

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1913.

THE DAY OF RECKONING.

It is announced from Ottawa that the debate on the Closure measure will terminate on Tuesday or Wednesday. The date set by the Opposition for concluding its remarks on the resolution is more of less uncertain, as have been a majority of its sessional agreements. It was announced at the beginning of last week that the Liberals would have concluded their criticism of the Closure resolution by Thursday, but when Thursday came, there was quite evidently a contingency existing in the Opposition that demanded more time, and forthwith the demand was made that they be allowed to bring up the Prince Albert case, though that has already been discussed once, and could have been brought up later when it would not have interfered with regular business. That, however, is not the way Liberalism at Ottawa conducts itself and the House had a full day wasted over this question.

The following day there was a contrast in the proceedings. It was most illuminating in respect to the conduct of public business. For the last day of the week the House gave its attention to public bills and the two taken up were measures that are of national importance. With Mr. Hazen's bill, providing the machinery for spending three and a half million dollars at the Port of Quebec, came the announcement by the Minister of Marine that the forward policy would prevail with respect to the harbors of the Dominion, that not only on the Atlantic, but on the Pacific as well, there would be urgent necessity of spending millions to meet the ever-increasing demands that are being made upon our Canadian ports.

Following this came the bill of Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, appropriating the sum of ten million dollars for the advancement of agriculture throughout the whole Dominion. Here there were two bills of this session's programme, bills of the greatest public importance, that for months past had been held up while a senseless blockading policy was carried out by the members of the Opposition.

But these are not the only bills that have been held up in this way. There is Hon. Frank Cochrane's measure providing aid for good roads in Canada, that has been introduced but has never reached the stage of debate at all. There are a dozen other bills of like interest and importance. There is the Naval Bill, first in the public eye upon which the blockading tactics have been directed.

It is little wonder that the Conservative members have grown impatient at Ottawa and have wondered that the Closure was not introduced before. Yet, it is well that the country should realize fully, as it does now, that this Closure has become a necessity. The public sentiment that has been aroused as the fight has gone on has strengthened the Prime Minister's hand, has strengthened his party and has demonstrated in a way that will not be forgotten for many years to come just what kind of an element is today dominating the once great Liberal party. The Pungley-Carvell element has had its day and has made a spectacle of the party that will hang up its head for a decade.

It matters little from now on what the Opposition does or does not do. It has sought to impose its halfhearted naval plans upon a people who had been aroused to Mr. Borden's proposals, and when the people did not rise to its halfhearted ideas it showed its true colors by such unparliamentary utterances as have not been heard in the Commons in a generation. The country will not forget the men who found their historic parallels in the American Revolution and the "Boston Tea Party," and their political ideals in the "American Declaration of Independence."

There is a day of reckoning coming, and votes will record the answer of the Canadian people to the resolutions that have been heard in the House of Commons within the last few months.

THE ADVENTURE OF THE Z4.

This title might suggest, at first sight, the latest detective story in fiction, as a matter of fact it relates to the searching investigation promptly carried out by the French military authorities when the German airship, Zeppelin IV, the largest aerial craft in existence, unexpectedly descended at Lunenburg in France early this month. Lunenburg is a garrison town, situated some sixty miles within the frontier of the Republic, and for a few hours the French devoted were in a flutter from this unexpected invasion. Then the facts became known, and while an official enquiry was in progress, the French military authorities took full advantage of the opportunity to investigate the German dirigible from stem to stern. This incident was referred to at the time in The Standard's news columns, but further details of some interest are now available. A cut of

the great German dirigible when it landed on French soil appears in this issue.

It appears that Captain Gland, in charge of this dirigible, the latest and most menacing ship of Germany's aerial fleet, intended to make a trip from Friedrichshafen to Oos, but a north-east wind carried him over the frontier. An enquiry was opened by the French military authorities immediately the landing of the Zeppelin became known, and it established the fact that the officers, seeing they were over a large French garrison town, decided to come down for reasons of propriety, and also because they had completely lost their bearings. The captain gave his word of honor that neither he nor any of his companions had taken any observations regarding France's national defence.

