

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1913.

A NEW SOURCE OF WEALTH.

The legislation introduced by Mr. Flemming for the cultivation and propagation of oysters on the barren beds in Bay Verte is a movement on practical and progressive lines which cannot fail to result in the revival of this great industry. The oyster industry in the Maritime Provinces years ago was one of very great importance. In the year 1889 61,549 barrels of oysters were produced in these provinces. From that date down to the present there has been a continuous falling off and in the year 1910-11 there were only 27,000 barrels of oysters produced, of which 14,047 barrels were from beds in New Brunswick.

An inspection of these figures leaves no doubt as to the fact that the industry has seriously declined and was in danger of becoming a thing of the past. The seriousness of the situation has been fully realized both by Mr. Hazen and Mr. Flemming. Last year as a result of co-operation and agreement between the Federal and Provincial Governments the Minister of Marine and Fisheries introduced an amendment to the Fisheries Act empowering the Provinces to lease their oyster beds under terms and conditions authorized by the Governor-General in Council. By this means a method was found under which licenses could be issued without raising the question of fishery rights and without prejudice to the claims of the Provinces in any way. Arising out of this satisfactory settlement the Bill introduced by Mr. Flemming is now before the Legislature.

It is not the intention of the Government at present to deal with live oyster beds but to secure authority to carry on surveys and to deal exclusively with barren areas. To that end negotiations have been entered into with the Canadian Oyster Company of Toronto which is desirous of leasing an area of barren bottoms in Bay Verte. The conditions under which the lease will be granted are fair and reasonable and should tend to great development.

The company agrees to spend \$10,000 annually, for seven years, in the work of preparing the beds and in other directions connected with the industry. It will take at least four years before oysters from these beds will be ready for the market. The company expects to be able to fill 100 acres of beds each year and after January 1st, 1920, is prepared to pay the Province a royalty of 25 cents a barrel. The royalty shall not amount to less than \$5,000 annually.

The Province will be making no mistake in accepting these proposals. The comparatively small area which the company will develop at first will add \$5,000 to the revenue annually and that amount is only a fraction, as Mr. Flemming stated, of what may be expected when a much larger area is brought to a state of productiveness. It means a beginning of the development of the oyster industry of the Province on practical lines and holds out the probability that when the whole area under lease to the company is brought to a state of productiveness it will provide more oysters than were produced in all Canada last year. The Legislature has the assurance of Mr. Flemming that the Government will safeguard the interests of the Province in every way. There is much force in the Premier's contention that the proposed legislation will create wealth and bring revenue to the Province from a source that has hitherto been unproductive.

AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE.

A case of some local interest is recalled by the Vancouver News-Advertiser in referring to the position of Mr. Richard C. Miller, who is incarcerated in the Carleton county jail, Ottawa, for refusing to answer questions at the bar of the House of Commons. It happened twenty-one years ago, and the reluctant witness brought to the bar on that occasion was Mr. Michael Connolly. The Larkin-Connolly (McGreevy) contracts were under investigation. There were charges against the Conservative Administration then in power.

Mr. Tarte, who was prosecuting the charges, caused Mr. Connolly, one of the contractors, to be summoned, with an order to bring the books of the firm and all his own private accounts, bank books and other papers. The witness appeared and officers of Parliament brought from the office of the firm several boxes of books. While the witness said he was willing to show in the books any items relating to the contract, he refused to allow the fifty members of the Committee to take possession of all the private papers and search them through.

The books contained records of all the contracts and business of the firm for many years and he did not wish to have them all made public. But this Committee controlled by Conservatives, with a Conservative

chairman, and with Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, taking the lead asserted its rights. Mr. Connolly stood over his box of books and defended them. He was brought to the bar of the House and there told that he must either give up everything or go to jail. Finding resistance useless Mr. Connolly gave up and the Committee took possession of all his books and papers.

