

## The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 52 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B., Canada.

**M. V. MACKINNON, Manager.**

**Yearly Subscriptions:**  
By Carrier ..... \$5.00  
By Mail ..... 4.00  
Semi-Weekly by Mail ..... 2.00  
Invariably in Advance.

**Commercial Advertising:**  
Per Inch, per year ..... \$45.00  
Line Rate, Over 5,000 ..... .02  
Line Rate, Under 5,000 ..... .03  
Classified, One Cent per Word.

Phone Main 1910.  
Intercommunicating System Connecting All Departments.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1913.

### SOLVING THE CABLE PROBLEM.

The discovery that the Morse code, with its dots and dashes, can be utilized for sub-marine cable transmission marks a tremendous advance in long distance telegraphy. Cable messages can now be sent across the Atlantic so that the receiver at the end of the cable does not have to read a waving line and translate its ups and downs into the dots and dashes of the Morse code. Instead he hears the instrument at his elbow click off the message just as though it had come over a land line from a nearby town. The aim of all submarine cable engineers which they have been trying to achieve since the first transatlantic cable was laid in 1858 has at last been accomplished and the long search for a way to operate long distance cables by sound is ended.

Mr. John Gott, chief electrician of the Commercial Cable Company since its organization in 1884, is the man who solved the puzzle. His achievement was announced in the annual report of the Mackay Companies to the shareholders. The report says of Mr. Gott's achievement:

"He has invented a device by which the Morse dot and dash signals can be used on long submarine cables, that is to say, messages can be sent by the ordinary land line Morse key and read on a Morse sounder. This invention surpasses anything that has been added to the submarine cables since Sir William Thomson (Lord Kelvin) and Crosswell Varley first made the practical operation of long distance submarine cables possible 55 years ago.

"It is expected that Mr. Gott's invention will make the cable service as flexible as the land service. It links up cables or land lines or both, or alternate cables and land lines, and is an achievement which inventors and the foremost scientists in the world in cable working have striven to attain since the first Atlantic cable was laid.

"The far reaching effect of this invention on all kinds of telegraph transmission, both by land and sea, cannot at this time be definitely stated, but the Commercial Cable Company believes that by this invention it will be possible to transmit through automatic repeaters telegraph signals around the world."

### FERTILIZING THE SOIL.

According to agricultural statistics regarding Great Britain wheat supply, published by the British Board of Trade the average yield per acre of wheat in the United Kingdom is 23 bushels, in Australia 12 bushels, in Canada 17.2 bushels, in India 11.2 bushels, and in New Zealand (with much the smallest acreage) 29 bushels. The figures provide a striking testimonial to the ability of the farmers in the Old Country. Land which has been cultivated a hundred years is still producing better crops than land in Canada of which that in the oldest sections has only been under cultivation for a comparatively short period. Discussing this point the Hamilton Spectator arrives at the true explanation when it says that in the Old Country as much attention is given to what is put into the soil as what is taken out. By the use not only of animal manure but of artificial fertilizers, its power to produce is perennially sustained. Much the same method of farming prevails in the United States as in Canada. Mr. Milton Whitney, chief of the bureau of soils in New York state, says that, with proper cultivation, the temperate zone could be profitably produced in the area immediately around the city of New York. This land is falling into the abandoned class, because, under the "unthrifty" methods of the American farmer, it has long since been "worn out" and never rehabilitated. Much of it is cheaper than that in the middle west and on the Pacific coast, about the fertility of which so much is heard.

The farms of the American west—most in Canada—have, or have had, the opportunity to plant food of the immediately available nature that the long-transported soils of New York state and New England now contain, but in the New York Times recently

remarked, the scientific farmer judges land in quite another way than by what he can get out of it without putting anything back. "That, he thinks, is mining, not farming, and he is entirely content with any land which will serve him as a site on which to conduct the business of turning fertilizers, chiefly of the kind called commercial or artificial, into food. Of course, some lands are better than others, even for that; but they are not so much better as is commonly assumed, and what is meant by natural fertility is nothing like as important to the real farmer as are good markets, short freight hauls, and a chance to share the conveniences and amenities of civilized life."

