

The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard, Limited, 52 Prince William street, St. John, N. B., Canada. ALFRED E. MCGINLEY, Editor.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS: By Carrier \$5.00 By Mail 3.00 Semi-Weekly by Mail 1.00 Invariably in advance.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING: Line Rate, over 5,00003 Line Rate, under 5,00005 Classified, One Cent Per Word.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1914.

THE DUGAL CHARGES

Public opinion will naturally insist that the case of a man who has served the public as faithfully as Premier Fleming has done shall not be prejudged by reason of charges which are chiefly remarkable for their carelessness of detail. Neither will the average citizen be impressed with the fairness of the procedure which has withheld these charges until the dying hours of the session when they might be now have been disposed of by a tribunal of Mr. Dugal's choice, had they been introduced at a reasonably early period. The Standard also ventures the opinion that the presence of Mr. F. B. Carvell, of Dark Lantern Brigade fame in the corridors of the Assembly is more suggestive of a desire for personal revenge than for a vindication of the honor of the Province.

None of these considerations, however, must be allowed to deter the House from discharging its duty just as fully as if the charges had been preferred in a case wherein the accused was likely to be found guilty. Either a committee of the House or a Royal Commission should be appointed at once with ample powers to investigate all the matters charged. A natural fact to be ascertained will be whether or not the rates of bonus charges upon the renewal of licenses are or are not adequate. It is suggested that the timber operators contributed large sums of money to obtain the extensions of their leases. The time of these extensions is fixed by statute and the only factors which could be affected by the Crown Lands Department are the extent of the areas and the bonuses to be paid. Practically no change was made in the quantities to be leased to any operator, so the only consideration which remains is the possible diminution of the bonus because of the money paid for other purposes.

But were these bonuses smaller than they should have been? The Standard has been understood that they were considered by the lumbermen to be somewhat too high. If this be correct then the operators were making a present to Mr. Fleming because they had been charged too much for their renewals, a somewhat unlikely reason for contributions. On the other hand, if the accusers can show—which this journal does not believe—that the bonuses paid were too low, it will be the clear duty of the tribunal of investigation to recommend that a further and more adequate sum be charged for the privileges granted, and that the operators who are alleged to have bribed the head of the Crown Land Department shall be compelled to make further payments to the Province for any benefits which they may have illegally obtained.

Once more, apparently, the female of the equine species is making her nest in the columns of the Opposition press.

THE INTERCOLONIAL

That the Borden Government has handled the Intercolonial Railway successfully was shown in the railway budget of Hon. Dr. Reid delivered in the House last week. During the two years and a half of Conservative rule an earnest effort has been made to place the road upon the soundest possible basis and while it will not be denied that there have been mistakes of management affecting St. John as well as one or two other localities, the fact must not be lost sight of that the Government is doing its very best to give the country a good service upon a businesslike basis of management. The result is seen in the fact that the railway, since the advent to power of the Conservative party, has shown annual surpluses. In Dr. Reid's statement it was shown that the receipts for the current year will be \$12,622,973, and the expenses are estimated at \$12,328,000, or a net surplus of \$294,973.

"During the present year," said Dr. Reid, "we have been able so far to transfer to equipment renewal account \$300,000, to rail renewal account \$150,000 and to fire renewal account \$60,000, a total of \$510,000." This will certainly stand as an excellent showing comparable with the best in previous years. Whatever may have been said regarding certain actions of Mr. Guitlin which did not tend to establish him in favor in this province or city, the claim made for him from the time he joined the railway that he would prove himself an expert railway man is daily being justified.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE

The Department of Labor in their report for the month of March has an interesting story to tell regarding the steady decline in the amount of industrial unrest in Canada. During the last month the number of days labor lost through strikes or industrial disputes was much smaller than previous months of the year. There were seven disputes during the month and losses of 22,615 working days, as

against 15 disputes and losses of 68,235 working days in the same month of last year.

To reduce the number of disputes by more than fifty per cent. in one month, thereby saving much time to the workmen and a consequent increase in the monthly earnings is a showing of which the department presided over by Hon. T. W. Crothers may well feel proud. It illustrates that the officers of the department are doing their duty, and more, that the efforts constantly being made by the department of labor to prevent strikes and loss of time are being attended by constantly increasing success.

Liberal and self-styled Labor men have been found of attacking Hon. Mr. Crothers. They have dubbed him Minister of Play rather than Minister of Labor, but in spite of these partisan attacks, which find their genesis in the desire to manufacture party capital the evidence continues to accumulate that Hon. T. W. Crothers is a member of the Borden Government, whose sole desire is to promote the interests of the Canadian workman, and who is doing it every day.

MONTREAL'S ELECTION

To the shame of the largest city in Canada it must be said that its citizens did not embrace the opportunity afforded to them on Monday to place in the office of Chief Magistrate a man who was the candidate of no party or clique, but the choice of business men who desired honest government. In Monday's vote George W. Stephens was defeated by 5,000 votes, and the victor was Mordic Martin, a former member of the aldermanic board, and a man whose name was intimately connected with the revelations of graft and misrule at Montreal's City Hall during the regime of that City Council which has since been known as the "23."

