

ASK GOVERNMENT TO ASSIST ST. JOHN-HAVANA TRADE

Produce Shippers at Meeting Yesterday Passed Resolutions in Favor of Fortnightly Service-- Request the Appointment of Inspector Also Commissioner in Cuba to Protect New Brunswick Interests--Interesting Discussion.

Definite results in the shape of orders from two steamship companies to run a direct line from St. John to Havana, reported at the meeting of the produce dealers and shippers in the immigration rooms, Church street, yesterday afternoon, have already developed from the efforts of the Provincial Government to enlarge the markets of the province for the benefit of New Brunswick farmers.

Transportation, it was agreed by the speakers, should be a problem to be dealt with in opening up the Cuban market, and the proposal of two rival steamship companies to give a direct service offered a solution of this question.

Mr. F. E. Williams, on behalf of a newly organized company having its headquarters in Boston, and Mr. P. W. Thomson, speaking for the Wm. Thomson Co., both announced that a steamer would leave St. John on September 15th and continue to make trips throughout the potato shipping season. Mr. Williams promised to make fortnightly service, and Mr. Thomson a monthly service.

The shippers present adopted a resolution asking the Government to take such steps as would ensure a fortnightly service from St. John to Havana, direct. The appointment of an inspector to have supervision over all produce exported to foreign markets, and the engagement of a trade commissioner or broker in Cuba to furnish information to local dealers and protect their interests in case of disputes were also recommended in resolutions by the shippers.

Those Present. Hon. D. V. Landry, Commissioner of Agriculture, presided at the meeting and there were present, Hon. J. K. Flemming, Provincial Secretary; Mr. W. W. Hubbard, Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. B. Wilson, Superintendent of Immigration; Mr. H. W. Woods, M. P. P. of Welsford; Mr. H. Estabrooks, Mr. P. W. Thomson, Mr. F. E. Williams, Mr. N. E. Leod, Mr. F. D. L. Clements, of Fredericton; Mr. P. W. Wetmore, Mr. J. A. Price, of Norton; Mr. Andrew Malcolm, Mr. E. B. DeWitt, Mr. H. E. McDonnell, of the C. P. R.; Mr. Wm. Peters, and others.

Dr. Landry called the meeting to order in a brief address. The Province of New Brunswick, he said, had now reached a stage where a great deal more was produced than could be consumed. The large increase in the yield of potatoes made it imperative to secure larger markets. Last year the crop had increased by 3,000,000 bushels, and he anticipated this year still further increase of 2,000,000 bushels. The chance of realizing quick returns had led farmers to go into potato raising extensively, and he believed the soil was naturally adapted to potato raising in New Brunswick. He invited a discussion of the questions of transportation and enlarged markets.

The Demand for Potatoes. Mr. Williams was asked to speak as the Cuban Vice-Consul, and as having had considerable experience in the West Indies. He said that there was no proper steamship service between St. John and any part of the West Indies. The Pickford and Black steamers went to Halifax and stayed there ten or twelve days, and St. John goods were held up for a long period of time in consequence. There was a great demand for potatoes which could be put down on the market in Havana in good condition. The average demand per week was 10,000 barrels and sometimes 15,000 to 20,000 barrels were sold. When the planting season came on the last of October, a large quantity was held up for a long time.

Mr. Hubbard asked what varieties were liked the best. Mr. Williams said the Early Rose was preferred, though the Burbank seedling, much grown in Cumberland, N. S., was also sought after. The Green Mountain potato as raised in Carleton county would also be accepted. The question of transportation loomed large. He was authorized to state that a steamship company had been organized in Boston and he believed that business warranted continued service. He thought the Government should aid any company starting a line on its own account.

Shippers' Difficulties. Mr. Clements spoke of some of the difficulties with which the shipper had to contend. Last year he said there had been a great scarcity of barrels and the potatoes had not come to Havana packed uniformly or in the best of condition. He was sorry other members of the Shippers' Association from Carleton county were not present. They were very much alive to the fact that a sure market was the thing needed.

He was looking for an assurance that there would be some market for his produce. He had been corresponded with New York firms with the object of securing a rate on transportation to Cuba, and had obtained a rate which looked too high. The dealers were prepared to pay 60 cents and make a profit, the way prices were in Cuba, if they could get a direct service.

It was true, he continued, that there was a decided increase in the potato yield this year though he thought Dr. Landry's statement of the increase was a little high. There were a great many hills sown throughout the fields in the country, and this counted for something though the acreage was one-third greater than in 1908.

