INDIA'S PLACE AMONG NATIONS

Prince Ranjitsinhji Declares Country can not do Without England's Guardian --- Her Future Wrapped in Empire.

Count Hans von Konigsmarck, a major on the German General Staff, has written an article dealing with a visit to India paid during the summer of this year, which contains an interesting account of the author's conversation with the Jam of Nawanager (Prince Ranjitsinhji). The Jam of Nawanager, speaking on British rule in India, said:

"Our ancestors were educated to be idle. Indulgence and extravagance were held up before their eyes as their most sacred duties. It is only in our English schools that we have been taught the lesson of noblesse oblige. While our forefathers were living luxuriously at the cost of their subjects, the Indian princes of the present time are working hard to advance the welfare of their peoples, and a similar change in the conception of the obligations of class distinctions has gradually extended over the whole of India. Rulers and ministers, military officers and civil officials, merchants and laborers, are all inspired by a consciousness of duty. A high standard has been set in all professions. India has already produced distinguished civil servants, politicians, professors in every faculty of learning efficient busines men, thoroughly trained mechanics and engineers, and capable artisans, and with Great Britain's help we shall continue to make satisfactory progress.

"India is still very far distant from that condition of autonomous indendence for which Tilak and his partisans continuously clamor. We still have need of Great Britain's strong arm to lead, to support, and to protect us, in spite of all our advance in civilization, in spite of the increase of education in India, and in spite of the evidence of initative on the part of the Indian peoples. For all that, we continue to be like children who cannot prosper without wise and parental guidance. What would have been the fate of our conglomeration of nations without Great Britain's guardianship? Our magnificent heritage would have been wasted in the follies and excesses of political youth. A succession of revolutinos would have devastated the country that is now rich. Mr. Keir Hardie and his socialist followers, and Tilak and his astute Babus, would probably be the first to burn on the funeral pyre of liberty. Neither at present or at any future time will the diverse elements of India ever be united into one single nation. Neither at the present time or at any future time will India be fit for self-government, but under Great Britain's benevolent and powerful leadership India will grow into a homogeneous realm and will become a powerful, and even dominant factor in the future arena of nations; the markets of the world.

"When I returned to India it was not easy work for me to pour new wine into the old bottles of my fellow countrymen. On the outbreak of the plague they refused to poison the rats and mice, although it is very generally known in India that these animals are dangerous agents of infection. It was even difficult for us to render medical assistance to the dying, for rather than take our drugs the patients preferred to expire."

Commenting on the Jam of Nawanagar's utterance, Count von Konigsmarck writes: "These were not merely words. From early morning till late at night I watched the Jam at work. He is the inspiring spirit and the driving force in his little kingdom. He lives and works for his subjects and he is advancing by such methods the prosperity of his country."

BOY SKATES INTO HIGH LIFE OF NEW YORK

Falls Through Ice Into Park Lake and Gets Three Baths in One Day --- Is a Hero in Plaza.

New York, Jan. 7.—When little Eddie Murphy, of East Sixty-second street, got a pair of pot metal skates for Christmas, he did not have the least idea that they were going to be the means of his literally "falling" into a chapter of high life, with luxurious appointments and liveried attendants. And for that matter he probably does not relish his advent into fashionable quarters and indeed would have been happy if only the skates had filled their mission, that of affording the long stroke glides over an icy surface with companions of his own choice.

As it was he ran the gauntlet of extremes in baths. Together with a chum he was aimlessly skating about on thin ice on the lake in Central Park, near the Fifth avenue entrance yesterday afternoon and with the daring of the true young American spirit he flirted with a dangerous spot just once too often and plunged into the icy water when the "rubber" ice gave way. His companion ran out of the park shouting at the top of his voice, and chauffeurs stationed in front of the Plaza Hoted hurried to the lake arriving there just in time to rescue the boy from drowning.

From the chilled waters of the lake he was dragged and at the solicitation of women who ran out of the Hotel Plaza after witnessing the rescue, he was taken to the hotel and stripped of his scant and untidy garments. Eddie had only read in fairy stories and seen on show posters the many beautiful things in reality which surrounded him as he was led through the luxurious baths of the Plaza. He was first treated to a steam bath and latter given an electric bath with "all the trimmings."

Three baths on the same day is a record that Eddie is probably not very proud of, and it will probably take some time for him to live it down with his companions on the east side—even if he did emerge from it clean and whole, his hair scented with sweet odors and his whole body rubbed with a soothing ointment. Before he escaped from the hotel he identified himself as "Eddie Murphy, of East Sixty-second street, that's enough."