These facts are equally as true in Canada as in the United States. The Spectator points out the conditions in Ontario. To some extent they would also apply in New Brunswick. "A certain class of farmers," it says, "go on year after year as if conditions were the same as half a century ago, with a virgin soil from which to draw. Sometimes they wake up and realize that they are fighting a losing battle. Then they, if not too old, or their sons, migrate to the western prairies, there to repeat the process and join the army of wheat-miners. If they could but learn, they would come to know that the chances for the farmer are better than they were. If he has less original fertility beneath him, he has compensating advantages in greater density of population and higher prices, to say nothing of good roads and good society. In those branches of agriculture which put about as much into the soil as they take from it, such as dairying, stock-raising, poultry-keeping and the like, he can wax wealthy where his less tutored brother, clinging to antiquated ways, would starve. Under the system of small farms, well tilled, of which every square foot is turned to account, as in Europe, he can do better still."

### THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

It is the general impression that M. Raymond Poincaré, who has taken over the reins of office as President of the French Republic, represents the tendencies uppermost in French public life of today. It was neither the Royalists nor the Ultramontanes who elected him to the presidency, nor was it the Radicals who rallied precipitately at the last moment in support of the candidature of M. Pams. M. Poincaré owed his election to the votes of the Republicans in the National Assembly.

It was the national interest united with the Republican interest in M. Poincaré which secured his election and which, in the words of M. Millerand, have given to his Cabinet the name of the "Ministère National." Parliament and public opinion, in the opinion of the former Minister of War, are the two great powers which have been brought in accord at the Versailles election.

M. Poincaré will not only represent the France of the Republicans and the France of the masses, but as a member of the French Academy, one of the Immortals, he will stand for the great traditions of French intellectualism.

### WESTERN MILLING INDUSTRY.

The milling industry in the Prairie Provinces has made great strides in recent years. Formerly this industry was largely controlled by United States millers. Canada is now rapidly developing an export trade in flour and according to recent statistics in the Canadian Courier will before long equal the output from the States. "There was a time," says the Courier, "when the United States millers thought they were the only millers in the world. At one time their annual shipments to Great Britain reached a total of twenty million hundredweight. In 1909 this had fallen to seven million hundredweight, due to Canadian competition and to the expansion of domestic grinding in England itself. In that year Canada sent two million hundredweight as against the United States' seven. Canada has since made steady progress, and last year nearly caught the famous millers of the United States. Their exports were 4,212,064 cwt., and ours 4,003,577 cwt. In the language of the late Mr. Tarte, 'Wait till you see us next year.'"

The defeat of the Reciprocity Pact has given a great impetus to the development of the flour trade in the West. It would have afforded United States millers the right to compete on equal terms with Canadian millers for Canadian wheat. In addition the Canadian miller would still have had to pay a heavy duty to compete with the American for the flour trade in the United States. Raw material would have been free of duty to the American miller and in the flour trade he would have been protected against any competition in his own market. Many new mills have been established in the Prairie Provinces with

corresponding increase in the production of flour. Great milling centres are being developed. In a few years the control of the milling industry on this continent should be in Western Canada, instead of Western United States.

### CURRENT COMMENT

#### An Unstable Argument.

(New York Post.)

What Senator O'Gorman's position amounts to is that we must settle every dispute and interpret every treaty, according to our own view of what suits our own convenience, except when the result is quite indifferent to us; and that to take account of anything but our own interests in the case is to surrender our "integrity and national honor." This may be highly patriotic, but it must be admitted that it leaves very little standing room for international arbitration, or even for discussion here at home of the force of any treaty obligation that we may feel tempted to nullify.

#### Greater Manitoba.

(Winnipeg Telegram.)

