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ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1913.

LOCAL NAVIES.

A plea for "local navies" appears in the Times extracted from a "pamphlet" which deals with the situation in 1909 when, it is maintained, the policy of local navies completely triumphed over the principle of contribution. An effort is made to show that the Admiralty then endorsed the principle of Dominion navies, and "that which Mr. Borden and Mr. Churchill devised was a complete reversal of that policy." It is significant that the Times in its comment omits any reference to the important proposals which the Admiralty made in 1909. It was suggested at the Defence Conference that an Imperial Pacific fleet should be established that Canada and Australia should each provide one fleet unit; that Great Britain and New Zealand should join in providing a third fleet unit, New Zealand paying for a battle cruiser, and that Great Britain should provide a fourth unit. Australia and New Zealand accepted this proposition. The Canadian ministers, representing Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the conference, refused it. The Admiralty's plan was too expensive for Canada. As a result of this obstruction the Admiralty's proposal for an Imperial Pacific fleet never materialized. Australia went on with her unit; New Zealand ordered her battle cruiser; Canada did nothing in the two years which followed except purchase the Niobe and Rainbow, which were all the late Government had on exhibition as a Canadian navy when they went out of power.

In face of this deliberate refusal to do what Australia has done, it is ridiculous to hold the Commonwealth up, as Liberal organs are doing, as a shining example for Canada. The Imperial Pacific fleet having failed to materialize Australia has gone on building a fleet of her own. Her position is wholly different to that of Canada. Australia is in the Antipodes at an enormous distance from the Imperial naval base. The isolated position of the Commonwealth has led the people to accept the principle of universal and compulsory military training and service. It is, therefore quite reasonable that she should demand, in addition to that, protection for her coasts, providing it out of her own revenues after the British squadron was withdrawn to concentrate the strength of the navy in home waters.

Canada does not have to face these problems. Her Atlantic coast is within a comparatively short distance of the Imperial naval base in home waters. Any possible danger which could arise would be in the North Sea or in the Mediterranean. It was at Gibraltar that the Admiralty proposed that the Imperial Squadron, including the three Canadian battleships, should be based. This squadron based on Gibraltar, as Mr. Churchill stated, "could easily reach any portion of the British Empire in a shorter time than any European force of equal power could move." The only way possible to protect the Canadian trade routes is to assist in maintaining the dominant power of the British navy. In this connection it should not be forgotten that the proposals of Mr. Borden, which were endorsed by the Admiralty, are not inconsistent with the development of a Canadian unit of the British fleet, should the Canadian people, as Mr. Borden has stated, desire at any time in the future to establish it.

PULPWOOD IN CANADA.

In a recent bulletin, Mr. R. G. Lewis of the forestry branch of the Department of the Interior, reports on the pulpwood manufactured in Canada during the calendar year 1912, and on the quantity exported from and imported into the country. From the figures cited, it appears that the pulpwood consumption for that year increased by 28.8 per cent. over 1911, and in the value of 20.2 per cent. in spite of the reduction of 43 cents per cord in the average price of raw material.

Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick, in the order named, still lead the provinces, but British Columbia is rapidly gaining, and has displaced Nova Scotia on the list. Ontario alone showed a decrease in consumption, amounting to 18.6 per cent., and Quebec increased by 48.3 per cent. Nova Scotia by 17.8 per cent., and New Brunswick by 13.6 per cent. British Columbia's total of 35,607 cords, half spruce and half hemlock, was practically all increase.

Spruce remains the leading wood, but its percentage of increase 28.6 is exceeded by balsam fir with 40.2 per cent., and by hemlock with over 10,000 per cent. This last is accounted for by the larger use of hemlock in British Columbia. Other woods are practically negligible quantities. Over half the pulpwood consumed was used in the mechanical process for making ground wood pulp, and one-third in the sulphite process.

It is satisfactory to learn that Canada is doing more manufacturing in her own mills than she has done in the past. Provincial legislation restricting the export of unmanufactured pulpwood has had its effects, but still in 1912, enough was exported to supply 54 mills of average size, the value being $6,695,833. Had this 980,868 cords of pulpwood been manufactured in the Dominion, the value would have risen to $13,220,684. The average of home manufacture is thus strikingly indicated.

RAINLESS WHEAT.

