

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1913.

A CANADIAN PREFERENCE.

Part of the insidious campaign against British feeling which is a feature of the Liberal attack on the Borden Naval Policy is a refusal to allow the slightest credit to the Mother Country for the financial support of the outstanding facts of recent Canadian development is that Great Britain has poured money into the country and that the present prosperity is largely founded on the activity created by this influx of money. Up to 1910 Great Britain has placed about a billion and three quarters dollars in Canada; since 1910 this amount has greatly increased, the total of British investments in this country in the last five years having been about a billion dollars. If any remark is made upon this aspect of the relations between Canada and the Motherland the Liberals hasten to deny it. Sir Wilfrid Laurier led the way in his speech on the third reading of the Naval Act Bill. "If Canada has received money on loan from Great Britain," he said, "it was not given to her because of sentiment but simply because Canada could afford the security and could pay the interest."

"Show gratitude to Great Britain for financing us? Never!" cry the Liberals, led by the White Plume.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a clever man, but it is universally admitted that there is one thing which he does not know. That is business. It happens that not long ago that an ably-edited magazine, The Round Table, dealt with this very question of the financial relations between the Mother and Daughter nations. In the course of an exceptionally well informed article on financial conditions in Great Britain and Europe, the following passage occurs: "And Great Britain has not only provided this mass of capital but provided it on no generous terms than she has afforded to any other borrower. Sentiment has led the British people to supply their own fellow-subjects overseas with money at least one per cent, cheaper than foreign countries, and Sir Edgar Speyer calculated recently that the annual interest saving to the Dominion and dependencies is at least \$10,000,000, a very handsome preference. In other words, for the same payment of interest these countries have been able to raise \$250,000,000 additional capital. Moreover, to the detriment he said, of course, Great Britain has added to her list of trustee stocks about £650,000,000 of Colonial and Indian stocks and thus enabled the Dominion, Provincial and State governments of the Empire to raise money on far more favorable terms than would otherwise have been possible. When questions are raised as to the return which Great Britain gives to the trade preferences of the Dominions, the enormous advantages the latter gain by the preferential treatment of their issues both by the people and the Government of Great Britain, should not be forgotten. If some great convulsion checks the flow of capital from Great Britain, no other lender will be found from whom such terms can be obtained."

This comes from a source much better informed than Sir Wilfrid Laurier and it distinctly asserts that British good-will has figured in the financial relations between the two countries, that British good-will saves the Empire outside of Great Britain \$50,000,000 a year in interest, that for the same interest payment Canada and the rest of the outer Empire get nearly a billion and a quarter more capital than they would have got had they not thrown the Union Jack. But shall we feel obliged? "Never!" cry the Liberals.

OPIUM TRAFFIC IN CHINA.

The British government, as has been announced in the House of Commons, has decided to send no more opium to China. Early in the present year, the government of India says the London Times, put a natural end to this traffic by stopping the sales of opium for export. For many years the trade in opium has been carried on in every village and city throughout the Flowery Kingdom to the destruction of the manhood and morals of the Chinese people. Immense sums of money were expended by all classes on this drug, which was the greatest menace to the national life of China. The principal source of supply was India, and the British government, as is well known, in order to provide a market, forced this mischievous traffic upon the Chinese. China also, herself, took to the cultivation of the poppy, from which this drug is manufactured and so universal was the use of opium among her inhabitants that when the decrees against opium were issued, Lord Cecil travelling through China declared "If you went between decks on a Chinese boat you found the Chinese smoking opium; if you went along the fields you saw the fields beautiful with the flowers of the poppy." During the last few years the

vigorous enforcement of anti-opium laws in China has resulted in the all but complete suppression of its use. In 1909 Lord Cecil made a second tour throughout China, and has reported, that having travelled all through the country, from Mukden to Peking, from Peking to Hankow, and from Hankow to Saughai and Chang-Sha he did not see a single trace of the poppy.

