

The St. John Standard

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BETTER FARMING CAMPAIGN.

The recent announcement that the Provincial Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Canadian Pacific Railway has again this year arranged for a series of lectures in the districts through which the company's lines pass, will be received with general satisfaction by the farmers. Last year this enterprising scheme proved a marked success. In connection with the coming tour a change has been made for the benefit of the farmers and the demonstration and stock cars will remain as nearly as possible a whole day at each point. This course will meet the convenience of farmers living at a distance who, last year, found that they were not given sufficient time to reap the full benefit from the lectures and demonstrations. There will now be an opportunity to visit the coaches anytime between 9 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. during the day.

Another improvement has been instituted by running two coaches instead of full trains. One coach will be used for the transportation of typical animals of the various classes produced in this Province and the other will contain illustrative and demonstrative material concerning all lines of agriculture that a farmer may follow. Throughout the day instructors will be in charge of the equipment, prepared to answer any questions and distribute literature. The Provincial Government have arranged that the staff of instructors, men of special training and experience, shall be drawn from the Agricultural College and from the Department of Agriculture. In all places where a hall for an evening meeting is furnished free of cost to the Department, lectures will be given on various subjects. A schedule giving the dates from July 15th until August 9th, on which each town or village will be visited, appears elsewhere in The Standard's columns. The advantages which the farmers will reap by attending the lectures are self-evident. The latest approved methods, covering all the branches of agriculture, will be demonstrated and explained. From past experience in other provinces this form of instruction, introduced by the Canadian Pacific Railway, in co-operation with the Agricultural Departments, has proved of great benefit. It affords an opportunity for the farmers of this Province which should not be missed.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN EUROPE.

Reports of the meetings of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance at Budapest, the capital of Hungary, give some instructive particulars of the progress of the movement in Europe. It is evident from the reports that the majority of European nations so far are not favorable to the extension of the franchise to women. In spite of setbacks and checks, however, the delegates are said to be confident that in several countries their cause will triumph in the not distant future. In Norway it is reported the suffrage has worked so well that all three parties in the State have made an extension of woman suffrage a plank in their platforms, and early in May the Constitution Committee of the Storthing unanimously proposed to make equal suffrage a part of the national Constitution. In Sweden the Liberal Government's Suffrage Bill last year passed the Lower House, but was defeated by the Opposition in the Upper House; the Suffragists reported that they gained thirty-five votes, and that the National Association was continually adding to the number of its local societies. Practically the same result followed the introduction of a bill in Denmark, but the delegates were hopeful of success. Italy has rejected a proposal for universal suffrage during the past year and the Governments in France, Spain and Austria were reported to be out of sympathy with the movement. Russia is in the same category. A curious condition of affairs exists in Finland where women have voted for seven years. Being under Russian government much of the legislation passed by the Diet since women were enfranchised, has been vetoed; for the Russian Throne is able to override its decisions. Only two of the laws initiated by Finnish women voters have been allowed to become effective. In Iceland, in the far North, the agitation for women's votes was reported to have been nearly successful, but the bill which would, among other reforms, have enfranchised all men and women over twenty-five had to be dropped for fear that certain clauses, unconnected with woman suffrage, might lead to complications with Denmark, under whose sovereignty the Icelandic live. Portugal, which has passed several laws favorable to women since the establishment of the Republic, has a Reform Bill under consideration which would confer the franchise on women of twenty-five or

an educational basis; it passed the Senate last year, but still has to go through the Lower House. In Germany nothing has been done in the direction of enfranchising women, though several woman suffrage petitions have been laid before Parliament and keenly discussed. More interest was shown during 1912 than ever before, and more consideration was given by the Reichstag during the present Parliament than in former years. In Russian Poland the claims put forward by the Suffragists were reported to have received attention from the Polish Deputies in the Russian Parliament, but the country's present relationship with Russia precluded any possibility of enfranchisement for some time to come. Bohemia, which stands to Austria in a somewhat similar relationship to that of Poland and Finland to Russia, has been able to express its views, since it has a Diet of its own. Women have never been enfranchised in Bohemia, and continued to put candidates up for election. Last summer they carried an election, but the successful candidate, Madame Nikola Kunecka, a famous writer, was not allowed by the Governor of her constituency to take her place in the Diet which the delegates reported called forth strong protests in Prague. In Hungary, where woman suffrage is looked upon with sympathy by Parliament and people, the Suffragists claims have quite recently been shelved with the excuse that the British Parliament had furnished a precedent for withholding rights when the claimants were women.

