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SAINT JOHN, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1910

A TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR ST. JOHN.

The dearth of new industries has been a frequent subject for discussion by such bodies as the Board of Trade of this city for many years. Annually a new industries committee has been apointed, meeting occassionally, distributing a certain amount of literature, engaging in some corespondence and dissolving automatically at the end of the year, to be succeeded by another committee of well-intentioned citizens, who have solemnly pursued a similar programme.

But as a result of their efforts new industries do not materialize. If this statement is thought to be inaccurate in view of the advent of the sugar refinery and the David Craig Company, it may be pointed out that neither concern decided to locate in St. John as a result of any organized effort on the part of the citizens. They are here, or will be here, because they discovered that St. John suited them.

The advertizing committee of the Board of Trade—a new departure this year, which since its organization has been prosecuting an active publicity campaign—at a recent meeting discussed the question of the city appointing a special representative whose duty it would be to press the claims of St. John for recognition on manufacturers and others who might desire to extend their business.

With this suggestion as a nucleus, St. John may at last be within measureable distance of realizing the advantages which accrue to a city possessing a properly accredited trade commissioner—advantages which other cities, both in Canada and across the border, recognized years ago.

Every business man in the community knows that to extend his business something more than a distribution of circulars among possible and prospective customers is necessary. The personal canvass by a representative is the commercial method and brings results.

Progressive cities with sites to dispose of, and facilities to offer to new industries, have come to recognize that something more than a glowing panegyric sent broadcast through the mails is necessary to bring hard-headed manufacturers in the old country and elsewhere to talk business. The trade commissioner, with facts, figures and arguments at his finger ends, who get out and hustles for his city and lands a new industry once or twice a year, is the latest and most successful development in civic enterprise.

The new industries committee under the energetic chairmanship of Mr. H. P. Robinson, has done much to make St. John more widely known. The opportunity presents itself for them to crystalize what at first may have been only a suggestion into a definite policy. The appointment of a trade commissioner for St. John would involve an expenditure of possibly $3,500 a year, and, as a new departure, the exercise of a certain amount of faith on the part of the citizens, but its success, judging by the experience of other cities, would never be in doubt.

EXPLOITS OF A BUCCANEER.

The Toronto News, replying editorially to a letter from "A Disgusted Reader," respecting an article on Mr. Pugsley's career which appeared in the News on the day the minister arrived in Toronto, says:—"The writer deems it improper to attack a Cabinet Minister who "is endeavoring to ascertain the needs of Toronto Harbor. The assertion is made that the News is too "cowardly to make direct charges against Mr. Pugsley, "although we 'insinuate that he is guilty of conduct "'which, if true, would stamp him as a criminal not fit "'to be at large.'"

After again referring to Mr. Pugsley's connection with the McAvity dredging scandal, and his overdrawn accounts while a provincial minister, the News continues:

"If a man not in politics dealt so with trust funds "he would find himself in a prisoner's dock. The News "sees no reason why politicians should be immune from "prosecution. In dealing with the exploits of a buccaneer "it is not necessary to consider the demands of hospitality, "nor to speak low because the adventurer talks of "spending public money in Toronto."

BEAUTIFYING THE CITY.

While St. John is hardly likely to become a rival of the garden cities of England, it is rather gratifying to note the growing interest in the possibilities of beautifying the city. The school authorities, the local Women's Council, and other bodies, are taking an interest in the movement to encourage the cultivation of flower gardens in the city, and even the ferry superintendent has made arrangements to instal a flower garden in the east side ferry enclosure.

No doubt, every city, as well as every country home, should have a garden of some kind. In many cities, houses are so arranged that the garden becomes its natural complement, adding to its beauty in much the same way that a gown of rich and lovely silk adds to the beauty of a woman, or an appropriate and pleasing frame enhances the charms of the picture which it embraces and protects.

In addition to its aesthetic value, which is of the greatest importance, the garden has other uses in a city where fresh flowers and vegetables are not always easy to secure. The home garden provides such flowers as are required to embellish the dining table, and the different rooms in the house. Plato said "The ornaments of a house are friends that frequent it." Next to the friends, perhaps, are the flowers. Certainly a bouquet of variegated flowers, filling the air with their mingling perfumes, and delighting the eye with a riot of color, is an ornament.

