

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1913.

LOOK TO THE FUTURE.

It was in wise and moderate language that the city council yesterday discussed the situation arising through the diversion of the C. P. R. Empress steamers from St. John to Halifax, and it may fairly be said that the wisdom of the whole difficulty when he took the ground that the really important problem for St. John to face was that of providing facilities quickly enough to meet the future demands of the growing trade.

There is, in the minds of citizens, little doubt that the C. P. R. C. R. agreement, under which the Empress steamers left this port is, in its nature, discriminatory toward St. John, even though it may be, and probably is, such a business arrangement as the manager of the C. P. R. would be quite justified in negotiating. It is probably good business for the railway, but it may prove poor business for this port; although this can hardly be determined until experts have submitted it to an independent analysis.

Before condemning the Department of Railways and Canals for the action of Mr. Gutelius, however, it should be remembered that, after the Borden Government took office, there was a great cry from Maritime Province Liberals and Conservatives alike to the effect that the C. P. R. should be taken out of politics and operated upon a business basis. Hon. Frank Cochrane adopted this plan and placed the road where it would be operated on a business basis under the direct control of an able railway man. Mr. Gutelius was the man chosen and in negotiating this arrangement with the Canadian Pacific he doubtless treated the whole matter from the railway man's viewpoint and without regard to the claims either of St. John, or Halifax.

Whether experts declare the agreement to be fair or unfair, whether the Empress steamers return to St. John this winter or next, is not as important as the question of whether St. John will be able to increase its port facilities with sufficient rapidity to prevent any recurrence of the present situation. That is why the citizens must unite to urge upon the Government the necessity of rushing to completion the West Side work now going on, and making a start on at least ten additional berths as soon as possible. That is why something very definite must speedily be done about the work in Courtenay Bay.

The Government has not shown itself unwilling to develop this port. In Quebec, the other night, Premier Borden said the improvements planned there were but part of a general scheme to equip the great ports of Canada to satisfactorily handle our great and growing trade. Estimates have already been made for much work in St. John, both on West Side and in Courtenay Bay. There must be no delay in the completion of the contracts already let or to be awarded in the future.

The trade of St. John will grow in the next few years at a rate much more rapid than at any time in the past, and nothing should be permitted to stop it. It is fitting for citizens to use all their efforts to have the present difficulty solved as satisfactorily as possible. It is even more fitting for them to turn the same close attention to the future.

AN UNWISE BARGAIN.

In a few days there will be brought back to St. John as a prisoner a young man who, up to recently, was a trusted employee of one of the largest and strongest financial institutions in the country. The duties of his position required him to handle large sums of money. While every reasonable protective safeguard was adopted by his employers a time came when he required, or thought he required, more money than his employers paid him. Possibly he fancied he saw an opportunity where, with some ready cash, he could place himself in a position of affluence. The money necessary to bring about a realization of his rosy dreams was under his hand and he took it. Discovery followed, then arrest, then the shameful degradation of a criminal trial, with, possibly, a penitentiary term as the penalty for his weakness.

That young man must face his fellow men ruined as to his prospects; must confront a conventional world with the cloud of his wrong doing enveloping his past and covering his future with a pall of discouragement. Dishonest? Certainly, but unwise, painfully unwise. He held a position of trust and proved unequal to the task. It was not hard to be honest when no temptation lurked at his elbow, but in the hour when he needed moral courage to fortify him against the evil possibility he failed to respond to the test.

Into such cases it is easy to read a lesson; easy to indulge in empty philosophy as to the perils of dishonesty. Morally the young man is a criminal, violating the law of God and

man. But, aside from the moral aspect and looking upon the case from the material worldly viewpoint, there can be no doubt that he was foolish. For the temporary possession of money, dishonestly acquired, he bartered his present and mortgaged his future. It was an unwise bargain.

THE RED CROSS.

Fifty years of work in the interests of suffering humanity was closed on Sunday, when, in Geneva, Switzerland, was celebrated the semi-centenary of the first Geneva convention, which half a century ago resulted in the organization of the Red Cross Society.

Representatives of sixteen governments assembled at Geneva when the Red Cross movement was organized. The delegates agreed upon an international code which was formally adopted at another meeting held in Geneva in 1864. Writing of the Red Cross an authority has said:

"The humanitarian organization was officially styled the International Society, but it immediately became known as the Red Cross Society, owing to its insignia, a red cross on white background, chosen as a compliment to the Swiss Government, whose national emblem is a white cross on a red ground. Within a few years the convention was adopted by all the great civilized nations except the United States, which did not become a party to the treaty until 1882."

