

The Standard



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SAINT JOHN, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 16, 1910.

AFTERMATH OF THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS

The Eucharistic Congress has come and gone, and, apart from the notable, if somewhat uncalculated, attack on Protestantism, delivered by Rev. Father Vaughan, leaves behind it the memory of several unusual incidents which are attracting comment in the Canadian Press.

The message of the acting-governor general to Cardinal Vannutelli: "The administrator of the government of Canada presents his homage to his Excellency and bids him welcome," has roused the ire of the Toronto World. Under the heading "Have we been absolved of our allegiance to the King," it says:

"The excuse is offered for Mr. Justice Girouard, who as administrator of the government of Canada presented his homage to his excellency Cardinal Vannutelli, that he did it from his own college at Tadoussac, that neither the secretary of state (Hon. Charles Murphy) nor his deputy (Mr. Thos. Mulvey) nor the goldstick of the department (Mr. Joseph Pope) knew anything of it until later.

"Mr. Justice Girouard can send any private wires he likes, but as administrator of the government of Canada, as representing Earl Grey, who fills the office of the King, is in fact the King for the time being, he did a foolish and a highly unconstitutional thing in presenting 'homage' to the legate of the Pope. The Protestant succession in England, and in Canada as well, is absolutely based on no homage to the Pope. It all turns on that. If the King offers 'homage' to the Pope he admits the Pope to be his superior in religion just as Mr. Justice Girouard meant it. This is tantamount to declaring on the part of the person presenting homage that he is of the Roman Catholic communion.

"Has Mr. Justice Girouard given us all an opportunity of disowning our allegiance? Certainly Mr. Justice Girouard made a bad break. Certainly the prime minister and secretary of state owe the country an explanation; and certainly the head and officers of the department of state had better exercise a more careful supervision of the acts of the administrator of the government of Canada. Our own opinion is that one or more resignations are in order. There is no excuse for carelessness, still less of design in such things."

The fact that Col. Labelle, commander of the 65th Regiment of Montreal permitted members of the regiment to turn out in uniform to provide a guard of honor for Cardinal Vannutelli has been the subject of considerable criticism.

The Winnipeg Telegram, after remarking that Col. Labelle was as good as his word, and that the turn-out was in defiance of the King's regulations and of the specific order of Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia, proceeds:

"The precedent is a dangerous one, but since it has been established there is no reason in the world why other sectarian bodies should not copy it. The Orangemen, the Sons of England, the Masonic order—any of these have now a perfect right to decorate their parades with guards of honor furnished by those of their members who are also members of the militia.

"If military honors can be extended to his excellency, Cardinal Vannutelli, they can with equal propriety be extended to the head of any religious organization, to the grand master of the Orange body or grand master of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. The Minister of Militia, under threat and intimidation, has officially sanctioned this practice and it is difficult to see where it is going to end.

"Numerous organizations may be depended upon to exercise the rights which precedent concedes them. And they will be fully justified in doing so. The Canadian militia is no respecter of persons, sects or creeds, and that fact can be demonstrated by any organization which sees fit to put it to the proof."

The foregoing incidents raise questions which will doubtless be the subject of much animated debate, even if there be no definite outcome. They lack, however, the humor which surrounds the "flag incident" in Montreal during the week of the congress, which is to be the subject of a civic investigation. "The banner joke of the season" is the way the Ottawa Citizen puts it, and proceeds to tell the story of what actually happened.

"When the Montreal city hall was considered dressed for the festivities," says the Citizen, "the building was principally draped in the papal colors, plus a number of French tricolors, Irish flags, etc. It is also said that there was a British flag or two, enough to show that it had not been entirely forgotten. But a distinguished foreign ecclesiastic in the retinue of the cardinal, Archbishop Touchet, took strong objection to the plenteous display of French tricolor, denounced it as the emblem of revolution against the church, and declared that the French flags should be taken down, especially from the churches. Obedient to this the French tricolors were removed from the front of the city hall, but allowed to remain up on the back. When the question arose as to what flags should be substituted in the decorations, apparently nobody seemed to think of the poor old British flag, under the protection of which so much freedom and special rights were being enjoyed, so it was decided to fill in the vacancies with Irish flags.

