

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1913.

VIOLET DAY.

It is pleasing to record that the citizens of St. John, with their usual generosity, responded liberally on Saturday to the appeal made to them on behalf of the Girls' Association. The mode of appeal was a "Violet Day," a large volunteer canvasser disposing of artificial violets for whatever price could be obtained. It was merely a sort of glorified version of the "tag day" already familiar to us, and as such proved highly successful.

Probably no organization in St. John is doing a finer work than that for whose benefit Saturday's canvass was made. Striving to improve and uplift the working girls, the organization aims to overcome the lack of home-training from which a far too numerous proportion of our young Canadians of both sexes suffer. In this it is good, but even a better, nobler mission in which it engages, is that of caring for and helping young girls who come to this city friendless and alone. Both branches of its service are entitled to every consideration, respect and support.

The thought, however, naturally arises, that in a country where the standards of civilization and the ideals of citizenship are as high as in Canada, it should hardly be necessary for any organization having for its object the improvement of humanity, without regard to class or creed, to make public appeal for support. The Playgrounds movement, the Free Kindergarten, the Hospitals, the Victorian Order of Nurses and organizations owing for their purpose the advancement and improvement of their fellows, to help the sick or suffering should be supported and administered by the authorities either of the city or province.

As a people, through our representatives in the assembly or city council, we already make small grants for charitable purposes, and larger ones for the assistance of public services and for the expansion of our business and industry. Our resources of forest, farm, stream and mine are well cared for and conserved. Our human resources are hardly as fortunate. It was a great step in advance when free schools were established in this province. It will be an equally great forward movement when our charities are supported and controlled by the city or state.

Every boy and girl in New Brunswick, and in Canada, is entitled to protection by the state and an opportunity to develop the best that is in them. When this is generally recognized we will be a better and a happier people. All honor to the men and women who are giving of their time, means and talent to the work of caring for their weaker or less fortunate brothers and sisters, but the fact that so much is being done semi-privately does not absolve the government of province or city of their responsibility. Through the governing bodies, we, as a people, are directly responsible. When our responsibility is properly discharged the necessity for such occasions as Violet Day and Tag Day will have passed. Until that time comes it is good to know that at least some of the people realize the duty that should be recognized by all.

IN TROUBLED MEXICO

Judging from newspaper despatches Mexico's best crop during the year which is soon to close has been the unwelcome one of trouble, and from the same source comes the intimation that the harvest is not yet completed. It is most regrettable that the people of the Southern Republic, than whom no people in the new world had higher traditions of civilization, should by their laxity and subservience to corrupt masters have placed themselves in the position they now occupy, as the unhappy byword of half the world. There is need for a strong man in Mexico, not a Huerta, a de la Barra or even a Woodrow Wilson, but a man of their own people with the ideals of a Lincoln, the tact of a Disraeli, and the force and administrative ability of a Kitchener, a man of ice and iron, high minded, capable and strong, a modern Moses to lead his people to the promised land of freedom. At present, none such appears on the horizon. What then will be the fate of Mexico?

In a usually well informed London paper the prediction was made that if the United States soldiers were forced to enter Mexico it would be many years before the country would be in such shape that it could be left to work out its own destiny. Britain's experience in Egypt offers an excellent precedent and even the United States authorities have already had some unpleasant experiences in the line of pacification by force—witness the Philippines.

It would appear however that armed intervention by Washington will be the logical outcome and such a step may prove more serious than is generally believed. An American will

newspaper, not always reliable and decidedly sensational in its tone, has intimated that in his continued defiance of President Wilson, Huerta has been influenced by the idea of possible Japanese support. California's recent treatment of the Mikado's subjects having aroused so much bitterness that the Japs would not be adverse to coming to grips with the United States if a favorable opportunity offered. Such an idea appears, however, to be altogether preposterous and the probability is that it will be Uncle Sam's job to bring Huerta to terms while Britain and the other powers will prevent interference.

In whatever form the difficulty may be arranged the settling process will be long drawn out. Canadians are more or less interested because of the large investments of Canadian and British capital in Mexican enterprises and all will unite in the hope that if the present regime is not to continue there will be the least possible delay in making a start to bring about an improved condition.

MR. PUGSLEY'S CLAIMS.

The expected has happened. Mr. Pugsley has given an interview to the Telegraph in which he has stated that, in carrying on the development work at Courtenay Bay the Borden government merely trod the path he had made for them, and consequently to him belongs the credit. If the facts are as Mr. Pugsley states them it is peculiar that his leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when addressing a public meeting in Victoria Risk during the last election campaign did not touch on the Courtenay Bay proposition. Mr. Pugsley, however, did, but it was not a new story for him.

