

The St. John Standard

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ALFRED E. MCKINLEY,
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ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1914.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

The Evening Times, as ever partisan, unfair and misleading, complains because The Standard has seen fit to call to the attention of the Board of Trade the necessity of taking action to refute the slanders against the Bay of Fundy which have been industriously circulated in several newspapers. In an editorial, last evening, the Times says:

"It is to be regretted in connection with the discussion concerning the safety of the Bay of Fundy that the position of the Board of Trade should be misrepresented by The Standard, and that the citizens should be asked to give an expression of their opinion about what the board should do in ignorance of the fact that the board is taking the very action which is necessary. The Standard was told by Mr. J. M. Robinson, president of the Board of Trade, that some ten days or more since he had asked the marine department to supply the board with a statement of the sailings to and from St. John, and the percentage of loss, and that the information is now being compiled, and when it is received the board will be in a position to give an authoritative answer to the slanders concerning the Bay of Fundy. A representative of The Standard knew this, having received the information direct from the president of the Board of Trade."

The Times leads its readers to the inference that The Standard has attempted deliberately to misrepresent the attitude of the officers of the Board of Trade in reference to this matter, and that, for some fell purpose, this newspaper endeavored to create the impression that the board was not doing its duty, while at the same time possessing full information that the reverse was the case. This construction of the case is as false as it is unfair and uncalled for, and no one outside of the editorial rooms of the bount and paid for Times will credit it. The facts of the case are as follows:

On Friday last a Standard representative communicated with the president and the secretary of the Board of Trade, and asked them what action the board intended to take to refute the stories of Captain Cliff. The president informed the reporter that he had nothing to say, while the secretary stated his opinion that "silence was the best course."

On Monday afternoon, another Standard man called upon the two officials and asked the same questions. Their replies on the second occasion were published as the reporter understood them, and with a desire to be absolutely fair to all parties. If the president of the Board of Trade told The Standard reporter what he says he did, then The Standard has unintentionally misrepresented him, but it is at least peculiar that two members of the staff of this paper should bring to the office on two different occasions, practically the same replies to their questions.

Yesterday afternoon the editor of this newspaper, telephoned to the president of the Board of Trade, read to him the editorial from the Times, and asked if the statement credited to him was justified. Mr. Robinson replied it was his recollection that he gave The Standard reporter the information the Times says he did, but admitted he was not certain about it. The reporter who interviewed Mr. Robinson is quite positive that no such information was given.

The Standard has no quarrel with any officer or member of the Board of Trade but it is strange that if all preparations to contradict the bay statements were being made by board officials none of the gentlemen interviewed on Tuesday, and whose opinions were printed yesterday morning, seemed to know about it; yet they keep in fairly close touch with board matters. Also it may be asked that if the facts are not as The Standard has stated why was it necessary for a correspondent signing himself "A Member of the Board of Trade," to write to the Globe last evening and urge that action be taken at once? It must be apparent that the Board of Trade officials who were so busily engaged in preparing evidence to prove the safety of the bay were quite successful in concealing their activities up to yesterday at any rate. A Board of Trade news letter sent out yesterday made answer to some of the criticisms of the bay route and should prove effective. This is the correct action; and it was only to urge all possible speed in the matter that The Standard's campaign was undertaken.

As stated at the outset this newspaper has no quarrel with the Board of Trade. It believes that organization has done, and is doing, valuable work, but it also believes that the slanders on the Bay of Fundy were not refuted as promptly as they should have been, no matter who is at fault. It, in the effort to obtain justice for

St. John and the Bay of Fundy, this newspaper misrepresented any officer of the Board of Trade or any other organization it was done unintentionally and without knowledge, and The Standard does not believe that either the president or the secretary of the Board of Trade holds a contrary opinion. As to what the Times may think about it does not matter for the greatest evidence that a newspaper is trying to be decent and truthful is to be found in the fact that it occasionally incurs the enmity and displeasure of a sheet with the record and reputation of the Evening Times.

MISSIONARIES NEEDED.

Although the Dominion Government and the Canadian railways have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to promote emigration to Canada from Great Britain and Ireland, and although the campaign has borne good fruit, not only in the number of immigrants coming to this country, but also in the dissemination in the old land of knowledge of Canadian conditions, it would seem that there is still a field for missionary work along this line. This is strikingly illustrated in the case of "John Bull," an English weekly publication with wide circulation and considerable influence. In the issue of December 27th we find the following caustic references to the Dominion:

