

The St. John Standard

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WIDENING TERRITORIAL WATERS

Among the important subjects to be taken up at the next Hague Conference will be the widening of the territorial waters of each nation by extending the three-mile limit to six miles. A report on this subject will be prepared at the meeting of the Institute of International Law which will be in session at Oxford University in England next week and will be submitted to the Conference. The present three-mile limit was fixed in 1702 and is supposed to represent the extreme range of cannon at that date. Now the range of his guns is about six miles, while that distance is also about the convenient limit of vision—the distance at which a ship begins to be hulled down in sailing away from land.

The change was proposed to the Powers by Holland as far back as 1896. There was some opposition, especially from Great Britain. The Netherlands' envoy, discussing the matter with Lord Salisbury, said the plan should be of advantage in protecting the English fishing grounds—the matter was at that time based wholly on the protection of the fisheries. Lord Salisbury's reply ended the matter for the time. "It would be a good thing for our fishing grounds," he said, "but we want to come over and get your fish."

THE DOMINION HOUSE.

A movement has been inaugurated by Earl Grey to secure a site in London for the erection of buildings, or one great building, by the self-governing dominions, to centralize the offices of the dominions, provinces and states which are now scattered all over London. Earl Grey proposes that they should be grouped on one site, and that in the buildings, or building, in addition to the business offices, there should be space for displaying the products of the dominions. According to the Hamilton Herald, which gives some details of the scheme, the site proposed is an open space, the Aldwych site, about two and a half acres in area, in the heart of London. It is public property, and is owned by the London County Council, which has agreed to grant a ninety-nine years' lease of it at a rental graduated up till the fifth year, when it will reach the permanent rate of £50,000; or the property might be bought outright.

In order to secure the site a company has been organized called The Dominion Site, Limited, of which Earl Grey is chairman and the other directors are: Lord Plymouth, Sir Starr Jameson, Sir J. Henniker Heaton, Mr. H. E. Britton and Mr. George McLaren Brown. The company has obtained a three years' option upon the site, at a cost of £3000 a year, and financial arrangements have been made for maintaining the option for the full period. The element of profit does not enter into the scheme at all, the company having been organized solely for the purpose of preventing this ideal site from being used for other purposes. If the scheme falls through, the option will be allowed to lapse. Obviously it can only be carried out by the co-operation of the governments of the dominions. It is quite practicable and deserves encouragement and support.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

The nearest thing to compulsory arbitration exists in New Zealand. Labor unions which register under the arbitration act must submit their grievances to a tribunal composed of two persons selected by the employers, two by the employees and a fifth who is a judge of the Supreme Court. The law is based on the principle that no section of an organized community has, or can have, a right to ignore the interests and well-being of the rest of the nation in seeking its own advantage, any more than an individual has such a right.

While the provisions of the statute are compulsory after registration no labor union is obliged to register, but, once registered, it has no option; it must submit to arbitration. Employers are on the same footing. In case of a dispute, either party to it must call upon a board of conciliation formed for that purpose. If the conciliators cannot settle the dispute the question is referred to the arbitration court without delay.

The judgments of that court may be enforced by fines levied on indi-

vidual employers or employees or their organizations; or by imprisonment of officers or members who may be guilty of contempt of the court. Such fine or imprisonment, however, cannot be levied or enforced without the sanction of the Supreme Court.

Associations of employers as well as labor unions that are dissatisfied with the workings of the arbitration act may cancel their registration, provided they give six months' notice, and thus put themselves outside the act.

IRISH LAND LAWS.

Improvements in the land laws of Ireland, which have also laid down several specific propositions in relation to it. If it is adopted, and it is reported that it probably will be, at the Hague, it involves an interesting change of accepted practice; and may lead to the revision of many treaties. The extension of the limit to six miles would confer a great benefit on Canadian fishermen by further excluding foreign competitors in the fishing industry, and further limiting the operations of the steam trawler.

