

The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 82 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 \$5.00
 Semi-Weekly by Mail \$1.00
 Invariably in Advance.
 Phone Main 1910.
 Intercommunicating System Connecting All Departments.
 ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1913.

SIR EDMUND WALKER'S SPEECH.

Extracts from a speech delivered recently in the City of London by Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, have been published in Canada, but little reference appears of his review of the situation which has arisen consequent on the action of the Senate in throwing out the Naval Aid Bill. This was one of the features of his speech which was fully reported in the London press. Sir Edmund was the guest of the Royal Colonial Institute, and Earl Grey, the president of the Institute, presided. "Many prominent city men," reports the London Telegraph, "were present, attracted, doubtless, by the prospect of hearing this well known Canadian banker refer not only to economic conditions in the Dominion, but to the rejection of the Naval Aid Bill by the Senate, and in this they were not disappointed."

It is unnecessary to refer at length to Sir Edmund Walker's statements regarding the financial situation in Canada. His opinion may be summed up briefly in his closing remarks on this subject. "In passing from the business aspect of Canada," he said, "I can only repeat that nothing has happened to change the confidence of the investor in Canada, except that money being scarce instead of plenty, he has turned the currents of his mind into pessimistic instead of optimistic channels; and when money is a little easier and he looks about for his investment, instead of having it thrust upon him, he will again see that the brightest and most whole some spot in the Empire is in North America, above the Great Lakes and the 49th parallel."

With this eloquent tribute to the Dominion as a field for investment Sir Edmund went on to review the situation in Canada in relation to Naval Defence. Referring to the Naval Aid Bill having been killed in the Senate he said:

It is for another reason entirely that I am not proud of being a Canadian here today as I expected to have been five or six weeks ago. As you all know, the Canadian Senate has made it impossible for Mr. Borden's Government to carry out the intention of providing forthwith the money necessary to build three Dreadnoughts to be added to the Imperial Fleet. We had hoped that in that way Canada would very quickly become an important factor in Imperial Defence. I still believe, however, that Mr. Borden will, as he has himself announced, be able to pay for these Dreadnoughts, which have happened to be so ordered at first by the Imperial Government. I do not think that anything has happened in Canada which will defeat the object Mr. Borden has in view. But being an ardent Imperialist, and feeling very strongly on this point, I do not intend for one moment to minimize the difference between doing a thing when it ought to be done and not doing it when it ought to be done. To my mind this is the moment when it ought to have been done, and I am sorry that although we shall ultimately do it, it will not be the same.

Sir Edmund invited his hearers to consider the relative position of a country like Canada to Great Britain. "We have been," he said, "for at least three generations—both the present Canada and the old Canada—seeking larger and larger measures of delegated authority from you, until now our autonomy is nearly complete. A great many Canadian people have had the idea that Mr. Borden intended to make a present of these Dreadnoughts to the British Government, and that if there were a present made in either money or ships, and it was not accompanied by representation, it would be a great crime in the view of people who have been seeking autonomy. This is what the Liberals have tried to make them believe—that it would be contribution without representation. There are many of us who feel very differently, and who believe that that was not a fair statement of the case."

In support of his contention Sir Edmund expressed his belief that Canadians who were not interested in technical objections realized that if Canada were to begin her duty tomorrow in connection with Imperial defence it would be a long and slow process before they could pretend they had accomplished it in full measure. "We should have to build naval colleges and forts," he said, "and establish coast defence, and do many other things, and it would take a long time to educate the people and to provide the money." He held the opinion that when the time came that Canada could take her share in Imperial Defence the Dominion should expect to be consulted by the Imperial Government on matters of defence and foreign relations. "We realize," he added, "that we must, after the manner of the Briton, which is not a local manner, move along by stages. Our business is to do what we can at the moment, and trust that things will ultimately develop for the benefit of the British Empire, and that in

time you will give us a share in the management of its affairs."

Both parties in Canada, Sir Edmund Walker said, admitted that Naval Defence will be carried, and he believed that in fifteen or twenty years it would be realized that Canada had progressed very rapidly despite the little hitch at the moment. "As the House of Commons," he concluded, "passed the Naval Bill by a large majority, it may be desirable to explain that the Senate, which by its action practically defeated the Bill, consists of members appointed for life, and because of this has a large majority of Liberals. We shall pay for the three Dreadnoughts sooner or later, I am certain, and we shall take our share in Imperial Defence; and next time I come back from Canada I shall not have to make any apologies for being a Canadian. Whether it be financially, industrially, politically, or commercially, Canada will do nothing but forge ahead, even though she may be checked for a moment by world-wide conditions over which she has no control."

