

# The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1913.

## TIME TO END IT.

Everyone will agree that the time has arrived when there should be a complete and amicable settlement of the differences between the owners of the local lumber mills and their employees. During the past few weeks earnest efforts have been made by Hon. J. K. Flemming, and Mr. M. E. Agar to work toward such a goal, and it now appears as if they may be successful.

Yesterday afternoon Premier Flemming and Mr. Agar had another conference with the mill owners and succeeded in obtaining from them a promise to the effect that if the men will return to work in the mills at the former rate of wages the mill owners will agree to recognize the union of the mill workers and to discuss with a properly constituted committee of the union, or unions, all matters affecting the employment of labor in the mills and the rate of wages to be paid. This proposal will be communicated to the mill workers at once, and it is sincerely and generally hoped that it will pave the way to a lasting solution of the problem.

Many interests affected by the cessation of work in the mills are being directly injured while the strike continues. There is a direct monetary loss to the workers who, while they may be employed elsewhere, are not as well situated in wages or working conditions as they would be at their former employment. There is also a loss to the mill owners, for if the lumber can be manufactured at a profit, that profit is lost when the manufacture ceases. The time industry is also suffering. Owing to the closing of the mills it has been found necessary, in some cases, to import lumber from Rockland, Maine. That time is wasted, burned and prepared for market in the port of shipment in the United States, and the money which that business should bring to them. Merchants, business and professional men are more or less affected, because of the reduced purchasing power of a large section of the community.

So much for the situation as it is at present. It would be wise to look ahead a month or so and see how it will appear. By that time the interests of the port will suffer, because if the lumber is not manufactured and ready for export it will be difficult for the steamers coming here in the winter port trade to get the limit of their cargo loads. It has been one of St. John's advantages in the past that lumber has always been available for ships to complete their cargoes. It will be bad for the port if this is not the case this winter.

Again, if there is no lumber to put in the ships it will mean that fewer men will be employed in the process of loading, and this will reduce the earnings and, consequently, the purchasing power of many citizens.

In every contentious question where there are two sides, both are naturally of the opinion that they are very nearly right, and their opponents wrong. In order to get together on a common ground it is useless to expect either to come the whole way. There must be mutual concessions before there is any chance of agreement. The proposal made by the mill owners yesterday gives to the employees one of the main concessions for which they have been contending, the recognition of their union. They do not receive any immediate increase in wages, but the mill owners agree to discuss rates of wages in future with a committee representing the mill workers' organization. It will be for that committee to make the best arrangement possible. In the meantime, in returning to work the men will have gained what they deem an important advantage.

If, as hoped, the proposal of yesterday leads to a settlement of the difficulty, there will be general satisfaction. In any event much credit is due to Premier Flemming and Mr. Agar for their untiring efforts to induce an agreement whereby this very important industry will again be in operation.

## HONORED BY MCGILL.

There was a distinguished gathering and an interesting ceremony in the Royal Victoria College, Montreal, on Monday afternoon, when McGill University, through its chosen representatives, conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon men to whom the despatches refer as "the most brilliant representatives of the legal profession on both sides of the Atlantic."

Of these ten the Dominion was well represented by Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, Premier of Canada, and Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice; Great Britain by Viscount Haldane of Cloan, Lord Chancellor of England; France by Maitre Labori, probably its most eminent jurist, and the United States by W. H. Taft, ex-President of the Republic; Edward Douglas White, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Ellis Root, of the United States Sen-

ate; Joseph H. Choate, for six years U. S. Ambassador at the Court of St. James; Judge Alton B. Parker, a former candidate for the presidency of the United States, and President Kellogg of the American Bar Association. It is doubtful if, from the ranks of the legal profession today, there could be selected ten other men who by their scholastic attainments and superior mentality are better fitted to adorn the honors accorded them. The history of most of them is familiar to all. It is a pity that the coincidence that the distinction should have been at the same time to Premier Borden, and ex-President Taft, the outstanding figures in the famous reciprocity campaign of 1911, which helped to put Premier Borden into office in Canada, and Mr. Taft out of office in the United States. Although, on that occasion, Mr. Taft was guilty of political blunders, it must be admitted that he is one of the greatest legal authorities on this continent, and already bears titles conferred by many universities. Possibly the most picturesque personality among those upon whom the degree was conferred was the one man who was not able to receive it in person. Maitre Labori, the great French lawyer, had the misfortune to sprain his ankle, and, being unable to leave his room in his hotel, the degree was conferred in absentia.