To this German officer's credit, it should also be recorded, that in a subsequent interview with a representative of the "Matin," he stated that he could have got back to Germany but he landed in France out of courtesy, in order to be able to show that he had drifted involuntarily over the frontier and had not been engaged in espionage.

The enquiry resulted in showing that the dirigible was a private airship belonging to the Zeppelin Company, and that the three officers on board composed a trial commission. At noon on Friday, April 4th, the French authorities at Lunenburg announced that the Zeppelin was free. After all photographic plates and apparatus had been removed the airship, with only the mechanics on board, left for the frontier. The officers went by motor car, escorted part of the way by a squadron of French dragons. There was a touch of humor in the situation, from the fact that the French customs officials exacted a duty of \$1,500 on Germany's airship; this is understood, too, to be an understatement.

The affair filled many columns in the Berlin press and the detention of the airship in the hands of a trial army for twenty-four hours was universally deplored. Consolation was found in the hope that it was impossible to learn the secrets of the Zeppelin's construction without the plans. This ground for consolation, however, as events subsequently proved, was somewhat unstable. The French aeronautical experts promptly took advantage of the unique opportunity to find out as much as possible about the aerial visitor.

A Reuters' despatch from Paris to the London press gives briefly the results of this examination. It appears that the Z4, which is the largest airship in existence, being 385 feet in length, possesses two small cars; the foremost one, that of the commander, contains a motor of 160 horse-power, working two screws. At the stern there are two more motors, each of the same horse-power, working two other propellers. Any of the propellers can be worked by one or more of the motors.

The upper part of the car consists of a V-shaped corridor, while another narrow gallery runs all round the balloon. Here are ranged in perfect order, picks, shovels, ropes and spare parts. In the middle of the corridor is the commander's cabin, with barometers, thermometers, altimeters, and other instruments.

There are also a lavatory and a dark room for developing photographs, with all the necessary accessories, and a special cabin with a complete wireless installation. Every detail is perfect, but the general impression is one of great fragility. The airship is not armed, but could easily be fitted with machine guns both in the cars and on top. On the roof is a platform about ten feet square, where guns could be mounted. No blame can be attached to the action of the French military authorities in taking advantage of this opportunity to investigate a possible enemy's airship. Had the situation been reversed the German experts would have been quite equal to the occasion. The gale from the north-east did the Republic good service. La Belle France might fittingly borrow from her firm friend and neighbor across the Channel our old English proverb: "It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good."

A NOTABLE CONVERT.

A notable convert to Tariff Reform and Imperial Preference is Mr. Hilarie Belloc, the well-known writer and politician. Mr. Belloc has been well known as a Liberal member of Parliament and platform speaker. He is not now in public life, and is contributing to the "British Review" a series of articles on Fiscal Reform. Mr. Belloc advocates a closer commercial union of the Empire, and is not in the least troubled by a departure from Free Trade. He says: "As an inflexible dogma, as an intellectual proposition which was opposed only by fools, and which needed but to be accepted, it is dead."

DIARY OF EVENTS

HISTORIC DAYS IN CANADA

THE FRASER RIVER GOLD RUSH

The gold rush to the Fraser River, to which the early development of British Columbia was partly due, had its beginning 55 years ago today, when 450 miners set out by steamship from San Francisco for the new El Dorado. During the two years before that a few persons had tried the adventure of gold-seeking with more or less success, but it remained for the California 49'ers to start the stampede.

Before the close of 1858 there were some 20,000 Californians in the country. The governor of Vancouver Island on the first influx, took prompt measures to secure to the British government its share of the proceeds, by imposing a license tax, by protecting the Hudson Bay Company in its monopoly, and by forbidding the export of the navigation of the Fraser River. Many parcels of goods belonging to traders from the United States were seized, and it was alleged that the governor of Vancouver Island had no legal jurisdiction over the mainland where the miners were situated. The British government sustained the governor in the steps he had taken, while at the same time advising him to pursue a liberal policy in dealing with the immigrating.

During the first year of the rush several large claims were made by un-mad adventurers engaged in an unsystematic process of mere surface diggings and washings.

THE PASSING DAY.

THE PASSOVER.

