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ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1913.

HON. J. D. HAZEN VINDICATED.

The amounts in the supplementary estimates for this Province, particularly the sums to be allocated to the Intercolonial Railway, show that the Government are anxious to assist in the development not only of the Government Railway but also of the private railway in the development of New Brunswick and run the railway in the interests of the people. Recently the Minister of Railways and Canals appointed Mr. Gattelus to take charge of the operation of the line and already his hand is being seen in the improvements which are being carried out.

The amounts in the supplementary estimates, which will be of particular interest, as far as improving the railway is concerned, are \$140,000 for the installation of the block system, and \$60,000 for the installation of the telephone system. The block system is not yet much in vogue in Canada but makes for the safety of travelling. The line will be divided into sections marked off by signals and no train will be able to enter a section unless the train going before it has passed out of that section. The chances of collision or of accident will be greatly reduced and all passengers will thus be able to reach their destination with a minimum of danger. The amount of money thus spent will be of the greatest benefit to the people of New Brunswick.

The sum allocated for the installation of the telephone system, so that trains can be despatched by that method, will also go a long way in the prevention of accident. While more responsibility will undoubtedly rest upon the despatcher, yet there will be less room for accident, inasmuch as less strain is involved upon other officials.

Hon. J. D. Hazen, the representative of New Brunswick in the Cabinet, has again furnished excellent and convincing arguments against the attacks of Mr. Pugsley's organ, the Telegraph.

The citizens of St. John in particular will note with satisfaction that in the supplementary estimates the sum of \$135,000 is allocated for the spur line to Courtney Bay. This line will be a great factor in the development of that section of the harbor. There is also an amount of \$50,000 for the extension of the Negro Point Breakwater to Partridge Island. Railway and harbor development is one of the strong planks in the programme of the present Government. There is an amount of \$100,000 at Moncton for the elimination of level crossings and grades which will be greatly appreciated by the people in that community.

The sums to be spent under the Canada Highway Bill may not be given to the Provinces if the Senate persists in the action which characterized that body last year. It seems as if the Bill may be killed and this year of a sum of \$75,524. It is to be hoped that if the Liberal appointees of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who constitute the majority in the Senate, kill this Bill the Canadian people will show their disgust by demanding an account of their stewardship.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

The Budget debate, which was once one of the stellar attractions of a session of Parliament, has fallen from its high estate. When Canada had a revenue of twenty or thirty millions there was a budget speech of six or seven hours, and a budget debate of six or seven days. Today, with a revenue of \$153,000,000 the Finance Minister sums up the finances of the Dominion in a couple of hours and the whole debate drags out a couple of days. Hon. W. T. White presented his report a week ago last Monday. The chief Opposition critic, Mr. A. K. MacLean, of Halifax, had this nine days in which to prepare his reply, and it came yesterday. It was unquestionably a most curious reply. According to The Standard's report when he spoke there was little interest displayed. Mr. MacLean spoke at great length, then, without even moving an amendment, he took his seat. Possibly, never before has an Opposition thus acknowledged itself unable to pick a distinct flaw in the Government's financial record.

Mr. H. B. Ames, Conservative member for St. Antoine, Montreal, who replied, confessed that he could only enlarge upon the speech of the Finance Minister, for he could find nothing to which he need reply, and no declaration of Liberal policy that he might discuss. He was inclined to doubt if the Liberals really had any policy. Mr. MacLean argued that too much taxation was being taken from the people, but he did not indicate where he would proceed to cut the tariff. With the increasing revenue the Provinces were more and more looking to Ottawa for assistance in their projects. In addition Canada was preparing to make a heavy expenditure on account of her own defence.

Mr. Ames, in passing, referred to the Canadian Dreadnoughts, but went on to speak of the proposals enunciated by the Prime Minister a few days ago, that Canada should undertake drydocks on both coasts for naval bases and fortifications, training schools, the extension of the fisheries protection service, etc. Mr. Ames had made no secret of the fact that the Government intend that Canada should make expenditures along those lines. He predicted that before Confederation was half a century old the annual budget would exceed two hundred millions.

Mr. Alphonse Verville, the labor member, followed in a lengthy speech which he read carefully from manuscript, and which dealt almost entirely with the cost of living. He made lengthy comparisons of the cost of foods in Montreal, Chicago and New York, his conclusion being that the prices were very much lower in the American cities than in Montreal.