"Day by day Canadian letters arrive from those who believed us not that the truth about the Great Emigration Lie was as we have stated it. It will be a terrible Christmas for thousands in Canada, this of 1913. According to Mr. W. Hammond, past president of the Building Trades Council, over 17,000 men are out of employment in Winnipeg alone. He arrives at his figures," says the Winnipeg Tribune, "by a consideration of trades unionists now idle. He says 25,000 will be idle by Christmas. There are in Winnipeg over 15,000 trades unionists. Over 50 per cent. of these are idle. These men have helpers amounting to at least a number equal to their own. That makes nearly 14,000; and he estimates that conservatively speaking there are 3,500 other idle men in the city—clerks, office men, etc., railway construction men, and laborers. All over Canada is told a similar story of towns and cities crowded with unemployed. Notwithstanding all our warnings of our correspondents, notwithstanding our and their exposure of the wicked lures and lies and sophistications of bogus emigration agents and societies, and reckless encouragement of emigration on the part of Canadian officials, the tide of folly has swept on with the result at last that the Dominion Government, as we have already stated, have prohibited until next March the entry of all emigrant artists and laborers into British Columbia. We say deliberately that Canada will not be able to absorb its surplus labor for several years to come, unless a miracle happens. In ninety cases out of hundred, 'success' at best means nothing more than employment of the hardest, unworried, and uncivilized kind in summer to pay for food and shelter in winter—a winter with the freezing point 40 or 50 degrees below zero. The foolish will not heed warnings. They must go their way and learn their lesson as they will. The others should keep a stout heart, a willing hand and a sharp lookout—stay at home."

Possibly the author of the article in "John Bull" did not intend to injure the reputation of Canada, but he might have explained that the depression against which he warns intending emigrants was by no means confined to the Dominion, but was a worldwide condition, and one to which in Britain, as well as political troubles in Europe, contributed. The fact that the injury was not intentional does not reduce its hurtful effect. It is not at all likely that Kipling wrote "Our Lady of the Snows" with the idea of injuring Canada by making this country appear as a land of perpetual winter, but the fact remains that the poem which won for its author a fame second only to his reputation as a poet, was also about the worst of advertising we ever received. If the "John Bull" article may be considered as a sample of the opinions prevailing even among a small portion of the British people, it appears there is still room in England for additional missionaries to preach the gospel of Canada.

Those complaints of depression following the change of government in 1911, with which the Grit newspapers regale their readers, from time to time, are not all unfounded. While Canadian trade generally has increased since the change of government, there has been a money stringency and in no circle has it been more keenly felt than among the Grit grafters who for fifteen years gorged themselves at the boodle trough.

Travesty on Responsible Government
 (From the Ottawa Journal)
 Thus a partisan majority in the Senate of a defeated and dead gov-

ernment has blocked, it may be for years, tremendously important legislation framed by men come straight from the people. The condition is a travesty on representative government. Moreover, it is one which may keep recurring under all administrations. In The Journal's opinion, the Senate ought to be abolished. If it is to stay, there should be a reform, which will prevent a recurrence of the present evil.

Diary of Events

HISTORIC DAYS IN CANADA

J. A. Macdonald, the distinguished Toronto journalist, was born at Mid-dieson, Ont., fifty-two years ago today, the son of John A. Macdonald, a native of Pictou, N. S. He was educated at Hamilton, Toronto and Edinburgh, and while at Knox College, Toronto, he began his journalistic career as editor of the College Monthly. His youthful ambition had been to become a clergyman, and this was realized in 1891, when he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry and inducted as pastor of Knox church in St. Thomas. After five years in that city he resigned his pastoral charge and removed to Toronto to occupy the editorial position in the Westminister, a new religious monthly publication. Dr. Macdonald soon manifested monopolistic instincts, as he acquired The Presbyterian Review, and the Western Presbyterian, all of which were merged and issued as a weekly called The Presbyterian. From 1896 to 1901 Dr. Macdonald was principal of the Presbyterian Ladies' College, but the lure of printers' ink was too powerful for him to resist, and in 1902 he returned to the Fourth Estate, this time as the managing editor of a secular paper, the Toronto Globe. By reason of his ability as a public speaker and frequent visits to the United States to deliver addresses, Dr. Macdonald's fame soon spread beyond his native land.

January 22 is the birthday of Dr. Francis Landy Patten, eminent Princeton educator and theologian, a graduate of Knox College, and the University of Toronto, in Bermuda, 1843, and of Sir Charles Alphonse Pelletier, Quebec statesman, 1837. On this date in 1906 the steamer Valencia was wrecked off Vancouver Island, with a loss of 120 lives.

FIRST THINGS

BUCCANEERS.