As far back as the election of 1908 this persuasive gentleman was building wharves in Courtenay Bay and removing thousands of tons of perfectly innocent mud in the construction of facilities. So eloquent was he that he could create dredges, wharves, dry docks and ship-building plants out of empty air, but they were usually dissipated as promptly as they had been created. It was not until some months after the Borden government came into power that the work was started, and when completed it will be a monument to the present government and to none other.

Mr. Pugsley does not find it as difficult to claim credit for the works of others as to avoid responsibility for some of his own. There are many monuments to his memory, but few of them will bear close inspection. Elsewhere in this issue the Standard publishes extracts from an article in Saturday morning's Halifax Chronicle comparing the winter port out look of St. John and Halifax. According to the Chronicle the loss to Halifax of the Royal liners will not be compensated for by the coming of the Empresses and Halifax will suffer. At the same time the Telegraph and the Times tell us that the coming to St. John of the Royal liners will not commence to make up for the loss of the Empresses. Much depends upon the point of view and we fear that all three newspapers are examining the situation through partisan glasses.

A Canadian trade agent in Britain in his report to his department indicates the possibility of working up a trade for Digby chickens in the British poultry market. Possibly the gentleman is correct, but our opinion is that if the price of the feathered variety of chickens continue to advance from now until Christmas, the Digby article will be even more popular on our own dinner table than in Britain. The British epicure may like his bird "high," but we are doubtful if he could be induced to dine on the drumsticks of a Digby chicken.

Bulgaria has sent an ultimatum to Greece demanding proper treatment of Macedonians within its newly acquired territory, permission for Bulgarian-Macedonian fugitives to return to their homes in the same territory, and that Bulgarian prisoners of war held by Greece be returned to their country. Eight days is the limit fixed for a favorable answer. The Balkan troubles are not settled yet, says the Montreal Gazette. Moreover they are not likely to be settled as long as there are so many Balkan states to create new ones.

In Newfoundland.

Final returns of the Newfoundland election give the Morris Government twenty-one seats in an assembly of thirty-six members. The result is closer than was anticipated when the campaign opened. Sir Edward Morris has in many ways been fortunate in his administration. In the term of which Newfoundland has enjoyed a fair measure of prosperity. Though the population of the island is small, and perhaps because it is small, however, it has elements which permit of varied political combinations, and of Sir Robert Bond's followers and the Fishermen's Union made the situation interesting even if it did not

DIARY OF EVENTS

HISTORIC DAYS IN CANADA

The Earl of Carnarvon's proposed terms of settlement of the Canadian Pacific dispute were submitted to Lord Dufferin in a despatch dated thirty-nine years ago today, Nov. 17, 1874. The Earl had been accepted as arbitrator by all parties interested in the construction of the transcontinental railway. When British Columbia entered confederation in 1872, the government pledged itself to the building of the steel highway across the prairies and the mountains. Sir John Macdonald's attempt to initiate the project in 1873, was a failure, and the Mackenzie government was then called upon to take up the enterprise. J. D. Edgar, then premier of Ontario, in agreement with the British Columbia officials having been fruitless, an acrimonious controversy followed, until the Earl of Carnarvon was chosen as arbitrator. His decision embraced the following points: The speedy construction of the Nanaimo-Esquimalt line; the immediate building of a transcontinental telegraph line, and of a wagon road across the mountains; the pressing of the surveys and the choice of the route, over the mountains; a minimum expenditure of \$2,000,000 a year upon railway works in the province, from the moment the surveys should be completed and the completion of the railway from the western end of Lake Superior to the Pacific coast before the last day of 1880. Although the compromise was not highly acceptable to the Dominion government, the terms were accepted and the piecemeal method of construction was soon commenced.

THE HUMAN PROCESSION

ONCE POOR, NOW BANKER.

Frank Arthur Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, America's richest and most powerful financial institution, was not born with a golden spoon in his mouth. From the day of his birth, forty-nine years ago today, at Aurora, Ill., until well past his majority, the world of poverty was constantly snarling at his heels. Last month when he announced a plan for a United States government-controlled central bank of issue, the whole world of finance listened with respect, and yet not without a certain amount of skepticism. His revolutionary scheme was a laborer whose greatest financial problem was how to stretch a dollar into seventy-five cents over a multitude of urgent needs. The story of Vanderlip's career reads like a novel by Howard Crosby.

When the president of the National City Bank was a mere lad his father died, leaving a widow and several children, with nothing but a small farm and a few hundred dollars between them and poverty. The farm could not support the family, so the mother found a job in a machine shop, where he worked hard for ten hours a day for a wage of seventy-five cents.

At night, exhausted though he was, Vanderlip pored over a short-hand text book. Eventually he mastered the intricacies of the stenographic craft, and secured employment in a Chicago investment house. There he dealt with railway reports and other financial facts, figures and statistics and got his first lesson in high finance. His salary was ten dollars a week. He was going up.