"This," comments the News-Advertiser, "was what a Conservative Minister did to compel a witness to give evidence and disclose the facts against a Department of the Government and against the party of which he was a leader. We should expect a Government of the same party to do as much today to compel witnesses to testify in a public investigation."

A QUESTION FOR WOMEN FOLK.

Should women of foreign nationality be admitted as associate members of a Woman's Canadian Club? The Standard is not aware that this question has yet been raised in the Women's Canadian Club in this city, but it is of some passing interest to note that it is a very live question in Calgary, Alberta. From the Calgary Standard we learn that at the recent annual meeting of the Women's Canadian Club in that city the members "again" voted down the motion which would have allowed foreign women to become associate members.

The women of foreign nationality in Calgary have not unreasonably retained. Calgary numbers among her residents many women who are citizens of the United States, and some of these ladies, a while ago, organized a club for American women. When forming their constitution the question, who would be eligible for membership, came up. Much discussion took place as to the admitting of members who were not born in the United States, or were not wives of Americans. The broader minded American women were anxious to admit any woman who desired the privileges of the club, as an associate. "But," said the majority of the members, "The Canadian Club will not admit us." So the subject dropped.

We venture to think that in this case a little "free trade" would be an advantage to both sides. There are many women in Calgary who are told, of a foreign nationality, and that those unmarried and those who are living in that city for a short time, are particularly anxious to enjoy the privileges of the Canadian Club. Many Canadian women are also desirous of taking part in the various departments of arts and sciences in the American Women's Club. It is evident a slight mutual concession would overcome the present difficulty.

We cordially agree with our namesake, the Standard, when it says: "Does the joy of the Women's Canadian Club's exclusiveness justify the elimination of one very effective way of making good Canadians? Suppose the foreign woman next to you in the theatre doesn't rise when God Save the King is played. Take her into the Canadian Club and make her such a good Canadian that she will rise." In St. John the number of women of other nationalities desirous of joining the local club would probably be very limited. Should such a question arise it would prove an interesting subject for discussion. When the motion to admit foreign women was before the Women's Canadian Club in Calgary it was only lost by five votes. Next year it is hoped by the supporters of the motion, that it will be successful.

CURRENT COMMENT

Historic Names.
 (Vancouver News-Advertiser.)

Eight of Great Britain's new light armored cruisers belonging to the 1912-1913 programme have been given names that are historic in the naval battles of the Empire. They are called respectively: Arethusa, Aurora, Galatea, Inconstant, Royalist, Penelope, Phaeton and Undaunted. The name of the first is the best known of the eight. Four previous Arethusas saw active service. The most notable was that launched in 1781, which fought with honor in numerous actions against the French.

No Stouch of a Chief.
 (Ottawa Citizen.)

Thorold has a chief of police of whom it was very proud. First, he cleared out all the undesirable characters; then he cleared out the town treasury. Finally he cleared out himself. Thorold's pride has vanished with him, and with it most of its faith in human nature.

Quick Work.
 (Boston Transcript.)

The value of time is indicated in the action of the United States Senate, which today passed, after fifteen minutes debate, a pension bill carrying \$150,000,000, the largest in the history of the Government.

DIARY OF EVENTS

THE HUMAN PROCESSION

SIR JOHN MURRAY.

Canada gave the world its greatest oceanographer in Sir John Murray, who was born in Coburg, Ont., seventy-two years ago today, March 3, 1841. The distinguished ocean explorer, who knows all the depths of the deep by their first names, was the son of an accountant, and was educated in the public schools of London, Ont., and at Victoria College in his native town, with a post-graduate course at Edinburgh University.

In the interests of science he has visited all parts of the world, and his contributions to geographical, oceanographical and biological knowledge have been invaluable. Nobody knows better than Sir John the queer and curious creatures that have their habitat miles below the surface of the sea.