The first act in the long and bloody drama played by the buccaneers of the Spanish Main was started at Tortuga 276 years ago today, when the Spaniards massacred all the settlers they could find on that island. Tortuga was then the headquarters of the buccaneers, who were at that time sea robbers and smugglers rather than sea raiders. About 300 of the buccaneers were absent from the island at the time of the slaughter, and when they returned and found their comrades had been ruthlessly butchered, they raised the black flag and declared war on Spain and the Spaniards. Dr. Patten, the buccaneers found refuge in Jamaica, and from that time they constituted a mercenary navy, ready for employment against Spain by any other nation, on condition of sharing the loot obtained from Spanish ships. France and England employed the buccaneers at various times, and they also acted as privateers against the Spaniards. In the course of time the profession of buccaneer was frowned upon, and the sea rovers turned pirates, and the buccaneers of Tortuga became the pirates of the Spanish Main. Spain paid dearly for the massacre at Tortuga.

THE PASSING DAY

DISMISSAL OF POPE BY NAPOLEON

One hundred years ago today Pope Pius VII. was dismissed from Fontainebleau by Napoleon, and ordered to return to Rome. This marked the end of those relations between pontiff and emperor which had begun almost on the day of the former's accession to the papacy in 1800. Napoleon, through Cardinal Martiniani, a desire for the re-establishment of the Catholic church in France. Religion had been accused from the French revolutionists, and the good pope hastened to take advantage of this proffered opportunity to restore it. Pius appointed Archbishop Spina and Caselli to arrange a concordat, which went into effect in 1801.

In 1804 Napoleon again opened negotiations with Pius VII., this time to secure at the Pope's hands his formal consecration as emperor. After some hesitation, Pius was induced to perform the ceremony at Notre Dame, and to extend his visit to Paris, as the guest of the new emperor, for four months. The scene at Notre Dame on the day of Napoleon's coronation was an imposing one. "The Pope," says Mme. Junot, "arrived first; His Holiness advanced from the door with an air at once majestic and humble. As for Napoleon, says the same author, 'the length of the ceremony seemed to weary him; and I saw him several times check a yawn. When the Pope anointed him with the triple unction on his head and both hands, I fancied, from the direction of his eyes, that he was thinking of getting off the oil.' As the Pope was about to take the crown of Charlemagne from the altar, Napoleon seized it, and placed it on his own head."

Pope Pius returned to Rome after receiving from Napoleon every expression of good will; but the year had not closed when the French troops suddenly occupied Ancona upon the alleged necessity of protecting the Holy See. Pius resolutely refused to recognize the French troops as occupying, and diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Napoleon were broken off. In 1809 the conqueror of Europe declared the papal states reunited to France by resumption of the grant of Charlemagne, and the Pope

IN LIGHTER VEIN

AND HE DID.



AND HE DID.

replied with a bull excommunicating the invaders.

It was then that Napoleon determined to take possession of the Pope's person. The palace was broken open during the night, and, on the persistent refusal of the Pope to renounce his temporal authority, he was carried off first to Grenoble, then to Savona, and in 1812 to Fontainebleau. There he met the Emperor, and was induced to sign a new concordat. On conference with the Cardinals, however, Pius withdrew his concessions, and proposed a concordat on a new basis. This was refused, but after Napoleon had been driven from Germany he tried to restore the papal possessions south of the Apennines. Pius refused to treat with him from any place other than Rome, and on January 22, 1814, the Pope bade farewell to Fontainebleau and reached Rome the following May. In the meantime the allies had overthrown Napoleon. With his states restored to him by the congress of Vienna, and freed from the Napoleonic error, Pius VII. devoted the remainder of his life to ecclesiastical and social reforms, in accordance with the moderate after the death of Napoleon at St. Helena.

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He Was Detained

Charles Stade, the president of the new Chorus People's Alliance, said in New York the other day:

"Our principal demand is for half pay during the long weeks plays are rehearsing. Think of rehearsing for eight or nine weeks without pay—and then having the show taken off as a frost at the end of a fortnight or so! It isn't fair for the millionaire producers to treat us poor chorus people like that."

"The producers say it isn't their fault, and they adduce a lot of excuses. But these excuses, like little Bobby's, won't hold water. 'Little Bobby heard his father say one evening:

"'Fahaw, I wish young Sparks would go. It's nearly midnight, and I'd like to lock up the house and get to bed. What on earth can Sparks and Mabel find to talk about all these hours?'"

"Bobby tiptoed to the parlor door, peeped through the keyhole, and then, tiptoeing back to his father, said: 'It isn't Mr. Sparks' fault, pa. He can't go. Mabel's sitting on him.'"

Decoy Gone

On the occasion of a mayoral banquet at a small provincial town, one of the last guests to leave went to the cloakroom for his coat and hat. He couldn't help noticing the woebegone look on the attendant's face. The poor man appeared worried and sad, and every little while he sighed and muttered to himself.

"You seem upset," remarked the guest, sympathetically.

"I am upset, sir," said the attendant.

"What is the trouble? Haven't the guests tipped you well tonight?"

The attendant answered in an excited voice:

"It's not only sir, that they haven't tipped me, but they've taken the shilling that I put in the tray for a decoy."

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