"The Red Cross first demonstrated its right to be considered one of the great agencies of civilization in the Franco-Prussian war, in that conflict the flag of the human angels of mercy was recognized as neutral, and the society was instrumental in saving the lives of thousands of the sick and wounded. Since then the Red Cross has waved above battle fields in China, Cuba, South Africa, the Balkan States and other lands, and even Turkey has its Red Crescent Society. The Red Cross of today cares for the victims of pestilence, flood and fire as well as for the victims of war."

"The Red Cross is a monument to the humanitarian impulses of M. Henri Dunant, a Genevan, who aided the medical forces in the Italian wars of 1859. His work was so wonderfully impressed by the utter inadequacy of medical service and of the provisions for the care of the wounded. Scenes that made his soul sick with horror were enacted before his eyes at the battle of Solferino. At the conclusion of the war the Swiss wrote his 'Un Souvenir de Solferino,' in which he suggested that all nations agree to regard as neutrals the sick and wounded in wartime, and the formation of an international society to care for disabled soldiers."

"Before the Geneva convention—and that was only half a century ago—incredible brutality marked the treatment of ill and wounded soldiers. Military hospitals had been established by all great nations, but in nearly every battle the service was inadequate and inefficient. Hospital flags were not respected by the enemy, surgeons were killed or taken prisoners whenever opportunity offered, and the ambulance bearers, wounded from the field were often captured. You have armed humanity, and you have served liberty," wrote Victor Hugo to M. Dunant.

"The international flag of humanity, the symbol of the suppression of all frontiers by charity, was the description applied to the Red Cross by the Duc de Montpensier-Presence, the first president of the French society."

The Red Cross is a world-wide philanthropy, scientifically managed and operated, yet inspired by a love that knows no bounds of creed, color or race. The Messina earthquake, the San Francisco fire, the great Ohio flood, the Balkan war and the recent mining disasters in Great Britain and the United States are but a few among many examples of the prompt relief afforded by this great humanitarian agency which celebrated on Sunday its fiftieth anniversary.

CURRENT COMMENT

A City Problem.

(Montreal Gazette.)

Scarcity and inefficiency of servants are responsible for the growing preference for flats and the desertion of first-class self-contained houses, says the Standard, of London, Eng. In a news item that goes on to tell of the good work being done by aid societies in abandoned orphanages into self-respecting household workers. The conditions in question are common to more places than London. The problems of big cities everywhere are much the same.

Trusting to Time.

(Mail and Empire.)

It may be that Huerfano hopes that if he can hang on long enough his enemies will forget about him in their eagerness to forestall and checkmate one another. That was the former Sultan of Turkey's method, and it worked well in Europe for a generation.

And the Telegraph, Too.

(Hamilton Spectator.)

In October, 1911, we sent \$700,000 worth of cable to Britain; in September, 1913, the amount dropped to \$150,000, chiefly owing to their free entry into the United States market. This fact should give much refreshment to the Toronto Globe.

DIARY OF EVENTS IN LIGHTER VEIN

HISTORIC DAYS IN CANADA

Today marks the centenary of the birth of Sir William Johnston Ritchie, the eminent Canadian jurist. He was born at Annapolis, N. S., Oct. 28, 1913, and was educated at the University of New Brunswick. In 1838 he was admitted to the New Brunswick bar, and in 1854 was made Queen's counsel. His career as a jurist began in 1855, as pulse judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. Ten years later he became chief justice. In 1875 he became judge of the Dominion, and Chief Justice four years later. He was knighted in 1881, and was acting Governor-General of the Dominion during the absence of Lord Lorne in 1881 and 1882. He was appointed deputy to Lord Lansdowne in 1884, and of the Rev. Thomas Henry Montague Villiers Appleby, famous missionary to the Indians, and former rector of Anglican churches at the Burs and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., 1843. On this date in 1778 Baron D'Eslating, commander of the French fleet in America, issued his appeal to the French-Canadians, promising, in the name of the King of France, "that all his former subjects in North America who shall no more acknowledge the supremacy of Great Britain may depend upon his protection and support."

THE PASSING DAY

CENTENARY OF FRENCH COMMUNISM.

Jean Joseph Louis Blanc, the famous French communist and socialist, was born in Madrid, Spain, one hundred years ago today, and his centenary will be celebrated by his European disciples. Blanc was the son of a man who held high office in Spain under Joseph Bonaparte, and of a Corsican mother. He was of diminutive stature, almost a dwarf, but in bearing dignified, serious and impressive. While his economic theories differed in detail from the "scientific socialism" of Karl Marx, who was born five years later, they agreed on the main point of the abolition of private property in the means of production and distribution.