Possibilities in the Future. The counties of Sunbury, York and Queens could easily multiply their potato acreage many times. The province had made a name with potatoes and the dealers here had a very different reputation from those across the line. He thought the latter had not been properly taught by their mothers when they were young. (Laughter.)

The matter of transportation was again referred to and Mr. Williams stated that the Boston company had been formed with the express purpose of opening up this trade.

Disadvantage of P. & B. Line. Mr. Hubbard read a letter from S.

STOCKHOLM FACTORS A FOOD FAMINE

Stockholm, Aug. 5.—Stockholm today is suffering seriously from a shortage of food, which is far the most notable result of the labor conflict that reached its acute stage since the beginning of the week. Those who from lack of foresight or for other reasons neglected to lay in a supply before the strike began are the worst sufferers. The stock of bread is already almost completely exhausted and meat is scarce and expensive. The restaurants have raised the prices for meals and the figures today are prohibitive except for persons possessed of ample means. The strikers are living practically on fish. Thousands of them are camping out. Some are in tents, but many are without shelter on the shores of the lake and the islands of Archipelago, where they spend their time in angling. The authorities have taken charge of the work supply and the strikers are distributing milk in limited quantities and supervising the sale from milk cars at the railroad stations. The deliveries of fish have ceased. This is especially so, as the weather is unusually hot.

Paupers from the state poor houses have been enlisted to replace the striking grave diggers and undertakers, and instances of light stretchers are being used to carry corpses through the streets to the cemetery. The funerals proceed under military escort. The employees of the gas works supply the light and soldiers have gone out on strike and as a result military guards have been placed over the establishments. The authorities contend that this protection is necessary and assert that last night they frustrated an attempt to blow up the works, and no boats are allowed to pass between it and the shore.

A battalion of grenadiers from Linköping and a detachment of 250 from the Västergötland regiment has been ordered into Stockholm. At Gotenburgh work in an all-Swedish hospital was suspended, and the general strike committee has called upon the railroad men and the printers to join the movement.

ments of potatoes were guaranteed whether the rate could be lowered. Mr. Thomson said the company would get the potatoes on a parative basis and put the rate down to 55 cents. Mr. Williams said that definite arrangements had been completed by the potato company for a steamer sailing from St. John on September 15, and another leaving October 15. This would mean there would be two steamers on the route.

Mr. Thomson said his company could get the potatoes at a price in the least too severe. It was not practicable for the same steamer to call at both St. John and Halifax on the same trip. A regular, fairly quick, direct service between St. John and Havana was essential if the Cuban market was to be opened up. It was not advisable to take up the question of exporting produce alone. There must be other products to make up the general cargo, such as hay, dairy products, cedar shingles and dressed lumber. He considered it advisable that a good man should be sent to look over the field, as there did not seem to be sufficient information to hand as to the best way of handling the potatoes and preparing them for the Cuban trade. He had found it in his youth a very precarious operation to ship to the South without a knowledge of the markets.

Quality Necessary. There should be no question of the quality of the shipments. The produce would make a market for itself, and the Carleton county potatoes have done in Ontario. First impressions were often lasting and he would suggest that action be taken at once to secure a high standard of produce. He had thought of a cooperative shippers' association, which might arrange for the re-barriling uniformly at St. John and for grading the potatoes shipped to Cuba. Mr. DeWitt, representing Messrs. A. C. Smith & Co., of the West Side said that what Mr. Estabrooks had said about potatoes was also applicable to the hay sent south. At present the shippers did not know just when to send their goods and how to send at any particular time. He favored the appointment of some good man to look over the field.

Opposition to a Commissioner. Mr. W. E. Wetmore, a former King's county man engaged in planting at Clenfuegos, was called on and advised against sending a New Brunswick commissioner to Cuba. It would take an outsider, he said, about six months to learn the ways of the country, and by that time he would be coming home again. There was a good market for potatoes, hay, lumber and probably some cheese. The Denmark butter sold in cans had done well, and the New Brunswick product could not compete successfully in this line. He thought the great trouble with the steamers would be to get a return cargo, particularly in the dead season.

