

## The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 22 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B., Canada.  
**H. V. MACKINNON, Manager.**  
**R. E. WALKER, Editor.**  
 Yearly Subscriptions: \$5.00  
 By Carrier ..... \$5.00  
 By Mail ..... 3.00  
 Semi-Weekly by Mail ..... 1.00  
 Invariably in Advance.  
 Commercial Advertising:  
 Per Inch, per year ..... \$45.00  
 Line Rate, Over 5,000 @ ..... .03  
 Line Rate, Under 5,000 @ ..... .03  
 Classified, One Cent Per Word.  
 Phone Main 1910.  
 Intercommunicating System Connecting All Departments.

ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1913.

### THE WELLAND CANAL.

Included in the transportation work undertaken by the Government this year is the enlarged Welland Canal between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. The new canal will in part follow the route of the present canal, and will in part take an entirely new course. The contract for Section 1 has been awarded at a price of \$2,500,000, and construction of the first three miles of the canal from the Lake Ontario end is now under way. This section is one of nine, tenders for which will be called in succession with as little delay as possible between each. The total length of the canal will be twenty-five miles, and the difference in level between the two lakes, 325 1/2 feet, is to be overcome by seven lift locks, each having a lift of 46 1/2 feet. These locks are to be 800 feet long by 80 feet wide in the clear, and with thirty feet of water over the miter sills at extreme low stages in the lakes. The width of the canal at the bottom will be 200 feet, and at first the canal reaches will be excavated to a depth of twenty-five feet only, but all structures will be sunk to the thirty feet depth, so that the canal can be deepened at any future date by dredging out the reaches.

The advantages which will accrue from the completion of this work are apparent from the fact that the largest lake boats will then by means of the canal reach the St. Lawrence waterway with full grain cargoes from the West. In the past there has been good reason for complaint that much of the Canadian grain transport has been diverted through American channels. When the Welland Canal is completed a through Canadian route will enable Canada to get her due share of her own trade. The enlargement of this canal was a work which Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised in 1908, but in 1911 his Government went out of power with not a hand turned toward fulfilling the promise.

### FINANCING THE CROP MOVEMENT

It is announced that as the United States wheat yield and whole agricultural output this autumn promises to exceed those of any former year in the country's history, and as there is some present money stringency, the Washington Government has decided to place at the service of the crop-movement twenty-five or fifty million dollars of the funds it has in the treasury. This money will be deposited with national banks at important market centres in the West and in the South, the banks providing security in the form of national, State, municipal and other bonds and approved commercial paper.

In Canada the changes in the Bank Act will make the financing of the crop movement easier than it would otherwise have been. But the new Act has been in effect only a month, and some time must elapse before the advantages of certain of its provisions come home to the grain trade. Farmers cannot enter into the benefits of the amendment enabling them to borrow on their grain until they have domestic and other granaries in which to keep the grain properly stored. But these storehouses will be speedily forthcoming now that the Bank Act raises them to so important a function in the general credit. Government granaries at central points are being built, and the economy of the country will soon be changed greatly for the better by storage service and the banking accommodation to which grain holders will then be entitled.

It is stated that a number of British banks are prepared to assist liberally in the movement of the crops. There can be no better security than Canada's wheat which is, of course, one of the necessities of life and is unequalled in quality. Until shipments of Canadian wheat to the British market have been disposed of there to flour manufacturers and paid for, the holding of the wheat ought to be as good business for the banks as they would be likely to get from other customers. Bills of lading for wheat from Canada are always negotiable.

Two London banks have agreed each to advance \$500,000 in connection with this year's Canadian crop movement. Certain Scotch banks have been making advances against grain shipments, and have done well by them and for some years past financial arrangements have been entered into between the Canadian and British banks to assist in financing the movement of grain. London bankers have found it such a satisfactory and remunerative business that they are only too glad to guarantee advances if necessary in a larger measure than before. The security is undoubtedly sound, and London bankers are enabled in many cases to earn quite substantial commissions merely by a guarantee without the emission of actual cash.

### THE PROTECTION OF WILD BIRDS

A commendable movement is in evidence, both in Great Britain and the United States, to prohibit the importation of wild birds' plumage. The British Royal Society for the Protection of Birds recently reported to the New York Zoological Society the introduction in the House of Commons of a "bill to prohibit the importation of the plumage and skins of wild birds, and to amend the enactments relating to the protection of wild birds." The secretary of the Royal Society stated that the bill "is the work of a committee which has had before it all the evidence the trade could furnish, as well as the facts and statistics supplied by our Society and from official sources."

