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ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1913.

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 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 temporary check in providing the Canadian ships. 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 27th last."

There can be no doubt as to the value of 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 require 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 \$2,700,000,000, 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 alone and 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 are assured that His Majesty's Government will not hesitate to ask the House of Commons for whatever provision of 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 the resources 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 from 1918 onwards. For the whole-world defence, apart altogether from the

needs of Great Britain in home waters, they will play a great part. If they fall a gap will be open which will have to be filled without undue delay."

The action of the British Government has shattered every argument and contention of the Opposition that there is no need for the Canadian ships. Mr. Borden's announcement at the close of the session that it is the intention of the Government to bring down at a later date a proposal to acquire the three battleships under construction has been welcomed throughout the Dominion. "We hope in that way before the completion of these ships," Mr. Borden added, "that we shall be able to do that which a partisan majority in the Senate prevented us from doing—to take over and pay for those ships for the use of His Majesty for the common defence of the Empire." Every loyal citizen of Canada will rejoice that the disloyal element represented by the Senate majority will not be able to set at naught the expressed will of the people.

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN CANADA.

The annual report on the mineral production of Canada for the year 1911 has recently been issued from the Department of Mines. According to these revised statistics the total value of mineral production for the year was \$102,220,944, which, although less than the production in 1910 by \$5,302,623, was, nevertheless much greater than the output of any other previous year.

The year 1886 was the first year for which complete statistics of mineral production in Canada were collected. The production for that year was reported to be \$10,221,255, or about \$2.31 per capita. Ten years later, in 1896, the production had increased over 100 per cent., or \$22,474,256, or \$4.38 per capita. The Yukon now began to contribute largely to gold production and during the next five years an increase of nearly 200 per cent. is shown, the total reaching the value of \$65,797,911. From this time on there was a steady increase, with the exception of 1910, which has been noted.

The greatest production in point of value was coal, which contributed over 25½ per cent. of the total production. Silver was next with 16½ per cent.; nickel, nearly 10 per cent.; gold, almost 9½ per cent.; clay products, 8 per cent.; cement, 7.5 per cent.; copper, 6.3 per cent.

Canada still exports for refining and consumption a large portion of her mineral products. At the same time she imports considerable quantities of mine products which have been refined or subjected to partial treatment or in the form of manufactured goods ready for consumption. The total value of mineral products in the manufacture of semi-manufactured condition imported into Canada in 1911 was \$181,839,077. In the same year the export of the products of the mine was \$22,346,593. The great excess of imports over exports indicates the existence of large opportunities for the development not only of Canada's mineral production but also of many manufacturing industries which utilize mine products as raw material.

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. 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.

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.

At the beginning of the war of 1812 British America had only about 5000 British troops scattered along a thousand miles of boundary from Halifax to the Detroit River. With such a puny force opposed to the American officials were apparently justified in their hopes of a speedy and successful invasion of the country. They underestimated the patriotic spirit of Canada's sparse population and the military genius of Maj. General Sir Isaac Brock, lieutenant governor of Upper Canada and commander of the forces.

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 Lelapic, as a part of Germany's tour beginning today. The first engineering organization of general scope in America was the American Society of Civil Engineers, founded in 1852.

The world's first engineering society was the Society of Civil Engineers, formed in England by Smeaton and others in 1759. 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.

Engineering as a science had its beginning about the middle of the 18th century, and was first applied defined by Telford in his famous sentence in the charter of the British Institution of Civil Engineers: "Engineering is the art of controlling the great powers of nature for the use and convenience of man."

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 fitted with automatic ability. Certain it is that today is the birth anniversary of a sufficient number of stage celebrities to justify the theory of the stars.

Heading the list is Sir George Alexander, actor, manager and dramatist, who was born fifty years ago today, the son of a Scotch manufacturer. He was an enthusiastic amateur actor before he took to the profession, making his first appearance at the Nottingham Theatre Royal in 1879. In 1881 he joined Mr. Irving, and won wide fame in "Pauze," a patron of the sport of kings, of the St. James's Theatre in London, where he has starred in many of the great successes of the two decades. For years the veteran actor resisted the enticing offers of music hall managers, but finally he succumbed, and last January made his premiere in vaudeville. Sir George has written several plays, his latest, "Turandot," being a Japanese drama.

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THE PASSING DAY

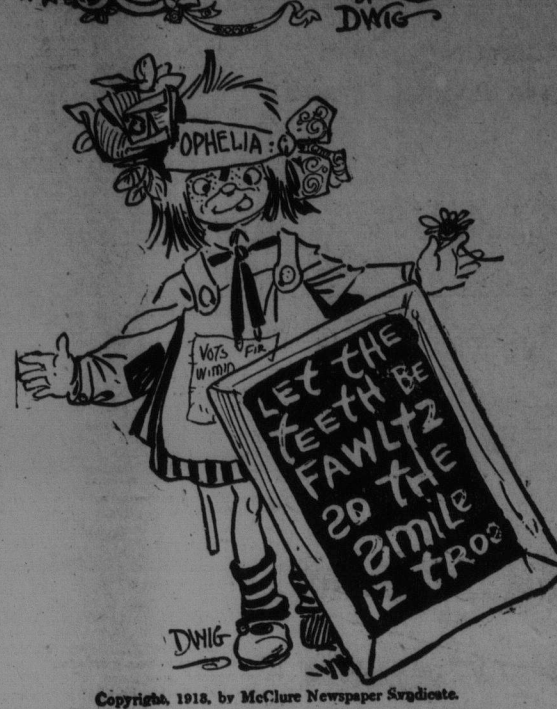
LORD DURHAM ON BETTING.