All this goes to prove that the Government are established so strongly by good financing, and by honest administration that the Opposition does not find itself in a position to cavil. It is a curious position in which the Opposition is now placed. It might with some reason be contended that the Liberal party would have reserved its power for the subject upon which there could be honest discussion instead of attacking the Naval Aid Bill, which should have been a non-partisan subject. But now, at the end of the Session, and with the Budget debate in progress, the Liberal party finds itself with little energy and less inclined to criticize. These so-called saviours of the Dominion of Canada are shown up in their true light. They are not desirous for the welfare of the people. They wanted an election, and followed in that attempt they are shown of their strength, and stand before the country discredited.

RECIPROCITY AND WHEAT.

One of the most persistent arguments advanced by advocates of Reciprocity in the last general election campaign was to the effect that the Tariff-Finding Agreement would be of immense benefit to the Western Canadian farmer. In an instructive article the Toronto News presents facts and figures which prove conclusively that there is no basis for this Liberal assertion. "For all but a few days of the crop year now drawing to close," says the News, "wheat prices have ruled higher at Winnipeg than at Minneapolis and Duluth. The split between the Canadian and American quotations on the same grades of grain has varied from day to day, but nearly all the time since September 1st, 1912, the Western Canadian farmer has had the advantage over the Western American farmer. That is to say, if Reciprocity had been adopted, wheat prices at Winnipeg would have been depressed by an influx of cheaper grain from the United States. Even with the Canadian duty of twelve cents a bushel the American harvest is so much earlier than in Canada that many Canadian flour mills last year filled their bins with imported wheat before the Canadian farmer could get his own crop to market. If that import were removed the competition would be keener still against the domestic agriculturist so far as the home market is concerned.

"In 1911 the friends of the Trade Agreement with Washington took the ground that the United States was a producer of wheat had passed its best days and could no longer feed itself, and that this country would have to supply the deficiency. The response of the American farmer was the production in 1912 of the greatest wheat and corn crops in the country's history, and the consequent piling up of an almost record quantity of wheat for export. According to the latest Chicago figures, since July 1st, 1912, the United States has exported one and a half times as much wheat as Canada. The approximate figures are: United States exports, 121,000,000 bushels; Canadian exports, 38,000,000 bushels. The United States still has reserves of 156,000,000 bushels from last year's crop of which it can spare perhaps 90,000,000 bushels to meet the European demand.

"The Washington Government crop report forecasts an American winter wheat harvest of 513,571,000 bushels for this year as compared with a crop of 359,919,000 bushels last year and 430,656,000 bushels the year before. The American spring wheat crop has also been planted under favorable conditions, is doing well and, barring accidents, will break all records. In short, so bright is the outlook that the largest grain house in Canada is prophesying a total American wheat crop of 1,000,000,000 bushels this season, against 730,000,000 in 1912, 621,000,000 in 1911, 635,000,000 bushels in 1910, 683,000 bushels in 1909, and 664,000,000 bushels in 1908.

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"These figures do not encourage the view that the United States has reached its greatest development in the production of foodstuffs. The Americans have only begun to cultivate their vast stretches of semi-arid lands, and with the steady extension of scientific agriculture we are likely to witness still larger wheat crops in and wheat exports from the neighboring country. For this reason the proposed reduction of the American duty on wheat from 25 cents to 10 cents a bushel will not benefit the Canadian grower who, thanks to the defeat of Reciprocity, is still protected by the Canadian duty of twelve cents a bushel."

In conclusion the News quotes from a recent issue of the Toronto Globe which shows that the leading Liberal organ in Canada admits the folly of its campaign assertions. "The reduction proposed in the duty on wheat," says the Globe, "will affect the Canadian producer very little now. The United States is producing too much surplus wheat in these days to afford us a profitable market there. With reserves on March 31st amounting to 156,000,000 bushels and a new winter crop coming in about the 1st of July, which promises to greatly exceed that of a year ago, the United States is a huge exporter yet. With her new irrigation methods there are large wheat areas yet untouched. There is promise that she will be a large exporter for many years to come." This conclusion is supported by all the facts of the case.

DIARY OF EVENTS

HISTORIC DAYS IN CANADA

JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., was born in New York, at Cayuga, fifty-nine years ago today, the son of Robert and Lydia Schurman. He was educated in Canada, England, Scotland, France and Germany, at the universities of London, Edinburgh, Paris, Heidelberg, Berlin and Göttingen, and also studied in Italy. He was the winner, in 1875, of the Gilchrist scholarship for Canada at the University of London. Returning to Canada in 1880, he became professor of English literature, political economy and psychology at Acadia College, Nova Scotia. In 1882 he went to Dalhousie College, Halifax, as professor of metaphysics and English literature, remaining there four years, and in the meantime was honored with election as honorary life governor of University College, London. Dr. Schurman left Canada twenty-seven years ago to accept the chair of Sage professor of philosophy at Cornell, and became president of that institution in 1902. Although long an expatriate, Dr. Schurman has never lost interest in his native land and keeps in close touch with Canadian affairs, men and measures.