Frozen to Death.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 7.—A despatch from Flinton, near here, says Frank Lessard who escaped from the house where he was held pending his arrest for assaulting his brother's wife, is believed to have been frozen to death. Lessard got away with only light clothing on. Constables traced him for some distance, when the terribly cold weather forced them to quit.

A Funny Picture, But !

"If you are a workingman and your wages has increased 30 per cent. lately, your cost of living has increase 60 per cent."—British labor experts.

HOWLERS OF THE ENGLISH SCHOOLBOY

The following is a selection from a large number of "howlers" submitted in connection with a prize competition, arranged by the University Correspondent, for the best collection of twelve mistakes made by schoolboys:

Lord Raleigh was the first man to see the Invisible Armada.

In India a man out of one cask may not marry a woman out of another cask.

Tennyson wrote "In Memorandum."

George Eliot left a wife and children to mourn his genii.

Thomas Becket used to wash the feet of leopards.

Henry 1. died of eating Palfreys.

Louis XVI. was gelatined during the French Revolution.

Romulus obtained the first citizens for Rome by opening a lunitic asylum.

The Rhine is bordered by wooden mountains.

Algebraical symbols are used when you don't know what you are talking about.

Geometry teaches us how to bisex angels.

Gravitation is that which if there were none we should all fly away.

A renegade is a man who kills a king.

The press to-day is the mouth organ of the people.

A lie is an aversion to the truth.

A deacon is the lowest kind of Christian.

Pythagoras built a bridge for asses.

Etymology is a man who catches butterflies and stuffs them.

Women's suffrage is the state of suffering to which they were born.

II. pluet a verse.—He cries at poetry.

Le coeur purifie.—The disinfected yard.

Terra tribus scopulis vastum procurrit in aequor.—The earth being laid waste by three scorpions runs into the sea.

Celeri saucius malus Africo.—Celery sauce is bad for an African.

Hors de combat.—The hour of battle.

DALHOUSIE.

Dalhousie, Jan. 7. — The public school opened Monday with a good attendance. L. D. Jones, principal; Miss Sadie McAffrey, intermediate; Miss Lena Miller, junior; Miss Emma Harquail, primary.

The Restigouche river closed over last night and smelt fishing will begin in a few days, if the weather keeps cold.

Elsie Mitchell, a student at the Provincial Normal School, left this morning to resume her studies there.

Alban Bates leaves tonight for De Side, P. Q., where he has charge of the public school.

Capt. Charles Powell returned last week from Ottawa where he has been on a business trip.

The many friends of Miss Florine Doherty will be pleased to hear that she has quite recovered from her recent severe illness.

Jas. Stewart, jr., left yesterday for Amherst, where he is connected with the Robb Engineering Co.

The Dalhousie Lumber Co.'s shingle mill will run the entire winter. This is a departure from the rule with Dalhousie mills, and this is possible since the International railway has been opened up—the cedar is shipped here by rail from the limits.

ENGLISH PASTOR FOR BIG NEW YORK CHURCH

New York, Jan. 7.—After looking into the qualifications of several hundred clergymen in three countries, the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, at Fifty-fifth street, last night unanimously called to its pastorate the Rev. John Henry Jowett, M.A., pastor of Carr's Lane Congregational chapel, Birmingham, England.

In all liklihood Mr. Jowett will accept, as he wrote in answer to queries that he had a divine premonies that the Lord meant him to make a change.

After the meeting a cablegram was sent to Mr. Edwin J. Gillies, Mr. Frederick A. Wallace and Mr. Charles Wheeler Barnes, who are now in England and who will notify Mr. Jowett that he has been called to New York. The formal call, which was drawn up and signed last night, will go by mail.

The Fifth Avenue call carries with it a salary of $12,000 and a residence. It was also voted to pay Mr. Jowett's moving expenses to this country.

The Rev. Dr. Geo. Alexander presided at the meeting, and the senior elder, Mr. Silas B. Brownell, was clerk.

AUSTRALIAN WOMEN TO BE INDEPENDENT

Great Colony to Be Established in West Australia Exclusively for Women --- Capital Required Already Subscribed.

New York, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Australians in New York are much interested in the stories circulated among them from the great island continent in the Pacific. These have to do with the movement among the women of the hustling commonwealth to take themselves apart from the rule of man.

The edict against man has been spoken in the voice of the English Woman's Householders' League. The league has secured from the Western State Government of Australia a tract of land that is to be all its own, all and solely woman's own.