Martin's victory, while it may be a cause for regret to all who believe in clean government, will hardly occasion surprise among those familiar with the conduct of the campaign. While his opponent and his opponent's business men friends were busy themselves in making eloquent appeals to civic patriotism and declaring themselves as the embodiment of all civic virtues, the energetic French Canadian candidate who openly professed disgust at hypocritical pretences at virtue was getting the vote. He devoted his attention largely to the workmen of the city, canvassed against his opponent as a representative of the money power, and appealed for support on the ground that he intended to be mayor of all the people without regard to class or creed, fear or favor. But most of all he worked. He had his agents go after voters where he knew voters were, and with a fine shrewdness, the result of a life long acquaintance with Canada's metropolises and its politics, he did not overlook any chances or waste any effort. The oratory of generalities he left to his opponents. And he won.

The result will be interesting. It is the general opinion that with Martin in the office of Chief Magistrate, and a Council in power largely composed of the old elements, Montreal will become a "wide open" town. It is to be hoped, however, for the sake of decency that there will be no return to the conditions prevailing when the mayor elect, as a member of the notorious "23," wielded scarcely less power at City Hall than will be the case today.

The late "Cy" Warman never achieved the equal of his "Sweet Marie." In its day this song was popular above all others. It possessed merit that is sadly lacking in most of the popular stuff of today. As a writer of short stories Mr. Warman was at home. In this field the product of his pen was for years in keen demand by the magazines.

The albatross, egret, plover, osprey, plumbeous and the skin of plumbeous wild birds are prohibited for importation into Canada. It is sometimes suspected that the plume of the barnyard fowl already does duty, but if not it seems we are to be forced to this.

St. John experienced real holiday weather yesterday. Newspaper men enjoyed the day collecting news and reading matter for the education of the general public who will, no doubt, appreciate what is presented.

Opposition free traders show an unpatriotic sympathy for the United States Implement Trust.

A gift of \$750,000 from John D. ought to subject the alleged socialism at Wellesley to the acid test.

GOLF EXPERT COMING. Montreal, April 10.—Word has been received here that Harry Coli, the famous golf course expert, is on his way to America. He expects to arrive at Hamilton on April 26th to lay out a course there.

Diary of Events

HISTORIC DAYS IN CANADA

Utrecht, the oldest town of Holland, will celebrate today the centenary of the treaty by which the French yoke was finally thrown off and the ancient city fully restored to its Dutch allegiance. This the 20th anniversary of the treaty of Utrecht, signed there on April 11, 1713, which gives the Dutch municipality its interest to Canadians, for by terms of document France gave to England Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Hudson's Bay and straits. France also recognized the Hanoverian succession, and engaged never to unite the crowns of France and Spain. Under the peace terms France retained Cape Breton and what is now Prince Edward Island, and also certain fishing privileges on the Newfoundland coast. The treaty of Utrecht not only recognized the treaty of 1713, which was accomplished—the end of Acadia as a French country. Three years before Col. Nicholson and an army of colonial soldiers had captured Port Royal and the province. Utrecht where the peace pact was arranged, is one of northern Europe's most ancient towns. It was called Trajectum ad Rhenum by the Romans, owing to its situation at an important ford on the Old Rhine. In 1585 the sea was an independent bishopric in 1695. The union of the seven united provinces began at Utrecht in 1579, when deputies from Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overijssel and Guelderland met and signed a treaty for their mutual defence. Utrecht was taken by the Prussians in 1787, and was acquired by the French eight years later. With the overthrow of Napoleon and his banishment Utrecht was restored to the Dutch. The city signed at Paris one hundred years ago today, just 101 years after the treaty made at Utrecht by which Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and the Hudson's Bay country were confirmed to England.

THE HUMAN PROCESSION

CENTENARY OF NAPOLEON'S ABDICATION OF THE THRONE

One hundred years ago today one of the most significant documents in history was signed. It bore the imperial seal of Napoleon, and it was an act surrendering the throne of France for himself and his heirs. A week before that Napoleon had abdicated the throne in favor of his infant son, but this was refused by the allies, who insisted on an unconditional abdication. In vain the Emperor stormed and protested and wept. In vain he called upon his officers to rescue the imperial standard. The marshals were utterly worn out and hopeless, and the pleas of the Emperor fell on deaf ears. Even Ney turned against his emperor, and answered his impassioned appeals with a weary shrug of the shoulders. Again and again Napoleon convened his marshals, but they would not be moved. Utterly defeated and deserted, Napoleon on April 11, 1814, signed the act of unconditional abdication.