A MORAL REVOLUTION.

The Ottawa Citizen is apparently worried over a discovery that crime is increasing in the United States and Canada. But possibly what it considers a recrudescence of crime is really an enlargement of the moral perceptions of the people. One of the most striking, as well as one of the most encouraging features of the time is the tendency to place many actions formerly regarded with tolerance in the category of crimes.

A moral revolution, fraught with momentous consequences, is undoubtedly in progress in both Canada and the United States, though, perhaps, owing to the flexible character of our institutions, and the readiness with which we adapt our views and habits to changing conditions we do not fully realize the significance of what is going on around us.

The evolution of industry, of commerce, of culture, is changing many of our conceptions of life, as well as the conditions of life. In all departments of life, industrial, social and religious we are breaking with old traditions, old ideals; or at least seeking to reinterpret them in accordance with our enlarging knowledge of the changing phenomena of life.

A few years ago practical exponents of Darwinism, like Rockefeller, were held up as examples to the youth of the land, but today, many people are inclined to consider them rather undesirable types of the survival of the slickest, and the methods by which they survived rather questionable, to say the least. And many other old idols have fallen from their pedestal.

We are beginning to realize that Darwinism is not the last word human intelligence has to say upon the relations of men. According to the Darwinian theory a man may be justified in employing his superior gifts to get the better of his fellows, but the moral revolution going on around us is convincing us that a man's gifts, so far from givng him abnormal rights to the treasures of the earth, impose upon him extra responsibilities—the obligation to give better service than the man of ordinary endowments. Today we are asking ourselves why we should allow the man of sharper intellect to oppress the duller or more honest, when we do not permit a man to take advantage of his physical strength to get the better of his weaker brethren.

True, in Canada we do not appear to have developed as yet a very acute moral sense in regard to political affairs; at least its manifestations are not as strong or universal as might be desired. Indignation against the grafter is in many quarters somewhat discounted by a sneaking admiration for his audacity or ability. But even though warped by the party spirit, the moral vision of the people in political matters is growing keener and clearer—more noticeably, perhaps, in Ontario than in some of the other provinces. At any rate Mr. Pugsley's genial endeavor to hand over to a group of foreign capitalists a natural asset in which Ontario was interested, aroused a great storm of indignation among the people of that province, and seems to have induced many of the more independent minded pople of his own party in this provinc to reconsider their rather lenient view of his machinations in matters affecting local interests.

A NEW FORCE IN POLITICS.

In the Unted States, with its chaotic conditions, its multitudinous and incoherent interest, its antagonisms of race, creed and color, the spirit which rules the economic movement dominates, without perhaps always consciously informing the play of political forces. At present that spirit, very materialistic and rather ruthless, impells, with irresistable purpose, the devotion of the intellect and energy of the nation to the problem of producing wealth.

The government does not as in England readily respond to undercurrents of well-imformed public opinon, but follows broad and general lines, shaped by political manifestations spreading over considerable periods. New movements take long to get under way, and the momentum of forces once set in motion is difficult to overcome. Perhaps this is due to some weakness in Republican institutions; perhaps it is due to the inertia of public opinion inevitable in a vast and inchoate nation composed of so many diverse and only partially assimulated elements.

Nevertheless, or rather for these reasons, the insurgent movement in the Republican party is significant, the more especially as Roosevelt, the very embodiment of the spirit of his countrymen, may reasonably be assumed to have by virtue of those humanitarian prepossessions which make him stand out so conspicuously among the public men of the United States, a certain sympathy with its ultimate purposes.

The Republican party has stood, perhaps too conspicuously of recent years, for the concentration and almost the consecration of capital, the efficient co-ordination and organization of industry, in short for the co-operative principle applied to the problem of wealth production. It has recognized that in these days when the movement of modern industry is shifting the competitive struggle from the national to the international arena, the country which first perfects its industrial organization is the country that will be prepared to carry off the lion's share of the world's trade.

No doubt, in their apothesis of their productive powers, the people of the United States have permitted the development of conditions that call for heroic remedies, and it is the growing consciousness of this that will give the insurgent movement power. But it is not likely that the Republican party will suffer much harm in the way of loosing its hold upon the people, though it is quite probable that there will be a change in the controlling elements, and a reinterpretation of its policy to adapt it more closely to the conditions of the present. So long as the Democratic party is led by uncompromising individuals of the type of Bryan, the people are not likely to ask it to deal with the problems created by the rise of the trust, because they fear that it would try to settle the trust question by a reversion to an older order of things, and injure the nation as a producer, interested in exploiting foreign markets, more than it would benefit the people as consumers.

