

# The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, JULY 28, 1913.

## NORTH ATLANTIC FREIGHT RATES.

A member of the Dominion Government will leave in the near future to confer with Ministers in London for the purpose of bringing the North Atlantic freight rates under effective regulation. There has been a large increase in the freight rates on vessels carrying between Canada and the Old Country in recent years, and now that the Western provinces are producing enormous crops which must find their way to the Dominion's Atlantic ports the question has become of vital importance. Hon. Arthur Meighen, now Solicitor General, brought up this subject in a carefully prepared speech in the House of Commons on May 5th last. He showed that within a comparatively short period ocean freight rates had been increased by fully 25 per cent, and dwelt upon the need of some kind of regulation in this regard similar to that exercised by the Dominion Railway Commission over the means of land transportation.

The increase in the freight rates of the North Atlantic Conference is not to be laid at the door of any Government, and as Mr. Meighen said, no penalties a Canadian Government could impose would avail to get righted any wrong there is in the charging of ocean rates. The ocean carriers are neither wholly under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Government nor wholly dependent upon it. If the Government were to dictate rates by its own sole authority and resort to the withholding of subsidies or the withdrawing of any privileges by way of punishment for the imposition of excessive rates, it would, as Mr. Meighen pointed out, hurt the country more than it would the carriers.

Mr. Borden is carrying out the promise he made to the House on the occasion of Mr. Meighen's speech that the question would receive "every possible consideration that can be given to it, especially in the direction whether increases of a similar character have taken place elsewhere in the world, and whether the jurisdiction of this Parliament can be asserted by any of the methods that have been suggested this evening." It is now announced that a representative of the Dominion Government will be sent to Great Britain "charged with the duty of opening negotiations with the British Government looking toward a joint control of the charges levied by ocean carriers upon freight in transit between Canada and the Mother Country." This statement gives the assurance that if ocean freight rates are too high, and it is in the power of the Canadian and the Imperial Governments combined to make them lower, no time will be lost or effort spared in bringing about the reform.

## THE GERMAN MARKET.

There has been comparatively little emigration from Germany in recent years, the expansion of the country's industries having provided employment at home for the rapidly increasing population. Of the German population of sixty-five millions a much larger proportion than ever before in the history of the country is employed in manufacturing industries, and a smaller proportion is engaged in agriculture. If this condition continues Germany will have to rely more and more upon foreign countries for her food supplies, and must pay for them in manufactured goods.

That Germany has begun to look to Canada for food supplies is indicated by the rapid growth of Canadian exports. For some years trade between the two countries was held in check by the tariff war which Germany began with the hope of coercing Canada to withdraw the preferential tariff in Great Britain's favor. Her attempt having failed, she has shown a desire to cultivate closer trade relations with this country, not only because she desires the Canadian market for her manufactures, but also because she needs Canadian foodstuffs. The marked effect in the trade of the two countries caused by the cessation of the tariff war is seen in the trade figures. In 1908 the value of Canada's exports to Germany was only 7,076,000 marks, or about \$1,790,000; last year it was \$5,120,000, or about \$14,500,000. In 1908 Canada bought from Germany goods to the value of 20,200,000 marks, or about \$5,000,000; last year the value of German exports to Canada was \$4,254,000 marks, or about \$11,500,000.

Last year only 18,545 Germans left for foreign lands, compared with 22,690 in 1911, 25,531 in 1910, and 220,909 in 1912—the high-water mark of German emigration within the period mentioned. The average annual exodus for the whole decade of the eighties was 194,562, for that of the nineties 139,987, and for the first decade of the present century 27,964. German authorities attribute the annual diminution in the exodus of her citizens to

the protectionist policy under which industries are building up an immense foreign trade and giving profitable employment to millions of German people.

## THEORIES VERSUS FACTS.

In their editorial columns, remarks the Toronto News, Opposition newspapers continue to copy amiable theories and Maxims from Cobdenite text-books. In their news columns they have to print Economic Facts concerning the cumulative movement of American industries to Canadian soil as a direct result of the Canadian tariff. The National Policy compels these enterprises to build on this side of the international boundary line if they wish to share to the full in one of the world's best consuming markets. A Detroit despatch recently stated how Canada by defeating Reciprocity gained the city, which is now being established at Oshkosh, and which otherwise would have been built on the Michigan side of the Detroit River. By rejecting the Washington trade agreement Canadians rendered the rise of scores of industrial centres and the conversion of villages and towns into cities all over the Dominion.