Sir Edmund Walker's opinions on the naval question are noteworthy, not only by reason of his standing in the community, as the President of a financial institution with over 200 branches in Canada, but from the fact that before the last general election his name headed the list of the eighteen prominent Liberals who were signatories of a manifesto, refusing to support the Laurier Government in the campaign for Reciprocity. "Although I am a Liberal, I am a Canadian first of all," was one of the reasons he gave on that occasion for his opposition to the trade agreement. He resented it as a danger to British connection. He is as firm today in his support of Mr. Borden's Naval Aid proposals, and there can be no doubt that throughout the Dominion many prominent Liberals, unbiased by party considerations, stand with him.

TEMPERANCE IN CANADA.

A statement recently issued by the Inland Revenue Department might at first glance lead to the conclusion that the cause of temperance was on the decline in the Dominion. The statement records considerable increase in the consumption of malt and spirits in 1909. During the last fiscal year 7,005 gallons of beer and 1,112 gallons of spirits, per head of population, were consumed, as against 6,598 gallons of the former and 1,030 gallons of the latter during the fiscal year of 1912. As far as native-born Canadians are concerned these figures do not indicate that drinking is becoming more general. The increase is the natural result of the influx of outside population into a country which receives immigrants from many nationalities. Last year 395,000 immigrants arrived in Canada and settled in various sections of the country. Of these 146,000 came from Great Britain, 140,000 from the United States and the rest, totalling over 100,000 from Russia, Norway and Sweden and the countries of Southern and Eastern Europe. British immigrants and those from the Southern and Eastern countries of Europe, especially Italians and Galicians, are accustomed to drink beer, wine and spirits in their own countries. These people will for a period augment the revenue of the Inland Department. There is clearly no ground for the contention that Canadians are less temperate than in previous years.

MANCHESTER STREET RAILWAYS

From the annual report of the city-owned street railways of Manchester, England, recently issued, it appears that the total length of the system figures up to over 138 miles of single track. The gross capital expenditure is roughly \$10,000,000, and the total revenue for the year was \$4,420,000. Working expenses came to \$2,780,000, leaving a gross profit of \$1,640,000. After meeting all charges for interest, redemption of debt, contribution to street improvement and local and Imperial taxation, \$480,000 was carried to reserve, renewals and depreciation account, and \$500,000 handed over in aid of rates.

The population served by the Manchester street railways is nearly a million. The passengers carried for last year were close on 200,000,000. In connection with the system the city carries on a parcel delivery service, the growth of which has been phenomenal. In 1907 the number of parcels carried was 141,715, last year it increased to 1,189,143, while the receipts grew from \$4,400 to \$63,000 and the profits from \$1,235 to \$17,840. Manchester, as is common now in the United Kingdom, operates its street railways through an area larger than is contained by the city boundaries.

H. M. S. New Zealand, (Victoria Colonist).
 At Christchurch, New Zealand, a sum of close upon \$10,000 was subscribed by the public for the entertainment of the men and the officers of H. M. S. New Zealand during her visit to that port. Part of the money was expended in gunnery prizes for the ship.

DIARY OF EVENTS

HISTORIC DAYS IN CANADA

REV. ALBERT CARMAN.
 The Rev. Albert Carman, famous as an educator and Methodist clergyman, was born in Ingersoll, Ont., eighty years ago today. He graduated from Victoria University in 1885, and became headmaster of the Dundas County Grammar School. After two years he left that position to take the chair of mathematics in Belleville Seminary, and was appointed principal of that institution in 1888. A fervent Methodist, he decided to devote his life to the ministry of that church, and was ordained in 1889. He continued his educational work, however, and aided in securing the affiliation of Albert College with Toronto University and a university charter for the college. He maintained his active connection with the institution until 1874, when he was elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada. After the union of the Methodist bodies thirty years ago, he was chosen general superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada. A powerful pulpit orator, a gifted educator and an able executive, he aided largely in gaining for the Methodist Church the position it now holds among religious denominations in the Dominion.

SIR WILLIAM WILLIAMS OF KARS.
 Major General Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, a Canadian who gained a high place in the army of the Mother Country, began his military career eighty-eight years ago today. He was born in Halifax, N. S., in 1825, the son of Thomas Williams, a commodore in the Royal Navy. He was educated at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, and grandson of Edward Amherst, the brother of Jeffrey, the first Lord Amherst. After serving in Cyprus and Turkey, he gained fame by his defence of the Armenian town of Kars. Under his guidance the Russians during the protracted siege, but eventually had to capitulate, owing to cholera and starvation. Gen. Williams made a baronet, and afterwards returned to his native country as commander of the forces in British North America.

