

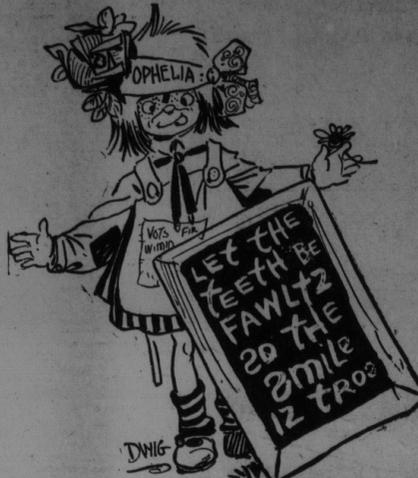
The St. John Standard

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DIARY OF EVENTS HISTORIC DAYS IN CANADA

"We can take the Canadians without soldiers," boasted Dr. William Eustis, United States Secretary of War, in a report to Congress 101 years ago today. The United States had just declared war on Great Britain and it was proposed by Eustis that the first step should be "the speedy conquest of Canada." The confidence of the Secretary of War was shared by other public men, Jefferson declaring that the capture of the British American Provinces would be "a more matter of marching" while Henry Clay asserted that "we have the Canadas as much under our command as England has the ocean." The prophets did not "make good," however, and in a little while after his bold boast Eustis was forced to resign the war portfolio because of public criticism.

OPHELIA'S SLATE



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IN LIGHTER VEIN

Anyhow, He Spoke. (Columbian, S. C.)
New York Times—Twelve Thousand and Persons Hear Him Speak.
New York World—Twenty Thousand Cheer as Sulzer Opens His Primary Campaign.
New York Tribune—An audience of 7,500 persons.
At any rate, we suppose all are agreed that the meeting was in Buffalo, and that Governor Sulzer spoke.

There Are Exceptions. Refuted—There's always room at the top," said the Sphinx.
"Take a look at us and guess again," replied the Pyramids.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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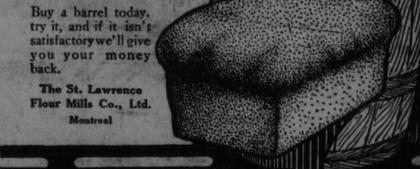
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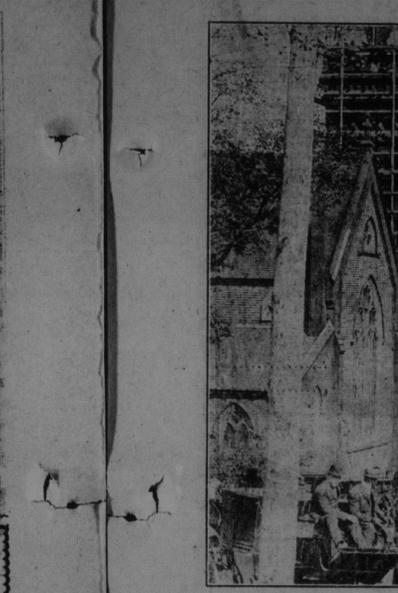
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MACKAY PRO

Ceremony Performed at St. Paul's Episcopalian Church. Solemnity Telegram—Magnificent



Scene in Front of St. Paul's Episcopalian Church. Blessed with an exceedingly fine day, congratulated by Royalty, hundreds of intimate friends, and the public at large, Miss Katherine Elizabeth Hazen, oldest daughter of Hon. J. B. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and Mrs. Hazen, was united in marriage to Hugh Mackay, son of W. Malcolm Mackay, in St. Paul's (Valley Church) yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, by the rector, Rev. E. B. Hoopes, assisted by the Lordship Bishop Richardson and Rev. A. W. Daniel, of Robbsey. The ceremony was magnificently decorated in honor of the occasion by the members of the Chancel Guild, of which the bride was a member, with palms, white lilies and daisies in profusion, and presented an extremely beautiful appearance, the pretty colors of the flowers blending in perfect harmony with the beautiful gowns of the ladies and the sombre black of the groom.

The Church Filled. The ceremony was attended by between two hundred and fifty and three hundred invited guests, admission to the others being by ticket on account of the size of the church. The popularity of the couple was well attested to, the auditorium being filled long before the time set for the ceremony, while hundreds who were unable to gain admittance waited outside hoping to catch a glimpse of the bride couple as they left the building on their return to Hazen Castle.

