

## MANIFEST INTEREST IN DEVELOPMENT OF OYSTER BEDS

**Flemming Government Doing Much to Revive Industry—Many Beds Destroyed by Farmers—Bids Fair to Become Great Provincial Asset.**

The Canadian Fisherman for March says:

"Considerable interest is now being manifested in the question of developing the oyster industry of the Province of New Brunswick. Premier Fleming, who has given the matter a good deal of attention, plans at the first opportunity to pay a visit to the oyster growing districts on some parts of the American coast with a view to studying conditions at first hand, and getting pointers on the problem of encouraging the industry in this province. The oyster fisheries of New Brunswick have not in the past received much attention in the way of systematic planning for their conservation and development.

"In 1886 New Brunswick's production of oysters was 25,000 barrels, the highest yield on record. From then the production gradually declined till in 1903 it was placed at 12,470 barrels. Since that year the production has slowly increased, though the industry has not been given much care. In 1910 the production was 14,045 barrels, distributed as follows: Bathurst, 200 bbls.; Caraquet, 300; Shippeagan, 40; Tracadie, 30; Nequae, 2,800; Bay du Vin, 3,800; Chatham, 420; Richibucto, 300; Buctouche, 3,240; Cocagne, 2,800; Rhodac, 400; Botsford, 350; Sackville, 60.

### Destructive Methods.

It is not so long ago that oysters in New Brunswick were burned to obtain the lime in their shells, and mud digging machines were used to raise the material of the oyster beds, which the farmers considered very valuable as a fertilizer for their land. In the face of such wanton destruction, the reckless fishing, pollution of the waters and destruction of the young, it is surprising that New Brunswick has continued to be a producer of oysters on the scale it has. Many areas which were formerly prolific are now barren, and the production has only been kept up at all by the discovery and exploitation of new beds.

### Encouraging Industry.

One reason why the public authorities have been slow to take up the matter of oyster culture, has been the dispute between the Dominion and provincial governments as to which had the right to issue leases; another has been the opposition of the fishermen to the idea of leasing areas to any body. A year or so ago the dispute between the governments was settled in favor of the province, and Mr. Fleming's government has tackled the problem of encouraging the industry. His government does not intend to rouse the opposition of fishermen by trying to lease areas at present, but it has passed an act providing for the leasing of barren bottoms on certain sections of the coast to companies or individuals who will enter into obligations to establish and plant oyster beds, and after an interval of seven years pay the province a royalty on the production. Two large companies have already taken leases of barren areas on this understanding, and there is every reason to believe that other companies will be formed to take up such leases. With artificial culture of private beds and better protection of the public beds, the oyster industry of the province should attain to considerable proportions in the near future, and become a source of revenue to the government as well as of profit to the parties engaged in it.

### St. John's Consumption.

The possibilities of this industry are indicated by the fact that Canada imports nearly half a million dollars' worth of oysters annually. At present prices oysters are a luxury. With the lower prices which increased production would make possible, the consumption would greatly increase. It is estimated that St. John city at one time consumed between 10,000 and 15,000 barrels of oysters a year, mostly imported from the States, and owing to high prices, the consumption is not kept up as it was.

## MANY CASES UP IN COURT TRYING TO MAKE TERMS

There was a busy session in the police court yesterday afternoon when several cases came up before Magistrate Ritchie, and much evidence was taken. Charges of house-breaking, and similar violations of the law were dealt with, and to say the least, the proceedings were rather varied.

Lewis McDonald was before his Honor on the charge of assaulting the proprietor of a Main street pool room one day last week. McDonald was arrested yesterday morning by Deputy Chief Jenkins. Evidence was taken in the case and a fine of \$20 or two months in jail struck against the prisoner. The fine, however, was allowed to stand on the defendant promising the judge that he would take the pledge. E. S. Ritchie appeared for McDonald.