Under the terms of this document Napoleon was permitted to retain the empty title of Emperor, and he was given a bodyguard of a thousand of his soldiers to accompany him to the little Tuscan island of Elba in the Mediterranean. There he was to live a sovereign in name, but a prisoner in fact—a dangerous adventurer caged by united Europe. He was given a revenue of 6,000,000 francs, a princely income for a soldier of fortune who had started his career on a capital of nothing but a sword. Marie Louise and the King of Rome were given Parma and Piacenza. The former Emperor Josephine was to have an annual income of one million francs. Napoleon remained firm in his determination that ample provision should be made for "the only woman who ever loved him, pushed from his heart by the cold hand of ambition, and the allies respecting his reticence granted his wish. Poor Josephine did not long draw her allowance, for in less than two months she breathed her last at Malmaison. Soon after his abdication a British ship carried Napoleon to Elba. There he remained ten months and then returned to France and to Waterloo, "where Fate and Chance combined to wreck the fortunes of their former king."

FIRST THINGS

ORANGEMEN

The first Orangemen, the monarch whom the association of Irish Protestants since the organization of the Orange lodge in 1795. "Remember the Boyne" is still the rallying cry of those Irish Protestants who have lately been so vigorous in their opposition to home rule. William III, of Orange, the historic hero of Irish Protestants, was born in The Hague, the son of William, Prince of Orange, and Mary, daughter of Charles II, in 1650. He married Princess Mary, daughter of James II, and when his father-in-law lost the favor of the English people by his arbitrary measures the Prince of Orange was invited to take possession of the English crown. James fled to France, and William, after his coronation, made successful war on his predecessor's following in Ireland.

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Little Benny's Note Book

There was sun and in our back yard that hadn't been cleaned out yet, and yesterday I hawt of a way to make sun munny, and I sed to ma, Ma, will you give me 5 cents if I clean the sno out of the yard, and ma sed, Serstey not, you awt to do it and be glad of the exercise.

Will you give me 2 cents if I do, I sed, and ma sed, Well, I mite give you 2.

Ware are they, I sed.
Ware are wat, sed ma.
The 2 cents, I sed.
Have you cleaned the sno out of the yard yet, sed ma, and I sed, No mam, and ma sed, well appose you go down and do it and then kum erround inkwiring ware the 2 cents are. So I went down the seller and got the shuvvl and started to clean it out, beeing moar like ice than sno awn akount of being there so lawng and evvrybody wawking awn top of it and awl, and after I had shuvvled about 15 shuvvls my handwars soar as anything and I hawt, G, 2 cents, G.

Hello, Benny, wats you doing, sumboddy sed jest then, and who was it but Sid Hunt kuming in the back gate, and I sed, Im cleaning awt this sno, Im going to get payed for it, to. And I kepp awn shuvvling, it getting hardir and hardir, and Sid Hunt stood thar looking a wile, and then he sed, Ill do half of it for you, if you give me half of wattevir you got.

Ayl rite, I sed. And I handid him the shuvvl rite away and he startid to shuvvl, saying, Hay, this sint sno, this is ice. And he kept on shuvvling, saying evvry littel wile, G wias, this sint sno, this is ice, and attir he had sed it about 3 times, wch poked thare hed over the back fens but Puds Simkins, saying, Hello, fellos, wats you doing, working.

Working nuthing, sed Sid Hunt, we're getting payed for this G wias this is worth about a dollir.

Im doing half and hee doing half, I sed.

Ill do sum, sed Puds, Ill do a 3rd if you give me a 3rd of wattevir you got.

Awl rite, sed Sid Hunt. And stopped shuvvling rite away and handid the shuvvl to Puds Simkins, and Puds started to shuvvl, saying, Heck, this is ice, thats wat this is. Wich it was, and he kepp awn shuvvling it till his handwars was so soar he coodent shuvvl any moar, and then we took terns shuvvling till awl our handwars was soar.

G, this is good snuff, go awn in and see wat shee gives you, sed Sid Hunt. And I went in, saying, Ma its dun, and ma lookt out the windo, saying, O well, its bettir than nuthing. And shee give me 2 cents and I went out in the yard agen, Puds and Sid still beeing thare rubbing thare handwars, saying both awgethir, Wat did shee give you.

2 cents, I sed.

Aw, heck, sed Sid Hunt.

2 cents, aw, heck sed Puds Simkins. And we made sutch a noise awgethir awch wun went going to get anything, that ma opened the settling room windo and throo down anuthir sent, making wun for each, so evvrybody was moar saterfied than they wood of bin if they hadent of got anything.

A clergymen was being shaved by a barber who had evently become unnerved by the previous night's disputation. Finally he cut the clergymen's chin. A week before that Napoleon had abdicated the throne in favor of his infant son, but this was refused by the allies, who insisted on an unconditional abdication. In vain the Emperor stormed and protested and wept.

"I'm so worried about the Christ-mas present I sent to Aunt Sarah," said she. "It only cost two shillings, but I'm afraid I left the price mark on the thing when I sent it."

"I'm worried too," answered her friend. "I got one that cost ten pounds for my uncle, and I'm afraid I didn't leave the price mark on it."

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