Mr. Labori won his fame in the Dreyfus case, one of the most curious, most sensational, and finally, most creditable of all legal contests in the French courts. Captain Alfred Dreyfus, a Jew, and an officer of the French army, had been convicted of treason, shamefully degraded and banished. Many believed him innocent, but few dared to publicly say so. Dreyfus, however, found able champions in Emile Zola, novelist, and M. Labori, lawyer, and the public, and Labori before the courts, labored zealously until finally they caused the wrongs of the unfortunate officer to be righted. For the happy issue there was due to M. Labori more credit than to any other person concerned in the case. But he received his tangible reward. From the time of the Dreyfus trials he was made, and his honoring by McGill University is a happy tribute to a man who has won a unique place in the legal profession in France.

## THE G. T. P. AND ST. JOHN.

A communication from the pen of Mr. W. Frank Hatheway dealing with the routing of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway to London, instead of to St. John, is published in another column of this issue. It should prove interesting reading, especially for those Liberals who still take their political medicine from the Daily Telegraph. Mr. Hatheway brings out pertinent and important facts that most Liberals are quite willing to forget.

When the time comes for public consideration of the Grand Trunk Pacific and its relation to St. John, it will be found that Hon. Mr. Hazen has not been inactive or forgetful of the interests of this port. Even those who write as his detractors today will be forced to give him credit for much important work in this matter, the details of which cannot at present be disclosed. Mr. Hazen has been quite as active and as careful for St. John and the province generally as any preceding Minister of the Crown, Liberal or Conservative, who has represented New Brunswick in the Federal Government.

An Italian chemist claims to have discovered a sure cure for tuberculosis. Until he has something definite to prove his claim he will probably receive but little attention. Dr. Friedman came before him and failed to make good.

## CURRENT COMMENT

**An Astonishing Complaint.**  
(Vancouver News-Advertiser.)  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Montreal organ says that in producing Commander Roper's report "Mr. Hazen has established a most reprehensible precedent in obtaining documents and statements from public servants and using them in attempting to belittle his political opponents."

We had the same complaints about the production of Sir Allen Aylesworth's draft closure bill. It is an extraordinary criticism.

Commander Roper's report was a public document, presented in the regular way, and intended to be a part of the records of the country. Is it supposed that this Government must not examine and use the public department records? They were not the property of the late ministry. They belong to the people of Canada.

**The Long Sault Dam.**  
(Montreal Herald.)  
It is to be hoped that the adverse report of the Commission on the St. Lawrence at the Long Sault rapids will be the death blow for which the project has been waiting, and that we shall hear no more of it. The Commission has not spoken hastily, but after due deliberation and much study, and the Government will do well to abide by its decision.

# DIARY OF EVENTS

## HISTORIC DAYS IN CANADA

**FIRST ONE CENT NEWSPAPER.**  
The first one cent newspaper in New York was the New York Sun, which was founded eighty years ago today by Benjamin H. Day, a printer. The Sun continued to sell for a cent until the civil war, when the price was advanced to two cents, at which it remains. The first one cent newspaper in America, appropriately called "The Cent," was launched in Philadelphia in 1830 by Christopher C. Crowell, but it did not attain much influence. The Sun soon had several rivals in the one cent field, including the Bee and the Transcript, and the Tribune, founded by Horace Greeley in 1841, was also originally a penny paper. During the civil war most of the New York newspapers advanced their prices to three and four cents, but the competition of cheaper papers, especially the World, later forced a reduction. The cheap press of England had its beginning in 1830 with the Illustrated Penny Magazine. The popular-priced papers of Paris date from 1836, when Girardin's La Presse and Dutacq's Le Sicle ushered in the new journalistic era.

## THE PASSING DAY

**CENTENARY OF EOTVOS.**  
Hungarians will celebrate today the centenary of the birth of Baron Jozsef Eotvos, statesman, novelist, poet and orator. Although he has been dead for over forty years, he was the classic of Hungarian literature and politics, and some of his books have already taken their place among the classics of his country.

**ROYAL REFUGE STILL STANDS.**  
Roscoe, the house in which Charles II. took refuge after his defeat at Cromwell's battle of Worcester, 262 years ago today, still stands, and the principal parts remain as they were in the days of the civil war. An oak door, and the one into which the royal fugitive climbed to escape Cromwell's horsemen, stands near the house.