Myrtle Chedre was before the court on the charge of stealing a diamond ring from the home of Mrs. H. M. Stanbury, while she was employed in the house as a servant. The ring, which is alleged that the girl stole, was the property of Mrs. Stanbury. Little evidence in connection with the case was taken at yesterday afternoon's session, and on application of E. S. Ritchie, counsel for the defendant, the girl was allowed to stand on bail to appear in court on Saturday morning, when several witnesses will be called.

Thomas Davis, who was before the court charged with stealing five dollars and also with being drunk, was remanded on the former charge until more persons could be brought to testify in the case. On the charge of drunkenness he was sentenced to a fine of eight dollars or three months in jail.

On the charge of breaking and entering the house of Councillor Dean, at Lorneville, Alfred Campbell was brought before the court and when the facts of the case were brought out in the evidence submitted, the Magistrate sentenced Campbell to a term of three months in the Alms House.

### MACKENZIE.

The first white man to penetrate the rocky fastnesses of the Canadian Rockies and Selkirk and reach the Pacific coast of the British Columbia of the future was Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who died in his native Scotland ninety-four years ago today. During the period between 1789 and 1793 this intrepid and hardy Scotch explorer wandered through that wild country which is now the Canadian West. He discovered the great Mackenzie river, which perpetuates his name, and followed it to where it flows into the Arctic Ocean at Mackenzie Bay. He also explored the Peace River to its source, Mackenzie was a member of the Northwest Company, the big rival of the Hudson's Bay Company. He was knighted by the King, and lived to understand in some slight proportion the importance of his work, although at that time nobody guessed that the vast area now constituting the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia would ever have any value except for the fur companies. Mackenzie's trip across the continent to the Pacific and Arctic coasts, through forests and across prairie and over mountains, ranks among the most memorable of the expeditions of western pioneers.

1,800 pairs rubbers at unheard of prices at Hanson's, 207 Union street, Ottawa House block, and 24 Charlotte street.

## TRYING TO MAKE TERMS

Sir Wm. MacKenzie Still Negotiating for Bond Guarantee—Not Having Much Success So Far.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, March 11.—Sir Wm. MacKenzie is still negotiating with the government regarding the guarantee of C. N. R. bond which he desires the government to give. It is understood that he is having considerable difficulty in getting the cabinet ministers to see matters in the light in which he does himself. Rumor has it that the suggestion made by Sir Wm. MacKenzie that the government should put up their stock of \$70,000,000 in the railway as security as well as their interest in other assets such as collieries, mines and street railways. There is certainly a feeling in Ottawa that the men at the head of the C. N. R. are not plying their assets or showing their faith in their own enterprise that the C. P. R. promoters did.

## FUNERAL OF ALD. MAJOR AT CAPITAL YESTERDAY

Frederick, March 11.—The funeral of the late Ald. Major took place this afternoon from his late residence on Needham street, and was largely attended. The new city council were present in a body. Rev. Dr. W. H. Smith conducted the services at the house, and members of St. Paul's Presbyterian church sang hymns, "Nearer My God to Thee," and "A Few More Years to Roll." Interment was made at the rural cemetery. The deceased were James Major, Leslie Major, George Major, James Major, sr., Leslie Major, sr., Alex. Major, George Barclay and James Duncan. The four brothers acted as pallbearers.

Mrs. Walter Baird. Word was received in St. John yesterday of the death in Missoula, Montana, of Mrs. Walter Baird, eldest daughter of John Riley of this city. The late Mrs. Baird left St. John about twenty years ago. A large family survives.

TRY UNGAR'S LAUNDRY. No date has yet been fixed for the special meeting of the county council to consider the report of the finance committee on the matter of voting an additional sum of \$12,000 or \$15,000 for the Tuberculosis Hospital, but it is intended to call the meeting shortly.

Police Officer James McNamee who has been ill returned to his duty last night.

DEATHS. THURMOTT.—In this city on the twelfth instant, Mrs. Elizabeth Thurmott, at her residence, Clifton street, West St. John, relative of the late Captain Edward Thurmott, leaving one son in Australia, and one daughter at home.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

## SCENE FROM KATHLYN

To Appear in The Standard on Saturday of this week and in The Imperial Theatre on Friday and Saturday of Next Week.