Next he found our hero—to adopt the Optic or Henty phrase—taking a special course of a year at the University of Illinois, paying his way with money saved from that ten dollars per. There thirst for knowledge possessed him, and no sacrifice was too great.

Returning to Chicago, he secured a job as reporter on the Chicago Tribune. His knowledge of finance and stenography combined in good stead, and in a little while he was promoted to the financial editorship of the Tribune. While engaged in newspaper work he attended lectures at the University of Chicago. He was still going up.

His next rise was to the editorial chair, father of the Chicago financial journal. There he made the acquaintance of Lyman J. Gage, then president of a Chicago bank, and when Mr. Gage was appointed secretary of the treasury, Mr. Vanderlip went to Washington with him in the capacity of private secretary. After a few months he was made assistant secretary of the United States Treasury. He continued in the service of Uncle Sam until 1901, when he accepted the vice-presidency of the National City Bank in New York. He reached the presidency in 1909 and became America's foremost banker.

THE PASSING DAY

A DUTCH CELEBRATION.

Dutchmen will celebrate today the centenary of the restoration of the House of Orange, represented by Queen Wilhelmina, to the throne of Holland, and the establishment of the Netherlands constitutional monarchy upon the crumbling foundations of the Dutch republic. The recall of the Orange princess on Nov. 17, 1813, followed soon after the battle of Leipzig. The Dutch were not slow to seize the opportunity to throw off the Napoleonic yoke and seek to regain for their little country a place among the nations. Belgium was included in the independent kingdom of United Netherlands, but, after several revolutions and wars, Belgium was separated from Holland in 1831.

For a quarter of a century prior to the re-establishment of the House of Orange, Holland was constantly in a disordered state. Civil wars were followed in 1793 by the appearance of the French republicans in Holland. The people declared in their favor, and in 1795 the Batavian republic was founded in alliance with France. In 1806, after a war with England, Holland became a kingdom with Louis Bonaparte as king. He abdicated in 1809, and Holland was united to the French empire. It remained under the domination of Napoleon until a year ago today.

The celebration of the centenary of Dutch freedom began last Spring and has continued through the year, with exhibitions in nearly all of the cities of the country. Queen Wilhelmina and her little daughter, Juliana, Princess of Orange, were in the city last year, the only living representatives of the Orange royal family, which is descended from the Princes of Orange, standard-bearers during the Dutch republic.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

The Old Song.
I'm fond of "Annie Laurie;"
To hear it is a boon.
Nobility in that song declares
That he's a Zulu coon.
—Washington Herald.

And I like the "Highland Mary;"
The rhymes are only fair,
But no one in that song asserts
His loved one is a bear.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

I like the "Miller's Daughter."
I do; I always did.
Yet no one in that lyric says,
Believe him, she's some kid.
—New York Mail.

And I like "Swannie River,"
When uttered sweet and low,
For no one in that song confides
That mother's got a beau.
—Judge.

And I like "In the Gloaming;"
The hero isn't longing
To "go to Ala-bam."
—Buffalo Evening News.

And "Silver Threads Among the Gold"
With me made quite a hit,
For never in it were we told,
"Everybody's doing it."
—Judge.

Correct.
Teacher—Willie, can you name the chief product of Mexico?
Willie—Yes'm, Trouble.

One or the Other.
Bis—Johnson says he never kissed a girl in his life.
Dix—Then he's either a big liar or a big fool.

Most Vociferous.
"When I got home from the club last night my wife treated me with silent scorn."
"Lucky dog! My wife's scorn was of quite the opposite kind."

And a Stock of Cuss Words.
After his first day on the links, Fogg declares that a golf outfit is really incomplete without a pair of tongs and a scoop.

A Most Unobsequious Girl.
Dad—How many times did that young man kiss you last night?
Daughter—I can't tell you that, pa.
Dad—What! and the thing going on right under your very nose.

Pat's Plan.
"What are you doing there, Patrick?"
"O'm diggin' a hole to put this pile of rubbish in, sorr."
"And what will you do with the earth you are taking out?"
"Shure, sorr, I'm diggin' the hole big enough to hold that, too."

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Jack Deeds—Congratulate me, dear! I have a case at last. A rascal who forged a lot of notes has retained me. Young Wife—Oh, Jack, how splendid! You must invite him to dinner.

Defining a Skeptic
Tommy—Pop, what is a skeptic?
Tommy's Pop—A skeptic, my son, is a man who doesn't believe the good things he hears about himself.

Told The Truth
"When you proposed to me you said you were not worthy of me!" "Well, what of that?" "Nothing; only I will say for you that whatever else you were, you were no liar!"—Houston "Post."

Up-To-Date
"Your former speeches were models of oratory," said the solicitous friend. "Now you are using colloquialisms dangerously near slang." "Yes," replied Senator Sorghum, cheerily; "these are 1913 models."