The land is a large tract at Wilson's Inlet, and is to be used for the establishment of a farm colony on a large scale. The leaders and founders of the movement, which it is declared is now in active working order, are Mrs. Crooks, Principal of the Women's Agricultural College, in Worcestershire, England, Mrs. Emily Crawford and Miss Hetty Sawyer, M. D.

"The Thing Known as Man."

"No prohibition," says the proud Australian woman, "was ever so rigidly guarded from its arch enemy as this settlement will be from the machinations of the—thing that is known as man."

An Australian newspaper says each woman buyer is obliged to sign a clause in her title deed of ownership so phrased as to prevent any future selling of the land to any male. No man is to be permitted to own stock or at any time, directly or indirectly, to hold office in this great agricultural enterprise of emancipated women.

The stories say all the capital required has been subscribed, and that fourteen homesteads are already occupied.

Bribery Legal.

Toronto, Jan. 7.—It has just been discovered that by a peculiar defect is the overlapping of liquor licenses, municipal acts, bribery in connection with local option contests in Ontario is legal, there being nothing about bribing voters on local option by-laws.

NATIONS IN RACE FOR POLE

National Geographical Society Announces That Expedition Will Be Launched to Hunt for South Pole.

New York, Jan. 7.—A report sent out from Washington that an Antarctic expedition is to be launched shortly under the auspices of the National Geographical Society, is taken here to mean that the end of the year will see three great nations—England, France and the United States—engaged in an exciting race for the South Pole.

France already is represented somewhere within the Antarctic zone by Dr. Jean Charcot, who sailed south from Rio Janeiro on Oct. 22, 1908. Nothing has been heard from him since April 17 last, when his wife received a letter from Deception Island. England is about to send two expeditions. Yesterday it was announced in London that the British Government stood ready to advance $100,000 for the expedition to be commanded by Capt. R. C. Scott, a veteran Antarctic traveller. Lieut. Ernest H. Shackleton, who reached the southern point on January 9 last is also preparing to head a party who will follow that of Captain Scott.

According to the plans, which only await execution until sufficient funds have been raised, the American party will sail south aboard the Roosevelt, the same ship which enabled Commander Peary to reach the North Pole.

It also appears probable that at least three of Peary's most efficient men will be leaders in the search for the earth's southern pole. They are Captain Robert Bartlett, Professor Donald McMillan and George Drup.

Church Destroyed.

Quebec, Jan. 7.—The parish church of St. Catherine in Port Neuf County was totally destroyed by fire at noon yesterday. The presbytery, which adjoined the church, was saved. How the fire originiated is as yet unknown.

Too Many Pills.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Jan. 7.—The four-year-old daughter of John Edwards, engaged with his wife in a lumber camp back of Searchmont, got hold of a box of widely-advertised pills and ate the entire contents, dying shortly after in convulsions. An inquest will likely be held.

IMPORTANCE OF UNIFORM BUILDING CODE FOR USE IN CITIES RECOGNIZED BY NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS

Continued from page 9.

lized world." The published statistics of loss by fire, enormous as the annual sum is, do not represent the real total of destruction. The loss by fire in a normal year in this country is over $173,000,000. Upon the present basis of 85,000,000 population, this is a loss of over $2 per year for each person. In the six European countries where we were able to secure statistics, the per capita loss is 33c. annually. The public debt of the United States is about one and three-tenths billion dollars, making the per capita debt about fifteen and one-third dollars. The present annual average fire loss would, therefore, in a period of less than eight years, aggregate a sum sufficient to pay the entire national debt. To each thousand persons in our American cities, more than four fires occur each year, while in European cities the number is less than one.

This severe drain upon the funds of our nation demands the attention of all municipalities, civic bodies and citizens of the United States in one common effort to lighten the burden, which, in a great measure, can be lessened by the adoption of improved methods for the construction of buildings and the application of increased facilities for extinguishing fires.

From time to time in this country, in addition to the normal yearly fire losses, come great conflagrations like that in Chicago, where the fire loss was $165,000,000; Boston, $70,000,000; Baltimore, $50,000,000, and so on through a long list of cities. The recent San Francisco disaster, which so shocked and stunned our country, involving a total property loss by earthquake and fire of at least $400,000,000, was one which no human foresight could have predicted. The greater part of this appalling loss was directly due to the large number of frame buildings and the prevailing faulty construction of other buildings. Leaving out of consideration such an exceptional occurance as that of San Francisco, it is safe to say that at least one-half of the enormous loss by fire is due to preventable causes.