Kathlyn's Sister Winnie becomes frightened by a Leopard in Kathlyn's Studio in California.

## GRITS HAVE BECOME FREE TRADERS NOW

(Continued from page 1)

As an amendment to the motion to go into supply, W. E. Knowles moved "The sans," said Mr. Knowles. "I fear not," said Dr. Schaffner, "I've got the Hansard here and the page." Why could not Canadian manufacturers sell as cheaply to their own countrymen as to the people of Russia, France or Germany. Plows sold by the Cookshut Plow Company from Brantford in Brantford for \$600; in Winnipeg at \$800; Saskatchewan \$700 and had been able to enter the United States under a duty of fifteen per cent and sell there for \$502 and \$535. Thus the Canadian farmer paid more for the same plow than his fellow agriculturalist south of the line.

Protection when it was not needed was wrong and it was not needed by the agricultural implement industry. Premier Borden, noting that Mr. Knowles' enthusiasm for removal of duties had been carefully restrained during the time his party was in power, said his motion had been introduced as a want of confidence in the government which meant it could only be considered on its merits as such an act of the form of the resolution had never been given in advance as was the usual courtesy. The proper time for discussion of the tariff matters was when the budget was brought down. The question of removing the duty on agricultural implements was engaging the attention of the government with a view to carrying out the policy upon which the present administration had sought and received a mandate. The Liberal party, on the contrary, sought a mandate from the people on absolute free trade and the removal of a duty did not always afterwards had practiced protection.

Mr. Borden said that when he had faced the strongest free traders of the west and had asked them whether they wanted the government to embark on a policy which would mean closing up industries involving millions of dollars and employing thousands of workmen, he had found no western audience ready to drive a government to this step.

The policy upon which the Liberal government had come to the country in 1911, reciprocity itself did not propose to abolish the duties on agricultural implements but simply to lessen them. Mr. Borden pointed out the removal of a duty did not always have the effect desired. It might be possible that the people of this country would be delivered into the hands of an international trust in agricultural implements and would not then find themselves much better off.

Resolution Lost. The veto was taken shortly before two o'clock and Mr. Knowles' resolution was defeated on a divided vote of 31 to 44, a government majority of 33.

King of Italy and Emperor Wm. Will Meet in Venice

Importance Attached to Meeting in View of Activity of Triple Alliance in the Balkan States.

Venice, Mar. 11.—King Victor Emmanuel and Emperor William will meet here March 24, when the Emperor passes through Venice on the way to his villa on the island of Corfu. If Emperor Augustus Victoria accompanies Emperor William on the trip Queen Helena will come to Venice to greet her.

Importance is being attached to the meeting of the two sovereigns in view of the activity of the Triple Alliance in the Balkan States, especially Albania, and the belief that further concerted influence will be exerted by the Triple Alliance both in the Balkans and the Mediterranean.

ANNUAL MEETING OF N. B. COAL, IRON AND CLAY CO. YESTERDAY

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, March 11.—The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Coal, Iron and Clay Company was held at the Barker House. Last year the company carried on investigations and development at their property in Queen's County for a season of five months and with encouraging results. This year it is expected to have the provincial diamond drill engaged and to continue the investigations and development work.

The following officers were re-elected: President, H. W. Woods, M. L. A.; Vice-president, H. W. Woods, M. L. A.; Secretary, H. W. Woods, M. L. A.; Treasurer, H. W. Woods, M. L. A.; King, H. W. Woods, M. L. A.

BEAVER BOARD Walls and Ceilings.

Will not crack, can be put up any time of year, painted, not covered with unsightly wall paper, makes your house warmer in winter, cooler in summer, is easily built by day, weaver or the user, next five upon request.

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Canada: 455 Wall street Beaverton, Oreg. Great Britain: 4 Southamton road, London, W. C. United States: 110 Beaver road, Buffalo, N. Y.