ALEXANDER BURNS. One of the most distinguished of the Canadian educators of the last century was Alexander Burns, who died in Toronto thirteen years ago today. He was born in Castlereagh, Ireland, in 1824, and emigrated to this country at the age of thirteen. He was educated at Victoria College, Toronto. For ten years, beginning in 1868, he was president of Wesleyan Ladies' College, in Hamilton. Some of his religious views did not meet with the approval of his fellow Methodists, and in 1882 he was the defendant in a heresy trial conducted by the Ontario Methodist Conference, but was acquitted.

FIRST THINGS

FIRST ENGLISH BARONET. The first English baronet was created by James I. 302 years ago today, when the honor was conferred on Sir Nicholas Bacon, who became baronet of Redgrave and Mildenhall. The present premier baronet is the twelfth in the line. English baronets are the first in rank among the gentry, and hold the only order of knighthood that is hereditary. The rebellion in Ulster gave rise to this order, recipients of this honor having been required, on their creation, to pay into the exchequer a sum to maintain "thirty soldiers three years at eighteen pence a day" in the province of Ulster in Ireland. It was further required that a baronet should be a "gentleman born," and have a clear estate of 1000 pounds per annum. The baronets of Ireland were created in 1619, the first being Sir Francis Blundell. Baronets of Nova Scotia were created in 1625, and Sir Robert Gordon was the first. The baronets of the Nova Scotia colonization fund and the establishment of actual settlements were required, in return for which each member of the order was given an estate of eighteen square miles. Since the Irish Union in 1801 all baronets created are of the United Kingdom.

THE HUMAN PROCESSION

SIR A. CONAN DOYLE. By conducting his own case and using "Sherlock Holmes" methods in cross-examination, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle recently emerged triumphant from a damage suit in which his pet collie dog was accused of killing sheep. After utterly discrediting the testimony of the prosecution, Sir Arthur proved to the satisfaction of the court that his dog was innocent, and the playmate of his children, had a faulty jaw bone that rendered it incapable of killing a sheep.

Sir Arthur, who won world-wide fame as the creator of "Sherlock Holmes," will pass his fifty-fourth milestone today, having been born in Edinburgh on May 22, 1859. His father, Charles Doyle, was an artist, and his uncle, Richard Doyle, was his grandfather. John Doyle, celebrated watercolorist, Sir Arthur was educated for the medical profession and practiced many years, besides serving as ship's doctor on a vessel running the West African Coast, and on an expedition to the Arctic regions. His first important novel, "A Study in Scarlet," was published twenty-six years ago, and ever since he has been numbered among the most popular novelists of the English-speaking world.

OPHELIA'S SLATE



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IN LIGHTER VEIN

His Obituary.

Sam Polk was editor of the Polk-ton Clarion, in Tennessee. Horatius F. Johnson, as befitted his name, was running for public office. Sam said some things about Horatius in his paper and Horatius announced in the court house square that he intended to go down to the Clarion office and ram this sheet down our throats. These things were reported to Sam. He went down to his office to compose a fitting reply. "That scoundrel and miscreant, Horatius F. Johnson," he wrote, "announces that he will cause the business of degrading public office by putting himself up as candidate long enough to come down to the Clarion office and ram this sheet down our throats. He will also leave a wife and four children."—New York Post Magazine.

In Boston. "When we were in Boston," said Mrs. Twickenbury, "we visited the Public Garden and saw that splendid pedestrian statue of Washington on horseback.

Lord Highgust (of Chicago)—And what profession is your son in, Lord Highgust? "Oh, when Algy leaves college I expect he will take orders.

Miss Hogabust (surprised)—You don't say? "Well, papa has got some real nice gentlemen travelling for him.—London Opinion.

On the Links. Sympathetic Voice (in the distance)—How are you getting on, old man? "Sanguine Beginner—First rate. Just made three perfect putts on the last green.—Punch.

A Young Philosopher. Mother—You disobedient boy! I've a mind to whip you. Willie—Well, ma, there's nothing so easy to change as a woman's mind you know.