"When the French-Canadians discovered that Irish flags had been substituted for the tricolor there were wigs on the green. Immediate notice was given that an investigation would be demanded before the city council, and the two factions, neither of which apparently cared a hoot for the one flag which should be most respected by them, were at once ready to lock horns as to what other flags should be preferred to the British colors. Not a moment was lost; they scarcely waited until the congress was over before the demand for an investigation

was lodged before the city council. With equal promptitude the demand for an investigation was granted and the investigation will be duly held.

"Perhaps the cream of the whole joke consisted in one of the reasons put forward in condemnation of the slight put upon the French tricolor. One French-Canadian alderman declared with righteous indignation that the Americanized French-Canadians from across the border had been particularly scandalized at not being able to enjoy the pleasure of seeing the tricolor accorded its usual triumphal position, because at home (that is the United States) they are not accustomed to getting "fair play," and they came to Montreal expecting to see civil liberty, and were disappointed! In other words the people of the United States, where they now live, would not stand for having a foreign flag flaunted over the stars and stripes, and, that pleasure being denied the Americanized French-Canadians, they had looked forward with pleasurable anticipation to seeing it flaunted in Montreal to the practical exclusion of the British flag. Hence their ingenious and quite natural disappointment.

"It would seem that nearly every flag except the one that braved a thousand years was honored during the festivities, for the report in the New York Herald states that on Sunday when the procession was in progress, 'the first real enthusiasm shown by the masses of humanity along the line of march was when the stars and stripes appeared.' As has already been remarked the majority of the people of this British Dominion are an easy-going lot, but the flag business has surely at last reached the reductio ad absurdum."

THE CONQUEST OF THE BOY.

From the general tone of the American press it would seem that the Boy Scout movement has fallen upon good ground in the States. The New York American admits that Baden-Powell has enjoyed a wide fame as the hero of Mafeking though it does not think that either Mafeking or any other British victory in the Boer war was "so very glorious." And B.P., it considers would hardly belong to the world's current history if he had not added to his conquest in Boerland "the conquest of the heart of the Universal Boy."

"In the United States," says The American, "as well as in Great Britain, in half a dozen countries of continental Europe, as well as in Canada and the other quarters of the British Empire, the name of Baden-Powell stands for the Boy Scout movement. And the Boy Scout movement stands for a glowing idea, that promises to outlive, in its effect upon the mind and heart of the rising generation, any like moral enterprise of our time.

"Such a statement of the case will not seem exaggerated to those who have ever thought what a power of social regeneration lies waiting to be evoked from the enthusiasm of boyhood, or to those who have paid any attention to the development of this affair. Baden-Powell is not a socialist or a professional publicist, but he has made a tremendous contribution to the solution of social problems. In face of the sordidness of monopoly, the meanness of privilege and the general political bewilderment of Europe and America, Baden-Powell has an appeal from the serenity of statecraft to the primal instinct of fair play in the generous soul of youth.

"The Boy Scout movement is an adventure toward fraternity and peace. It is military in its form only because the achievement of fraternity and peace requires soldierly devotion and must be fought for. This truth may be concealed from the 'wise and prudent'—but the boys understand. In England, where the Boy Scout movement has had a three years' run and has subjected hundreds of thousands of youngsters to its chivalric discipline, snobs, cads, shirks and mollycoddles are said to feel an uncongenial change in the climate of the country. The spirit of Bayard and Sydney is abroad. The poor, the weak and the unfortunate meet with unaccustomed consideration. There is a band of young knights in every village aching to stop a fire or a bolting horse, to thrash a bully or help an old woman with a burden on her back.