THE SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA.

In Australia as a result of the recent general elections, Mr. Andrew Fisher, the Prime Minister of the Government, recently tendered his resignation which was accepted by Lord Denman, Governor-General of the Commonwealth. Mr. Fisher took this course because the latest figures of the recent election showed that Sir W. Lyne had lost his seat, thus placing the Labor party in a minority one in the House of Representatives. Mr. Fisher had been Premier of Australia since April, 1910, when the Labor party came into power for the first time. The leader of the Liberal party in the House of Representatives, Mr. Cook, has accepted Lord Denman's commission to form a Ministry. The new Parliament will meet at the end of the second week in July. It was during this crisis that Hon. George E. Foster sailed from Sydney for Hong Kong to complete his programme of visiting China and Japan before returning to Canada. It may be confidently expected that his visit to Australia will result in closer inter-colonial and inter-imperial relationship. The Sydney correspondent of the London Times recently telegraphed that the result of the elections was the sole cause of postponement of the trade preference negotiations with Canada, which were being carried on through the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce. In the opinion of the Government the result of the elections had deprived it of the authority to conclude important negotiations in the name of Australia, but it was hoped and believed that the negotiations would be resumed as soon as the political complications had been unraveled. The chief purpose of Mr. Foster's journey was achieved before he sailed from Australia. He went there primarily as a member of the Royal Dominions Commission, appointed by the British Government at the instance of the last Imperial Conference to make a survey of the Empire's natural resources, and to make recommendations for their most effective development.

CURRENT COMMENT

(Toronto Mail and Empire).

It is stated that the coming report of the commission investigating the National Transcontinental construction will show, among other things, how one contractor sublet his contract, and made \$750,000 without doing a day's work. Perhaps here we have a clue to the meaning of the Globe's query, "Has the change from Laurier to Borden made us rich?"

Canada's Credit.

(Montreal Gazette).

Some more or less wise financial papers in London think a collapse of credit in Canada may be averted. Opinion here will be with them. Most people have an idea that the catastrophe mentioned never threatened this country. The credit of Canada is built on too solid a basis of realized wealth to be shaken by the bursting of a few speculative booms here and there.

A Sign of the Times.

(London Free Press).

The eldest son of a minister of justice in the late Laurier Government, speaking from the platform in support of the Borden administration in London, is one of the signs of the political times.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

FIRST THINGS

THE FIRST STEREO TYPE.

The first stereotype, or cast made from a form of types, was probably the invention of William Ged of Edinburgh, who began using the process in 1720. However, this year marks the centenary of the introduction of the process in America by George Bruce, who was born 132 years ago today. Stereotyping was first used for printing the London Times in 1856, and the process is now general in all newspaper offices, as the rapid perfecting process of today render it impossible to print direct from types. The name of stereotype was given to the process by a Parisian printer, Didot, in 1788. The stereotypes of William Ged were used only in printing books, and several of his plates are displayed at the Royal Institution in London. There also is to be found an edition of Sallust with an inscription which, translated, reads "Printed at Edinburgh by William Ged of Edinburgh, goldsmith, not with movable types, as is commonly done, but with cast tablets or plates."

THE HUMAN PROCESSION

FATHER OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Sixty years a member of the Lords is the record of Henry John Moreton, third Earl of Ducie, who succeeded the Earl of Nelson as the father of the House of Peers. Lord Ducie was born eighty-six years ago today, June 27, 1827, the son of the second Earl and a daughter of the second Lord Sutherland. He was a member of the House of Commons for Stroud before he succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father in 1853. He married a first cousin, Julia Langston, who died eighteen years ago. The Ducie estate, Tortworth Court in Gloucestershire, consists of about 14,000 acres. While the earldom of Ducie was created in 1837, the family has been prominent since the early part of the seventeenth century, when Sir Robert Ducie, banker of King Charles I, was sheriff and afterward lord mayor of London, and was made a baronet. A son, Sir William Ducie, was created a viscount in the Irish peerage. His son, the third Earl, was created a Marquis in 1853, and her son was given the titles of Baron Ducie and Baron Moreton. The third Baron Ducie and Moreton became the first Earl of Ducie.