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Fatal Effects of Inebriety

The ordinary dangers to the man who drinks are so common that they need no description. The daily papers are full of fatal accidents due to liquor. You, yourself, know of cases after cases where death was due to the use of intoxicants. You may, however, perhaps realize how serious even the moderate drinking is, as many deaths are ascribed to different diseases when in reality the use of liquor was the real cause.

Medical men, however, know so well how quickly alcohol causes fatal degeneration of the various organs, that if you even ask a student just beginning the study of medicine, "What is the principal cause of softening of the brain, mania, delirium tremens, chronic inflammation of the stomach, Bright's disease or other kidney trouble?" the answer will come like a flash—"The use of alcoholic or intoxicating drinks."

So well do physicians understand how completely the disease of inebriety undermines the

entire constitution that life insurance companies refuse to accept men who drink to any excess, as they know their chances of long life are slim and surgeons will refuse to operate on heavy drinkers, because their vitality is so lessened that their recovery will be doubtful.

If you have to contend with intemperance you need no longer despair or give up hope, for a new era has dawned for the man or woman who drinks. His or her family now realize that they are more to be pitied than censured. They have learned that it lies within their power to save them and for their own and for their families' sake they now see to it that he is properly treated and all craving desire and appetite for liquor is removed by the Phoenix Three Day Drink Cure at 68 Wright Street, St. John, N. B., an institute managed by F. Sander, a man of long years' experience, with the assistance of his trained nurses and physicians, at a nominal cost.

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CIRCLES, CIRCLES, CIRCLES MONEY, MONEY, MONEY

Standard's Puzzle Contest Makes People See Nothing but Circles and Gold.

The puzzle bug is buzzing merrily away without regard to class or creed. Young and old have become inoculated with an inspiration to count, and wherever The Standard circulates the puzzle is creating much speculation. It is less than a week since the first announcement, and those who have not already sent in a solution of the problem are working with the idea of submitting "the one correct answer" before the 14th of June.

One of the pleasant things about the proposition is that everybody differs in the way he counts. I am still not satisfied, of feeling sure of winning one of the prizes.

Constantans who are not thoroughly familiar with the conditions and rules of the contest should read carefully the advertisement which appears each day.

That there is going to be a rush during the next few weeks there is no doubt; so if you do not want to be in the rush the sooner you get busy the better.

The puzzle seems to be growing more elusive each day. A contestant who evidently counted the chart each day since its first appearance, writes that she gets a different number with each count, and wants to know if it is the same chart that appears in each publication.

This contestant writes: "I have been studying your puzzle very carefully and seem to get a different result each time. I have counted the circles four times, and have arrived at four different solutions. I am still not satisfied, so will go over this again tomorrow, and send you in my final count."

Unless the chart is a "spoiler," and has the faculty of assuming different forms at different points, the puzzle editor can assure the contestant that we have published only one chart. Despite the fact, as stated by her, "that the way I have been counting is very simple, and it is almost impossible to make any mistake," the contestant is no more confident than hundreds of others, who have it just right, but different, and the puzzle editor will not be so hard to count again, because the great variation in the answers of those who "cannot possibly be wrong," shows plainly that there are a great many who cannot possibly be right. If you haven't counted yet, get busy and register a solution at once.

PERSONAL.

Scott D. Guplt, M. L. A., was at the Victoria yesterday.

William Pierce, of Montreal, who represents the Brunswick-Balke Calender Company, is in the city on a business trip.

Mrs. James A. Bourke, of Edmonton, who has been visiting in the city for the past few weeks, left yesterday morning for Stanley, York county, where she will spend the summer.

SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE FOR VICTORIA DAY. The I. C. R. will run a morning suburban train to Hampton on Victoria Day, May 24th, leaving St. John at 9:00 a. m. and arriving at Hampton at 9:55 a. m. This will afford a fine opportunity for those who wish to spend the day in the country or to visit friends in the suburban villages along the line. The usual holiday excursion fares prevail on Victoria Day.

Worse. "So Miss Brown is married. Well, I'm surprised. She always despised her own name for its commonness, and declared she would change it at the first opportunity. By the way, whom did she marry?" "A Mr. Smith."

Y. M. C. A. Annual Meeting. The annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will be held this Thursday evening at eight o'clock.

SKIN DISEASES ARE PAINFUL AND UNSIGHTLY.

Among the most prevalent are Salt Rheum, Eczema, Tetter, Rash, Boils, Pimples and Itching Skin Eruptions.

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