Beaver Board For Sale by W. H. Thorne & Co.

## LOSE MANY OF THE TOURISTS

Vandalism of Militants Likely to Keep Visitors Away—Insane Asylums For Suffragettes Suggested.

London, Mar. 11.—That portion of London which harvests the dollars of American tourists is showing much alarm over the slight-seeming shrines as a result of acts of vandalism committed by suffragettes. The manager of an hotel, half of whose guests come from the United States, said that the places now closed are those which Americans come half-way across the world to see and that therefore he looks for a heavy loss, arguing that if a number of tourists do not remain away they are almost sure to curtail their stays at points of interest.

It is also feared, according to this hotel manager, that the stories of suffragette outrages have been so painted in the United States that the timid tourists will give London a wide berth. As the suffragettes' bombs have usually been placed at points to which tourists are attracted, the claim is made that fear of explosions have caused many American women to hasten through London without making their usual stops.

The manager of a large tourist agency said today that the activities of the suffragettes undoubtedly would lessen in influx to London of tourists from the continent during the Easter season.

London also is complaining about the payment of the costs of suffragette outrages and efforts will be made to extend to England the Malleous Damages Act of Ireland which makes the state responsible for losses growing out of such outbreaks. When Reginald McKenna, the home secretary today, in parliament, confessed helplessness in the matter and invited suggestions, a voice from the Unionist side suggested reciprocity with South Africa by deporting the suffragettes there in exchange for the labor leaders recently sent from South Africa to England.

The newspapers in their editorials express intense indignation at the acts of vandalism of suffragettes, but beyond suggesting that the perpetrators of the outrages be confined in insane asylums, they have no remedy for the situation to offer.

By a law passed last year in connection with the increase of the German army, all persons in Germany with an income of over \$700 and up to \$2,500 a year have to pay an extra tax of one-half of one per cent. The tax increases progressively up to two per cent on incomes of \$12,500 and over.

## GERMAN WAR TAX ON AMERICANS OPPOSED

Berlin, Mar. 11.—The German-American Commercial Union has entered a protest through the United States embassy to the German government against the imposition of the new "war tax" on American residents in Germany.

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Featuring the Universal Favorite.

## LITTLE MARY PICKFORD

As Nance, the Underworld Child.

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The Dutch and the Irish Play Ball "The Pitchers" Fast Playing Farce with Hints and Pat at the Bat

## STARS FROM THE VAUDEVILLE SKY TO LIGHT YOUR WAY TO MOMENTS OF PLEASURE

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MON.-ST. PATRICK'S DAY-Vandell's

## DOING GOOD WORK

Indiscriminate Charity now Recognized as Injurious—Must Remove Cause of Downfall

The indiscriminate giving of charity is now recognized as being a bad, rather than a good thing, inasmuch as the very conditions that the donor seeks to remedy. To make every able bodied man self-supporting is the goal that society is now aiming at. This means, of course, dealing with the cause, and if possible removing the reasons for so many unfortunate being in such a position that they will be, as far as possible, protected from temptation to succumb to influences, and taught the blessings of honest toil, the joy and satisfaction of providing for themselves.

Among the many who are seeking to accomplish this, none have been found more successful than the Salvation Army. Here, where, where possible, an industrial department is maintained, to supply the "down and out" with temporary work until he can be placed in a permanent position. Here he is made to feel that there is something better for him to do, and no matter how far down he may have gone, he very often responds to this treatment, and more than justifies the trouble and expense necessary for his reclamation.

The next thing is to counteract the wrong, to undo it as far as possible. Lapses, evil influences, and indolent habits are largely the result of the state of affairs. Then these men must be placed in such a position that they will be, as far as possible, protected from temptation to succumb to influences, and taught the blessings of honest toil, the joy and satisfaction of providing for themselves.

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## Efforts to Portend

People of Sch... in Still... Pr...

MORE ST... METH...

Indications is to Use Methods in Alien Races

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