Sir John's first scientific voyage was as a naturalist on board a whaler, the vessel Scotia, which explored the Arctic regions. He was one of the naturalists on board H. M. S. Challenger when it made its famous cruise of the world—a cruise that yielded a greater volume of scientific data than any other of its kind before or since.

His explorations of the physical and biological conditions of the great ocean basins added tremendously to the stock of knowledge on such subjects. Sir John has invented and reported on the expedition, which filled half a hundred massive volumes. Scores of other expeditions have enlisted the scientific services of Sir John. His attainments have won recognition from all the great scientific bodies and universities of the world. Sir John Murray has invented and perfected numerous appliances for bringing to the surface the strange fishes and other creatures which dwell at the bottom of the sea, from five miles beneath the surface—abysses where sunlight never reaches, realms of cold and darkness and perpetual silence. Fishes from the greater depths never reach the surface alive, the change in water pressure causing their death.

SIR ERNEST CASSELL.

One of England's greatest merchants, Right Hon. Sir Ernest Cassell, will pass his sixty-first birthday today. Sir John Murray has invented and perfected numerous appliances for bringing to the surface the strange fishes and other creatures which dwell at the bottom of the sea, from five miles beneath the surface—abysses where sunlight never reaches, realms of cold and darkness and perpetual silence. Fishes from the greater depths never reach the surface alive, the change in water pressure causing their death.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL.

There are 12,500,000 telephones in the world, thanks to the genius of Alexander Graham Bell, who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, sixty-six years ago today. For years the inventor of the telephone vainly sought capital to back his "ineane and impossible contrivance." It is on record that former United States Senator Depew was offered a sixth interest in the company for \$10,000.

FROM THE BOOK-SHELF

PRESIDENTIAL WEATHER

Rumor, often "A Lying Jade," declares that Medicine Hat has spoiled most inauguration days in the United States—Past Records Not Encouraging.

There is a tradition that Medicine Hat supplies the North American continent with all its winter weather, and if this be true, that Albertian municipality has much to answer for in the way of spoiling the inauguration festivities of presidents of the United States. Every body in the United States hopes that the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson, which is all against the cherishing of such hopes. Here is what the Medicine Hat "Jinx" has done to former presidents of the United States: Extreme cold marked Washington's first introduction to office, and rain damped the ardor of the participants in the second inaugural of the "father of his country." John Adams was greeted by fair weather and so was Jefferson in 1801, but in 1805 a snow storm marked the beginning of the second Jefferson administration. Madison had one fair inauguration day and one very cold and cloudy one. Monroe's two terms began with cold and snow. The weather was fair and cold when J. Q. Adams began his term, Jackson's first inauguration was meteorologically auspicious, his second very cold.

Jupiter Pluvius smiled on Van Buren, but frowned on W. H. Harrison, and the latter caught a cold from which he died a month after taking the oath of office. Polk's inaugural was a clear, cold day. Snow storms marked the beginning of the Taylor and Pierce regimes. Buchanan had a fair day for his inaugural. Cold weather marked both Lincoln inaugurals. The first Grant administration began with rain and the second with a howling blizzard.

Clouds overcast the sky on Hayes's inaugural day, and snow greeted Garfield.

Very cold weather prevailed in Washington when Cleveland was inaugurated the first time, and his second inaugural was accompanied by a blizzard that caused the death of five people from exposure. Harrison's regime began on a rainy day. McKinley's first introduction to office was marked by pleasant weather, his second by rain. Roosevelt's administration began with a rainy day. Every body knows what J. P. Davis, or Prof. Willis Moore, or the mayor of Medicine Hat, or the responsibility to suit yourself—did to President Taft four years ago.

FIRST THINGS

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA. The first separate government for the State of Minnesota was established by act of the United States Congress passed sixty-four years ago today, when it was made territory with Paul as the capital. The Minnesota country was formally taken over by France in 1699, in 1760 it was annexed to the British Dominion and in 1783, after Jonathan Carver, an Englishman, explored a considerable part of it.