FIRST THINGS

"ENDLESS-CHAIN" SYSTEM.
 "The first of the 'endless-chain' schemes that have proved a source of annoyance to the postal officials of all countries was launched fifteen years ago today, June 27, 1898, by a young girl, Natalie Schenck, of Babylon, Long Island. Her project was purely benevolent in spirit, and animated by a patriotic spirit. Desiring to raise a fund for the aid of the American soldiers then fighting Spain, she originated the 'endless-chain' idea, as an adaptation of a scheme that had had a vogue in England until stopped by an act of Parliament. The 'chain' was started by four letters written by Miss Schenck to girl friends. Each was asked to contribute ten cents and to write four similar letters to friends of days later a steady trickle of letters containing dimes began to trickle into the Babylon post office, and by the fourth of July on which date over 3,000 letters came in, it had become a flood. In a little while an extra staff had to be sent to the assistance of the postmaster, and mail was delivered to Miss Schenck by truck loads. Before the tide receded Miss Schenck was distracted, and a million dimes had been received. The success of the scheme caused factors all over the world to take up, until the postal authorities put an end to it."

THE PASSING DAY

HELEN KELLER.
 Helen Adams Keller, the wonderful blind and deaf girl who has become famous throughout the world because of her triumph over infirmities, will celebrate her thirty-third birthday today. It has been persistently reported that Miss Keller has been engaged to teach Prince Jaime, the deaf and dumb son of King Alfonso of Spain. "Miss Keller," said a recent dispatch from Madrid, "has arrived at the Royal Palace, and during the next few months she will teach the unfortunate little Prince in the field." This report has since been completely denied, and friends of Miss Keller declare she will spend the summer in Massachusetts, and on a lecture trip to Michigan, and in October next will begin an extended lecture tour.

Miss Keller was born in Tuscumbia, Ala., June 27, 1880, the daughter of Capt. Arthur H. and Kate Adams Keller. She is descended on her father's side from Alexander Spotswood, a colonial governor of Virginia, and through her mother is related to the Adams and Everett families of New England. She has been deaf and blind since the age of nineteen months. At the age of seven she was placed in the care of Miss Anne Mansfield Sullivan, and under her loving tuition the tongue of the deaf girl was loosed, the eyes of the blind girl opened, and her mind awakened, while her soul was inspired with a desire to be of use to her fellowmen. The seeds of education sowed with such difficulty found a soil fertile with talent, perhaps with genius. Miss Sullivan, the teacher to whom Miss Keller pays such a tender tribute in her wonderful "Story of My Life," is now Mrs. John A. Macy. It is at Mrs. Macy's home at Wrentham, Mass., that Miss Keller will spend the summer.

LIFE'S DRAMATIC CRITIC.
 While there is life there is Metcalfe. At least, such has been the case for nearly a quarter of a century, and as Metcalfe is still a youngster, today being his fifty-fifth birthday, it is likely that he will go right on dramatic critiquing for life for many years to come. James Stetson Metcalfe was born at Buffalo, N. Y., on June 27, 1858. He went to Yale and began his journalistic career at twenty-five as editor and publisher of the Modern Age. A year later he hired himself out as an editorial writer on the Buffalo Express. In 1886 he became manager of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. He has been a dramatic editor of Life since 1889, and for a time wrote literary criticisms as a side line. In 1895 was, for a brief period, managing editor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine. As a dramatic critic he quickly demonstrated his ability by getting himself "run out" of New York theatres, whose managers objected strongly to his criticisms. Part of the money he has since been signed to Life's dramatic column.

OPHELIA'S SLATE



Copyright, 1913, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

WHEN WOMEN VOTE.

Now such a dainty polling booth they placed it in, forsooth, A millinery store.

The ballots make the girls rejoice; They're beautiful, they think, And every maid may have her choice Of lavender or pink.

Artistic folders abound, As one is prompt to note; And dainty trills are all around Since women got the vote.

Delicate Hint.

Balladist—"Don't you think if I'd cut out one of my four songs it would improve my act?"
 Stage Manager—"Yes, about twenty-five per cent."—Brooklyn Life.

Etiquet.