Possibly the democratic party if shouldered with responsibility would follow the example of the Laurier government in Canada, and instead of trying to put its principles into effect, bow to the spirit of the times, half-heartedly, perhaps, but fully enough not to seriously interfere with the operation of the forces making for industrial progress set in motion by the adoption of the national policy.

But when the big Republic, gorged with wealth and fraught with achievement, turns seriously to the solution of those problems which are now causing some disquietude, it will probably proceed under the aegis of the Republican party, shorn of its plutocratic propensities by the redoubtable wielder of the big stick.

In British Columbia the other day no less than 30,000 trees—imported nursery stock—were burned because they harbored orchard pests. In the fruit business, as in everything else, eternal vigilance is the price of success.

A Canadian judge observed the other day that there was need of a law to prevent young men loafing around pool rooms. Why single out pool rooms? In this hustling age young men should not loaf around anywhere.

SHIPS OF THE DESERT

Ships of the desert whither are you bound,
Gliding as silent as white barques at sea
Across a shimmering level waste, profound
In its immensity?

Ships of the desert, I would voyage with you;
Buoy me and bear me, a most willing thrall,
One of the tawny, of the turbaned crew
Of your swart ammiral!

Rare eastern unguents, fabrics of rich looms,
Jars brimmed with myrrh and bales of costly spice,
Attars distilled from velvet petalled blooms
And gems of princely price—

These are your burdens, yet it is not these
That lure my spirit o'er yon burning zone,
But the sun spell, the evasive mysteries
That gird the vast unknown!

For somewhere there, undesecrate, apart,
In all its virgin loveliness of guise,
A something whispers to my wandering heart
That earth's lost Eden lies!

—CLINTON SCOLLARD.

GOOD STORIES

Slang is tabooed in the home of a West Side family, principally because there is a bright little girl who displays a persistent aptitude in retaining expressive but uncultured phrases. The other evening at dinner the mother, father and daughter drifted into the vernacular and a fresh start was necessary. The little girl started it. "I'm not stuck on this bread," she said.

"Dorothy," said her mother, "you want to cut that slang out."

"That's a peach of a way of correcting the child," commented the father.

"I know," replied the mother, "but I just wanted to put her wise."

JOSH WISE SAYS.

"The man who runs a lawn mower rarely wishes for more lawn."

Johnnie do you understand what is meant by a crisis?
Yes, mum.
Tell us, Johnnie.
Two out an' the bases full, mum."

Mama—No, you can't have any more pennies today.
The Spoilt Child—If you don't give me one I'll wake the baby.

Hank Stubbs—The ministers are blamin' automobiles cuz folks don't come to church.
Bige Miller—Pshaw! Autymobiles don't preach, do they?

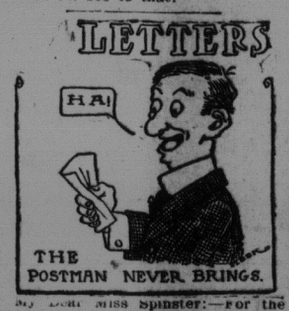
Youngleigh—Which is the better way to propose, orally or by letter?
Cynicus—By letter, certainly. There's a chance that you might forget to mail it.

Won't you be glad to get back to your native shores once more?
How do I know, replied the nervous man, until my family has gotten past the customs inspectors?

It was down in the country market. What this country needs is plenty of bone and sinew, said the tall one.
Yes, and plenty of grit and sand, echoed the short one.
By the way, what business are you in?
Oh, I'm a butcher. And you?
Why—er—I distribute strawberries when they arrive from the southern markets.

Who has broken the milk jar?
The cat knocked that down, madame!
What cat?
Haven't we got one?

Liza—I won't say "obey."
Bill—Never mind, guv-nor. Get on wiv it. I'll see to that!



My Dear Miss Spinster:—For the past year I have been trying to summon sufficient courage to approach you with a very serious proposition, but the fear that you might take offense has impelled me to so far hold my peace, for I did not wish to bring to an end our erstwhile happy friendship.