"Here is a living principle that belongs to America by every right. General Baden-Powell would be the first to admit, indeed, that the idea that is actuating his crusade is indigenous to this soil, and that it was worked out by Americans before it was seized upon by his contagious genius and given a worldwide vogue. To the Boy Scouts of every land the American sends respectful greeting, with an assurance that General Baden-Powell shall have a rousing welcome when he comes to New York."

AIR-SHIP VERSUS SEA-SHIP.

Airship or battleship, which would be the victor in an air-sea fight? Captain Hobson, of Spanish-American war fame, has no doubt about it. He declares for the battleship. "The aeroplane has come," he says, "like the torpedo and the submarine, but the battleship remains and will continue to remain king." He comes to this conclusion by arguing from analogy with nature. The experience of nature, he contends, is usually a fair guide for man, and he argues that by the very nature of their realm the birds of the air can put forward no champion that can in any way compete with the creatures that exist on earth and in water.

"Never yet," he says, "has the bird of prey been a menace to the beast or the fish of prey. If actual combat took place the outcome could be but one way. Choosing combat and unable to lift the beast or fish into the air, the bird would of necessity be vanquished. In weapons nature has found it impossible in the air to match the fang, claw, tusk, horn, and hoof of the land combatant."

Such being the case, he argues that there must be some great principle underlying these evolutionary limitations of nature in producing combatant power in the air, and he holds that it is the difficulty of sustaining any considerable weight in the air. The bulk of the activities must be devoted to sustaining the bare weight involved in life itself, and nature could find but a small margin of weight and energy available for purposes of combat.

It will be found difficult, if not impossible, he continues, to sink or destroy a modern battleship by a single blow even below the water-line, except in case of the most powerful mine explosion. How, then, can it be expected to destroy such a vessel by a single blow from the air? Any claim of armor penetration is out of the question.

The battleship now is expected to stand without vital injury scores of blows as heavy as an aeroplane can hope to strike, and in addition it can readily adopt new applications of armor and methods of construction against missiles dropped from above, while at night its searchlights would blind an aeroplane. Capt. Hobson's suggestion of such a defence is two lines of wire nettings held up possibly by small captive balloons, the higher to explode the projectile and the lower to catch the fragments.

CURRENT COMMENT

(Hamilton Spectator.)
If Laurier is "ten times more a Canadian," since he has seen the West, he must have been a rather poor specimen before he started.

(Hamilton Herald.)
A Washington man declares that people fall sick and die from too much bathing; and, come to think of it, most hoboes appear to be horribly healthy.

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MACINTOSH'S WEEKLY LETTER

St. John, N. B., Sept. 16.—Contrary to general expectations Thursday's cables brought no information as to change in the Bank of England rate. All week advices tended to show an easing condition of the London money market, although the outlook at this stage is rather uncertain.

New York Market.
Inactivity in Wall Street still prevails. Trading, except by professionalists, has shrunk to very low proportions and in consequence there is very little demand from stock exchange houses for money. Banks, however, maintain firm rates. The political outlook seems to be the main factor in the market. While the recent Republican defeat in Maine has been hailed as a defeat for Roosevelt and hence a bull factor by those interested in supporting the market, it is accepted as an indication by most people that the United States is on the verge of a political uprising against the Republican party. Mr. Roosevelt himself seems to be a leader in this very movement. It is questionable, however, if the ex-President has strengthened himself with the country by his recent western speeches.

Wall Street is prepared at all times to discount Roosevelt and a determined effort seems to have been made to keep the market from going off in sympathy with a growing belief that the entering of a new period of unsettled politics. Repeated rumors during the week that a reduction in the price of steel was about to be made, had a weakening effect upon Steel Common for a time and there was evidence of a strong support. In view of the heavy falling off in steel orders a reduction price may cause the inauguration of such a policy.