Louis Blanc's father was wealthy, but he lost his fortune in the revolution of 1830, and the son taught mathematics to earn his support. At the age of twenty he went to Paris, and became the editor of Bon Sens, a journal of wide influence. He left it in 1838, in consequence of a disagreement with the proprietor on questions of political economy, and established La Revue du Progres, in which he preached democratic and practical reforms. He attained rank as the leader of the communist school by the publication in 1840 of "The Organization of Labor." In the work he maintained, with force and eloquence, that competitive industry impoverishes and debases the working classes, and that it should be organized on a principle of community, by which each should contribute according to his capabilities, and receive according to his needs.

Blanc's "History of Ten Years," a record of the political incidents of the period from 1830 to 1840, was a veritable bombshell in the camp of the adherents of Louis Philippe, and was largely responsible for the revolution of 1848, by which that monarch was deposed.

In the revolution of 1848 Blanc played a prominent part, but aside from procuring the adoption of a decree abolishing capital punishment for political offences, he failed in his efforts to put his policies into effect. The national workshops have been ascribed to him, but in fact he opposed the idea of always declaring that they were founded by his opponents to hurt his views on industrial organization. After the revolution, Blanc sought asylum in England, where he completed his remarkable "History of the French Revolution," giving the socialist view of the causes of the great insurrection. Upon his return to France he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, where he delivered many speeches on democratic and socialist subjects. Like Sir Thomas More, Saint Simon, Robert Owen, Plato, Marx and others who have dreamed dreams of a future Utopia, Louis Blanc was a man of brilliant intellect and wide sympathies, who erred only in placing too high a valuation on mankind's capacity for the realization of the spirit of brotherhood.

ST. SIMON'S DAY.

St. Simon's Day, which will be observed today, was the original chrysanthemum festival. In ancient times the Italian French monks collected great bunches of the oriental flowers, and placed their floral offerings on the shrine of St. Simon. The Catholic church commemorates today the name of St. Jude, the apostle. He was a brother of St. James the Less, and they were called "brothers of the Lord," on account of their relationship to Mary.

FIRST THINGS

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The first great popular demonstration in favor of the abolition of the British House of Lords was held in Hyde Park, London, twenty-nine years ago today, Oct. 28, 1884. Over a hundred thousand persons attended the meeting, and every denunciation of the peers was greeted with wild cheers. The House of Lords had its beginning in the eleventh century, when William I. created twenty-seven peers, who were frequently summoned to consult with their monarch. It was not until the 13th century, however, that the kings of England issued writs summoning the peers to regular parliamentary sessions, at which twelve persons were chosen to represent the commonsense. In 1440, during the "Long Parliament," the commonsense voted the House of Lords to be "useless," and nine years later it was abolished. With the downfall of Cromwell's regime the peers again became powerful. The first parliament of Great Britain met in 1707. The seat in the lords in 1830, and the first Jewish peer was admitted in 1858. The movement for the abolition of the lords has made great headway since the demonstration of the radicals in Hyde Park in 1884.

Too Much.

"I hear Miss Serecher doesn't sing at the prison any more."

"No. The prisoners complained that it wasn't included in their sentence."

Different.

Aunt-Bobby, how can you be so selfish with your apple? Don't you know that a pleasure shared is a pleasure doubled?

Bobby—Yes, but an apple shared is halved.

Such a Calamity.

He came in breathlessly, hurrying like one who bore important news, and a butcher in the market dropped 60 feet!" he exclaimed.

"Is he dead? How did it happen? Tell me about it."

"No, he isn't hurt a bit."

"That's remarkable."

"They were pigs' feet."

If Living.

A census clerk, in scanning one of the forms to see that it had been properly filled up, noticed the figures 120 1845, and of the Rev. Thomas Henry Montague Villiers Appleby, famous missionary to the Indians, and former rector of Anglican churches at the Burs and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., 1843. On this date in 1778 Baron D'Eslating, commander of the French fleet in America, issued his appeal to the French-Canadians, promising, in the name of the King of France, "that all his former subjects in North America who shall no more acknowledge the supremacy of Great Britain may depend upon his protection and support."

The Doctor's Advantage.

Robert Smith, brother of Stanley Smith, an ex-advocate general, on one occasion engaged in an argument with a physician on the relative merits of their respective professions.

"I don't say that all lawyers are crooks," said the doctor, "but you'll have to admit that your profession doesn't make angels of men."

Cause of the Trouble.

