. Failing in that, he accomplished his purpose by the use of a Senate majority composed of his own appointees. This body, as Mr. Hazen well expressed it, which was supposed to be independent, acted as a mere servile tool in the hands of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and today Canada stands in the position of having refused to give that necessary aid to the British Empire. The fault and the crime, he added pointedly, lay at the door of the man who had appointed these men to the Senate.

Turning to review the future policy of the Government, Mr. Hazen emphasized the statement made by Mr. Borden that the obstruction by a partisan majority in the Senate only means temporary delay. The Government will reintroduce the Naval Aid Bill at a later date. Mr. Borden's proposals will not be abandoned. The stigma of failure which now rests on the shoulders of the people of Canada will be removed.

A SIGNIFICANT PROTEST.

The decision of the British Government not to take part officially in the Panama Exhibition to be held at San Francisco in 1915 is regarded in the United States as due to the refusal of Congress to accept the British view in the matter of tolls to ships that will pass through the Panama Canal. The Boston Transcript in reviewing the situation regrets that the new administration has not seen fit to deal with this question, and candidly admits that the longer the clause exempting the United States coastwise commerce from the proposed tolls for all other vessels the worse will the United States government stand before the world. "We have violated," it says, "the terms of the treaty which secured Great Britain's consent to the building of the Canal by this country, and we have answered her well-warranted protests by repeated pettifoggery. Having no justification of our course in statesmanship or the ethics of diplomacy, we have resorted to the devices of the lawyer with a desperate case on his hands which cannot be dealt with by straightforward practice. To some extent, at least, we have alienated our best friend among the nations, how much or how little cannot yet be known; but her attitude toward the invitation to take part in the exposition is perhaps the most significant indication of her feeling that has yet been given." Germany, it is reported, has come to the same decision as Great Britain, and it is expected other countries of Europe, as well as Japan, will also abstain from taking part in the Exhibition. Japan's feelings have been hurt by the action of the California legislators in their discrimination against Asiatics in the matter of land holding. The situation will cause a revival of the discussion in the United States as to the wisdom of the course taken by Congress on the matter of canal tolls. The great majority of the newspapers in the Republic, and many eminent lawyers and statesmen, have expressed themselves against the exemption. It is not the action of Congress in providing for the admittance of the vessels without toll, but its refusal to refer the dispute to the Hague Tribunal, that is the source of grievance that finds expression in the refusal of the British Government to celebrate the opening of the canal.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

That Canadians should not assail or resent the Monroe Doctrine is the opinion expressed by Mr. John S. Ewart, K. C., of Ottawa, in the current issue of his Kingdom Papers. Much of the criticism directed against the Monroe Doctrine, he says, comes from people who know nothing about

it, or its history, and assume that the United States Government endeavors to compel belief in and obedience to some political creed or doctrine invented by James Monroe. As a matter of fact the word "doctrine" is a misnomer, and the policy which it represents was of British origin having been formulated by George Canning and having been accepted by the British Government even before Mr. Monroe sent his famous message to Congress. It is therefore the "Canning policy" and not the "Monroe Doctrine" to which Mr. Ewart invites attention. That policy as formulated by Canning, he states, was briefly that the autocratic governments of Europe should not be allowed to conquer and divide among themselves the South American republics, which had then recently thrown off the Spanish yoke. The "holy alliance" contemplated such a step; the British Government opposed it and urged upon the United States the Canning policy or Monroe Doctrine.

Mr. Ewart says that the policy has contributed to the peace and progress of the continent. By it the United States says in effect that no nation upon this continent shall be deprived of its right to govern itself. Similarly Britain would protest and probably fight if any big power attempted to deprive any one of the smaller European states of her independence. The United States would object to the Germans landing an army in Mexico, just as Germany would object to the United States landing an army in the Balkans. There is no doctrine involved; it is a question of policy. It is the policy of Great Britain, for example, to keep open and well protected her route to India. No one would say that this policy was part of international law, any more than the Monroe Doctrine is a part of international law. Like any other policy its strength is measured by the strength of the nation or nations behind it. Great Britain and the United States, Mr. Ewart maintains, have always been in accord on the Monroe Doctrine.

A NOTEWORTHY IMPROVEMENT.

A high tribute was paid at the recent meeting of the British Medical Association to the great improvement in surgical methods wrought out by Dr. Crile, of Cleveland, in the United States. The problem to which he set himself years ago was the doing away, as far as possible, with what is known as "surgical shock." He studied the processes by which vitality is drained through unconscious strain upon the brain and nerve centres, while the patient is undergoing a painless operation. His conclusions and the results attained in his own hospital practice, he recently set forth in a medical journal.