The session now concluding its labors makes the first meeting of the Legislature since Greater Manitoba became an accomplished fact. The presence in the Provincial Parliament of a member for the great constituency of Le Pas is concrete evidence of the extension of Manitoba's boundaries, for which Sir Rodmond Roblin and his colleagues have labored untiringly for many years. Dr. Orok, the first representative of this vast section, has proved his capacity and has been a valuable addition to the personnel of the Legislature.

#### A Serious Situation.

(Edmonton Journal.)

The annual report of the North West Mounted Police gives the startling information that during 1912 there were thirty murders in the territory within the jurisdiction of the force and that of these seventeen were in Alberta, while Saskatchewan accounted for twelve, and the Yukon for one. The number of executions that have followed has been so small as to warrant genuine alarm. Serious crime is making great headway and the adequacy of the agencies for dealing with it requires close attention.

#### Imperial Preference.

(Vancouver News-Advertiser.)

The Liberal press of London probes by Mr. Fielding's letter to the London Post that the Laurier Government never asked Great Britain to give this country a return preference. If the English Liberal press would take the trouble to read the reports of the Imperial Conferences of 1905 and 1907 it will find Sir Wilfrid Laurier moving a resolution in favor of mutual preference. This motion directly and specifically called upon Great Britain to adopt this Imperial Preference policy.

#### A Cold Touch.

(Hamilton Herald.)

Glancing through those dreary pages of Hansard wherein the perfunctory remarks of honorable members of the Opposition on the navy question are recorded, one is reminded of what Winston Churchill said about Lord Charles Bessborough the other day: "The noble lord does not know what he is going to say when he rises, he does not know what he is saying when he is on his feet, and he does not know what he has said when he sits down."

#### A Firebrand.

(Victoria Colonist.)

Mr. Henri Bourassa has placed himself outside the limits of respectability as a public man by his suggestion that \$3,000,000 of the proposed naval contribution is to be used by the Conservatives as a campaign fund. A man who will make himself responsible for such a slander is no longer entitled to consideration, except so far as he may require it as an irresponsible firebrand.

#### A Good Idea.

(Montreal Herald.)

In the new town of Blackburn, Alaska, one block of lots is to be set aside for three years, after which the lots will be given free to women with one or more children who have no one to support them. In some ways the so-called wild and woolly West can give the East pointers in looking after the weak and helpless ones. The scheme may not work out well, but the idea behind it is sound and good.

#### Value of the Home Market.

(Calgary Herald.)

Albert last year shipped \$7,000,000 of goods to British Columbia, for which it received two and a half million dollars. Under Reciprocity a great portion of that supply would have been sent up from the ranches of Washington and Oregon. What would Reciprocity offer Alberta in exchange for the loss of its most valuable home market?

#### A True Prophet.

(Regina Standard.)

Sir John A. Macdonald predicted in 1877, thirty-six years ago, that the National Policy would force the Americans to open the gates they had so abruptly closed in 1866. Perhaps it was fortunate after all that Laurier and Cartwright perpetuated that policy in violation of their solemn pledges. Out or evil cometh good—betimes.

Now Will They Be Good?  
(Victoria Times.)

A new name has been invented for the more dangerous element among the militant suffragettes. They are called Bashful Suffragettes. What have the Bashfuls been doing now?

## IN LIGHTER VEIN

### SATISFIED.

I'm glad I'm not a millionaire. For I can trot round anywhere. I do not spend a lot of wealth in looking round for better health. I can do what I gold-durn please. And when I'm takin' of my ease No interviewers bother me. And write more than they really see. They don't hang round and gape and stare. And follow me round everywhere. They don't dig up my private life. And tell about my early strife. To win Dame Fortune's handsome smile. In headlines you kin read one mile. I'm quite content just as I am. As happy as the stored clam. The wrestling match I have with Fate Appeals to none. It's simply great. I've heard that idleness is crime. So I keep working all the time. And so, you see, I do not care. Because I'm not a millionaire. For all philosophers forbid. It wouldn't matter if I did.