Insignificant causes of fire may bring disastrous losses and not infrequently entire destruction to a city or town. A writer on fire protection has said that there never was a fire which at one period could not have been extinguished by a cup of water. There is no limit to the efficiency of a fire department. To check the waste by fire, improved methods of building construction must be adopted.

The Complete Code.

Quite properly, therefore, a building code should open with a statement of preliminary requirements, such as to filing plans and statements, permits, definition of terms, quality of materials, and then proceed as nearly as possible in the order in which buildings are erected; excavations, foundations, walls, roofs, chimneys, flues, partitions, floor areas, wood beams, girders and columns, stairways and entrances, skylights, heating apparatus, elevators and enclosures, fire appliances, fire escapes, fireproof doors and shutters, fireproof buildings, iron and steel construction, strength of floors, strength of materials, height of buildings, public buildings, theatres and places of assembly, fire limits, frame buildings, administration of the code, appeals, violations and penalties, unsafe buildings and legal procedure.

A code to be complete must necessarily be lengthy and should be clear, direct and comprehensible. The fire underwriters' code is divided into several parts, each of which is subdivided into sections. It has a full index for ready reference, making it easy to select such sections as may be desired to fit local requirements where it cannot well be adopted in its entirety. Most of the sections are short only two being of length, one of which relates to the construction and equipment of theatres, a section that will be found of deepest interest to firemen. The entire code is by no means dry reading, and a perusal of it by members of the force and the discussions which will naturally follow will tend to enlarge the scope of thought in every reader and bring a better understanding of what is good and bad in a building from a fire standpoint. Every line points toward the greater security of life and property. Certainly, buildings erected in accordance with that code, class for class, will be safer than buildings otherwise constructed for firemen to enter in case of fire, and if called within a reasonable time, they will find themselves masters of the situation, instead of being placed on the defensive, as now so often happens. The risk of life to firemen in buildings of the future will be greatly lessened and their work, in such buildings more effectual, if adequate building laws are enacted.

Requisites in Making Codes.

The adoption of a building code in a city where practically no building regulations exist, or the substitution of a modern and complete building code for an old and inadequate one, is not a radical measure in the sense that it proposes a doctrine or principle of making radical reform in local government by overturning and changing recognized and accepted policies and methods. It does not demand the services of a reformer in politics who advocates extreme measures; indeed, such a person would do more harm than good. No politics should ever be allowed to enter into the question of a building code. It is primarily in the direct interest of the people, and for the greatest good of the greatest number, and will be so recognized. The advocacy of any individual, or class of individuals, who may be thought to have even an indirect interest in the adoption of a building code would prove harmful. The advocates must be free from all suspicion of personal motives—must come, as lawyers say, into court with clean hands. Who, then, can most effectively take up this great public work? The fire engineers is the correct answer, and why?

In every city the fire department is the pride of the people. None so brave, none so popular, as the firemen. The chief is a public idol in fairly every instance. To him is cordially given the good will, the affection and the respect of all citizens, and in him every man, woman and child has a feeling of protection and reliance for safety in the dreadful event of fire. The chief has the personal acquaintance of every important city official, and the mayor, city attorney, aldermen or councilmen and others in authority are easily accessible to him. From whom more appropriately than from the chief of the fire department could come the active work of securing the adoption of a proper building code? If behind the chief of one city stand his brother chiefs of other cities, united in attaining the same end, how potent that influence would be, and how surely success would crown the labors of each and every one. The fitness of the fire chief to understand this work is apparent. The fighting of fire is his life work; the prevention of fire should be his life study.—From Fire Insurance, Toronto.

A TIP TO YOU

Mr. Merchant

For 1910

During the coming year the subscribers to The Standard in the city of St. John alone, we do not say the readers of The Standard, because we must reckon at least four readers besides the subscriber in every family, but the subscribers in the City of St. John alone, are going to be compelled to spend for the bare expenses of living the sum of $20,000 per week, or the really tidy sum of more than

ONE MILLION DOLLARS FOR THE YEAR

Three-quarters of our subscribers will spend that much more for luxuries, bringing the total above Two Million Dollars, and you have still to reckon with the non-subscribers. These are sons of the families, who read the paper, and are earning their own money, and making their own expenditures. A low estimate of their spendings for actual necessities brings the money expended within the sphere of STANDARD influence, up to Two Million and Ten Thousand Dollars per year **on a very much underated estimate**

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