

The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 82 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B., Canada.

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Yearly Subscriptions: Commercial Advertising: By Carrier \$5.00 Per Inch, per year \$45.00 By Mail 3.00 Line Rate, Over 5,00002 Semi-Weekly by Mail 1.00 Line Rate, Under 5,00002 Invariably in Advance. Classified, One Cent Per Word.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1913.

REDEEMING THE PAST.

When Mr. Hamar Greenwood, a Canadian who has become a prominent Liberal member of the British House of Commons, was in Toronto last, he had this to say in the course of an address to the Canadian Club:

"It costs £72,000,000 taken annually from the taxpayers of the Mother Country, to pay for its defence and yours. Up to the present you have not done your share, and there is no English member of Parliament who could come to this country, and this city of all cities, and have the pluck to tell you so. But he serves his country best who tells the truth most often, and I put it to you: The great prosperous Dominion Overseas have not yet done their full share in the defence of the Empire. The trend is toward larger, heavier support from the Overseas Dominions toward the English navy, which is as much to you as to your kilt in Yorkshire. Don't carp at the Mother Country; she is doing more than her fair share, and without complaint."

No Canadian worthy of the name will deny that there is a great measure of justice in Mr. Greenwood's friendly criticism. The Dominion of Canada in the past has not taken a full share in the defence of the Empire as a whole. But the past is to be redeemed. The sentiment of the Dominion today could not be more eloquently expressed than in the closing words of Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden when he introduced the Naval Aid Bill: "Almost unaided, the Mother Land, not for herself alone, but for its as well, is sustaining the burden of a vital Imperial duty, and confronting an overmastering necessity of national existence. Bringing the best assistance that we may in the urgency of the moment, we come thus to her aid, in token of our determination to protect and ensure the safety and integrity of this Empire, and of our resolve to defend on sea as well as on land our flag, our honor, and our heritage."

GREAT IMMIGRATION.

The Department of the Interior reports that Canada received 40,422 immigrants in the year ending March 31st. This is some 50,000 above the immigration of the previous year. It is a prodigious increase of population to come from the outside. The number of births in Canada at 25 per 1,000 in the population would be less than 200,000. Probably 20 per 1,000, or 150,000, would be nearer the real number. But taking the larger figure, which is about the English rate, we are receiving from other countries twice as many people every year as are born here.

It would be hard to find another country which is so hospitable. The United States, with twelve times the population of Canada, is receiving about double the number of immigrants annually. Our annual immigration is more than five per cent of the population, while that of the United States is one per cent. Australia's immigration is between two and three per cent of the population of the Commonwealth.

Practically all the immigrants into Australia and New Zealand come from the British Islands, and are British subjects. Only one-third of the Canadian immigrants come from British Islands, and are British subjects. These are English-speaking settlers. Canada appears to be absorbing these immigrants better than would be expected. They are coming so fast that they alone will double the population of the Dominion in less than twenty years.

THE SENATE AND NAVAL POLICY.

In commenting upon the course the Senate may adopt with regard to the Naval Aid Bill the Toronto Mail and Empire gives an instructive review of the situation three years ago when the Laurier Navy Bill was before the Senate and the Liberal majority there brushed aside the objection that the people had not been consulted about it. Its transit through that chamber, as this journal recalls, was smooth and speedy. Senator Lougheed's motion that action be deferred until the bill should be submitted to the judgment of the country was voted down. If in 1910 the Liberal Senators did not feel it to be their duty to hold up the Laurier Navy Bill until the approval of the people should be stamped upon it, they must feel bound to keep their hands off the Borden Naval Aid Bill now. There was no popular mandate for the Laurier Navy Bill.

In the general election campaign of 1908 no naval policy or thought of naval policy was hinted at by the Laurier Government. Hence in bringing forward his bill Sir Wilfrid proceeded on his own responsibility and without instruction from the electors. The Liberal Senators did not need to be told that this was so. They were as well aware as everybody else that there was no antecedent pronouncement of the people either for or

against the measure. That being so, it must be taken for granted that the majority in the Senate considered it not to be the business of their chamber to raise questions as to the popularity of the measure. The bill having been passed by the House that is answerable to the people, the majority in the Senate evidently felt that it was not its office to interfere.

How, then, could the Liberal Senators presume to interfere with the Borden Naval Aid Bill? That measure is in pursuance of a promise expressly, repeatedly, and publicly made by Mr. Borden before the last general election. It cannot be pretended that the Government have not the people's sanction for doing exactly what is proposed to be done under the authority provided for in this bill. But even if there were any ground for denying that there is a mandate for the measure, the Senators who voted for the Laurier Navy Bill could not, without shameless disregard for principle, vote against the Borden Naval Aid Bill. They voted for the Laurier Bill, notwithstanding that there was no mandate for it. Hence they cannot but vote for the Borden Bill, even though they feign to believe that there is no mandate for it. In 1910 they acted on the view that this matter of Government policy was not for them to meddle with. They must surely act on the same view now.