The rapid eradication of this national curse by modern China is an object lesson in reform to the rest of the world. Realizing that this vice has sapped the moral, mental and vital energy of their race they have given evidence that they mean to stamp it out, and in this most progressive and patriotic policy the Chinese have been accorded the hearty cooperation of the British people. Nabi Efendi, the Turkish author, in writing to his son, Aboul Khair, gave him some sound advice when he counselled him: "Deliver not thyself up to the seductions of hashish and opium. Bendj and Esaar (drugs) are still more destructive, he who consumes them is a dunce. These drugs make a man the laughing stock of other men; he is an ape in human form. Obscure not the light of thy soul's jewel; cover not with darkness the eye of thy intelligence; wrap not opium in a shroud during the Ramadan, so that thy body may become as the tomb of one dead. This poison makes man wicked and immoral; it perverts him, corrupts his heart, alters his features and bewilders his tongue. When intoxication arrives, he hugs himself with delight; when it is dissipated, he is beside himself; he is a corpse in the form of one living; the brilliancy of his cheeks is blighted. Even though there appeared to be no exterior effects, who would not blush to be called Terak!"

That the traffic in opium is morally indefensible is admitted by the Times, and the hope is expressed that China may be able to put an end to its use among her millions of people.

THE LURE OF CANADA.

The migration of Americans into the Western Provinces of the Dominion increases year by year, and its weakening effect upon the neighboring Republic is chiefly felt by those Western States whose citizens are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The causes of this movement are not difficult to understand. In several of the States of the Union the great bulk of the land desirable for settlement has been withdrawn by the government of recent years until there is comparatively little land left, while regulations tend to discourage the acquisition of land have been adopted.

A strong presentation of this case on the above lines was recently made to the president by Governor Ammons of Colorado, supported by Senator Thomas and Representative Taylor of that state and the president was urged to adopt a more liberal policy to encourage settlement in Colorado and other Western States. There are other reasons, however, which must be taken into consideration in accounting for this heavy emigration of the wheat lands of the Canadian West. Land in Western Canada will according to official figures of a ten-year average, as has been stated by the Canadian Gazette, produce over five bushels annually more to the acre than the wheat lands of the United States, while on the basis of the 1912 crop bringing a ten-year average price the land would pay for itself in one year.

These facts, together with the presence of good government and progressive educational institutions are making a strong appeal not only to desirable settlers from the United States but also from the British Isles.

Of the 400,000 immigrants who came to Canada during 1912, 150,000 hailed from Great Britain. They are welcome and both the East and the West of Canada offer boundless possibilities for health, wealth and happiness to all industrious law-abiding peoples who would make for themselves homes within her wide domain.

THE PLACE OF THE PREACHER.

The Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent, of Boston, Episcopal bishop in the Philippines, was a passenger on board the S. S. Carolina, which arrived in New York on June 1st from Liverpool. Bishop Brent travelled in the steerage believing that was the proper place for a sky-pilot. On his voyage across the Atlantic he associated himself with the common people, living with them and eating with them, and doubtless giving to them some sound advice.

This act of the good Bishop has filled his own heart with happiness, proved inspirational to many future American citizens, caught the imagination of the people and entitled him to considerable space on the first pages of United States newspapers.

It reminds us that notwithstanding the drift away from the churches so frequently witnessed in modern times, it is still as true in the 20th century as it was in the first century that the preacher who is willing to travel in the steerage will command the ship and many will come to him; that in this matter so important to the continued influence of the churches it is scarcely possible to improve upon the method of St. Paul. The preacher who always travels with the swells is liable, like Jonah, to encounter squalls and to be cast overboard, but he who seeks a berth amidst the crowd will outlive the tempests and bring many safely to land. There is room in the churches for more of this kind of Apostolic succession, nor will it lack welcome and commendation from the world.