Speaking on the subject recently in the House of Commons, Mr. Augustine Birrell, Secretary for Ireland, intimated that the amount required to complete the purchase is about \$200,000,000. While this is a large sum it is less than the amount already expended on Irish land for the benefit of the tenants. As a piece of finance it will not bear so heavily on the national credit, for only \$120,000,000 will have to be raised by sale of land stock to the public. Sale of land stock will be required to accept half the purchase amount in 3 per cent. land stock.

CURRENT COMMENT

The Harvest Moon.
Over the low hills to the southeast a disc of burnished copper appears in the mist of broken fragments of dark clouds from which the last trace of the sun's golden touch had a few moments before disappeared. Slowly and majestically the glowing mass rises in the heavens, changing as it rises from dull copper to shimmering silver. As it rises higher and higher hills and valleys are bathed in a dim white light. Roadside trees stand out like shadowy sentinels guarding the roadside, while broad fields of ripening grain, stirred by the gentle night winds, move with the rhythm of the waves of the ocean. Over all is the silence, the rest and peace of the hours when Nature rests after the toil of the day.

Laurier and Taft.
(Toronto Mail and Empire).
According to the Toronto Globe, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is off to Murray Bay for a holiday. Mr. Taft is already there. After the publication of the "adjunct letter" it was hardly to be expected that Sir Wilfrid would leave him off to the summer resort at the same time recuperating. Between the two distinguished derelicts of the campaign of 1911 the mutual regard must have waned as much as between Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt, the receiver of the letter. But Murray Bay is surely a pleasant salt creek.

One Thing is Cheaper.
(Springfield Union, Republican).
The price of seats on the New York Stock Exchange has sustained a further drop, the last one sold having brought but \$37,000. Perhaps this is one of the first realizations of the reduced cost of living promised us under the Democratic Administration.

A Contrast.
(Hamilton Spectator).
To estimate him by the volubility of his remarks previous to his reporting at Washington, there is evidently quite a margin between the diplomatic abilities of U. S. Ambassador Wilson at Mexico and President Woodrow Wilson of the United States.

DIARY OF EVENTS

HISTORIC DAYS IN CANADA

AN EMINENT GEOLOGIST.

George Mercer Dawson, the eminent Canadian geologist, was born in Picton, N. S., sixty-four years ago today. He was the eldest son of Sir J. William Dawson, also internationally famous as a geological investigator and explorer. The distinguished son of a distinguished father was educated at McGill University, and afterward studied geology at the Royal School of Mines in London.

His scholarly attainments, even at that age, may be judged from the fact that he won the Duke of Cornwall's scholarship and was awarded the Murchison medal in geology and the Forbes medal in paleontology. At the age of twenty-four he became geologist and naturalist for the North American Boundary Commission, and published the result of these labors under the title of "Geology and Resources of the Foxcatcher Paradox." From 1875 to 1880 he was engaged in surveys and explorations in the Northwest Territories and British Columbia, and made elaborate and highly useful reports on the coal-measures of the West. In 1887 he headed the Canadian Yukon expedition, and in 1891 he was one of the members of the Behring Sea Commission which investigated the seal fisheries. In 1895 he was appointed chief director of the Canadian Geological Survey.

In the meantime he had been honored with the presidency of the Royal Society of Canada, and decorated with the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George. He died in Ottawa in 1901, about sixteen months after his father had breathed his last.

FIRST THINGS

CABLE RAILWAYS.

The first cable car line in the world was opened forty years ago today, and in the following decade this method of carrying street traffic became general in the large cities of the United States. In San Francisco, Cleveland, Kansas City and other western cities where steep grades rendered horse cars impracticable, cable cars were first used, and their efficiency led to their adoption in other cities. The cost of installation was very high, however, and with the advent of the electric railway cable lines were discarded.

THE HUMAN PROCESSION

ROBERT TODD LINCOLN.