Mr. Hubbard asked Mr. Thomson what guarantee would be asked to place a steamer on the route. Rev. Dr. Gates is in the City. Rev. G. O. Gates, D.D., of Westmont, Montreal, who for more than eighteen years was pastor of the German St. Baptist church, arrived in the city yesterday and received a warm welcome from his many friends after an absence of three years. During the month of August the Sunday services of the German street Baptist and Queen Square Methodist churches will be united. Next Sunday and on Aug. 15, Dr. Gates will be the preacher at the German street church. In the morning and at the Queen Square church in the evening. The services for the last two Sundays in the month will be conducted by Rev. W. G. Watson, B.D., of Mount Allison, Sackville. Mr. Thomson said no guarantee could be asked. His company were willing to take the risk if there was hope of regular shipments. The potatoes brought in the money, and virtually paid for carrying the hay and lumber. It had been found, however, that the potato shipments varied from 5,000 barrels to 1,500 barrels, and if there was money in taking 5,000 it was plain there would be a heavy loss with 1,500 barrels.

A. R. Clements asked if large ship-

Stockholm, P. E. I., Aug. 5.—About noon yesterday, Irving McKenzie, aged 24, while swimming at Oyster Cove, Hamilton, ten miles from Sumnerston, took a cramp and sank, drowning before the eyes of his twin brother, Fred, and a young lad, who were both on shore.

The lads had all been out sailing and after landing, McKenzie started to swim from a dory near the shore to where a larger boat was anchored. He called out that he was drowning and the others tried to save him with an oar, but the water was too deep. By the time they got to the dory McKenzie had perished. The body was recovered soon after.

Rev. J. S. Batty Accepts Call to Moncton. Moncton, Aug. 5.—Rev. J. J. L. Batty, pastor of Jubilee church, Sydney, C. B., has accepted a call to the Central Methodist church here, subject to approval of the transfer and stationing committee. He will take the place of Rev. James Stohart, who, after a very successful pastorate here, will go to Summerside.

The house and barn of Robert Lowry of Fishwick, near here, were destroyed by fire last night.

Weddings. Scoville-Coater. The wedding of Miss Edith B. Coater, daughter of Mr. Chas. Coater, to Mr. W. McLean, son of St. John's church, was solemnized yesterday morning at 6 o'clock.

The church was tastefully decorated with daisies and ferns. There was a large attendance of members of the congregation and friends of the bride and groom. As the bridal party entered the church the bride sang the hymn "O Perfect Love." Miss Helen E. Connor presided at the organ. His Lordship Bishop Richardson conducted the services assisted by Rev. Walter P. Dunham, of Acadia. The bride was given away by her father. After the wedding ceremony, Rev. W. McLean and Mrs. Scoville left the church to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march and were met at the door by a throng of friends who gave them a hearty reception. The bride was the recipient of several substantial presents in glass, silver, china and needlework, much of the latter from her girl friends in token of their esteem.

Mr. and Mrs. Scoville left on the early train for Montreal from where they will take the steamer Lake Manitoulin to Liverpool and tour the south of England and return to St. John in ten weeks absent and will reside on the west side after their return.

ST. JOHN TENANTS OF CO. MUST HAVE USUAL NOTICE

Judge Finlayson Renders Judgment in Case of Angus Young Who Appealed From Eviction Proceedings of Coal Company -- Holds That Lease is a Monthly one Despite Contract and That Notice Must be Given in Order to Determine Tenancy.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 5.—Judge Finlayson gave the following decision this morning in a test case against Angus Young by the Dominion Coal Company as to whether the company can evict striking miners from their homes without giving them statutory notice.

"This application is opposed on two principal grounds—First, that the tenant being illiterate, was not aware that he was signing a lease with conditions, the document was not read to him, and that, therefore, these conditions are not binding on him, and secondly, that the landlord, by accepting of the rent after the alleged breach of conditions under which he claims the right of entry, waived the forfeiture so created by such acceptance of rent.

"I have been asked to decide this second question on the ground that it might settle many of the other cases, one way or the other.

"I have, however, concluded that as a decision of this question is not necessary for the determination of the case under review, and as other questions which might render a determination of this question, which I consider very difficult. Necessarily I have decided to leave it alone, until I am forced to meet it squarely. The tenant swears positively that when he made his mark to what purports to be the lease under which he holds, he understood it was an agreement to pay rent monthly for the house assigned him by the landlord.

"He acknowledges that he was satisfied with the conditions which he understood to be payment of \$2.50 per month and nothing more. The lease, he says, was not read to him before signing, nor was any of its conditions explained to him. I am fully aware that in ordinary cases it is the duty of the person signing a document to make himself aware of its contents, and this is true, whether he is literate or illiterate. In this case, however, I do not think the tenant should be bound.

"There was nothing in the document signed to indicate that it was a form at least, nothing to put the ordinary man on his inquiry, that it was anything more than what he took it to be, an agreement to pay rent monthly for his house. I do not think he can be held to conditions to which he never agreed, and that he is really holding under a monthly agreement, without any conditions. He is a tenant from month to month, and is entitled to the statutory notice to determine his tenancy, which has not been given him. For that reason, I dismiss this application."