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.
Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Flower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops drops, cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. No aches, no blisters, no danger. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Remondine, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Evening Footwear

Satin Pumps in Black and Colors, to match the gowns, are very popular. Prices from \$3.00 to \$5.00.

Patent Pumps with a variety of buckles and bows for trimmings are next in vogue. Prices from \$3.00 to \$4.50.

Suede Pumps, Dull Calf Pumps, Vel and Patent Strap Slippers, from \$1.75 to \$4.50.

For Gentlemen, the plain Goodyear Welt or Turned Sewed Pump is the leading seller. Dull Calf or Patent. Prices \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, \$4.75.

Patent and Kid Ties from \$1.75 to \$5.00.
Patent Laced and Button Boots, \$4.00 to \$6.00.

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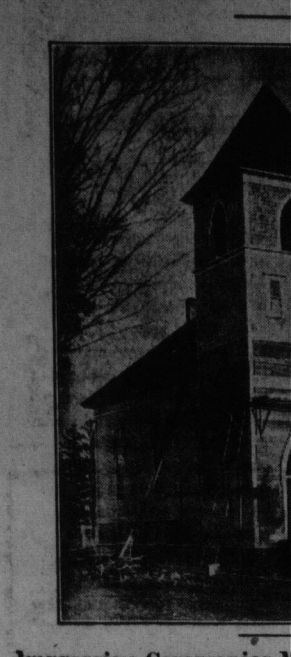
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are coming back. Although the present styles are the same, the furniture has much improved in the making, for facilities nowadays are so far ahead of the colonial days.
See the quaint styles we have; you cannot help admiring them.
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The Hopewell Church No



Impressive Ceremonies M— —A Magnificent Str— —to-date Manner at Co

Albert, Nov. 16.—The dedication services of the Hopewell Baptist church were held here today when the new edifice was opened for divine worship with appropriate ceremonies.

At the morning service Rev. P. Stackhouse of Amherst delivered an inspiring address from the text "The Kingdom Come," Matthew 6 and Rev. J. H. Markham of Harvey made the dedication prayer.

In the afternoon at 3 o'clock Rev. Thomas Stebbins conducted the service taking his subject from John 3 and 33, "And I, if I be Lifted Up from the Earth Will Draw All Men Unto Me." Rev. Mr. Stebbins' address was powerful and eloquent and was listened to with close attention.

Rev. Mr. Stackhouse conducted an evening service, when taking his text from John 1 and 45, "We Have Found Him," delivered one of the most impressive sermons heard in this section for some time.

The large auditorium of the church was filled at each service, special music being sung by the choir.

The Baptists of Hopewell thank the Methodist church and his kindness in allowing them the use of Methodist church while their own being built.

A Fine Structure.

The Baptist church was re-opened for services today after extensive repairs to date repairs which cost upwards of three thousand dollars. The building stands upon a solid foundation of granite donated to the church by David Harris of Calhoun and his Deacon Wm. M. Calhoun, with Deacon

HARTLAND MAN INJURED IN A GUN ACCIDENT

Gordon Hanning Shot Knee—Removed to Woodstock for Treatment—Will Grow More Potatoes.

Hartland, N. B., Nov. 15.—A calf fooling with loaded firearms, shot and killed Gordon Hanning, a local farmer, on Sunday, when Gordon Hanning received a 32-calibre bullet in his leg just above the knee cap. The wound was a serious one and Dr. Intosh, who was called in, advised removal to the hospital at Woodstock where he could be treated in a better way. He was removed to that institution on Monday.

F. W. Caldwell, a fertilizer manufacturer, has returned from a trip through various sections of the province and predicts that next year's crop will be a bumper one. Carleton county farmers will do their potato acreage. The great demand for tubers in the states and removal of the duty, together with higher prices now offered, is inducing this move, which, of course, will be on the efforts in other directions the farming line. Still, many are quite heavily into stock raising industry also receiving an influx from the freer access to the American market.

Manager Todde of the W. U. Co., who has been spending a season at his home at Lower Bridge, has returned to his duties. Mr. Todde, who was seriously injured in a bridge accident, is recovering. N. B. Smith, who has been visiting relatives here, has returned to his home at Arrowhead, B. C. The firm of I. C. Morgan & Son, who do a meat and provision business, will close their place of business Jan. 1 for a period of three months, taking advantage of this recess to the coast, believing that after seven years continuous application of business he is entitled to a "fling" and that the change will do him good. A basket social was held at Florenceville last week at which sum of \$100 was raised for the gift of Rev. G. A. Ross, five of whose children are ill with typhoid fever. In the P. R. yard here on a locomotive doing some shunting into a freight train standing on the track near the station, speaking of a coupling bar and a spring sensation on the part of the