Robert Todd Lincoln, son of the famous President, was born in Springfield, Ill., seventy years ago today. At that time the future "emancipator" was a struggling lawyer in the Illinois capital, poor in money, but rich in the esteem of his townsmen, to whom he was "Honest Abe." Robert Todd Lincoln was educated at Illinois State University and Harvard, and had just entered Harvard Law School when the civil war broke out and he went to the front, serving as a captain on the staff of Gen. Grant.

At the conclusion of the war he flung himself into the struggle against his shingle in Chicago, where he built up a flourishing practice. He was secretary of war in the cabinets of Garfield and Arthur, and afterward went to England as United States minister to the court of St. James. Long the special counsel for the Pullman Company, he was chosen president of that corporation after the death of the founder. He received a large salary, but his corporate connections were probably responsible for killing his chances for high political preferment.

MORRIS HILLQUIST.

"The savior of American socialism," Morris Hillquist, in Russia, forty-four years ago today, and emigrated with his parents to New York in 1886. He has been affiliated with the Socialist party for a quarter of a century, and has been prominent in all of its councils, as well as representing America at international conferences. Merely as a side line, he has practiced law in New York for twenty years and has represented labor in many important cases. Although often denounced by the radical "reds," Mr. Hillquist is recognized by most of the moderate Socialists as the authoritative spokesman for the party on this side of the Atlantic. His "History of Socialism in the United States," published at the "Socialism Summed Up," affords an interesting presentation of the subject from the viewpoint of a scholarly and conscientious disciple of Karl Marx.

THE PASSING DAY

LAMMAS DAY.

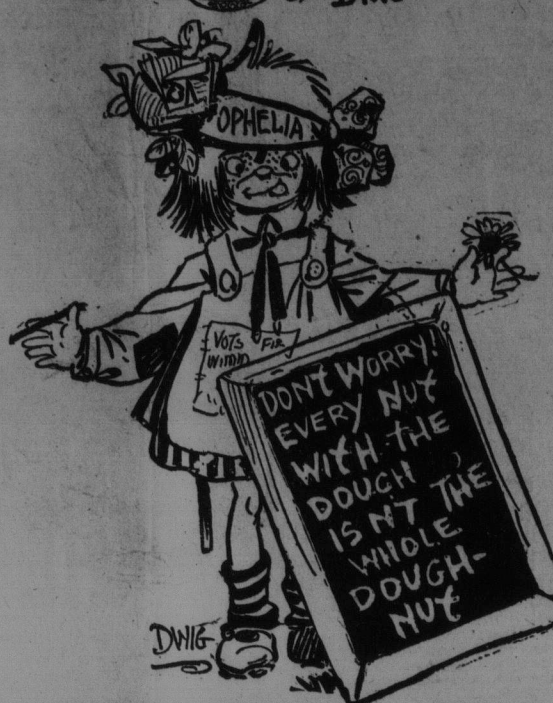
One of the quaintest and most interesting of old English festivals is Lammas Day, the festival of the wheat harvest, which will be observed today in the remote rural sections of England and Scotland. In the church it is the festival of St. Peter's miraculous deliverance from prison. In England it is a half-quarter day, and in Scotland a quarter day, when rents are paid and other interests affecting property are attended to.

This triple observance has somewhat obscured the origin and meaning of the festival. Some hold that the name of Lammas Day was derived from the old ceremony which marked the delivery of live lambs to the landlords by their tenants on that day. Another custom, still observed in a few places, was the lamb chase by the maidens of the community. With their hands tied behind their backs, and holding a lamb, and the one to first seize and hold the animal with her teeth was declared the "lady of the lamb." This chase was regarded as great amusement to the spectators. When the lamb was caught it was killed and carried on a pole at the head of a procession of the village, after which the animal became the piece de resistance of a banquet.

At Elton the students celebrated the day by ching a ram, which, when captured, was killed and eaten. The college butcher had to provide the animal, and he always searched the countryside to find one that was vicious and able to put up a good fight.

The real origin of the word Lammas, however, is the Saxon *lambmasse*, or loaf mass, because formerly on that day bread made of the new crop of wheat was offered. It was, and still is in some sections, the custom to give thanks for the harvest on this day.