The matter is too technical to be described at length, but it may be said roughly that Dr. Crile's method is, first, to dull the patient's nervous activity before the operation, so that mental apprehension is removed; then by means of local anaesthetics to separate the area containing the site of the operation from all connection with the nervous system; and finally, when the surgery is over, still to keep the involved tissues isolated, as it were, from the rest of the body.

CURRENT COMMENT

The Home Market.
 (Montreal Gazette.)
 According to the statistics of the Department of Trade and Commerce the production in Canada in the crop season of 1912 and the exports of the leading grains were:

	Production.	Exports.
Wheat	139,236,000 bushels	64,466,000 bushels
Oats	538,739,000 bushels	261,739,000 bushels
Barley	44,014,000 bushels	2,061,000 bushels

To the exports of wheat there should be added 18,900,000 bushels, being the equivalent in grain of 3,738,000 barrels of four sent out of the country. With this addition, however, the exports of wheat were less than a half of the crop. In the case of oats the exports were about a fortieth of the harvest. It would be inferred from this that even the free trading grain grower of the West has his biggest market in his home country.

To Beat The Record.
 (Hamilton Spectator.)
 Just at present a representative of the New York Sun is speeding across the Pacific from Yokohama to Victoria, B. C., in an endeavor to break the previous record of 39 days, 19 hours, by circling the earth in 21 days, 21 hours and 35 minutes. Rapid transit has made pronounced strides since the days of Jules Verne's notable "Round the World in Eighty Days," or even Nelly Bly's trip, under the auspices of the New York World, a few years later, in forty-five days.

Manners.
 (Toronto Mail and Empire.)
 The trouble is that many of us do not distinguish between obsequiousness and politeness. For fear of being thought subservient, we choose an independent, even a somewhat truculent demeanor, as if to assert the principle that one man is as good as another, and that the man who is somewhat rude is somewhat better. Perhaps if in the schools more attention was paid by teachers to this matter there would be an improvement in the manners of the next generation.

DIARY OF EVENTS

HISTORIC DAYS IN CANADA

THE LACHINE MASSACRE.

Two hundred and twenty-four years ago today the little village of Lachine, at the upper end of Montreal Island, was unusually peaceful and silent. The unaccustomed heat had driven most of the inhabitants indoors, and scarce a sound was to be heard. The weather-wise predicted that the heat and the calm presaged a storm. They were right, for at night a furious tempest broke over the island. The rain poured down in blinding sheets, and the gale howled, but the roar of the elements could not drown out the human screams and prayers and groans and cries that were uttered by redskin victors and paleface victims. That night the Indians came down on Lachine, and the horror of the massacre is not to be described. The massacre was complete. The survivors were taken by the French and the French were taken by surprise. The slaughter was complete. For the time New France was stunned into a lethargy of horror. It was not until the men of France came they again plucked up courage to retaliate on the Iroquois. The massacre of Lachine, and similar onslaughts on the scattered settlements of New France, were the result of the treachery of Gov. Donnelly, who, two years before, had invited a number of chiefs to a conference and to smoke the pipe of peace, and there made his guests prisoners and sent them to Europe. The remaining chiefs of the Five Nations cried aloud for vengeance, and the cry was echoed by the Iroquois throughout New France, with terrible results.

FIRST THINGS

CHICAGO.
 The first map of Chicago bears date of August 4, 1830, and was filed on that date thirty-three years ago today, by James Thompson, who had been employed by the canal board to survey and lay out the town of Chicago. The United States Congress had granted to Illinois large tracts of land to aid in the construction of the proposed canal from Lake Michigan to the head of navigation on the Illinois River. The state organized a canal board, with power to lay out the line, and the line, which was organized by these commissioners. At that time the village contained about a dozen families besides the soldiers and sailors in Fort Dearborn. In August, 1837, a municipal government was formed by the election of five trustees. There were then only twenty-eight voters in Chicago. The Chicago Democrat, a long leading daily paper of the Windy City, was founded in 1835. The growth of the city was such that twenty years after its incorporation of Chicago as a city, in 1837, there were six English and two German daily papers—the Democrat, Press and Tribune, Evening Tribune, Journal, Times National Union, Staats Zeitung and National Democrat.

THE HUMAN PROCESSION

KNUH HANSUN.
 Knut Hansun, the Norwegian "litterary lion," who has been hailed as the equal of Ibsen and Bjornson by his Scandinavian admirers, is fifty-three years old today. His works are now being read all over Europe and are beginning to attract attention on this side of the Atlantic. There are Norwegian daily papers—the Democrat, Press and Tribune, Evening Tribune, Journal, Times National Union, Staats Zeitung and National Democrat.