HOLIDAYS SHOULD NOT BE EXTENDED

School Inspector McLean Sees No Necessity For Giving Another Week's Vacation--He Gives His Reasons.

"What do you think of the suggestion that the school holidays should continue until after Labor Day?" This was a question from The Standard to Mr. W. McLean, school inspector for this district.

"I must say that I do not see the necessity of it," was the reply. "The number of teaching days in the term is only 86 and this extension would cut out seven of them. The teachers complain with some justice that they have not time to overtake the work of the term. Why should they lose one-twelfth of the time there is?"

"The suggestion is connected with the fact that many children are in the country. What proportion would you say were out of town?" "I think 10 per cent. would be the outside number. Most of those are from the high school and two or three other schools."

"How many do you know in the Abrey school who went out of town in the summer?" "Not one."

"The inspector went on to say that most of the children who went to the country moved out before the end of June and remained after the first of September. Very few families move into the city at the first of September to allow their children to live at home."

Again, said Mr. McLean, there are a great many very young children in the schools who cannot attend in bad weather. They will lose a good deal of time in the winter and need all the time available in the fine summer weather."

Mr. McLean added: "The regulation period for holidays is 8 weeks. It used to be much shorter. This period begins on the first of July. It ends this year August 25. That is Thursday. If the proposition went into effect, the schools would be closed on Thursday and Friday of the last week in August and the first week of September."

AN EDUCATIONAL EXPERT HAS THIS TO SAY OF Acadia Ladies' Seminary

WOLFVILLE, N. S. What impressed the writer was the admirable system that prevailed in the management and in every department of work; that kindly personality of staff, the influence of which is so grateful to young people; the general sympathy in the relations between teacher and pupil, and the interest which each one seemed to feel in the work of the day. An education under such conditions is indeed a great asset.—Educational Review for February, 1909.

The new catalogue for 1909-1910, giving in detail full information concerning Courses offered, Teachers, Buildings, Equipment and the Unsurpassed Advantages, only possible at this school, can be had by applying to the Principal.

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The institution offers a course of four years, leading to a degree of Bachelor of Arts; a course of four years, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science; an Engineering Course of two or three years, qualifying for entrance to the third year of the large Technical Schools; a degree of Bachelor of Education; and Special Courses for those desiring only selected studies.

The New Carnegie Science Building beautiful and finely equipped, will add materially to the facilities afforded future students. Address, THE REGISTRAR, Wolfville, N. S.

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COAL. Now landing, all sizes Scotch Anthracite Coal, Scotch & Minudie, also Sydney Soft Coals. Prompt delivery. Tel. 42. JAMES S. MCGIVERN, Agent, 5 Mill St. Painters Union to Meet. A special meeting of the Painters' National Union will be held on Monday evening, Aug. 9, at 1 o'clock.

ODDFELLOWS ADOPT N BENEFIT

Special to The Standard. Shelburne, N. S., Aug. 5.—The Odd Fellows, under the leadership of delegate Brunswick, and the other here reaches near on sessions of the grand I. O. O. F. closed yesterday afternoon, and much important business, including officers.

Among the more important legislation of the year was the report of the new form of memorial. The report was adopted service added to the order. The establishment of a central sick benefit fund and spirited debate, and decided that the schedule three years ago by a master, Alderman Edgar, was adopted. The paying the sick benefit force on January 1, 1910, voted for the celebration of the centennial.

The election of officers follows: Grand master, Halifax, by acclamation; grand master, Dr. O. by acclamation; grand master, Burford, Halifax; grand master, Evans, Halifax; chaplain, Fisher, St. John; Johnstone, St. John; Burnes, Halifax; committee, Walker, St. John; memorial, Mackenzie; grand master, J. S. Edwards; grand master, J. S. Edwards; grand master, J. S. Edwards; grand master, J. S. Edwards.

From 7 o'clock until the Odd Fellows were in the hall, a large motor boat concert on the bay. The evening band and the chorus listening to the music interspersed with rollicky Three Links melody. Tonight the grand master and grand master, J. S. Edwards, and other prominent members were invited.

FUNERAL. The funeral of Mr. took place yesterday his late residence Mrs. McLaughlin, in the presence of a large number of friends. The funeral was held at the Odd Fellows hall, and the remains were interred in the Odd Fellows cemetery. The funeral was held at the Odd Fellows hall, and the remains were interred in the Odd Fellows cemetery.

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