OPHELIA'S SLATE



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IN LIGHTER VEIN

A FEW NAMES.
Dear "Lady of the Aroostook,"
Wilt come in my bierbark with me
I'm off in the wilds of Sebemoon,
And yearning to wander with thee.
A word, and Katahdin shall listen,
Shall see its echoes shall shake,
And Spurdabunk's ripples shall gladden,
And Matagomus awake.

On Squawpan we'll dream as we paddle,
Unnaturalum's shadows, deep-sunk,
Shall cool us; our thoughts shall not addle,
Not even on Matchamunk.

Far Chamquasabuntlook's current
Shall float us to Allegash down;
The silk counter to the grindstone
Shall keep us from Carratunk town.

Sebosis, and then Mattawamkeag,
Shall see us, and Skowhegan too;
Pamedecook and Passadumkeag
Shall lavish their beauties on you.

A Relief.
"You seem happier." "Yes," responded the clerk in the department store. "I've been transferred from the silk counter to the grindstone department. And very few women out shopping insist on pawing over that stock."

Honesty and Policy.
"Pa, why is honesty referred to as a policy?"
"Probably because so high a premium is placed on it," replied the weary insurance solicitor.

A Man With Ideas.
"How shall we advertise our fire safe?"
"Say the goods are still warm."

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CANADIANS TO

GO TO HAGUE

NEXT AUTUMN

H. B. Ames, M. P., and Senator Dandurand to represent Canada at the meeting in September.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, July 31.—H. B. Ames, and Senator Dandurand will this month represent the Canadian of the Inter-parliamentary union the meeting of that body at Hague. The union is a non-political organization, members shades of politics having supplied.

The delegates were chosen at a meeting of the association and originally the Hon. G. H. Perle, Senator Dandurand, Mr. P. official duties made it impossible him to attend, and he induced Ames to go in his stead. The gates are not appointed by the government, nor does it pay any of their expenses to attend the conference at the Hague.

The object of the union is to discuss questions of international law and to the securing of the principles of arbitration. Nearly all the tries of the world are represented, and the Canadian branch has active for some years.

TARIFF BILL BOMBARD

Continued From Page One

The attack from within the ranks, the first that has been since general debate began, was followed by another from the Republican side, when Senator Gron North Dakota, assailed the tariff from the standpoint of the farm.

Nearly the entire time for discussion of the bill was taken up with addresses and little progress made in consideration of the duties. The double track did serve to sway the Senate in their determination not to take time in general debate. The craft leaders still assert the content themselves with brief contributions to amendments as they are from day to day. Later S. Shively, of Indiana, plans to make the arguments and criticism minority.

Appeals of the manufacturer several days ago for an understanding between the Senate and House, as to the day when the woolen manufactures are made effective, have failed to fruits.

Senator Simmons, chairman finance committee, announced that the Republican side of the House, asking that something be done he would confer with majority Underwood of the House with to bringing about an agreement he has done, the result being the house intends to stand firm. The provision that the raw wool rates on woolens shall become operative upon passage of the bill Senate bill proposes to make wool free on December 1, 1914, woolens on January 1, 1914.

DECISION IN FAVOR

OF THE NEWSPAPER

St. Paul, Minn., July 31.—The papers have a right to decline advertising when they deem it objectionable, even if it is submitted under a yearly contract, is the of a decision handed down to the district court here.

The case came up when a newspaper to recover money due under a yearly contract which the store agreement had declared void certain portions of its advertising had been rejected by the paper.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Catherine Harrigan

The death took place at eight yesterday morning of Mrs. Catherine Harrigan, wife of Michael Harrigan, of St. John. She was in the 92nd year of age and is survived by five children, three sons and two daughters. She was a lifelong resident of this city, having been born in St. John, where she lived for many years, after which she moved to St. Paul. She was a woman of disposition and was beloved by friends. The deceased sister of the late Peter Harrigan.

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