That greatest of Jewish festivals, the Passover, or Feast of Unleavened Bread, will begin with the setting of the sun this evening, and will be generally observed by the Hebrews of this city, in common with their brethren throughout the world. The observance will continue for a week, and is in commemoration of the flight from Egypt and the long and weary journey which followed.

In more recent times the Passover has come to have other meanings, far in centuries past it has usually signified persecution for the Jews, and their descendants engage in lamentations for the martyrs of the race's past. In the Jewish calendar, today which began at sundown last night—is "Erev Pesach," or eve of the Passover, and is the last day of the month of Nisan, which is the month of the Passover.

The first day of Passover, beginning this evening, will be kept religiously as the Sabbath, except that cooking and the preparation of food is permitted. During the first day of the programme will include the offering of the prayer, "Tal," that Jehovah may send the dew of heaven to refresh the fields during the coming summer. This evening, and tomorrow evening the ceremony "Seder" is enacted in all orthodox households. The banquet begins with the reading of the Hagadah, after which comes the feast of unleavened bread. The Talmud prescribes a certain arrangement for setting the table for this meal. At the head is placed the dish containing the "matzoths," or unleavened bread. Another dish contains the roasted shank bone of a lamb, and a third a mixture called "harosets," made of chopped apples, nuts and wine. A cup of vinegar or distilled bitter herbs calls to mind the bitter oppression endured by the Jews in Egypt. Each person prescribes four cups of wine during "Seder."

Special services will be held in all synagogues every day for a week to meet the programme of the festival. Little time on the ceremonies carried out by the Jews annually for 3,400 years.

THE HUMAN PROCESSION

SIR FELIX SCHUSTER.

Sir Felix Schuster, London banker and one of the world's greatest authorities on money matters, will begin his 60th year today, having been born April 21, 1853. He is the governor of the Union of London and Smiths Bank, one of the strongest financial institutions of the Empire. Sir Felix is especially interested in the question of gold reserves, and is a member of the new committee of Enquiry which will meet next month to consider that problem. He believes that with the increasing productivity of the countries from which Europe gets supplies of food and raw materials, the demand for gold will continue to show increasing expansion. He holds that the gold reserves in the various monetary centres should be strengthened, in order that sudden demands may be met without panic or hardship. For several generations has been engaged in banking and mercantile activities. He has written a number of books on financial topics, including "Our Gold Reserves," "The Bank of England and the State," and "Foreign Trade and the Money Market." He was created a baronet in 1906.

MISS PAULINE FREDERICK.

Miss Pauline Frederick, who has a name for her dramatic American successes, made her stage debut at the Boston Music Hall, in a singing act, 11 years ago today, April 21, 1902. After an absence of three years, due to her marriage to Frank M. Andrews, a millionaire architect, Miss Frederick recently returned to the stage in "Joseph and His Brethren." At the same time she brought suit for a legal separation from her husband, who is famous as a builder of skyscrapers, and who is a business associate of Charles P. Taft, brother of the former president. "I believe in the republic of the home and the democracy of the theatre," declares Miss Frederick, cribbing a line from Robert G. Ingersoll, "but I found that to a wealthy man marriage held little of republicanism and nothing of democracy."

OPHELIA'S SLATE



IN LIGHTER VEIN

THE WAITING.

Ah, the waiting long and dreary
Till she comes again to me,
Bringing laughter, blithe and cheery,
Breathing subtle witchery.

Ah, the time we've been asunder,
Time of doubt and fret and pain,
Will she be the same I wonder,
When she comes to me again.

Will she note that I've grown older,
And, if noting, will she care
Will her kisses have grown colder?
Will she still seem young and fair?

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My Wife Anna Quirk having left her Board and Bedding with me with out just cause, or Provocation, I will not pay no debts incurred buy her April 10, 1913. T. F. Quirk—Whitewater, Wis. Record.

Doesn't Have To. She—Well, anyway, Kate isn't one of those women who carry gossip around. He—No, she has a telephone in her house.

Substitute for Putty. Gibbs—Your wife seems to be a resourceful woman. Dilbs—Resourceful! Why the other day she put in a pane of glass with chewing gum.

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Boarding House Criticism.