The church choir had resigned, and the person asked what was the cause of the trouble. "Well," replied one of the officers, "you have yourself to blame. You know you said: 'Provide, since having seen it to afflict all our choir with bad colds, let us join in singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."'

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KING STREET

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Edith's Joy.

A student in an ophthalmic institution was requested to examine and report upon the condition of a man's eye. Having ceremoniously adjusted the ophthalmoscope, he looked long and carefully into the optic.

"Most remarkable!" he ejaculated in a tone of surprise. "The man has never heard of such an eye. Have you ever had professional opinion on it?"

"Once," was the laconic reply. "The man who put it in said it was a fine bit of glass!"

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RINGING SH

EVENING

NORTH E

Situation Arising Through

Steamers Thoroughly I

References to Splendid

by Hon. J. D. Hazen—Of

A record attendance with unlimited enthusiasm marked the annual meeting of the North End Conservative Club last evening.

Eloquent addresses touching principally on the position of St. John in connection with the proposed change in the C. P. R. mail steamer service were delivered by Philip Grannan, M. L. A., L. P. D. Tilley, M. L. A., John C. Cheever, past president of the North End Conservative Club, and J. Starr Tait, president of the R. L. Borden Club.

After the regular business had been transacted, the election of officers was held and the meeting developed into an informal smoker.

The addresses delivered during the evening were received with much applause, and the individual members present were most enthusiastic. The club is now in a very flourishing condition, and as the report of the secretary-treasurer last evening showed is financially sound with a substantial balance in the hands of the treasurer.

When the meeting was opened new members were received and the regular business was then proceeded with. The secretary-treasurer submitted his report showing that with all bills incurred during the year, according to a large balance was in the treasury of the club.

The nomination and election of officers resulted in the following: President, John Thornton; president, F. H. Elliott, 1st vice-president, Frank Priest, 2nd vice-president, Charles Green, 3rd vice-president, Stephen A. Payne, secretary-treasurer.

The following were elected members of the executive: Walter Logan, Landdowne; Charles McConnell, Dufferin; R. J. Adams, Lorne; William Gilsay, St. John.

After this business had been transacted the meeting was turned into an informal smoker, which was marked by ringing addresses by several persons.

J. Starr Tait, president of the R. L. Borden Club, was called on to address the gathering, and spoke briefly touching upon the C. P. R. C. R. agreement with regard to the mail steamers.

After congratulating those present on the success of the North End Conservative Club and the large and enthusiastic gathering, he outlined the position of the club, and spoke of the "knocking" that is going on in the city with regard to the C. P. R. agreement. He expressed an opinion that the government would hasten to increase the West Side facilities giving the city two or three more wharves, and he felt that next year the C. P. R. mail steamers would be sailing from this port.

Not Proper Stand.

Philip Grannan, M. L. A., was the next speaker. In a few remarks he briefly outlined the position of St. John should take in the C. P. R. matter.

The speaker said in part: "I notice there is going to be another citizens' meeting. Well, that in my mind is not a proper way to go about the matter. If the Conservatives do not get together and settle the matter with Mr. Hazen then they are not settling the proper course."

We do not want a kind of a meeting who the representative had his wishbone where his backbone ought to be. In my opinion the gentleman who made that statement had too much jaw bone."

The speaker pointed out that nothing but co-operative action on the part of the citizens of St. John, irrespective of politics, could aid in undoing the injustice done this port.

Mr. Tilley's Address.

L. P. D. Tilley, M. L. A., was the next speaker and outlined the situation in the following words:

"Gentlemen, I want to speak in this evening in a few remarks the position of St. John in the matter of the C. P. R. agreement. I want to speak in the minds of the people of St. John, and to some extent, I trust, of the people of New Brunswick. I refer to this port to date referred to as 'The Winterport of Canada,' also the status of the Intercolonial Railway. The time has come when the people of St. John should be alive to every move in the game on the C. P. R. and L. C. R. checkerboard."

"I am not going into the past history of this port. You know the conditions which have existed here for the past ten or twelve years, but permit me to summarize the situation in a few brief words as follows: This port has to date had a fair share of the mail and passenger boats and the freight boats terminating their voyages at St. John. We have heretofore been able to supply, through somewhat cramped for berths, most steamers by five or ten tons are coming to the port of St. John this winter. When the original mail contracts were let, I am informed that the C. P. R. agreed and undertook to run the Empress boats from the city of St. John. When the said contracts were let, as they were on November 10th next, new terms were asked for by the C. P. R. and they might properly be discussed under the following headings: First, either a direct service from St. John to Liverpool, or