As a New York newspaper observed the other day—when a factory moved from the States to Canada, the wages which it pays out every week, go to support Canadian homes and stores, Canadian real estate values gain. The intellect which runs the establishment migrates to Canada and as many of the operatives as can do so follow to build up a Canadian town or city, and to provide a convenient domestic market for Canadian farmers.

The bare and outworn theories of the Free Traders make little headway against overwhelming facts. Canadians are not going to abandon a fiscal policy, which continually forces industries, capital and population from the neighboring Republic to this side of the line.

## "FOOD TAXES."

Mr. Asquith and his colleagues and supporters have lost the use of their appeal to the consumer. The Tariff Reform means an odious tax on food. This criticism comes badly from a Government which taxes tea, sugar and other foods used by all classes and in greater proportion by the poor. Not so soon as might have been expected this false pretence has been thoroughly exposed and attacked. The chief assailants are not Conservatives, but Radical Liberals.

Mr. Snowden, a Labor member, moved an amendment condemning the system of taxing the food of the people. One sentence of Chancellor Lloyd-George's reply has been posted as a text for Tariff Reformers. "If the working classes are not to contribute by means of taxes on food, I should like to know in what way they should contribute." This may be a good economic challenge, but it is at the same time an answer from official Liberalism to the declaration of official Liberalism that Tariff Reform means the taxation of food, which can never be endured.

Mr. Lloyd-George is raising \$10,000,000 a year from tea, coffee and sugar alone, and Tariff Reformers do not ask for more taxation of that kind. The tax on the tea used by the working men is more than a hundred per cent, and no Tariff Reformers suggest a food tax higher than ten per cent.

## CURRENT COMMENT

**A Poor Place for Boys.**  
 (New York World.)  
 Jail is a poor place for boys. It is a particularly poor place for "bad" boys guilty of nothing worse than mischief. Such lads have commonly an exuberant energy which will be useful in the world's work in later years if they get safely through their mischievous period. To lock them up in cells is the way to turn them into criminals.

**To Even Things Up.**  
 (Montreal Gazette.)  
 The French Government has promised that a new income and capital tax will be imposed to meet the heavy expenditure made necessary by the recent increase in the time of service of conscripts in the army. This will help to even things up in a way. The masses furnish the men; the classes will have to provide the money.

**Immigration from the States.**  
 (Winnipeg Telegram.)  
 That \$500,000,000 of American capital brought to Canada is well enough in its way, but those hundreds of thousands of American immigrants sent to the Prairie Provinces weigh a good deal more in the total sum of things for Canada's ultimate purpose.

**Turkey.**  
 (Toronto Mail and Empire.)  
 Turkey is attempting to sneak back into Europe, encouraged by dissensions among her enemies. Turkey overlooks the fact that she has made no friends in the meantime, and that of her "enemies" she will find every power in Europe ready to oppose her.

## DIARY OF EVENTS

### HISTORIC DAYS IN CANADA

#### HOISTING THE FLAG.

On this date in 1758 the flag of England floated over Louisbourg, and the gallant Wolfe, whose batteries had partly demolished the Cape Breton stronghold, wrote to his mother, in a remarkable vein of prophecy: "North America will some time hence be a vast empire—the seat of power and learning. There will grow a people out of our little spot, England, that will fill this vast space and divide this great portion of the globe with the Spaniards, who is possessed of the other half. It is my humble opinion that the French name may be rooted out if our government will follow the blows they have given and prosecute the war with the vigor it requires."

Gazing at the moss-grown ruins and the grassy mounds of the Louisbourg of today, it is difficult to realize how important the "impregnable" fortress once was. When Amherst and Wolfe appeared before Louisbourg in June, 1758, the French, under Ducrocq, abandoned their outposts and retired within the fortress. From the eighth of June until the twenty-sixth of July the defenders gallantly answered the terrible hammering of the English guns. On the latter date the last of the French guns fired its final shot, and the shattered works stood open to assault.

Ducrocq sought to make terms, but Amherst offered nothing but "unconditional surrender." The English occupation commenced on the twenty-seventh, and on the following day the banner of England was hoisted over Cape Breton.

#### FIRST THINGS

### AMERICAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The first step toward establishing the foreign mission movement in America was taken 107 years ago to-day, when a few students of Williams College, at Williamstown, Mass., met to hold an opening prayer meeting. Rath forced them to seek refuge in the shelter of a haystack, where they continued their devotion until a storm was in progress. Samuel J. Hills announced to his companions a plan for sending missionaries to foreign lands and the ultimate evangelization of the whole world. The scheme so appealed to the college boys that they banded themselves together as the "Society of Brothers," and determined to devote themselves to foreign missions. Out of this society, in 1810, came the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. On July 28, 1807, a monument was dedicated on the site of the "haystack meeting." It bears the inscription: "The Birthplace of American Foreign Missions, 1807."