Landlady—Will you take tea or coffee?
Boarder—Whichever you call it.—London Opinion.

As Usual. Official—How long are you going to take this pledge for?
The Old Offender—For life of course. I always take it for life.—London Opinion.

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MT. ALLISON TOLD

DR. BORDEN'S ABLE APPEAL

Aid to Mount Allison Will Advance Education.

NEW DEPARTMENTS WOULD BE OPENED

In Stirring Address, in Portland Street Church—Outlines History of Famous Institution.

In Portland Methodist church last evening Dr. B. B. Borden, president of Mount Allison University, filled the pulpit, and in an eloquent and forcible address earnestly urged all believers in Methodism to place their strong and faithful support to the campaign which will be launched in the city today for assistance in the maintenance and advancement of the grand educational institution at Sackville founded by their most loyal forefathers. The speaker first reviewed the history of the institution in its different branches, the academy founded in 1843, the ladies' college in 1854, and the university which graduated its first class in the year 1863. But it was chiefly with the university that he dealt. Under this heading he touched lightly on the faculties of arts, applied science and theology, which came under the teachings of the institution. In the course of his address Dr. Borden recalled the many men who have passed through the renowned halls of Mount Allison and become important factors in the social, political and moral world.

The First Graduates.

Hon. Josiah Wood, governor of this province, and Dr. Sprague can claim the distinction of being the first graduates of the university, receiving their degrees in 1863. On May 28th, 1863, celebrated the 50th anniversary of the day on which the degree of B.A. was first conferred by this institution. Among the old students at the academy were Judge Tuck and Judge King. Among the more recent graduates of Mount Allison are: Judge McAvity, Judge White, Mayor Seaton of Calgary, Mayor Prink and scores of other prominent men who have played leading roles in the history of the Dominion.

The speaker pointed out that although the Sackville institution had played a leading part educationally, in the Maritime Provinces through its poverty, its being unable to create new seats and unable even to retain the professors it now had, the seat of learning was fast drifting into a less important position.

Only this year, Dr. Borden said, an able and learned professor was being lost simply because he could not receive enough money for an ordinary living. For the past 20 years, the speaker pointed out, the debt incurred by the university had been increasing and it is now imperative that all Methodists come to the assistance of the glorious institution which their far-seeing predecessors saw fit to found and maintain.

Has Ideal Location.

"A feature of the university life at Mount Allison, which should prove especially helpful is the fact that our students have the advantage of one of the most commodious and best equipped residential buildings in the Dominion. Not only does the location of young men in all sorts of boarding houses involve a danger of exposure to temptation, but the richest flavor of college life is lost under such conditions. A college residence is a kind of melting pot, where the true gold is discovered and where the pure silver is refined. There the boys get to know the men that they will have to work with or compete with in after life. In other words he gets the measure of himself as he can no where else.

"It seems to me, however, that the one supreme and important reason for the existence of these institutions lies in the fact that here the moral and spiritual values are, or should be, emphasized. After all, what use is it to the world if the educated misfit, it is true Canada needs men who can harness her streams, lay her rails, build her dykes, break her prairies, finance her transcontinental railroads and throw her steamships like shuttles across oceans, but she needs more men with the windows of their souls open towards Heaven who can hear the Master's call, 'Feed My sheep.'

Must Extend Faculty. "A new chair of philosophy must be established to take up the work which has been done by Dr. Allison, and relieve some of the men of their intolerable burdens. We also need additional accommodation for the science work and larger rooms for our art classes. A movement was started a year ago by a loyal and honorable body of students to increase the endowment fund by \$25,000. In that movement is the key to the situation. If that can be accomplished a great future is made possible and I believe it can be done.

"It will mean a strong pull and a long pull, but after all, in what better way can money be used or an honored name perpetuated? Thus it is that the name of Charles F. Allison will be handed down through the years, fragrant with the gratitude of successive Mt. A. students.

A Musical Treat.

Reserve Thursday evening next, April 24, for LaTour Male Voice Glee Club annual concert, City Hall theatre. Musical treat. Mrs. E. A. Smith, recitations. Miss Olivia Murray, violinist. Tickets 25 cents, Landry's, etc.