I now feel that my affections have reached a point where I can no longer endure to hold my peace. I must be satisfied and my mind put at rest for all time.

Will you be my wife?

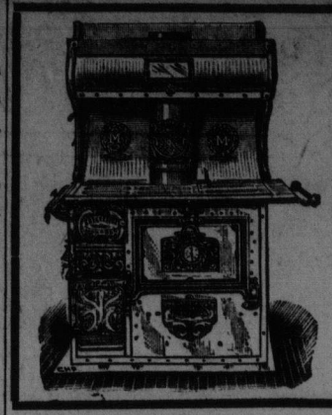
I know this will come as a surprise to you, and the shock may unnerve you. I am willing to wait two or three days for my answer. Or better still, if you will have me, will you wear a red rose to prayer meeting Thursday night? Sincerely and hopefully,

JOHN B. RUSTY,

Miss Amelia Spinster,
Loneleyville, Mo.

WOULD LEAVE MONTREAL IN DARKNESS

Montreal, June 1.—In a letter to the city the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co., through General Manager Norris, expressed a desire to be relieved from the service of lighting the streets. The company also gave notice that it would terminate the present arrangement on October 31, and declared that it would rent their pole lines to the city were a municipal service decided on.



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BRITISH PRESS ON ROOSEVELT

Criticise His Utterances in Guildhall Speech Concerning England's Policy in Egypt---Should be Civilized.

London, June 1. — Theodore Roosevelt's speech at Guild Hall yesterday continued today to be discussed by the newspapers throughout the country.

The editorial comments upon his utterances concerning British rule in Egypt, were influenced, as a rule by partisanship. The conservative press defends the conclusions drawn by the former president while the Liberal papers oppose his deductions with equal seriousness. But outside the questions of fact set forth, the newspapers almost without exception challenge the propriety of a foreign guest of the city criticizing the colonial policy of the empire.

Of the comments of the Conservative press the following are samples:

The Globe—"It was not the time nor the place, nor was the ex-president the person to display this particular form of interest in the business of his hosts."

The Pall Mall Gazette—"The unconventional is justified only by success. If he prefers realities to the proprieties where civil interests are concerned, so does the judgment of the British people."

The Standard—"That he should lay hands on one of the nation's private and particular political subjects seemed a social crime not far from sacrilege, but in reading the speech carefully there is found nothing of which to complain."

Of the Liberal papers the Westminster Gazette questions the necessity and disagrees with the conclusions of the speech.

The Star says that Mr. Roosevelt should learn that he is not exempt from the customs of civilized nations"

GUGGENHEIM IS BELIEVER IN ALASKA

New York, N. Y., June 1.—On the eve of his departure for Europe Mr. Daniel Guggenheim, active head of the Morgan-Guggenheim Alaskan syndicate, gave out in the form of an interview, what is substantially the answer of the syndicate to the charges made against it.

Briefly told, he declares the government investigation has benefitted Alaska by calling attention to its immense wealth, that the country's resources are controlled by no one man, or set of men, and offers immense opportunities to men of stamina, that so far as railroads are concerned the government should either build or permit private capital to do so, and that persistency in legislating against corporations will end in driving them out of business.

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Free Tickets
To the Great Fair

The chance of the year to those people who want to save money

Read This Offer

The Standard has made an arrangement whereby any person in this province may secure absolutely free tickets to the Dominion Exhibition to be held in St. John in September next. These tickets are good, not for one admission alone, but for five admissions on as many different days. These tickets are sold at One Dollar each, and they mean a clear saving of just that much money to the people securing them by The Standard's plan

Here Is How To Do It

Every person who brings to The Standard office five dollars for a new subscription to this paper, for city delivery, will be given one of these five trip tickets.

Every person who sends to The Standard Six Dollars in payment for two new subscriptions for delivery by mail to any post office in the Maritime Provinces or elsewhere in Canada will be given a ticket. Three new subscriptions paid in advance will entitle the sender to two tickets.

This Offer Is Open To Everybody
It Means Money In Your Pockets
Get Busy!!

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

Chicago, June 1.—Cattle—Receipts 15,500. Market, steady to strong. Steers, 6.25 to 8.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 32,000; market steady; choice heavy, 9.60 to 9.67½.