In a letter received from Mr. J. L. Laidlaw, of Laidlaw & Co., New York, he says:—"It is rather difficult to judge the trend of the market at a time like this, but indications seem to point to a rather dull and sagging market for perhaps a month or two which will probably be followed later on by a more active and rising market, provided something very unfavorable does not happen in the meantime. The large financial interests are doing all they can to discourage the purchase of stocks at present for fear that activity and rising prices will cause too severe a strain on the money market."

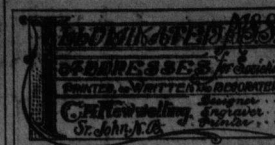
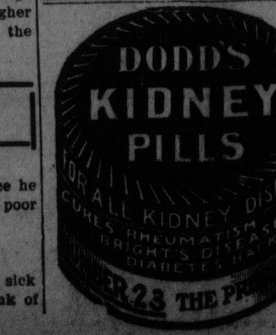
Montreal Market.
Our Canadian market has again demonstrated its independence of New York by a period of activity on the Montreal Exchange. "Street" is still the storm centre and there is every indication that big plans are in process of being worked out. The latest development in connection with the future of the Canadian Power Co. of Montreal Power. There has been tremendous purchases of Power this week, the price jumping to 148. Many believe that a scheme is on foot to merge Street, Power and Shawinigan in an effort to offset the plans of the Canadian Power Co. The latter people claim now that they have unquestioned control, but, as their deal would only involve a protracted fight in the courts, far-seeing people on the "Street" now believe that if the Canadian Power people are strong enough to assert themselves there will ultimately be a big deal involving Montreal Power, Canadian Power, Street Railway and Shawinigan. That the latter company may be included seems to be evidenced by the advance in the stock to 105 1/2.

There are all kinds of rumors as to the price the different stocks will go in at, it having been stated some time ago that Canadian Power would go in at 150. If this is so, it is argued that Montreal Power would go in at 200. This way of looking at it is undoubtedly responsible for the big rise in Montreal Power stock. Much to the satisfaction of interested parties Cement has taken a strong upward start. As intimated in our last letter, there is every prospect of favorable news and it is generally believed that the pool operating in the preferred stock is behind the advance. The showing made by Quebec Railway has resulted in considerable strength in this stock at 44 or better and it is predicted that a further advance may soon be expected. Dominion Steel holds firm at 63 to 64 and Scotia is selling at 85.

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JAPAN LOSES COUNSELLOR

Tokio, Sept. 15.—Viscount Arasaka, privy councillor and former minister general in Korea, died Tuesday. Arasaka was born in 1849 at Hagi, Choshu province. He came of a high class Samura family of



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the Chosho clan, which took a prominent part in the great drama of the restoration. He succeeded Prince Ito as resident general of Korea when the latter was made president of the privy council of Japan, on June 14, 1909. He himself was succeeded last May by General Viscount Terauchi. Prior to leaving Korea, Viscount Sone suffered a serious illness, and was said to be afflicted with cancer of the stomach.

Viscount Sone was appointed in 1899 minister of agriculture and commerce under the Yamagata cabinet and when Marquis (then Viscount) Katsura succeeded Prince Yamagata and formed his cabinet in 1901, Viscount Sone was appointed to the important portfolio of minister of finance. He held this office during the Russo-Japanese war. When the Anglo-Japanese alliance was concluded in 1902, he was created a baron. The Katsura cabinet resigned in 1905 and Sone was appointed a privy councillor, and in the year following he was created viscount in reward for his services during the war. In September, 1907, he was appointed deputy resident general of Korea. During his incumbency he was perhaps the most outspoken opponent of annexation among all those who gave public utterance to their opinions on this subject, and in an interview shortly before he gave up his office in Korea, he said: "The decision now rests with the Koreans. If they make it impossible for Japan to accomplish her plans, and within the next few years bring about complete order for the benefit of the Korean people, a change will be inevitable, but otherwise notwithstanding the outcry, there will be no annexation, no absorption and no amalgamation."

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