DIARY OF EVENTS

HISTORIC DAYS IN CANADA

Kingston was founded 246 years ago today, when Fort Cataraqui was established on the site of the present thriving Ontario city. The fort was built by Frontenac to prevent the frequent incursions of the Iroquois who descended the St. Lawrence from Lake Ontario. The soldiers stationed at the mouth of the river succeeded largely in discouraging the activities of the redskin raiders. The name of the fort was afterwards changed to Frontenac, in honor of the great Governor of Quebec.

Seventy-two years ago today the first session of Parliament under the Union Act of 1840 was opened in Kingston by the Governor, Lord Sydenham, who had chosen that city as his capital. Kingston retained the administrative and legislative seat of government until 1844, when Montreal became the capital for a few years.

Yukon Territory came under Dominion control fifteen years ago today. The district of Yukon had been created the year before and placed under the jurisdiction of the British government, but the gold rush soon made necessary a further change. Joseph Adolphe Clouston, who was Prime Minister of Quebec, Dominion Secretary of State, and Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, died fifteen years ago today.

Hugh W. Blackader, editor of the Acadia Recorder, died half a century ago today. He was the first of the four Blackaders who have contributed to the old Halifax newspaper from 1836 until the present time.

Today is the birthday of Leifson Watson, long Canadian commercial agent in London, 1864; Laurence Andrews, famous American chemist, at London, Ont., 1865; and Harry Carvil, twins, prominent on stage, at St. Marys, N. S., 1880.

THE HUMAN PROCESSION

LEO GEORGE C. MONEY.

Thanks to the assiduity of newspaper "collectors" the world has been informed of many cases in which professions or occupations have been adopted to fit surnames. Dr. See, although he has been a Liberal, The Rev. Tye is a "merry parson." Adolph Just is a judge. Randolph Cheever was a lawyer until the courts granted him permission to change his name. Jimmy Smart is, of course, a newspaper reporter. Rabbi Wise is one of the most learned of Jewish scholars. Dr. Kill is a surgeon. The list might be extended to fill many columns, with nothing lacking except a baseball umpire named Jesse James.

Leo George Chiozza Money is not a banker, as those unfamiliar with his career might suspect, but he is internationally famous as an authority on financial matters, and as the author of "Riches and Poverty" and other books dealing with financial and other issues, especially "Riches and Poverty" and "Waste and Want," have been widely read and commented on in America.

FIRST THINGS

NEW YORK'S FIRST MAYOR.

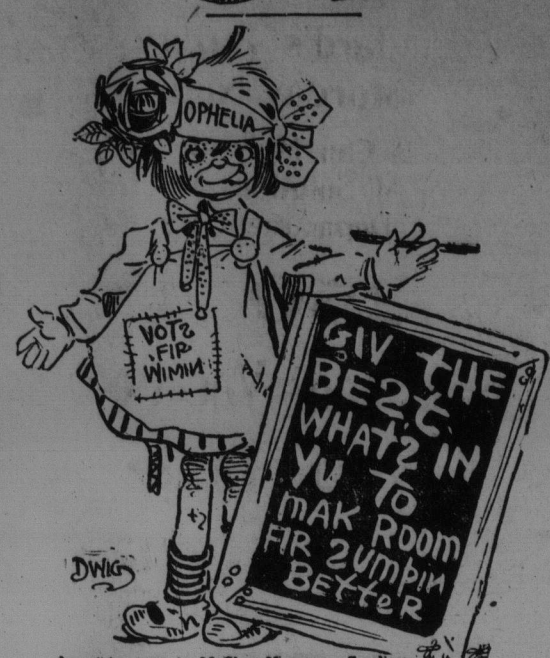
The first mayor of New York, Thos. Willett, assumed the office 248 years ago today. Willett was proclaimed mayor by Col. Richard Nicolls, the English Governor, who had taken New Amsterdam from the Dutch in 1664, and ordained that "all the inhabitants of New York, New Harlem and the island of Manhattan are one body politic under the government of a mayor, aldermen and sheriff. Willett was a "reform mayor," and innovated many improvements in municipal affairs. One of his reforms prohibited cows from running at large and he also directed that "hogs must be prevented from rooting in the church yard." He served two terms of one year each. He was a wealthy man for his day, the owner of a fleet of ships that traded up and down the coast and to Europe. When he died in 1647 he left a large estate of land, merchandise, cattle, negroes, houses and ships. Since he laid down the office ninety-three men have held the title of Mayor of New York. His remains were buried at Riverdale, East Providence, R. I., and on a slab above his grave one may yet read that he was "Ye First Mayor of New York and Twice Did Sustain Ye Place."