After the American revolution, parts of the territory were successively included in the territories of Indiana, Upper Louisiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. The territorial government formed in 1808 and as the

western boundary the Missouri and White Earth rivers, thus including a large part of the present States of North and South Dakota. Minneapolis had its beginning as the flour city in 1822, when the first mill in Minnesota was erected on the site of the present city.

A log chapel erected by Father Galier in 1841, and dedicated to St. Paul, was the beginning of the capital city. Seven years later Harriet E. Bishop, the first school teacher in St. Paul, wrote in her diary: "J. R. Clowett came into Mr. Irvine's house and said, 'My how this town is growing! I counted the smoke of eighteen chimneys this morning.'" Duluth was founded in 1856, but occupies the site of a trading post established by Sieur du Luth in 1678—the first settlement in Minnesota.

OTHER CELEBRATIONS.

Today is Independence Day in Bulgaria, a country which has lately occupied much front page space. In Japan today is celebrated as the "festival of dolls" by all the little girls of Nippon.

Child Had Bronchitis

Once people get acquainted with the wonderful control which Dr. Chase's Syrup of Limes and Turpentine exerts over bronchitis, whooping cough, croup and colds it is not easy to persuade them that anything else is "just as good." This is why the initiators never get very far.

In 1902 Mrs. Eugene Her, King street, Truro, N. S., wrote as follows: "From an infant one of my children was troubled with bronchitis, and the least cold would aggravate the trouble. We could not get anything to help him but Dr. Chase's Syrup of Limes and Turpentine and it was a great relief. If any of the children take a cold or cough, I give this medicine and have never known it to fail to bring relief."

Mrs. Her now writes that she has since proven this medicine to be a cure for whooping cough, and would not be without it in the house.

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WRITE FOR PRICES

PROVINCIAL PERSONALS.

(Moncton Times, March 1.) James Rosa, of St. John, was in town yesterday and registered at the Brunswick.

D. Sanson and wife, of Campbellton, are in the city and are staying at the Brunswick.

Misses Doris and Eleanor Meteler entertained a number of their friends last evening at their home on Queen street.

Mrs. Pitt Murray, of Sussex, is visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. H. B. Jarvis returned yesterday from a visit to St. John, N. B. Geo. H. Trueman, who has been confined to his home through illness for the past few days, is reported improving.

Messrs. Seymour and Joshua Peters have returned to Montreal after attending the funeral of their father, the late Joshua Peters.

(Yarmouth Times.) Captain Henry Smith, of the Standard Oil Co.'s barque Brilliant, arrived from Philadelphia on Wednesday to visit relatives in Yarmouth.

Which Mrs. Dan Frazier returned on Wednesday from Boston.

(Halifax Chronicle.) Mrs. John Pearce, who accompanied her husband, Capt. Pearce, of the Elder Dempster liner Sokoto, on the round trip to Mexico, returned on the ship last evening and is again a guest at the Birchdale.

Captain W. Edwin and Mrs. Larder, of New Ross, announce the marriage of their eldest daughter, Mabel Blanche, and Rev. George Owen Cheese, rector of Christian Church, New Ross.

The wedding, which will be a very quiet one, will take place at the parish church, New Ross, N. S., on Wednesday, April 23rd next.

(Moncton Transcript.) J. B. Lambkin, District Passenger Agent of the I. C. R. at Halifax, has resigned his position, and D. Murray (London, of Moncton, transferred from the Passenger Department in the I. C. R. offices here and appointed in his stead, Fred Robertson, secretary of J. M. Lyons, General Passenger Agent of the I. C. R., has been appointed chief clerk in the stead of Mr. Condon.

(Fredericton Gleaser.) Harry Gibson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gibson, arrived home from Acadia Collegiate Academy last evening.

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 Boys' ... 50c. to 75c.
 Girls' ... 45c. to 60c.
 Children's ... 30c. to 45c.

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