This measure proposes to do what is proposed by the Underwood clause in the new Tariff bill in the United States—prohibit the importation of all wild birds' plumage intended for millinery purposes, that may seek entry as plumage. The last clause of the exceptions provides for the use of "the plumage of wild birds ordinarily used as articles of diet and imported for that purpose." This means that whatever game birds are imported in the flesh, their plumage may be used by the millinery trade; but the plumage of game birds may not be imported as plumage. Under the terms of the Underwood clause, the same conditions would prevail in the United States.

The effect of this movement will doubtless be most beneficial to bird protection all over the world. It is confidently predicted in the United States that this joint action will induce other nations to join in prohibiting the use of wild birds' plumage.

### THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

While it is a far cry to the Olympic Games at Berlin in 1916, England, Germany and France are already making preparations to be represented by the best athletes that can be collected. There was a complaint in the Old Country after the last Olympic Games that the training of the men who took part had been neglected, each man being left to his own devices. An appeal has just been made by Earl Grey, Earl Roberts, Lord Strathcona, Lord Rothschild and the Duke of Westminster for a fund of £100,000 "to enable us to make a careful search throughout these islands for suitable athletic talent, to allot trainers and coaches in every district, to give standard medals for good performances at trial meetings, etc." This wise course indicates a patriotic determination to show that the republic of decadence in British sport is not really merited.

The Germans of course are going to put their best foot forward, and France, following the example of Germany, intends to give her representatives Government support. President Poincaré is conspicuous as their patron, and he looks with favor upon the plan "to open an Olympic credit of £20,000 for the training of the team and expenses in connection with the games." The French sporting clubs have entered upon a systematic campaign to discover athletes and "try them out" in competition. There is no doubt a good deal of latent "talent" in France, whose devotion to sport is no passing whim. It is the intention to send at least twice as many athletes to Berlin as carried the colors of France at Stockholm.

### CURRENT COMMENT

#### The Solid Quebec.

(Montreal Gazette.)  
 Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his St. Hyacinthe speech was violently denunciatory of the Nationalist representatives and voters of this province. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the days of Mercer was something of a Nationalist himself. It was his attitude in this regard that gained him the "solid Quebec" of which some of his friends used to loudly boast. When the present day Nationalists separated from him his majority in the House of Commons was lost, and he had to give up his prime ministership. There may be more personal pain than political foresight behind what he now says about former friends.

#### Convenient Co-operation.

(Buffalo Courier.)  
 There is nothing in the Monroe doctrine that could properly stand in the way of co-operation of England, Germany and France and the United States in bringing about the restoration of peace in Mexico, as was done in China after the Boxer rebellion. And it is possible that such co-operation would be the most effective way of avoiding a war of conquest.

#### Residence Clubs.

(Toronto News.)  
 Residence clubs for girls would provide what is needed to make their lives worth while, and not merely a round of monotonous toll for others. There is no need for philanthropy. The clubs would pay reasonable interest on the capital invested in them, when they would remove one of the greatest drawbacks to business as an occupation for women.

## DIARY OF EVENTS

### HISTORIC DAYS IN CANADA

MAJ. GEN. F. D. MIDDLETON.

Major-General F. D. Middleton issued his famous "address to the people of Canada" twenty-three years ago today, explaining the charges that had been made against him as an outgrowth of his conduct of the campaign against the Redoubt in 1885. It was alleged that furs belonging to the rebels had been confiscated and that, with the General's permission, they had been divided among the staff. In his address General Middleton declared, "As to my own share, I never received it, asked for it, or thought about it afterward." As a result of the agitation Sir Frederick resigned as commander of the Canadian militia and returned to England, where he was received with every honor and was given the post of keeper of the crown jewels in the Tower of London.

### OGLE R. GOWAN.

Ogle Robert Gowan, who established the order of Orangemen in Canada and was its grand master for many years, died thirty-seven years ago today. He was born in Ireland in 1781, and came to Canada in 1829. He served against the rebellion of 1837, and was a member of parliament from 1834 to 1841. He wrote several works on the subject, and until his death was prominent in the order.