THE PASSING DAY

FRIDAY AND NO. 13.

The world is growing wiser. The youngsters of today are less superstitious than the oldsters. In proof of these statements, Exhibit A is offered in the form of a newspaper despatch which states that a class of thirteen will graduate from a New Jersey high school today—this being the thirteenth of the month, in the thirteenth year of the century, and a Friday to boot.

OPHELIA'S SLATE



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IN LIGHTER VEIN

HOME LONGING.

Sing me a song of the twilight hour,
That sighs of the murmuring pine,
Of woodlands deep in mystic sleep,
Of the dew-washed fern and vine.
And into this song of the sinking day
Weave the whilp-poor-will's drowsy croon.
As he stirs 'neath the sombre cedars
And sighs to the blood-dipped moon.

Tell me a tale of the billowing sea,
A yarn of the foam-flecked shore,
Of spluttering spray in the rock-ribbed bay
And of wheeling gulls that soar.

And into this tale of the restless tides
Spin a dream of a sleeping bark,
Of eddies that sigh and whisper,
Of yard-arm and mast looming stark.

Read me a rhyme of the wilderness,
That rings with the lift of the trail;
Of the trapper's pack and the lumber-
upon you, play that as well as you
can and make the best of it.—Sir
Thomas Moore.

What part soever you have taken
can and make the best of it.—Sir
Thomas Moore.

Then sing me a song of the twilight hour,
Tell me a tale of the sea,
Read me a rhyme of the wilderness—
Take me back where God's king-
dom's be.—By Lew L. Saret.

Never Even Tepid.
"Have you hot water in your house?"
"Have I? My dear boy, I am never out of it."

Ah, a Clue!
Sherlock Holmes glanced round the room. The pictures were torn into shreds, the chairs were broken, the table lying on the top of the piano. A great splash of blood was on the carpet.

"Someone has been here," he commented with wonderful insight.

Long Service Recognized.
Commissioner McLellan yesterday morning recommended that George Drake and William McLeod be appointed honorary substitutes to the fire department at a salary of \$75 per year each in recognition of their fifty years of service. This was adopted.

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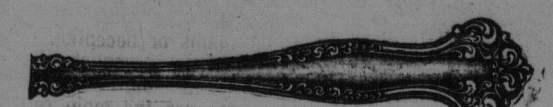
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THE PUZZLE

The problem is to count complete and intersects or t. There are no pairs of circles sort in the puzzle. In the even number the prizes will be solutions. Accuracy and p. for arriving at the correct o. who display these qualifications solve the puzzle best.

How to

This contest is restricted to residents of New Brunswick and the Dominion of Canada.

A payment on subscription from \$1.00 to \$5.00 entitles the subscriber to the puzzle. The amount of the subscription price for the rate, whether the rate be for one year or for a longer period, as many different puzzles as the contestant solves. ADDITIONAL PAYMENT WILL THAN \$5.00 CAN BE PAID.

It is not necessary to pay solution if more than one.

As the main prizes have what is paid in on subscription contestants should familiar E.T.D schedule before sending solutions.

Remit by check, money 2-cent stamps.

What ever is paid, whether by check or money, solutions, will apply on a continuing basis.

Solutions unaccompanied by registered. This contest is open to all subscribers within the territory.

Address All