"PROTECTION IN EXCELSIS."

From the point of view of the Sudan—which is practically a part of the British Empire—and also of the County of Lancashire in England, a resolution recently passed in the British House of Commons embodies an excellent business proposition. The resolution, which was moved by Mr. Lloyd George on April 23rd, authorizes the Government to guarantee the interest on a loan of \$15,000,000 to the Government of the Sudan, in order to develop the cultivation of cotton in that country. The Unionist press in the Old Country has naturally not failed to note that this resolution is "another nail in the coffin of Free Trade." From the point of view of the orthodox Free Trader it is indefensible. It enables the Sudan—a state which has just emerged from financial chaos—to borrow money upon artificially low terms under the British Government's guarantee, so that cotton can be grown at an artificially low cost and sold to Lancashire, presumably at an artificially low price.

The action of the Government is generally commended as endorsing the protectionist principle of encouraging the industries of the country and the development of the resources of the Empire, but nothing, it is pointed out by the Unionists, could be more opposed to the principles of the early Free Traders. In the debate in the House Mr. T. M. Healy, who is very much a free trader where Home Rule is not concerned, paid a tribute to the resolution moved by Mr. Lloyd George. "I regard his statements on this subject," he said, "as boldly proclaiming that he is going to enable Lancashire to compete with America by enlarging the markets of this country and enabling cotton to be produced in British Possessions better than any other country, and that I regard as what I may call protection in excelsis."

The Unionist press, as has been noted, has not failed to make the most of the opportunity. In an editorial note the Sheffield Daily Telegraph on the following day said: "Protection in excelsis." "Thus aptly and exactly did Mr. Timothy Healy, always a candid friend, describe the Government's advocacy of a loan for the development of cotton-growing in the Sudan. We, too, are happy to congratulate Mr. Lloyd George on a reversion to that common-sense Protection of British and Imperial interests which characterized his Patents Act when he was President of the Board of Trade. The attempt to reconcile this Sudanese loan with Cobdenite principles is the merest moonshine. Public money is being used to foster an infant industry in the Sudan so that it may supply better and cheaper raw material for Lancashire to weave into cotton fabrics. If this is not fostering one's own industries, and giving preferential treatment to an Imperial dependency, then what in Heaven's name is? The fact of the matter is that Tariff Reform, when considered as a business proposition, apart from its political aspect, is seen to be obviously desirable by all parties. No one last night, for instance, divided against the Sudanese loan."

A Critical Opinion.

(Hamilton Spectator.) The portraits of numerous ballplayers, that appear from time to time in public print, are typical of the sports in their line; but really some of them would not make one feel safe, if meeting them on a dark night with a loaded pocketbook in his possession.

DIARY OF EVENTS

FIRST THINGS

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

The first act for the regulation of prices of provisions was probably that enacted by the common council of London 614 years ago today, May 17th, 1299, during the reign of Edward I. By this measure the council sought to deal with the "high cost of living" problem by fixing maximum prices as follows: A fat lamb, sixpence (twelve cents), from Christmas to Shrove-tide, the remainder of the year fourpence; two pullets, three halfpence (three cents); a partridge or two woodcocks, three halfpence; wine, sixpence per quart for red, and eightpence for white; "that the sellers might be enabled to live by it." Other prices prevailing about that time were one farthing for a loaf of bread weighing twenty-four ounces, if made of whole grain, or sixteen ounces of white bread. In the 11th century sheep sold for eight cents. The first act for the regulation of the price of foodstuffs throughout England was passed just six centuries ago today, and set a maximum of about \$7 for a fat ox, \$1.20 for a fat sheep, and one and one-half cents per dozen for eggs. In 1532 the English parliament passed an act fixing the price of beef and pork at a halfpenny (one cent) per pound.

THE HUMAN PROCESSION

ALFONSO, KING OF SPAIN.

Alfonso XIII, King of Spain, of Castile, of Aragon, and Navarre, King of Jerusalem, King of Gibraltar, King of the East Indies, the West Indies, of Oceania and India, and holder of a multiplicity of other titles, will celebrate his twenty-seventh birthday today, and the majority of Spaniards will celebrate with him. Not only sons of Spain overlooks an opportunity to enjoy a holiday festa, and as a result, Alfonso's birthday is more generally observed than that of any other European monarch.