Miss Frances Hazen, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Misses Purdie, Mackenzie, Donohoe, Purdie and Althea Hazen, bridesmaid Colin Mackay, brother of the groom, was groomsmen, and the ushers were Messrs. Cyrus P. Inches, Malcolm Mackay, Jr., Campbell Mackay, Jr., Hazen, Reay Mackay and T. Malcolm Mackay.

A Charming Bride. Dressed in a draped gown of white satin, the bride made a charming appearance. She wore a long skirt train of white satin, lined with white net and caught with embroidered crystal motifs. Her waist was trimmed with Brussels point lace drapery, caught with crystal motifs and she wore Juliet cap and veil, trimmed with orange blossoms. She carried a large bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss Frances Hazen, Miss Mackenzie and Miss Purdie were attired in Nile green crepe de chine with coats of white lace and white hats trimmed with pink roses. Miss Althea Hazen wore a white lace dress with green girdle and a white lace hat with a large green bow. They carried bouquets of pink roses and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Hazen's dress was of apricot satin, draped with embroidered Nile green crepe de chine with coats of white lace and white hats trimmed with pink roses. Miss Althea Hazen wore a white lace dress with green girdle and a white lace hat with a large green bow. They carried bouquets of pink roses and lilies of the valley.

An Unusual Feature. An unusual feature of the event was the presence of three grandmothers. Mrs. J. K. Hazen and Mrs. James Tibbits, grandmothers of the bride, and Mrs. John McMillan, grandmother of the groom, were present.

J. Percy Bourne, organist of St. Paul's, provided the music, rendering The Voice that Brought O'er Eden, Perfect Love and the Sixty-seventh Psalm. While the party were in the vestry Gustav Heidman, of Ottawa, sang Beloved, It Is Morning. As the bride and groom were about to be united in the holy sacrament, the organist played Mendelssohn's wedding march played Mendelssohn's wedding march.

Promptly at four o'clock and just as the ceremony was being performed the government steamer in the harbor and many of the mills blew whistles in honor of the event. The customs house and other public buildings were gaily decorated with flags.

The Wedding Reception. After the ceremony the lawn in front of the bride's residence presented a bright and brilliant appearance.

MR. CHURCHILL'S ANSWER

Following Mr. Winston Churchill's statement in the House of Commons on June 5th that the Admiralty had decided to accelerate the construction of three out of the five battle-ships of the British programme of the present financial year—a decision due to the action of the Senate—the subject was again brought up a week later by a Radical member, Sir William Byles, who enquired why the Government's programme should be rendered inadequate by the Canadian addition. Mr. Churchill justly declined to be drawn into any discussion of so important a matter at question time in the House. "My hon. friend," he added, "will see the reasons fully stated if he reads the Admiralty Memorandum of December last to the Canadian Government and the speeches which I made in this House on March 26th and 31st last."

There can be no doubt as to the clauses in the memorandum to which Mr. Churchill referred. There are several which have a special significance in relation to Canada. In clause seven the following statement occurs:

The rapid expansion of Canadian sea-borne trade, and the immense value of Canadian cargoes always afloat in British and Canadian bottoms, here requires consideration. On the basis of the figures supplied by the Board of Trade to the Imperial Conference in 1911, the annual value of the overseas trade of the Dominion of Canada in 1909-10 was not less than £72,000,000, and the tonnage of Canadian vessels was 718,000 tons, and these proportions have already increased and are still increasing. For the whole of this trade wherever it may be about the distant waters of the world, as well as for the maintenance of her communications, both with Europe and Asia, Canada is dependent, and her navy, without corresponding contribution or cost.

In clause nine of the memorandum appears the following statement: Whatever may be the decision of Canada at the present juncture, Great Britain will not in any circumstances fall in her duty to the Overseas Dominions of the Crown.

She has before now successfully made head and on unaided against the most formidable combinations and she has not lost her capacity by a wise policy and strenuous exertions to watch over and preserve the vital interests of the Empire. The Admiralty is assured that His Majesty's Government will not hesitate to ask the House of Commons for whatever provision the circumstances of each year may require. But the aid which Canada could give at the present time is not to be measured only in ships or money. Any action on the part of Canada to increase the power and mobility of the Imperial Navy, and thus widen the margin of our common safety, would be recognized everywhere as a most significant witness to the united strength of the Empire and to the renewed resolve of the Overseas Dominions to take their part in maintaining its integrity.