A discovery of great importance to South Africa has been made by the Department of Agriculture of the South African Union in finding a wheat which may be grown successfully on the dry veldts. In one sense the discovery is not new in that the wheat which has been found suitable for South Africa is the durum wheat —Apulia—which has extended the wheat belt into the most arid regions of this continent.

To a certain extent the problem in South Africa is the problem of the dry belt in the Canadian West, but in South Africa the problem is more difficult because of the greater drouth. It has been solved by specialized applications of the principle which has made dry-farming a success in southern Saskatchewan and southern Alberta.

Dr. William McDonald, head of the South African Department of Agriculture, states that he has been able to keep the soil seed-bed moist for a whole year. "This," he goes on, "means that, so far as moisture is concerned, we can plant a crop at any season—a most important matter in South Africa. This result has been attained by the use of moisture-saving fallows, deeply ploughed, constantly harrowed, and kept covered with a dry-soil blanket, which checks evaporation." Dr. Macdonald adds that the South African hard wheat "has been grown under our dry-farming system without a drop of rain falling on it from seed-time until harvest, which proves the efficacy of the moisture-saving fallow, and is a record in modern agriculture."

THE BERMUDA SQUADRON.

It was recently reported from London that the Admiralty have decided to re-create the West Indies as an effective naval station with four armored cruisers based on Bermuda. It is of interest to note in this connection that the strategic importance of Bermuda was recognized by the Admiralty after the war of 1812. For many years subsequent to that date large sums were expended in building fortifications on the islands and developing a large dockyard. The Islands were to be used as a base for an offensive movement against the Atlantic seaboard of the United States in the event of a war. Happily no difficulties have arisen since to justify hostilities, and when the Spanish-American war emphasized the cordial relations of Great Britain and the United States the fleet was withdrawn to home waters. The armored cruisers, which it is stated will be based on Bermuda, will protect the trade routes to the Panama Canal, which lie within a few miles of the Island. The Bermuda Government are now engaged in deepening the channel of St. George's Harbor, so that ships under the British flag in the canal trade will have an Atlantic way station for coaling purposes.

CURRENT COMMENT

Britain's Land Taxes.

(Montreal Gazette.)

The Lloyd George land taxes, about which much was said when they were introduced, according to statements from Great Britain, in four years have turned into the treasury something like a million dollars. The cost of assessing and collecting them was some five times that amount. Their purpose was to "get at" the land owners. They seem to have "got at" the general taxpayer instead. A Radical who allows himself to be blinded by his Radicalism is not always a good financial guide.

The Limit.

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)

General Sir Ian Hamilton is being abused in some quarters because he attended a Conservative picnic and wore a badge expressing an Imperial sentiment. Canadian Liberals must be about tired blushing for some of their leaders.

"Reason, Not Force."

(Montreal Herald.)

The big parade of non-militant suffragists in London asking for "reason, not force," will do much to restore the cause of womanhood suffrage to public favor from which Pankhurstism has done so much to drive it.

Mexico.

(Hamilton Spectator.)

No European power wants an inch of American territory to change ownership. All want the protection of existing investments, and a clear path for further enterprise in the pursuits of peace.

DIARY OF EVENTS

HISTORIC DAYS IN CANADA

THE REBELLION OF 1837.

William Lyon Mackenzie, the leader in Upper Canada of the rebellion of 1837, published his "Reformer's Declaration of Rights" seventy-six years ago today. This remarkable document, which was first printed in Mackenzie's paper, The Constitution, was based upon the American Declaration of Independence, but was much more violent and less dignified in tone. It denounced the "baneful domination" of England, and asserted that the form of government imposed on Canada was but "a mockery," under which the people of the country "have been insulted, injured, and brought to the brink of ruin."

While many Liberals denounced Mackenzie and his "declaration," the fiery journalist gained a number of adherents, and during the following months, in addition to his journalistic labors, he addressed over 300 meetings and armed and drilled some 1,500 volunteers.

By his repudiation of British allegiance, and his fervent sympathy with the institutions of the United States, as expressed in his declaration, Mackenzie hoped that large numbers of Americans would rally to his standard. In this he was disappointed. When he marched on Toronto, at the head of a thousand armed men with crude guns, pitchforks, axes and other weapons, the defenders of the city had to fire but one volley to scatter the "republicans" like leaves before a wintry blast. Mackenzie escaped to the American frontier, and at Niagara Falls set up his provisional republic, and for a time a guerrilla warfare was carried on.

FIRST THINGS

FOUNDER OF ZIONISM.