### FIRST THINGS

#### LABOR FEDERATION.

The first general organization of labor unions in America was effected at a meeting held in Baltimore forty-seven years ago today, with delegates in attendance from sixty cities of the United States and Canada. The National Labor Union was the name adopted for the body, which at this convention formulated the first demand for an eight-hour day. Conventions were afterward held in Chicago, Pittsburgh, New York and Philadelphia, and in 1872 at Columbus, O., the union nominated a candidate for president of the United States. This political move caused the disruption of the union, which, in 1893, had assumed the name of the Knights of Labor. In 1881 the movement was revived, and in 1897 was held in Pittsburgh which resulted in the founding of the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada. In 1898, at a convention held in Columbus, a more perfect plan of organization was adopted, and the title was changed to the American Federation of Labor. The first of the great unions now affiliated with the federation was the International Typographical Union, instituted in 1850. The makers were the next to organize, and the iron molders and cigar makers soon followed the example.

### THE HUMAN PROCESSION

FRANK A. MUNSEY.

If you had spent the best part of your life building a house—if you had spent weary years of ceaseless toil in rearing that edifice—if you had worked all day and far into the night, seven days a week, 365 days a year, without rest, without help, with out plans except those of your own devising—if you had laid each brick, and laid it and cemented it with your very heart's blood, and at last had been rewarded by seeing the completed house, the house of your dreams rising in majestic grandeur before your eyes—and if, just when you were ready to move in and enjoy the life, the house had tumbled down into a mass of ruins—wouldn't you be about ready to quit? Under such painful and heart-rending circumstances, a man could be forgiven if he decided that the world was against him. Frank Andrew Munsey didn't quit. He had been a poor country boy, without the advantages of a college education, and the rural school teachers had neglected to teach him the meaning of the word quit. Today, at the beginning of his sixtieth year, he is a millionaire many times over, the owner of six or a dozen magazines, and several great newspapers, and a power in politics and public affairs. And yet Mr. Munsey has concluded that if he could have looked ahead, if he could have realized the terrible cost of his present success, he might not have had the courage to begin. The famous publisher was born in Mercer, Me., fifty-nine years ago today, and after a brief schooling became a clerk in a country store. Later he learned telegraphy and rose to the management of the telegraph office in Augusta, Me. That day was then a great publishing centre, and the home of several cheap mail order monthlies that had made fortunes for their owners. The young "brass-pounder" was filled with an ambition to go and do likewise, but he decided that no city smaller than New York would serve as the stage of his activities. With a few hundred dollars and an idea he descended upon the American metropolis, and there began the publication of a juvenile weekly called the Golden Arrows. He was editor, publisher, business manager, advertising solicitor, circulation chief, and everything else connected with the publication. At last, when the Golden Arrows seemed bent on going on the rocks, he also branched forth as an author, and wrote the stories that filled its pages. This entailed much hard work, but he kept on, and at last success seemed within his reach.

The Golden Arrows was the house that Munsey built. And it still, not only were the years' labor wasted, but the builder of the house was saddled with debt. His next venture was the publication of a little more of a success. Then, in 1891, he established Munsey's Magazine, the first of the popular magazine publications of that character, and it made a fortune for the owner. Since then Mr. Munsey has started many other magazines, and some have succeeded and others have died. He has never coddled the children of his brain. If a magazine can't make its own legs while a short time, he sends it to the axe. Knowing when to quit, it is as important as knowing when to keep on, is a business axiom. In addition to his magazine properties, Mr. Munsey is the owner of daily newspapers in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

## OPHELIA'S SLATE



## IN LIGHTER VEIN

### WHEN IT WAS HOT.

Consider Mr. Shadrach.  
 Of fiery furnace fame:  
 He didn't blist about the heat  
 Or fuss about the flame.  
 He didn't stew and worry,  
 And get his nerves in kinks,  
 Nor fill his skin with limes and gin  
 And other cooling driks.

Consider Mr. Moshach.  
 Who felt the furnace, too:  
 He let it sizz, nor queried "Is  
 It hot enough for you?"  
 He didn't mop his forehead,  
 And hunt a shady spot;  
 Nor did he say, "Gee! What a day!  
 Believe me, it's some hot!"