### Tragedies Told in Headlines.

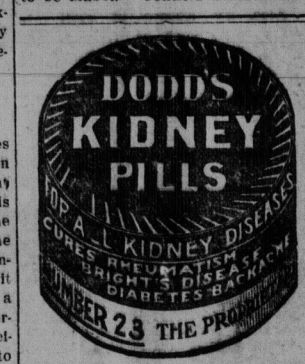
"He Bought the Bonds on the Advice of a Friend."  
"Husband Changes His Mind About Letting Divorce Go by Default."  
"Front Door Slams Shut on Half-Cad Minister Who Has Come Out to Pick Up Morning Paper From Porch; Unable to Wake Family."  
"Unwelcome Discovery by Dr. Fourthly: Colony of Rats Had Made Nest in His Box of Old Sermons."  
"Druggist Makes Mistake in Dispensing Physician's Prescription: Patient Recovers Without Operation."  
—Chicago Tribune.

### A Revenue Measure.

"There haven't been any automobiles violating the speed limits for more than a week," said the constable. "What'll we do?"  
"Arrange to lower the speed limit," replied the sheriff. —Washington Star.

### Protecting Her.

"You ate all your own cake and Mabel's, too, 'fomnie!" said the mother.  
"Yes'm," replied Tommie.  
"You'll be sick, child."  
"Well, mother, you see, if anybody was going to be sick I didn't want it to be Mabel." —Yonkers Statesman.



The Best Quality at a Reasonable Price

### Eye Glass

### Economy

Doesn't mean buying glasses where the initial cost seems smallest. Some work is not very good, and so you can get it at a low price.

Eye glass value does not depend on the intrinsic value of the two pieces of glass and the bits of metal that go to make up the complete eyeglass, but on the exactness of the combination of these parts to properly correct the defects of the eyes and to produce the desired results in relief from eye-strain or in improved vision.

Let us make your eyeglasses and you will have them correct in every particular and the price will be right. This is eye glass economy.

### L. L. Sharpe & Son,

JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS.

21 King Street, St. John, N. B.

### 45 YEARS OLD AND THE LAST YEAR THE BEST OF THE 45.

The same enterprise, earnestness, ability and devotion to students' interests which have given this college its present standing, will be continued, and every effort made to be worthy of the generous patronage enjoyed.

Next term will begin Thursday, January 2nd.

Send for catalogue.

### S. KERR, Principal

### MANUFACTURERS

of Machinery, Stoves and similar goods will find our Catalogue of Wood the very best for Catalogue work.

Representations made of any subject. Careful attention given to all orders.

C. H. FLEWELLING,  
551-2 Prince William Street, St. John.

### A Black Sheep.

Frayed Philip—Wot's become o' Pete?  
Citty George—Pete? Oh, he's gone to do bad.  
F. P.—In jail, is he?  
G. G.—Worse'n that; he's workin' reg'lar in a factory.

### Quiet Guaranteed.

Prospective lodger (fussy about noise)—Are yof sure the house is quiet?  
Landlady—Very quiet, sir. Why, there's a sinner in the next room and it's got to be quiet or she can't practice.

### Only Once.

"Father, did mother accept you the first time you proposed to her?"  
"Yes, my dear; but since then any proposal that I have ever made she has scornfully rejected."—Detroit Free Press.

### Can Afford It.

"What beautiful hair Miss Boldley has."  
"Yes, she doesn't have to economise in anything."  
Not Wasted.  
Mother—Johnny, did you take your cough medicine regularly in school, as I told you?  
Johnny—No'm; Tommy Dodd liked it an' he gimme an apple for it.

### To Get Rid of Wrinkles and Bad Complexions.

(From Beauty's Mirror.)