THE PASSING DAY

THE MONTH OF RAMADAN.
 For over 200,000,000 of the world's inhabitants (excluding the Moslems) the most sacred season of the year, the Moslem month of Ramadan, the Mohammedan period of fasting, abstinence and prayer, from this morning until the third of September the disciples of Allah and Mohammed, his prophet, will abstain from food, drink, pleasure and partake of only sufficient food to maintain life. According to reports from the Moslem centres of population, this year's observance of Ramadan will be the strictest known in many centuries. For a year past the priests of the Prophet have been hurling verbal thunderbolts at their followers, declaring that the defeat of the soldiers of the Sultan, the head of the church, by Italy and the Balkan States was only manifestation of the wrath of Allah, who was angered because of the laxity of the observance of Ramadan. The holy men have promised that if Moslems will return to the fold, and show their penitence by abstinence, piety and prayer, the god of battle will again favor their cause, and the "infidel gladiators" will be driven out of the territory they have occupied. The Moslems have been profoundly impressed by these arguments and in consequence sackcloth and ashes will be much in demand.

Ramadan has few observers in America. There are only a few thousand followers of the Prophet in the United States, most of them being in New York and along the Pacific coast, and less than a thousand in Canada, principally in British Columbia. India has the largest Mohammedan population, about 62,500,000. China has 30,000,000, and other countries bring the total for Asia up to 170,000,000. Among the nations of Europe, Russia heads the list with 3,800,000 Mohammedans, while there are 14,600,000 more in Russia. Turkey has 5,000,000, Austria-Hungary 600,000, and the Balkan States had 750,000 before the recent war.

OPHELIA'S SLATE



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IN LIGHTER VEIN

Muffled Knocks.
 "Bobby, you mustn't put your sticky fingers on Mrs. Kowler's nice dress; it's the only silk dress she has."
 "No, Mr. Smyley, I haven't, the slightest objection to your smoking in my house, let me offer you a good cigar."
 "Old scout, you always pitch a good game of ball—except when I'm betting on you."
 "You live in Outisomhurst, do you, Mr. Hubbles? Has that suburb a respectable residence section?"
 "Won't you let your little boy come to our Sunday school, Mrs. Jorde? It can't make him any worse and it may do him good."
 —Chicago Tribune.

Wearing.
 A man travelling in the country met a middle-aged farmer, who said his father, 30 years old, was still on the farm where he was born.
 "Ninety years old, eh?"
 "Yes; father is close to 90."
 "Is his health good?"
 "Taps' much now. He's been complaining for a few months back."
 "What's the matter with him?"
 "I dunno; sometimes I think farmin' don't agree with him."
 —Boston Transcript.

Discretion.
 "I say, Tom, lend me another ten, will you?"
 "Heavens! Why don't you go to work and earn money?"
 "Don't dare to in my boy. People would think the governor had disapproved me, and that would ruin my credit."
 —Boston Transcript.

Old Gent.
 "Well, sonny, did you take you dog to the 'vet' next door to our house, as I suggested?"
 "Yes, sir."
 "Old Gent—'And what did he say?'"
 "Boy—'E said Towser was suffering from nerves, so Sis had better give up playin' the pianer.'"
 —Boston Transcript.

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LOCH LOMOND VICTIMS LOCATED

Boatmen Continued Saturday and all yesterday, but to no Mr Stanton Visited

All day Saturday men dragged the bottom of Loch Lomond, trying to locate the bodies of Miss Dowling and Miss McEllan, who were drowned there on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Stanton said that after survivors of the tragedy, lake and in company with Mr. McEllan they rowed the lake and Mr. Stanton's position as near as he could locate the place as described by Mr. Stanton. Mr. Stanton said that after the boat was capsized, the bodies of the two girls were found, which he held by the anchor which was attached to the boat. He managed to get the bodies out of the water and which had about of rope on it. He managed to get the bodies out of the water and which had about of rope on it. He managed to get the bodies out of the water and which had about of rope on it.

Early yesterday morning Mr. Stanton was at the lake and all day about the bodies. Last evening he became too dark to work and men rowed ashore again after a hard day's work. He was unsuccessful, as no bodies or even a hat or a boot, which was cut clear, accident could be located. The boatmen, however, given up hope and will work this morning.

It is the opinion of some that the bodies have been under a shelving rock, or in some deep hole, or in the bottom of the lake is said. One of the boatmen said that there is quite a large rock running off from the lake.

FORMER PRES

There is great unrest in the city. An attack was made on the city and the city was defended. The city was defended by the city and the city was defended by the city.

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