Consider, too, Abednego.  
 Who shared his comrade's plight:  
 He didn't shake his coat and make  
 Himself a holy sight.  
 He didn't wear suspenders  
 Without a coat and vest;  
 Nor did he scowl and snort and howl  
 And make himself a pest.

Consider, friends, this trio—  
 How little fuss they made.  
 They didn't curse when it was worse  
 Than ninety in the shade.  
 They moved about serenely  
 Within the furnace bright,  
 With "no religion sight."  
 —Bert Leston Taylor in the Chicago Tribune.

### In Ancient Rome.

"For twelve long years," roared Spartacus, "I have met every form of man or beast the broad empire of Rome could furnish. The Numidian lion—"

A Voice—"How about the Welsh rabbit?" (Cheers and cat-calls and much confusion in the rear of the arena).—Fuch.

### Doubtful.

He—"Will you marry me if I ask your father?"  
 She—"Yes, provided you are still able to work."

### The Best Quality at a Reasonable Price

### Treat Your Eyes Well.

Any man or woman who knows anything about machinery would not think for a minute of continuing to run an expensive machine which was out of order, but would have it repaired at once.

But some of those same men and women will work their eyes day after day when the pain of eye-strain shows they need immediate attention. How about your own eyes? Are you giving them as good care and attention as you would a piece of expensive machinery? Do not neglect them if they need aid. Our opticians will tell you what they need. Ask their advice.

### L. L. Sharpe & Son,

JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS,  
 21 King Street, St. John, N. B.

### Good Printing

ALWAYS PLEASES.

You cannot afford to issue poorly printed advertising matter. We aim to do the best work, and our service is prompt.

### C. H. FLEWELLING

Engraver and Printer  
 85 1/2 Prince Wm. Street, St. John.

### English in the Orient.

The proprietors of a newspaper in Siam have distributed the following notice: "The news of English we tell the latest. Write in perfectly style and most earliest. Do a murder commit, we hear of and tell it. Do a mighty chief die, we publish it, and in borders of sombre. Staff has each one been college, and write like the Kipling and the Dickens. We circle every town and extortionate not for advertisements. Buy it."—Belfast Daily News.

Such is Fame.  
 "Did you say she was one of your prominent suffragettes?"  
 "That HT did, sir. Would you believe h't, sir, that woman 'as starved 'erself 'bout of jyle four times?"—Detroit Free Press.

How True!  
 "Two heads are better than one."  
 "Not the morning after."

## Bargains in School Shoes

For Boys and Girls

at

Our August

Clearance

Sale

10 per cent. Cash Discount on all regular stock except rubber footwear.

You Save Money on Every Purchase

Open all day Saturdays until 11 p. m.

Francis & Vaughan

19 King Street

## The First Week In September

is the beginning of our busy season. It is better not to wait till then. Get started before the rush begins.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

S. KERR, Principal

## FOR \$25.00 CASH IN ADVANCE

We offer now for a short time during the school holidays our Eight Dollar unlimited time short-hand or bookkeeping course, including stationery and a position at ten dollars a week. Scholarships bought now good for entrance later.

### Currie Commercial Institute

87 Union Street.

## Large Assortment of SPONGES and CHAMOIS

KICKHAM & CURRIE

Corner Waterloo and Union Streets

## DIAMONDS

None cheaper—None of better value to be obtained—None so thoroughly and safely set as in the New and Dainty Platinum Settings which we are now turning out. Come in and see our high qualities and low prices.

FERGUSON & PAGE  
 Diamond Importers and Jewelers  
 KING STREET

## RAZORS

The Best Makes, including the following:  
 McAvity's Special ..... \$1.25 and \$1.50  
 Safecto ..... \$2.00  
 Golden Despatch ..... \$1.50  
 Dwarf Mab ..... 75c. and 90c.  
 Zepp Safe Razor ..... \$3.00  
 Fully Warranted.

T. McAVITY & SONS, Ltd., 13 King St.

## CANADIAN OFFICE DIARIES FOR 1914

Now On Sale at  
 BARNES & CO., LTD.  
 ST. JOHN, N. B.

## ASK FOR GUNN'S COOKED MEATS

GUNNS LIMITED, 674 Main Street

M 1670

## BALATA BELTING

The Best for Laundries, Dye-Houses and Exposed Situations

D. K. McLAREN, LIMITED

64 Prince William St. 'Phone Main 1121. St. John, N. B.

## King George's Navy Plug



## KING GEORGE NAVY PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO

IS IN A CLASS BY ITSELF!