GENERAL WHITNEY BARLOW.

General John Whitney Barlow, West Point, who was graduated from the United States military academy just in time to take part in the great struggle between North and South, will participate in the centennial celebration of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. General Barlow was one of the ten civil war veterans of general rank who returned to the United States in 1865 to review the list of graduates. The aged warrior, now living in peace and quiet in the State of New York, is a native of Wyoming county, N. Y. He began his civil war service as second lieutenant of the Second New York Infantry, and was promoted to first lieutenant, and in 1863 to captain "for gallant and meritorious services" in the battle of Gettysburg. He then to major and lieutenant-colonel. He took part in many notable engagements in Virginia, Georgia and Tennessee.

THE PASSING DAY

A MEMORABLE INTERVIEW.

"You are not a soldier, sir. You have not, like me, a soldier's soul. You have not lived in camps. You have not learned to despise the life of another man, and your own, when need be. What care I for 200,000 men?" The speaker was Napoleon, the place Dresden, the occasion the memorable interview between the Corsican and Metetrich, first minister of Austria; the time, one hundred years ago today, June 26, 1812. "What care I for 200,000 men?" Such a sentiment could have been expressed only by the Man of Destiny. It aroused Metetrich to anger. "Let us open the doors, sir," he cried, "and if the doors are not sufficient, open the windows that the whole of the Empire may hear you." Napoleon in the Leipzig campaign had defeated the Russians and Prussians at Lutzen, and again at Bautzen. Metetrich said, only if Napoleon would restore Illyria and the Polish provinces, would abandon the protectorate of the Confederation of the Rhine, restore Naples and Spain and evacuate Germany and Holland. Napoleon was furious, amazed, indignant. He had awaited the interview with Metetrich with ill-concealed eagerness. He saw all his hopes crumble as the calm and dignified Austrian announced his terms. He flew into a rage. Eyes blazing, he shook his fist in Metetrich's face, demanding, "How much has England given you to play that role against me?"

Another incident added to Napoleon's frenzy. He dropped his hat. He expected Metetrich to pick it up. The Austrian made no move. Pale with anger, Napoleon stared at the hat, then at Metetrich. The Austrian permitted the flicker of a smile to curl the corners of his lips. The Emperor kicked the hat savagely, like a spoiled child. The interview over, Metetrich, in leaving, said to Marshal Blicher, "Your Majesty declares to you solemnly, is out of his mind."

The only result of that interview of a century ago was an agreement to hold a peace congress at Prague. The Prague meeting was only a mockery. Outraged Europe was determined to throw off the Napoleonic shackles and could be content with nothing less. On the expiration of the armistice arranged by Napoleon and Metetrich, Austria joined the allies. At Dresden, in August, Napoleon's star was in the ascendant; for the last time. In October, at Leipzig, the star vanished and Napoleon lamented. "All Europe was marching with me a year ago; today all Europe is marching against us."

OPHELIA'S SLATE



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IN LIGHTER VEIN

Trouble With the Venacular. Sign in St. Louis—"Residents built and sold on the installment plan." From a baker's handbill: "Every wine prepared with unscrupulous cleanliness." Wine dealer's circular: "This is quite the equal of any of the finest wines and the peer of many." A Chicago haberdasher declares on his window card that he is being "sold out by unrelenting creditors." From a sightseeing wagon circular: "There is no choice to be made in these tours, as one is even more interesting than the other." A blundering comment of an Oakland editorial writer on death of a friend: "Many years will roll by ere his friends will cease to forget him."—Boston Transcript.

Time To Get Up.

General—"It's 'arf past nine, sir. Lodger—Good heavens! Why didn't you tell me? General—"Because it wasn't sir.—London Opinion.

So Selfish.

"You know, my dear, men are quite impossible. If I accept Jack's proposal, he will expect me to marry him, and if I refuse it he will expect me to be allowed to marry someone else."—

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CITY SCHOOLS FOR WASH.

Rush for Country will then Conclude Graduating Class and Class School.