These clauses supply an effective answer to the question why the British Government have undertaken the construction of three battleships at the present time. The Canadian ships, as Mr. Churchill stated in his speech of March 26th, were destined to form part of an Imperial Squadron. "Our intention is," he said, "that this squadron should, as opportunity offers, cruise freely about the British Empire, visiting the various Dominions, and showing itself ready to operate at any threatened point at home or abroad. The Dominions will be consulted by the Admiralty on all the movements of this squadron, which are not dominated by military considerations, and special facilities will be given to Canadians, Australians, South Africans, and New Zealanders, to serve as men and officers in this squadron. In this way a true idea will be given of a mobile Imperial Squadron, of the greatest strength and speed, patrolling the Empire, showing the flag, and bringing ready effective aid wherever it may be needed. The squadron could, of course, be strengthened from time to time by further capital ships, or by fast cruisers, if any of the Dominions thought fit."

The Imperial Squadron based on Gibraltar is considered necessary by the British Government for the protection of Canadian ocean-borne trade and is designed, as Mr. Churchill also stated, to "easily reach any portion of the British Empire in a shorter time than any European force of equal power could move." Reference was also made by the First Lord to his speech on March 31st. On that occasion he emphasized the importance of having the ships in commission by the year 1918. "It is necessary," he said, "to make clear that the three ships under discussion in Canada are absolutely required for 1918 onwards. For the whole of our defence, apart altogether from the

FIRST THINGS

ENGINEERING SOCIETIES.

The first meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers was held in 1880, and the society was chartered the following year. The spring meeting of this organization will be held in Leipzig, as a part of a German tour beginning today. The first engineering organization of general scope in America was the American Society of Civil Engineers, founded in 1852. The English Institution of Civil Engineers was established in 1818. The American Institute of Electrical Engineers, founded in 1884, was the first important organization of its kind.

THE HUMAN PROCESSION

THEATRICAL CELEBRITIES.

Speaking astrologically, today is the first of the constellation Cancer, or the Crab, which is supposed to be particularly interested in persons afflicted with cancer. Certainly it is that today is the birth anniversary of a sufficient number of stage celebrities to justify the theory of the stars.

THE TITLE HONORABLE.

By a royal order, the Judges of the Supreme Court and Exchequer Court of Canada and of the Superior Courts of the provinces, during tenure of office, are to be styled "honorable" throughout His Majesty's dominions. The great excess of titles where county courts exist are to remain plain "Mr. Justice." The new regulation sanctions a custom, the Montreal Gazette recalls, that had a rather weak basis. The title "honorable," by the original provision, was as a life appellation to be reserved for men who had served in the Privy Council of Canada. Senators, members of the executive councils (the "governments") of the provinces, presidents of the legislative councils and speakers of legislative assemblies, were to be styled "honorable," only during their occupation of office. The distinguishing prefix was always assumed, but, presumably because this is a democratic country, it was rarely dropped by a man, or by his friends, when he ceased to occupy the position which gained him a right to use it. Men being frequently translated from other departments of public life to the bench, those who were termed honorable before they were named as judges, took their titles with them to their new sphere of activity. Some judges having a right to be styled "honorable," the democratic public gradually extended the title to their colleagues. The powers that rule in such matters have now sanctioned a usage. It may be said of the situation that, while such a title will neither make nor mar a judge, or any other public servant, it could not be granted to any class of men who will more worthily bear it.

THE PASSING DAY

LORD DURHAM ON BETTING.

"Betting is an ineradicable fobble of human nature." Thus declares the Earl of Durham, who, being fifty-eight years old today, and from his youth, a patron of the sport of kings, speaks as an authority. Lord Durham, while declaring that betting is not a crime, yet admits that it is "an unhealthy excitement," and that it is usually an unhealthy excitement, and an expensive amusement.

No Summer Vacation

We would greatly enjoy you, 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. These, St. John's cool summer weather, makes study during the warm months just as pleasant as at any other time. Students can enter at any time. Send for Catalogue.

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