### THE HUMAN PROCESSION

#### MARY ANDERSON.

Mrs. Antonio F. de Navarro, who was Miss Mary Anderson, the favorite American actress of a generation now passing, will celebrate her fifty-fourth birthday to-day. "Miss Navarro" is a London despatch, which adds that she will probably visit America within a few months. Mrs. Anderson retired from the stage some twenty-three years ago, when she married Antonio F. de Navarro, a celebrated scholar and a world-famous authority on power.

Mrs. Navarro is a member of the board of governors of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-upon-Avon, and she was largely responsible for arranging the coming American tour of the Shakespearean players. The company will begin their American invasion in Montreal early in October, according to present plans, and the route takes them to the Pacific coast and return, covering the chief cities of Canada and the United States, as far south as New Orleans. Mrs. Navarro is a Shakespearean enthusiast, and her first trip to England, now her home, was made as a pilgrim to the Stratford shrine.

The gifted actress was born in Sacramento, Cal., July 29, 1859. Her mother was of German descent, and her father an Irishman. She was originally named Mary, and when she moved to Louisville, Ky., when Mary was less than a year old, and the father entered the Confederate army, dying at Mobile, Ala., just half a century ago. The widow married Dr. Hamilton Griffin, of Louisville, a Shakespearean scholar, and he carefully fostered the natural histrionic gifts of his step-daughter.

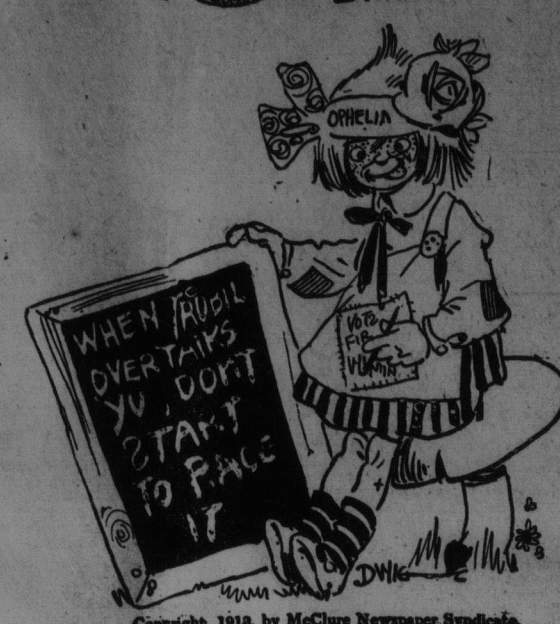
Under the instruction of Charlotte Cushman and Father Andrew Miller, a Franciscan priest, Miss Anderson was fitted for a stage career, and at sixteen played Juliet at a trial matinee in a Louisville theatre. Her seasons won engagements with stock companies in Louisville, St. Louis and other cities, and afterward she went with John McCullough to San Francisco, and with John T. Ford, of Baltimore, in a tour of the South. Her New York debut was made in 1877. Galatea, one of her greatest roles, she played the first time in Troy, N. Y., in 1881, and the following year in New York. Thirty years ago she made her London bow in Parthenia, and played a continuous season of ten months, winning great social and artistic success.

She retired from the stage, owing to illness, in 1889, and resided all inducements offered her to return. Her married life with Mr. Navarro has been an exceptionally happy one. She is immensely popular in English society, and notable from King George and Queen Mary down delight to honor California's fair and gifted "native daughter."

#### PROF. HILPRECHT.

Of the fifty or sixty thousand original Babylonian antiquities in the Semitic section of the University of Pennsylvania museum, far the greater part were contributed by Prof. Hermann Volpert Hilprecht, the eminent Assyriologist and authority in cuneiform research. Herr Prof. Hilprecht was born fifty-four years ago today in Hohenzollern, Germany, and has been curator of the Semitic section of the "Penny" museum for over a quarter of a century. He has been the chief of numerous expeditions for scientific exploration to Nippur, Babylon, Asia Minor and Syria, and many of his "finds" have been of great popular and scientific interest.

## OPHELIA'S SLATE



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## IN LIGHTER VEIN

### Will They Bite?

An enthusiastic fisherman was telling some friends about a proposed fishing trip to a lake in Colorado he had in contemplation.  
 "Are there any trout out there?"  
 "Thousands of 'em."  
 "Will they bite easily?"  
 "Will they? Why, they're absolutely vicious. A man has to hide behind a tree to bait a hook."—Country Gentleman.