With light and cheerful hearts the students of the public schools in the city will, tomorrow morning, go forth from the school walls to enjoy their summer holidays. The rush to the country will then begin in earnest and the pupils will return after a two-months' vacation refreshed and ready to start the new term. The final examinations in the different classes have now been completed in all the schools and the results showing the standing of the pupils have been received. The list giving the names of those successful in passing the grade XI examinations in the St. John High School shows the graduating class this year to contain 72, a class much larger than in the previous year. In the year the young ladies have in most cases triumphed over the male members of the class, but this year the honors are evenly divided and D. Gordon Willett, who has won distinction throughout his entire school course, is the leader and valedictorian of the '13 class with a total average of 83.36 marks. The struggle for leadership was close between the members of the following class. The high marks of the following pupils who showed up remarkably well in the different tests have placed them in the honor roll: D. Gordon Willett, Wilfred Tait, Elsie Martin, Elizabeth Keirstead, Caroline Prince, Arthur Willett, Lyman Austin, George Linsley, Gladys Dowling, Mildred Wilson.

The Graduates.

The following is a list of the students who will, tomorrow morning, receive their graduating diplomas from the school: Alice Anderson, Blanche Beattie, Alice Bell, Elsie Belyea, Hazel Bolyea, Edna Brannen, Grace Brown, Barbara Clark, Emma Colwell, Ruth Coster, Helen Cushing, Gladys Dowling, Vienna Preece, Helen Genter, Grace Gibson, Florence Gillen, Ida Hannah, Faith Henderson, Jessie Jamieson, Dorothy Kee, Elizabeth Keirstead, Mildred Lister, Anna Marshall, Elsie Martin, Helen Murdoch, Mabel MacMillan, Lottie Paries, Dearyne Patchell, Margaret Paterson, Caroline Prince, Helen Robinson, Alice Rowan, Lillian Shand, Marjorie Staples, Goldie Williams, Maude Willis, Mildred Wilson, Harriet Wright, Lena Angus, Randolph Bennett, George Callaghan, Gilbert Climo, Paul Daly, Charles

WOMEN FRANK B. DID NOT

Continued from page 1.

I am speaking not so much from my own personal knowledge as from what I have heard from my neighbors and farmers generally, that perhaps nothing ever happened so detrimental to the horse industry in New Brunswick as the importation of these Kentucky race horses.

The horse from Kentucky is about the same class of cur that you get from any place else. He is all right for the man who wants to get money and wants to spend it, such as the Hon. Mr. Sifton. It is all right for the Clifford Sifton, if he wants to run a race horse; that is his own affair, but that is not the kind of horse that the ordinary farmer should purchase if he wants to do something to assist the general welfare of the country.

Continuing Mr. Carvell's argument that there was a conal deterioration in the pure bred horse; and there was a difficulty in keeping them up to the standard.

Utter Misrepresentation.

Mr. Carvell's knowledge of horses did not enter into the subject. His false statements regarding the importation of Kentucky horses are, however, very easily refuted as there is no evidence on the point.

In the first place the horses were not imported while Mr. Hubbard was Deputy Minister of Agriculture, but during the term of office of Thomas A. Peters, an appointee of the Liberal government which held office previous to the election of the government headed by Hon. J. D. Hazen on March 4, 1898. When it was decided to make an importation of Kentucky horses, the time was especially opportune as there was a sale of thoroughbreds in Kentucky and they could be advantageously secured. On March 23rd, 1899, Hon. Dr. Landry, Minister of Agriculture, was questioned by A. B. Copp, leader of the Liberal opposition in the legislature, certain questions in reference to the importation. In reply to these Hon. Dr. Landry supplied answers which, in brief, told the story of the importation and sale. The total number of horses brought into the province was three stallions, seventeen mares and one colt. The purchase price of the horses was \$3,260, and the expenses in connection with the importation and sale brought the total expenditure up to about \$5,933.51.

Sale Realized a Profit.

Mr. Peter Clinch, who was engaged to go to Kentucky and purchase the horses is recognized as an authority on thoroughbred horses. He was paid \$225 for his services and was paid \$10.00 in connection with his trip including his assistants. The sums realized from the sale of the horses totalled \$6,800, or more than enough to pay all expenses. In fact it was the first time in the history of the province that an importation of thoroughbred animals was made with out costing the province one dollar.

The purchasers of the horses are as follows: George W. Fowler, M. P. Sussex, Charles Forbes, Peniac and H. C. Smith, of West St. John purchased stations while mares were purchased by H. R. McLellan, present commissioner of public safety in this city.