## THE HUMAN PROCESSION

### CONGRATULATIONS TO HON. GEO.

Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, was born in this province, of Loyalist descent, sixty years ago today. He was the classic of Canadian literature and politics, and some of his books have already taken their place among the classics of his country.

**SIR GUY CARLETON'S BIRTHDAY.**  
Sir Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester, was born in Ireland, on this date in 1724. He distinguished himself at the sieges of Louisbourg and Quebec, in 1759, and was appointed governor of the province in 1769. He was a member of the expedition of Montgomery and Arnold, in 1776, and was appointed commander-in-chief in America. His brother, Thomas Carleton, was a general in the army in Canada in 1775, and was appointed governor of New Brunswick in 1783.

**A FAMOUS LAWYER.**  
Donald MacMaster, long one of the most distinguished members of the Canadian bar, was born sixty-seven years ago today.

**EX-QUEEN "LIL" IS 75.**  
Ex-Queen Lydia Kamakaeha Liliuokalani of Hawaii, who was ousted from her throne by the United States government, was born seventy-five years ago today. It was her attempt to restore absolutism that led to her overthrow in 1893. Since then "Queen Lil" has been known as Mrs. John O. Dominis, which was the name of her Boston-born husband, who died in 1891, the year of her proclamation as queen.

## DRAKE'S DRUM.

Henry Newbolt.  
Drake he was a Devon man, an' ruled the Devon seas,  
(Captain, art the sleepin' there below?)  
Rovin' tho' his death fell, he went w' heart at ease,  
An' dreamin' 'art the time o' Plymouth Hoe.

"Take my drum, England, hang it by the shore,  
Strike it when your powder's run- in low;  
If the Dons sight Devon, I'll quit the port o' Heaven,  
An' drum them up the Channel as we drummed them long ago."

Drake he's in his hammock an' a thousand miles away,  
(Captain, art the sleepin' there below?)  
Slung between the round shot in Nombre Dios Bay,  
An' dreamin' 'art the time o' Plymouth Hoe.

Yarnder lumes the island, yarnder lumes the ships,  
W' sailor lads a-dancin' heel-an'-heel,  
An' the shore light flashin', and the night-life dashin',  
He sees it art so plainly as he saw it long ago.

Drake lies in his hammock till the great Arras day,  
(Captain, art the sleepin' there below?)  
Slung between the round shot, listenin' for the fire,  
An' dreamin' 'art the time o' Plymouth Hoe.

Call him on the deep sea, call him up to the moon,  
Call him when ye sail to meet the foe,  
Where the old trade's flyin' an' the old flag flyin',  
They shall find him ware an' wak'in', as they found him long ago.

# OPHELIA'S SLATE



## IN LIGHTER VEIN

**Acquired Wisdom.**  
When I used to be well fixed, I scarcely studied folks at all; I just sort o' judge betwixt 'em. Thick and thin and short and tall. But since misfortune's got my tag I'm looking deeper than the skin. And, while I don't much care to brag, I'm fair at judging what's within.

**Air: "Row, Row, Row."**  
It's Mr. Thaw, Thaw, Thaw, Please send him up the river. It's Thaw, Thaw, Thaw, His trial goes on forever. He's crazy now an' then, His lawyers tell him when He'll fool around and fool around, And then get sane again. So it's Thaw, Thaw, Thaw, The public's getting weary. It's Thaw, Thaw, Thaw, Of justice they are leary. If he hadn't some dough To prison would go Mr. Thaw, Thaw, Thaw.

**A Musical Salad.**  
"And what did you most enjoy in France, Mrs. Newrick?"  
"Well, I think it was the French pheasants singing the 'Moussoune'."

**In other days I used to look**  
Much more, I think, at clothes than folks.  
(Just as if trumpet vines had took To holding up the biggest oaks.)  
I've learned you can't cause sympathy By cut o' clothes or piles o' cash: The meek and lowly folks for me— The folks that's felt misfortune's lash!

**The Point of View.**  
Old Lady (offering policeman a tract)—I often think you poor policemen run such a risk of becoming bad, being so constantly mixed up with crime.  
Policeman—You needn't fear, mum. It's the criminals who run the risk o' becomin' saints, bein' mixed up with us.—Funch.

**A Poor "Ad."**  
Beggar (at door)—Can you give me a pair of old shoes, mum?  
Lady—No, I can't; besides, those you are wearing seem to be brand new.  
Beggar—That's just it, mum; they spoil my business.