### Need of Speed.

Doctor—Mrs. Brown has sent me to go and see her boy, and I must go at once.  
 His Wife—What is the matter with the boy?  
 Doctor—I don't know, but Mrs. Brown has a book on "What to Do Before the Doctor Comes," and I must hurry up before she does it.—Puck.

### Odious, Aint It?

Bing—The way these colleges scatter around their degrees is absolutely nauseating. Every Tom, Dick, and Harry can get a degree these days. The whole system is absolutely indefensible. Don't you think so?  
 Bang—Yes, I didn't get one either.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### A Long Cling.

Mrs. Shortley was discussing the latest fashions with a young lady caller.  
 "Did you say your husband was fond of those clinging gowns, Mae?"  
 "Yes, he likes one to cling to one for about three years."—Lippincott's.

### Not Needed.

Grocer—"Wouldn't you like some horseshadish?"  
 Mrs. Newlywed—"Mercy, no! We don't keep a horse!"

### Doubtful.

"Is the man your sister is going to marry rich?"  
 "Naw, every time the marriage is mentioned he says: 'Poor man!'"

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### Timely Caution.

"The nurse is a suffragette."  
 "Well, ask her to say nothing on the subject of votes for women in the hearing of baby. Baby wants too many things already that are out of her reach."

### Easy Thing.

Indignant Wife—I wonder what you would have done if you had lived when men were first compelled to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow?  
 Indolent Husband—I should have started a little notion store and sold handkerchiefs.

### Lucky Meeting.

Angry Investor—Well, I've been out and seen that building lot I bought of you.  
 Real Estate Man—You're just the man I want to see. What does it look like?

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Bears the Signature of

*Dr. J. C. Fletcher*

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## FIRST PHOTOGRAPH

MISS NELLIE CONNOR, WHO HELPED OTHERS TO ESCAPE AND THEN DIED IN THE FLAMES



MRS. CASSIE FULMER, ONE OF THE DEAD

## WILL RETIRE FROM BANK MANAGER

Arthur McDonald, Manager of Bank of Scotia, has Applied Superannuation.

It is understood that Arthur McDonald, who for years was manager of the Bank of New Brunswick, and the amalgamation with the Nova Scotia, joint manager of the institution with Robert B. Wall, shortly to retire and will be succeeded by A. Neil McLean, who had a connection with the Bank of Brunswick and who since the amalgamation has held an important position with the Bank of Nova Scotia. It is understood that Mr. McDonald, who has been connected with the Bank of New Brunswick for the past years, has applied for superannuation and will shortly retire. Mr. McDonald during his long service has served the bank both faithfully and well, perhaps the oldest bank employee in the province.

Mr. McLean, who has been connected with the Bank of New Brunswick for a long experience with banking and is fully qualified to carry out the duties. He has a wide and far-reaching knowledge of the accounts of the former Bank of New Brunswick and will prove a valuable addition to the bank staff. Mr. McLean also has been acting in the capacity of assistant at the head office of the Nova Scotia.

## HOTEL ARRIVALS

Victoria.  
 M. Irvine, Gagetown; R. W. St. Martin; A. M. Dunn, Hampton; J. H. McKinnon, St. John; St. Stephen; A. B. Sim and wife; W. Edwards, MA, Quispes; L. V. Price, Renfrew; W. G. H. Toronto; Mrs. H. H. Whitman, Caneetown; Jas. McWhinney, N. S.; Arthur Downing, Mrs. Downing, Beverly, Mass.; Miss Kin, J. A. MacDonald, Sussex; E. Don, W. F. Gorman, Dorchester; W. J. Dickson, Halifax; Harry K. Meanley, Moncton; Helen Mars Hill, Me.; E. S. Grosvenor, J. M. Tompkins, Florence, N. Y.; C. Allison Peck, Hillsboro; Cooney, Megantic.

Royal.  
 W. O. H. Doody, Montreal; W. New Haven; G. M. Campbell, St. K. D. Rose, Niagara Falls; E. Boston; E. S. Carman, Toronto; Moore, Mrs. G. B. Hill, Boston; Stewart, Halifax; W. H. Huntley, real; C. R. Danforth, New York; McGregor, Boston; C. W. Montreal; J. J. Tompkins, Ant. W. H. Angus, Mrs. J. M. Paterson, N. S.; R. Z. Wallor, Mr. Randolph, Mrs. J. J. W. Babbitt, J. Stewart, N. Y.; J. low, J. H. Hawthorne, H. J. J. Taylor, Fredericton; A. O. Russ, L. St. Catharines; A. O. Russ, L.