It is more important now than during the period of profuse perspiration to keep the pores clean. All cosmetics clog the pores. In winter this interference greatly with elimination of waste material, injuring instead of aiding the complexion. Ordinary mercurized wax serves all the purposes of creams, powders and rouges, giving far better results. It actually peels off an offensive skin, at the same time unclogging the pores. Minute particles of dead skin come off, giving far better results. Gradually the healthy, younger skin beneath peeps out, and in less than a fortnight you have a lovelier complexion than you ever dreamed of acquiring. Mercurized wax, obtainable at any drug store, is spread on slightly like cold cream and washed off mornings. One ounce usually suffices.

For removing wrinkles, without stopping the pores with pasty stuff, here's a never-failing formula: 1 oz. powdered saxolite, dissolved in 1/2 pint witch hazel. Bathe the face in this daily for a while; every line will vanish completely. Even the first application gives surprising results.

### WASHINGTON FIR DOORS

No. 1 Doors free from knots and defects. Nicely moulded stiles and rails. Raised panels.

No other door at the price (\$2.70 and up) presents such a handsome appearance.

We can supply trim in the same wood. Send for a sample of the fir.

### The Christie Wood-Working Co., Ltd.

TWO FACTORIES.

245-12 City Road, 65 to 68 Erin St.

### There is Just One

### Butternut Bread

Do You Eat It?

The Master Baker's Best Bake

### A POSITION GUARANTEED

To every student who enters for a course in shorthand or book-keeping.

### GUARANTEE BACKED UP.

We do not require a cent of the tuition fee until our Employment Bureau has placed the student.

### THE J. R. CURRIE COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.

85 Union Street. Phone Office 909; Res. 2225.

### Murray & Gregory, Ltd.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

### THE LADING FIRM FOR

### ART GLASS

### MIRRORS

AND ALL KINDS OF FANCY GLASS

Distributors at

### BEAVER BOARD

Manufacturers of

Spruce and Pine Lumber

Door Sashes, Moldings

Flooring, Sheddings

Boards etc. etc.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

## Rich AND Mellow



You'll Like the Flavor  
35¢-40¢-50¢ Per Pound

### HEADQUARTERS FOR

Watches, Clocks,

Diamonds, Jewelry,

Cut Glass, Silverware, etc.

Our Depleted Stocks Are Being Rapidly Replenished

### FERGUSON & PAGE,

Diamond Importers and Jewelers.

King Street

### Thermometers

Glass Window

Thermometers

75c \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.30

Regular Outside

Thermometers

15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 60c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

Inside

Thermometers

40c, 50c, and 75c.

T. McAVITY & SONS, Ltd., 13 KING STREET

### LOOSE LEAF SUPPLIES,

LEDGERS AND SHEETS

All Sizes and Patterns at

### BARNES & CO., LTD.

84 Prince William Street

### BALATA BELTING

The Best for Laundries, Dye-Houses and

Exposed Situations

### D. K. McLAREN, LIMITED

64 Prince William St. Phone Main 1121. St. John, N. B.

### WHAT YOU REQUIRE

IN THE PRINTING LINE

Get it from us and it will be done very artistically

Commercial Printing of all kinds

Letter Heads

Bill Heads

Statements

Envelopes

Tags

Invoices

Business Cards

Posters

### Standard Job Printing Co.

82 Prince William Street ST. JOHN, N. B.

### FRASER

Marine Engines

1913 MODELS

FITTED WITH THE

New KEROSENE

Attachment

Will Save You Money

STOCK BY

### THE A. R. WILLIAMS'

Machinery Co., of St. John N. B., Ltd.

13-15 DOCK STREET

SAVED 1,000 BY NERVILINE

al valuable animal

one of the most

Shreveville, Ont.

exhibits with 700

supply, it was

Nerviline saved

station of milk

least \$1,000.

on with coffee

had it not been

used Nerviline

for taking out

ensuing a bad

found it worked

every man who

to keep Nerviline

Large size

size, etc.; all de

one Company

Phone N. B.

## WILL HO

N. B. Fruit Grow

tion with

Peters Diet

Special to The Stan

Fredericton, Pub

Growers Association

A. G. T.