"Betting is an ineradicable foible 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 "a very bad habit."

"It is usually an unhealthy excitement and an expensive amusement," says the Earl, who is a witness of the Jockey Club and one of the most prominent of race horse owners on the British turf. "It is very seldom, I think, in real enjoyment to those who indulge in it. Legislation cannot stamp out this universal human passion, and to that end I have introduced a bill in the House of Lords."

Whether or not the betting instinct is a Lord Durham says, an "ineradicable foible," it has manifested itself in all ages and among all peoples. In ancient England the loser of a wager was often made a slave to the winner, and sold in traffic, like other merchandise.

OPHELIA'S SLATE



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IN LIGHTER VEIN

Anyhow, He Spoke.

(Columbian, S. C.)
New York Times—Twenty Thousand and Persons Hear Him Speak.
New York World—Twenty Thousand and Cheer as Sulzer Opens His Primary Campaign.
New York American—Fifteen Thousand cheering, militant citizens . . . greeted Governor Sulzer by Smeaton and others in 1759. 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.

At any rate, we suppose all are agreed that the meeting was in Buffalo, and that Governor Sulzer spoke.

Praiseworthy Effort.
"Good gracious! What makes you look like that? Has anything happened?"
"Well, I had my portrait painted recently by an impressionist, and I'm trying to look like it."

For Other Reasons.

Mrs. Hibrow—Don't you find the Stone Age interesting?
Mrs. Twickenbury—Indeed! Well, it's just that age now, but it's awfully hard on the windows!—Brooklyn Life.

No Remedy.

"Madame," said the doctor, "what you need is more exercise. Why don't you walk four or five miles every day?"
"And have people think we're not?"
"Expect 'em? I've got 'em!"—Judge.

Mrs. Twickenbury.

"Mr. Green's younger son," said Mrs. Twickenbury, "hasn't done a stroke of work for six months. Just living on his father! I'm afraid he's going to be nothing but a parasite."
—Christian Register.

Satisfied.

Reporter (to laborer run down by street car)—"Do you expect to get 'em back from the company?" Mike—"Expect 'em? I've got 'em!"—Judge.

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Floorwalker—Yes, madam. James show the lady to the crockery department.
Second Customer—I wish to select a vase.
Floorwalker—Yes, madam. George, show the lady to the crockery department.—New York Weekly.

It Didn't Work.

Husband—I must go out tonight, my love. Engagement with a customer.
Wife—Very well, but don't be gone long and—
Husband—And what?
Wife—Don't come home short.

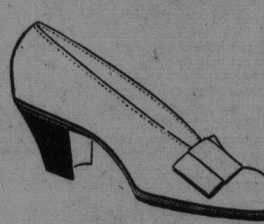
Limerick.

Jack Brewster met Winifred Worcester.
And soon he to wed him indorsest;
But somehow his name
Didn't quite suit his dame.
So her cards all read: Mrs. Jack Brewster.

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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White Button Boots.



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MACKAY PRO

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— Magnificent



Scene in Front of St. Paul's

Blessed with an exceedingly fine day, congratulated by Royalty, hundreds of intimate friends, and the public at large, Miss Katherine Elizabeth Hazen, eldest daughter of Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and Mrs. Hazen, was united in marriage to Hugh Mackay, son of W. Malcolm Mackay, in Paul's (Valley Church) yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, by the rectory, Rev. E. B. Hood, assisted by the Lordship Bishop Richardson and Rev. A. W. Daniel, of Rothessay. The ceremony was magnificently decorated by the members of the church, the members of the Chancel Guild, of which the bride was a member, with palm 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 gentlemen.

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, 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 church. Their return to Hazen Castle.

Miss Frances Hazen, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Misses Portia Macdonald, Dorothy Purdy and Althea Hazen, bridesmaids. 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 the valley.

Miss Frances Hazen, Miss Mackay and Miss Purdy were attired in Nile green crepe de chene with coes 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 the valley.

Mrs. Hazen's dress was of apricot satin, draped with embroidered Nile green crepe de chene with coes 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 the valley.

An unusual feature of the evening 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 Breathed 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 Mine." As the bride and groom left the church the organ played Mendelssohn's wedding march.

Promptly at four o'clock and just as the ceremony was being performed the government steamers in the harbor and many of the mills blew the 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.