"The horse and the cow is in the field," read the teacher. "Mary, what is wrong with that sentence?"
 Mary was startled when versed in the rules of politeness than in the rules of grammar, for she answered promptly:
 "The lady should be mentioned first."

The Worry of It All.

He—Yes, it's very hard being the son of a self-made millionaire.
 She—Why?
 He—Well, I can't decide whether to go into business and live up to the old man's reputation, or go into society and live it down.—Pathfinder.

The One He Could See.

A young man fell very much in love "at first sight" with a pretty, but rather glum, young woman on a train. After an hour in the same seat with her he proposed.
 "Shall I see your father?" he asked.
 "Oh, no," replied the young woman, "but you can see my husband. He's in the smoker playing jack pots."

The Best Quality at a Reasonable Price

Eye Strains and Eye Troubles.
 Eye-strain is the secret of nearly all eye troubles. It is not a disease to be overcome by the use of drugs, but is due to a mechanical defect in the eyes which can be corrected only by the use of glasses.

If you have any trouble do not neglect it, for neglecting means not only added suffering but added expense in correcting later on.
 Come in and talk over your eye troubles with us.

L. L. Sharpe & Son,
 JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
 21 King Street, St. John, N. B.

CHOICE WEDDING STATIONERY
 AT HOME AND VISITING CARDS
 ENGRAVED AND PRINTED
 in the very best style.
 Your order given careful attention.

C. H. FLEWELLING
 ENGRAVING-PRINTING
 Jordan Building, Prince William Street

Man In The Case.

Allee—I think Kitty's new hat is simply a fright.
 Marie—Isn't it. I helped her to select it.—Boston Transcript.

An Explanation.

"What is Auction Bridge?" inquired a correspondent. It is a card game for money, the loser being expected to auction off his household furniture to pay up.—Montreal Herald.

When Woman Reads.

"Henry, it says here that Mr. Jackson pulled the pill for three sacks. What does it mean?"
 "Good heavens, Mary, can't you understand plain English? It means that he slugged the sphere safe and landed on the third pillow."

Japan's Trade.

(London Free Press.)
 If trade would make for peace there should be no war between the United States and Japan. The republic is the best customer of the Flowery Kingdom, consuming one-third of all its exports, while last year, for the first time, the United States led in Japan's imports.

Black and Brown Canvas Oxfords

WITH LEATHER SOLES

40c. Per Pair.

Boys' and Girls' sizes from small 11 up to large 6.

These are a Special Bargain lot and just at the right season of the year.

Come early and do not be disappointed.

Open all day Saturday until 11 p.m. Closed Friday Evenings.

Francis & Vaughan
 19 KING STREET

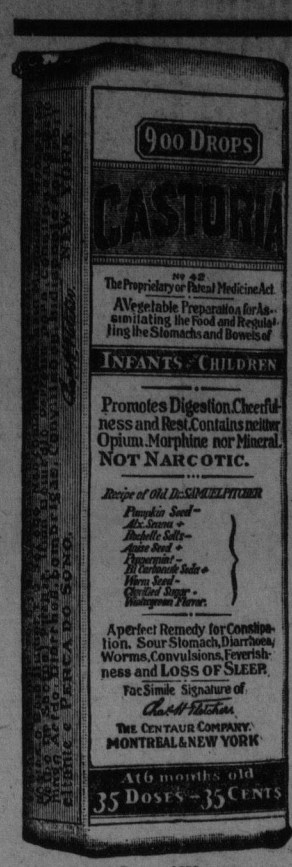
Positions Guaranteed
 Tuition fee not required in advance. Student pays for book-keeping or shorthand course after obtaining position; if he fails to obtain position, he is not required to pay.

The J. R. Currie Phone Commercial Institute Office ... 559 87 Union St. Resid ... 2323

No Summer Vacation

We would greatly enjoy one, but as many of our students come from long distances and are anxious to be ready for situations as soon as possible, our classes will be continued without interruption.
 Then, St. John's cold summer weather makes study during the warmest months just as pleasant as at any other time.
 Students can enter at any time. Send for Catalogue.

S. KERR,
 Principal



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

of

Use

For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

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
 KING STREET

Diamond Importers and Jewelers

"1847" ROGERS' BROS. SILVERWARE

We carry a well selected line of this celebrated silverware, and nothing is more popular as Bridal gifts.