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If you know there is something the matter with your eyes don't pretend to yourself that there isn't.  
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**THE PEOPLE'S NEWS**

How a Western Liberal Changed His Views on Question of Imperial Defence—Interesting Letter from a Friend.

A well known West End man received the following letter from a friend:

"Believing that you are interested in the question of Imperial Defence, I quote herewith a statement made in a letter just received from a personal friend of mine, who has recently made a trip through the Western country:

"Speaking of the New Zealand stand on the beach and sea, I said that she is the \$10,000,000 gift little New Zealand, toward the Empire of the Empire, and then remember the spectacle of the Dominion Parliament and the recorded vote in August of the Canadian Senate, the proposition of the government regard to Imperial defence is on to make any Canadian blush for shame.

"When the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier came into power I welcomed him. I would not vote for Sir Wilfrid Laurier today, and I would view with extreme satisfaction the abolition of Dominion Senate, or at least the members of the Senate who support the contention of the Liberal Party. One thing I would surely favor, the election of senators by the people, and for a term not exceeding eight years.

"It has been said of the old Yankee frigate, 'She is made of kee timber and sailed by Yankee men,' but the New Zealand is of British steel, not a bit of it. I did not see about her but an oak deck laid on top of a steel. Every stay, beam and rib, the business, hull and all from stern to steel. You would say that the thing would sink. Then put thirty-one large steel beams, her hold to furnish 45,000 horse power and first crack after anchoring in Vancouver harbor, they dumped tons of coal into her bunkers. Her steel armor protecting the vitals of the ship, and the gun rears up above the guns, is ten thick, tapering to five inches. It is 597 feet long and 87 feet beam. Ordinary sailing under easy steam 17 miles an hour, but she has electric power to split the water miles an hour if necessary. She rises eight twelve-inch rifles and discharges them all at one end, either side of the ship. The prop of the twelve-inch gun weighs pounds, and is sent on its mission the explosion of 250 pounds of it. They can do accurate shooting with the twelve-inch guns at 4 miles and can throw a shell at 12 miles. They can fire three shots a minute and do fine sighting with twelve-inch guns. The four-inch guns are accurate within three miles. The six inch guns at six miles. They are capable of discharging twenty tons of metal from either side of the ship in one minute when all the are in action. The twelve-inch is fifty-two feet long and weighs five tons. When she succeeds at 800-pound shot she kicks back six inches and immediately comes to position against automatic. There is no shell to extract a shot is fired, everything goes off muzzle with the shot, but before the breach of the gun is opened the gas is blown out of the gun by compressed air, as the hot gas is expelled the cords of the next shot by what is called a flare-back.

"These guns are sighted by scopes with crossed wires in fields. When the gunner sees the crossed wires on his target he an electric circuit and instantly is an electric spark in the breech of the gun. The gunner is seated, about twenty feet forward the breech of the gun and is a man she is ready to fire by a like an automobile horn. If the lar firing apparatus is put out of mission, they have an auxiliary gun. The gun is operated by a cap. These forty-five ton guns handled by hydraulic power a quite absolutely no expenditure of force by the operator. There are men on the New Zealand.

"I said it was the gift of Italy. Zealand. I was ignorant as to Zealand, but the superb gift. Empire made me curious and I it up a little. I found that New Zealand and Alberta are each twice and a half as large as New Zealand, and British Columbia is square miles larger than New Zealand, and yet the Dominion of Canada not do anything for Imperial defence. The Home Admiralty and that they will immediately build three extra super-dreadnoughts, the greatest of the overseas don't refuse to build."

**FUNERALS.**  
Shubael Carvell.  
The funeral of Shubael Carvell held from his late residence, 111111 street, to Cedar Hill at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow. Rev. David Innes conducted the services.

William Morrison.  
At 3:30 yesterday afternoon funeral of William Morrison was held from the residence of his son, Morrison, 224 Waterloo street. Mr. Raymond conducted the services.

Michael T. Cavanaugh.  
The funeral of Michael T. Cavanaugh took place from his late residence, 90 Brussels street, to the Catholic Church at 2:30 yesterday afternoon. The burial service was read by Mr. Howland. Interment took place in the new Catholic cemetery.

The funeral of the late Arthur Brown was held on Tuesday from his father's residence, St. The members of Court Misti which the deceased was a member in full regular. The procession to the Church of where a solemn service was held by the Rev. J. W. Millidge. The service was read in the direction of R. H. B. Burpee to the cemetery. The funeral members acting as pall bearers were: Kenneth, Thos. Dunbar,