The first to advocate the establishment of a modern Jewish state in Palestine was Dr. Theodore Herzl, in whose honor memorial mass meetings will be held today by Zionists throughout the world. The "father of political Zionism" was a journalist, and until his thirty-fifth year he lived in a non-Jewish atmosphere. It was while acting as Paris correspondent of a Vienna newspaper that he was awakened to a realization of the prejudice that still persisted against even such thoroughly occidental Jews as Dreyfus. In 1896 Dr. Herzl published his great pamphlet, "A Jewish State," in which the re-establishment of a Jewish commonwealth was proposed in detail as offering the only solution of the problems facing the Jews. That same year he called the first international Zionist convention in Basle, Switzerland, where the movement of political Zionism, which now has its advocates among the Hebrews of all nations, was formally launched.

THE HUMAN PROCESSION

JOSEPH IGNATIUS CLARKE.

Joseph Ignatius Constantine Clarke, who has been chief of the publicity department of the Standard Oil Company since 1906, at a salary of $20,000 a year, has just retired and will hereafter devote his time to agriculture and literature. As a press agent for the oil monopoly Joseph Ignatius Constantine Clarke sold his birthmark for a mess of pottage, but as poet and playwright and journalist he has few equals, and thousands of friends and admirers will extend birthday felicitations today to the reformed publicity director, the immortal author of "Kelly and Burke and Shea."

Mr. Clarke was born in Kingston, in the Emerald Isle, sixty-seven years ago today, and came to America in youth. At twenty-four he joined the editorial staff of the New York Herald, and was afterward managing editor of the New York Journal and Sunday editor of the Herald. During that period, before his gifted pen was turned to the commercial uses of Standard Oil, he wrote many plays and volumes of verse, including "Heartsease," "For Bonnie Prince Charlie," "Lady Godiva," "The First Violin," and "Robert Emmet." He was also the author of "Manhattan," an ode for the Hudson-Fulton celebration, but his great work, in the opinion of all Irishmen, is the poem, "Kelly and Burke and Shea." The verses were inspired by the blowing up of the Maine. Looking over the list of the dead, Mr. Clarke remarked, "Yes, they are all here—Kelly and Burke and Shea—" and within a few hours he had completed the poem in which the fighting qualities of the Irish are immortalized.

REV. DR. ROBERT MacARTHUR.

The Rev. Dr. Robert MacArthur, head of the World's Baptist Alliance, was born at Dalesville, Quebec, Canada, seventy-two years ago today. He was ordained in the Baptist ministry in 1870, after graduating from the University of Rochester and Rochester Theological Seminary, and for forty-one years was pastor of Calvary Baptist Church in New York. In 1911 he resigned that charge to go to the Tabernacle Baptist Church in Atlanta, but left the southern city early this year to devote his entire time to international work. Dr. MacArthur is the author of more than a score of religious books which have been widely read by Baptists all over the world.

THE PASSING DAY

FESTIVAL OF ST. IGNATIUS.

Today will be celebrated the feast of St. Ignatius of Loyola, founder of the Order of the Jesuits. He was born at Loyola, Spain, in 1491, and was a courtier and soldier until his thirtieth year. Wounded in battle, he turned his thoughts from worldly ambitions to religion, and in 1539 he laid before a chosen band of associates the plan of a new order, whose members, besides taking upon themselves the usual vows of obedience, poverty, and chastity, also bound themselves to go without hesitation wherever the pope might send them to labor for the salvation of souls.

In 1540 the order was confirmed by Pope Paul III., and immediately began the work that has girded the globe with a trail of heroic endeavor. Besides their missionary work, they established colleges in many lands, and among their students were Descartes, Corneille, Bousuet, and—irony of ironies—that arch anti-clerical, Voltaire. Today's celebration of the festival of Ignatius is the culmination of a solemn triduum, or three days' devotion to the saint.

OPHELIA'S SLATE

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IN LIGHTER VEIN

Helen and Mary.

A headline in the London Chronicle says: "Miss Helen Mars Recital." Very reprehensible of Helen; one of those militants, probably. Whereas, consider the young woman mentioned on the card in a Chicago bakeshop: "Mary Jones Rolls every morning." How different! Enjoys herself without interfering with anybody.—Boston Transcript.

Worse Than The First.

"I can't call you by your first name," said the new mistress, "for it is the same as mine—Alice—and might be confusing to my husband. Do you mind if we call you by your last name?"