At twenty-seven, Alfonso is in danger of losing one of his titles, that of "the king." He is not, however, beloved upon him by his subjects when he attained his majority. Yet Alfonso is still very much of a boy at heart, fond of sports and pastimes, and the cares of state weigh lightly on his shoulders. Eight times in the last decade Alfonso has been the target of bomb and bullet. Most recent attempt on his life occurred last month, when an anarchist fired three shots at the King as he rode through the streets of Madrid. On that occasion the youthful monarch manifested great coolness and bravery, and this display of "nerve" vastly increased his popularity.

As a matter of fact, Alfonso alone keeps Spain a monarchy. The opinion of close students of Spanish affairs. Republicanism is spreading over the country, but in Alfonso the Spaniards have a most devoted ruler, and they are too much imbued with a sense of personal loyalty to the King to rebel.

LORD VICTOR PAGET.

Lord Victor Paget, brother and heir-presumptive of the Marquis of Anglesey, is twenty-four today, having been born May 17, 1889. Early this year he took as his bride Miss Olive May, an American actress famed as "the original Al Gately girl." Lord Victor is a very young, who is immensely wealthy, gave the young couple an annual allowance of \$5,000 a year, but Lord Victor is now an aviator, and his income as a member of a London stock exchange firm.

THE PASSING DAY

THE BLONDE ESKIMOS.

Modern ethnological discoveries of modern times have aroused so much interest and controversy as Vihlammur Stefansson's revelation in regard to a tribe of blonde Eskimos, which he found three years ago today, May 17, 1910, while on his second expedition to the Arctic regions. Since the announcement of his find by the young Canadian-Scandinavian explorer, scientists have evolved many theories as to the origin of the strange people of the Northland. Perhaps the favorite surmise is that the tribe is descended from the Norse colony founded by Eric the Red, which disappeared from Greenland in the 15th century. Others have suggested that the ancestors of the blonde Eskimos came over from Asia at a time when the land was connected with America. Again, it has been suggested that they are Irish descendants, who, having been driven from their native land by the potato famine, crossed to America long before Columbus made his immortal visit to these shores.

Mr. Stefansson, being an Iceland of Scandinavian descent, naturally is an ardent advocate of the theory that the tribe he discovered is of Icelandic descent, although, as a scientist, patient and conscientious, he proposes to attempt the solution of this and other problems by another northern expedition. On his next trip Mr. Stefansson will be accompanied by two eminent anthropologists, whose ethnic investigations will probably shed much light on the origins of the northern tribes.

Many attempts have been made to belittle the originality and value of Mr. Stefansson's discovery, and it is alleged that the "blonde Eskimos" were known to other explorers long before the young Canadian explorer was born. In a pioneer settlement on Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba, in 1879, The Rt. Rev. Gabriel Joseph Elie Broyard, Roman Catholic Bishop of Mackenzie, N. W. T., is authority for the statement that an English explorer, Collinson by name, announced the discovery some sixty years ago of a tribe of Eskimos whose features resembled those of white men. Additional testimony that Stefansson was not the Columbus of the blonde Eskimos is given in what purports to be a passage from a book entitled "A Geographical and Historical Grammar," written by Thomas Salmon, and published in 1770. This passage is quoted as follows: "The Indians (of the Hudson's Bay Company settlements), are of the usual stature of other men and of a tawny complexion. In the north of Esquimaux there is a race much whiter, enemies to the southern Indians, and are supposed to come from Greenland."

OPHELIA'S SLATE



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IN LIGHTER VEIN

Ready-Made Home.

Her suitor—I wish to marry your daughter, sir.
Her dad (sternly)—My daughter, sir, will continue under the parental roof.
Her suitor—Well, sir, the parental roof looks good to me.

Apparent.

Wife—Notice that third chorus girl in the first row. She used to go to school with me. Poor thing! She went on the stage because she had nothing to wear. Husband—So I see—London Opinion.

A Simple Answer.

Mother—Well, dear, you meet anyone you know?
The Three Children (who have just returned from their morning walk)—Yes: Ruby and Derek.
Mother—Where did you meet them?
Barbara (the youngest)—At the same place as we was—Punch.

More Ancient.

"They say that chess is the oldest game," remarked an Old Fogey.
"Poker is older than chess," said the Wise Guy.
"How do you know?" asked the Old Fogey.
"Didn't Noah draw to pairs on the Ark and get a full house?" replied the Wise Guy—Cincinnati Inquirer.

A False Report.

Father—I'm sorry to have to say, my son, that from what I hear about town, you must be running into debt.
Son—You are mistaken, sir, I am already in debt; my creditors are doing all the running.—Boston Transcript.

Nice.

Willie's Mother—"Is James a nice boy for you to play marbles with?"
Willie—"Sure, I can beat him every time."—Lippincott's Magazine.