It surpasses all others in quality and flavour because the process by which it is made differs from others.—It is deliciously sweet and non-irritating.

SOLD EVERYWHERE: 10c A PLUG

ROCK CITY TOBACCO Co., Manufacturers, QUEBEC

## "BULL DOG" ENGINES

Operated by either kerosene or gasoline, are simple and durable, with no complicated working parts, and are built in sizes from 1.1-2 to 16 h.p.

YOU RUN NO RISK in buying a "Bull Dog."

Hundreds are giving entire satisfaction and are also backed by ample guarantee as to their efficiency.

PUMPING—HOISTING—STATIONARY—PORTABLE

The A. R. WILLIAMS MACHINERY CO.  
 of St. John, N. B. Ltd.

## PULLING THE EAST IN THE FRONT RANK

Press Men Discuss Means to Advance Maritime Provinces.

## CO-OPERATION CAN ACCOMPLISH MUCH

Mayor Frink Welcomes Visiting Delegates "Boost the East" the Key note Last Evening.

How to supply some of the needs of the Maritime Provinces, and incidentally enlarge the market for the products of the publishers, was the theme of discussion at the meeting of the Maritime Press Association held at the Board of Trade rooms last evening.

It would appear from the discussion that the people of these provinces have been relying too much on Providence and rather discounting their opportunities here because of their in the greatness of their opportunity in the world to come.

Mr. Blackadar of the Halifax Courier, who is now the dean of the paper men down east, seemed fifty years of experience to feel this expectation of the future was certain extent imposed upon the paper men, owing to the inadequacy of their rewards in this life.

However, practically all the paper men present seemed to have arrived at the conclusion that faith in out works was not worth much way, and that if they devoted attention to getting out live papers, and give publicity to the advantages of the provinces they enlarge their bank accounts in world, and would not be wrapped contemplation of the time when would have to exchange their four pence for golden harps.

While all the mouliders of opinion expected at the convention not turn up in time for the meeting, there was a fair attendance and anything lacking in numbers more than made up by the enthusiasm of the gathering.

After opening the meeting President Hawke read letters from Hon. McGrath of Newfoundland and regretting their inability to attend and then introduced Mayor Frink.

The Mayor's Welcome.  
 His Worship extended a welcome on behalf of the city and made an excellent speech, giving his impression of the importance of the newspaper and the part they played in the community. Speaking of the importance of the newspaper, he believed the trade of Canada growing so fast that no matter how the facilities were developed, the business of the port would grow.

His Worship said a steamship company proposed to establish a weekly service to St. John and city authorities were worried over problem of providing accommodation for its ships.

Six Atlantic Ports.  
 Mr. Hawke, speaking on behalf of the association, said he agreed the statement of the late Chas. Hays before a parliamentary committee that the trade of Canada grew to such proportions that it needed six ports on the Atlantic to accommodate it. He felt the Mayor had little to be pessimistic about the progress being made by the developments. Great works could be carried out in a day, and no matter what the rate of progress there be some who felt that more might be done.

After referring to the progress of the association, and some achievements, Mr. Hawke spoke enthusiastically of the possibilities of the Maritime Provinces, and that the Dominion government had not done its duty to the people of Canada cities in the way of using its resources or directing gratification here.

Boosting the East.  
 E. E. Kelly, editor of the Busy read a paper on "The Leav Progressiveness in Canada," advocating closer co-operation effort to give the provinces publicity, the dissemination of information about their resources, opportunities, the elimination of local patriotism. The paper provoked an interesting discussion.

J. D. McKenna, of the Sussex ord, said that when he took of the Record he mapped out a line of boosting the province along lines dealt with by Mr. Kelly, though at first his course had considered erratic he now found it was being appreciated. He to stand that the newspapers could much to check the migration ward, especially as it was now discovered that many who were posed to have made fortunes west were no better off than they left the east. If a new could help to interest the youth in the opportunities of the East, would have more subscribers and advertisers would have more money. The harvest excursions to the west were the smallest on record.

E. W. McCready, of the Tel suggested that the newspapers start a campaign with the ob having the railway companies the practice of giving people of the public to assume that not cost anything to get out a J. O. Gallant, of L'Angeles