Avon Pattern	
Tee Spoons Doz. \$4.00	Soup Spoons Doz. \$8.00
Desert Spoons " 7.00	Desert Forks " 7.00
Table Spoons " 8.00	Table Forks " 8.00
12 dwt. Desert Knives, plain, dozen \$5.00	12 dwt. Table Knives, plain, dozen \$5.50
Also Pie Knives, Cherry Spoons, Butter Knives, Sugar Shells, Cold Meat Forks, Gravy Ladles.	

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

LOOSE LEAF SUPPLIES, LEDGERS AND SHEETS

All Sizes and Patterns at

BARNES & CO., LTD.
 84 Prince William Street

ASK FOR GUNNS' MAPLE LEAF LARD

GUNNS LIMITED, 674 Main Street

M 1670

"XLNC" BELT DRESSING

will double the life of leather belting and prevents slippage.

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

15 Dock Street. Phone M. 1488

CITIZEN'S DOING

Continued From Page 1.
 The Army Service Corps lines are situated at the up the grounds near the rail and form a long row of buildings. A busy day in baking bread for 3,500 men. For this is one of the most parts of the encampment. The night is given into the which an army is fed. For he sent to the ovens a large of men are busily engaged about 5,000 loaves a day. are of the usual military type, a row of hollow buns in which a roaring wood. When the fire burns out the removed and the dough placed on the hot bricks. It is baked in a remarkably. This brand of bread is eaten and men and is collected.

With regard to the great past which, it was rumored, held on July 1st, Colonel D. O. C., when interviewed, expressed himself to hear that such a statement have been circulated as it, that all the time was to drill alone.
 Captain T. Malcolm McFarlane, 62nd St. John Fusiliers, Colonel Humphrey to the 62nd trophy cup now in regiment would be put a petition against this year. It was by the Fusiliers last the other regiments have that the trophy will, this country.

Colonel Humphrey placed arrangements in the hands of Dawson, the staff orderly, understood that the sports, largely upon considerably, of ordinary contests none will also be on the card. gramme includes horse racing, N.C.O.'s and troops jumping and other cavalry ordinary field sports will tried out. The affair is similar.

PROMINENT MEXICAN

EMETERIO DE LA GARZA, JR.
 Emeterio de la Garza, Jr., a prominent lawyer of Mexico City, country trying to present Wilson a plea for the recognition of new Mexican regime.

HOTEL ARRIVAL

Royal.
 L. E. McKinnon, Zanesville, Ohio; Loggville, W. A. Moncton; Lt. Col. Moncton; M. T. Pearson, Hamilton; Toronto; A. P. Harrop, Am. M. Primm, Montreal; H. T. wife, Miss H. H. Hazon, Magill; J. P. Jones, C. Hue; Fredericton; H. L. Carson, Montreal; F. Epplow and Ken, N.Y.; J. G. Brown, Mount and wife, Miss H. nurse, Montclair, N.J.; L. and wife, Philadelphia; A. Montreal; B. B. D. D. J. S. Craven and wife, Ne. Lyell, A. P. Willis, Mont. Hilbert, Calgary; Boston; Chas. F. Platt, Mel. G. H. Pye, Annapolis, N.S. Guire and wife, London; Montreal; W. B. D. D. R. W. McKeen, Sydney; R. son, Chipman; Miss E. C. York; Mrs. E. Abbott; Mrs. M. F. Fisher, Philad. Ackman, Moncton.

Dufferin.

W. Frank Hoar, Montreal; worth, Mrs. J. W. Ellsworth, G. E. Windsor, Moncton; Houlton; Maggie Turner; Miss H. E. Brown, Miss J. New York; Jos. Page, McEwan and wife, Dr. A. R. Kelley, Richmond, Va.; Boston; Geo. Hinemann, D. Kaiser, Toronto; Geo. H. Mr and Mrs F. M. O'Neill, eton, Halifax; W. F. Jutra; R. Cooper, Rochesay; J. B. lo; Dr. A. Deane, Ship. Hanson, Boston; James Victoria.

N. B. Gornall, Middle Thompson and wife, Chan. Roy B. Dunn, Moncton; H. side; J. B. Brown, Bath; G. M. Goudey, Port Mait. Chisholm, Halifax; Geo. Fredericton; G. S. Ronald; Eastport; Miss A. McVau. N. Y.; Miss L. Treadway, Kitta, do; Miss L. Hamilton; N. Y.; Miss B. Skiff, Jame. G. Speedy, McAdam; M. MacVey, Passake; E. S. Fredericton; R. D. W. Hubba. do; P. P. Maxwell, Freder. Jones, Apohaunt; H. W. ford; F. C. McNeil, city; T.