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THIS IS PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY

It is, surely, sufficient to cause the most callous to bestir themselves and do what they can to stamp out drunkenness, when we reflect that almost every day we can read of one or more failures in business with the financial ruin of thousands, due solely and entirely to drink. Suppose each man who knows that one of his friends is going to destruction by the "drink route," as it has been called, were to secure the "Phoenix" three-day drink cure for him. What more worthy, more Christian, more manly action could he do? If we were to act on this plan for a short time there soon would be no barrooms, no breweries, no large distilleries, crime and ignorance would vanish and our

jails and asylums would lose the greater portion of their inmates, while the wealth of every individual would enormously increase. If we cannot hope to see such a plan universally carried out, we should each do what lies in our power and see that every victim of alcohol gets the treatment at the Phoenix Institute. Pen cannot describe the agony that rends the heart of a fond and faithful mother when she sees for the first time her son under the influence of liquor. Is it not her part, as well as the act of a true friend, to suggest—yes, to strongly advise a resort to the all-powerful aid of the Phoenix Treatment at such a time, when timely action means the saving of a life?

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MARITIME

FOREIGN NEWS TOLD IN BRIEF

Shriners End Convention with a Ball—Meet Next Year at Atlanta, Ga. — Denver to have Commission Gov't.

NEXT MEETING AT ATLANTA.

Dallas, May 14.—What had been a custom was broken on Wednesday when the Imperial Council, Nobles of the Myrtle Shrine, voted for two nominees to the highest office of the order, electing W. W. Irwin, of Wheeling, W. Va., imperial potentate. It had been the practice to advance each officer one rank in the hierarchy should have gone without contest to Deputy Imperial Potentate Irwin. However, John Boyle, of Utica, N. Y., was nominated also, although he received only eighty votes against 347 for Irwin. Atlanta, Ga., was chosen for the 1914 convention city. The Imperial Council granted a dispensation to the Mobile, Ala. temple and charter to Montgomery, Ala. The convention was concluded Wednesday night with an elaborate ball.

WILL TRY COMMISSION GOVT.

Denver, Colo., May 16.—Denver's first election under a new charter will be held next Tuesday, and the event is looked forward to with eager interest by citizens who believe that the commission plan of government will destroy many of the political evils that have long flourished in the Colorado capital. For the six offices to be filled at the election there are more than 150 candidates.

EXECUTION BY SHOOTING.

Carson, Nev., May 14.—The first legal execution by shooting in Nevada took place at the penitentiary today, when Adolphus Mikroy was put to death for the murder of John Gregorovich in Tonopah, on May 14, 1912. Death by shooting was Mikroy's choice in preference to the gallows, the Nevada law giving the option to the condemned.

WILL SPLIT PENSION.

Constantinople, May 15.—An Anglo-Persian convention relating to British control in Southern Persia was signed today. Russia and England agreed to split Persia into two species of influence. Russia took the Northern territory, bordering Russia and England took the Southern. England sold land to the Southern. Persia was divided into two parts, the Northern part to be ruled by Russia and the Southern part by England.

MURDER CHARGE FOR HUERTA.
Mexico City, May 16.—Four charges of conspiracy, usurpation and of assassination against Gen. Huerta, provisional president of Mexico, have been made by Heriberto Barron, formerly commercial agent of the Madero government in the United States. His charges were read at an extraordinary session of the Chamber of Deputies and Barron asks for the impeachment of the President.

The charges were referred to a committee and it is expected that they will be reported to the House. **ENTERTAINED AT BOSTON.**
Boston, Mass., May 16.—Boston is entertaining some prominent St. John people. Among those who are in the city are Mrs. James H. Frink, wife of Mayor Frink, Mrs. E. A. Smith, president of the Women's Canadian Club of St. John, yesterday at the Hotel Somerset, noted as the hostelry where Prince Henry of Prussia was entertained, the Canadian ladies were given a luncheon by the Boston Canadian Club Women's Auxiliary. There they renewed acquaintance with many prominent Bostonians who had previously resided in St. John and other Canadian cities. Mrs. Orville Story of Arlington, Mass., was toastmistress. Both the St. John ladies spoke. Today the ladies will tour Boston and suburbs and take in the places of historic interest.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.
Presque Isle, May 15.—Mrs. Zebedion Field was burned to death Wednesday morning in the barn near her home here. It is believed that Mrs. Field, whose mind has been unbalanced for some weeks, set the fire. She has been despondent over the illness of her 16-year-old daughter. The girl was rescued from the fire. The house, buildings and contents were destroyed, the total loss being over \$10,000.

The Daily Hint from Paris.



Black satin in draped in original fashion over a white satin foundation and caught by round black ornaments. Sleeves and bow of black lace over white chiffon.—Maison Assort.