"Oh, no, indeed ma'am," replied the new maid, "I'm quite used to it."

"And what is it please?"

"Darling."

Ominous.

Mother (after the wedding)—Well, our daughter and her husband are off at last. What's troubling you, John?

Father—I don't quite like that young fellow's parting words. He didn't say "Good-by;" he said "Au revoir."

Truth Will Out.

She—If I'd known you'd be such a brute to poor Fido, I'd never have married you.

He—The anticipated pleasure of kicking that miserable little beast was one of my chief reasons for proposing.

Trouble For Pa.

"Ma," inquired Bobby, "hasn't pa a queer idea of heaven?"

"Why do you ask that?"

"'Cause I heard him tell Mr. Naybor that the week you spent at the seashore seemed like heaven to him."

Possibly.

Blanche—I can't imagine how I got this hay fever.

Marie—Perhaps it was from using that straw-color hair dye.

Cheaper.

I cannot ride an aeroplane
Amid celestial airs,
But I can have the next best thing
Without the cost that wings may bring,
For I can fall downstairs.

A Senseless Question.

Country boarder (to farmer's boy digging worms)—Going to get some fish for dinner, sonny?

Boy (disgustedly)—Naw; goin' to get some worms for the fishes' dinner.

One Kind.

Willie—"Paw, what is light fiction?"

Paw—"Gas and electric light bills, my son."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Nothing Else.

"So your vacation was spent in a hunting trip. What did you kill?"

"Two weeks' time."

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THE FISHER

Minister of Marine, w
in Vancouver, wil
Thoroughly into Que
—Treaty with U, S,

(Vancouver News-Advertizer, J

Hon. J. D. Hazen, minister of and fisheries, arrived here ye at 1 o'clock and left for Vict the afternoon boat. He will re the capital until Monday, durin time he will officially welco battleship New Zealand on be the Canadian government. accompanied by Mrs. Hazen and daughter, G. J. Desbarats, minister of naval affairs; Thorne, a prominent citizen John, N. B., and by his secre Hidman.

On his return to this city on he will remain here for a fe and will then leave for Prince and Dawson, accompanied by Clements, M. P. for Comox-At left for Victoria last evening fer with the minister in regar details of the trip. On thei from the north Mr. Hazen w ably remain here for a week, ing that time he will address nadian Club and probably a of the Conservative Associatio

Purpose of Visit.

"The general purpose of my the coast," he informed a rep tive of "The News-Advertiser familiarize myself with the co out here. Many questions c for settlement pertaining to eries department, and one is ter position to discuss them ing over the territory and b acquainted with the local s While in Victoria I expect to a number of questions of mut cern with representatives of vincial government."

He said he was in favor of icy of the British Columbia ment in encouraging the emp of white fishermen, and he w everything in his power to the development of that pol also referred to the fact that eries treaty entered into betw Canadian and United States ments a few years ago had ratified by the latter governm order to get first-hand know the deep sea fisheries on th as affected by the treaty wa the purposes of his trip. T ticular purpose was to repre Dominion government in welcoming the new battlesh the sister Dominion.

Naval Question.

While not so directly concer the proposed harbor devel both here and at other port Coast as the public works dep Mr. Hazen will inspect the c bors. He refused to indica the policy of the governmen be either in regard to again up the naval emergency gra formulating a permanent nava but the fact that he is acco by Mr. Desbarats is regarded ing some significance in this tion. He said that most of isters had been away from since the House closed, and th had not been discussed.

Asked in regard to the per the Vancouver Harbor Commi said he would announce the his return from Victoria.

Mr. Desbarats was formerl minister of marine, and whe partment of naval affairs w lished he was appointed head becoming deputy minister h charge of the Sorel shipyard

The minister was met at t by Messrs. H. H. Stevens, M. Clements, M. P.; G. H. Cow Cunningham, chief inspector lies, and several others.

IN THE COURTS

King's Bench Divisio

Hearing was had before M White yesterday morning in of William L. McCrackin v B. Smith, a suit brought t $1,852.57, a balance alleged for work and labor done i hauling and laking lumber b fendant at the request of tiff. The defence is that the logs were not of prope sions and others were worth Taylor was examined.

At the afternoon session J son and the defendant were The case will be resumed t ing at ten o'clock. G. H. appears for the plaintiff an M. Baxter, K. C., and E. P. for the defendant.

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