

# The Standard

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SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1911.

## AURIER, THE DISCREDITED.

During the next week or ten days an outbreak of hysteria may be looked for in the subsidized press in a desperate effort to rehabilitate Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the eyes of the people of Canada. It is fully realized that the Premier's attitude at the Imperial Conference in insisting that Canada should take no part in the drafting of foreign treaties test this country should incur the responsibility of engaging in an Empire war which might result therefrom, is regarded by the people of the British race throughout the Dominion as an insult to their loyalty to the Crown and as a flat negation of that Imperial tie which binds Canada as a nation to the Motherland.

The first symptoms of alarm at Sir Wilfrid's reception appeared in the Times yesterday; but putting a bold face on the situation the Times says: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier is en route home to Canada. He will receive a very hearty welcome from the Canadian people. . . . He was the leading figure among the overseas representatives at the conference, and was in cordial sympathy with the representatives of the British cabinet in regard to all questions of importance that came under discussion. The people will await with the deepest interest the message he brings from the capital of the Empire."

The impression the Times seeks to convey as to Sir Wilfrid's part in the conference is entirely false and misleading. The statement that he "was in cordial sympathy with the representatives of the British cabinet in regard to all questions of importance that came under discussion" is a deliberate perversion of the true facts of the case. Two of the most important matters brought up at the conference, and to which he refused to agree, were both suggestions of the British Government.

The first suggestion was the consultation of the Dominions by Great Britain before treaties were entered into with foreign powers. Sir Wilfrid Laurier objected to that. The Dominions are already consulted, not as to the terms of commercial treaties, but as to whether they will adhere to the treaties or not, a course rendered necessary by the differing fiscal systems of the various portions of the Empire. The Dominions are therefore not in any measure responsible for the framing of such treaties, and elect whether they will be bound by them or not. Sir Wilfrid Laurier desired the same condition of affairs to hold with regard to general treaties that the Dominions should not be consulted in order that they might not be responsible. His argument was that Great Britain might enter into a treaty which resulted in a war, and that, if Canada had anything to do with the treaty, Canada would be bound to participate in the war.

Since the conference of 1902 Sir Wilfrid Laurier has taken one position and one only on the question of Imperial defence and united action—a position of absolute antagonism to any effective help of the British Empire as a whole. At the recent conference, driven by the pressure from Quebec, he was compelled to disclose a clearer view of the goal to his aspiration—the independence of Canada. In the words of La Presse, the official Laurier organ in his own province: "Thanks to the attitude of the First Minister of Canada all the Imperialist proposals have been abandoned and the autonomy of the colonies has been affirmed more explicitly than ever."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier insisted in behalf of Canada on the principle of national option in time of war—that when the Empire is at war with a foreign power the Canadian Government must have the opportunity of declaring that it will take no part—and the Times thinks with this traitorous declaration just fallen from his lips that Sir Wilfrid will receive "a very hearty welcome from the Canadian people."

For his attitude on this question he has been condemned by some of the leading and more independent journals which support his own party. We quote from the Manitoba Free Press:—"This is nonsense, says Sir Wilfrid does not usually talk. When Great Britain is at war the whole Empire is at war. The British overseas Dominions not less than the Motherland, are united these conditions, open to attack. In actual practice the Dominions would be involved only in the event of war with a first-class power; but technically they are engaged in hostilities in every little war that breaks out, at any of the exposed points on the far-flung boundaries of the Empire. Sir Wilfrid knows this perfectly well."

The other suggestion which came from the British Government and which Sir Wilfrid Laurier refused to support related to the formation of a permanent advisory committee on Imperial affairs. Just as the first would have placed Canada side by side with the Motherland in defence of the Empire in time of war, so this latter suggestion would have united Canada in a common bond with the other Dominions. Sir Wilfrid Laurier received it with uncompromising hostility.

The British people have had their first opportunity to gauge the loyalty of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The London Globe well expresses the opinion they have formed: "We are beginning to have a suspicion that the Imperialism he professes is something very different from what we would have supposed. . . . If Britain is at war with a great power, that great power will not refrain from attacking Canada simply because Sir Wilfrid issues a statement that, while he loves the Mother Country with all his heart, he wishes to stand aside when her quarrels are being settled. If Sir Wilfrid thinks the risk is greater than the profit, let him say so. We shall then see how many Canadians agree with him, but let us not pretend that the Empire can be attacked, or be attacked, in watertight compartments that way. That way lies disillusionment and disaster."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will find when he puts his separatist policy to the test that the people of Canada will take no part nor let it. The ties of blood and race which have bound the Empire together in one Imperial family were never stronger than they are today. If war should come, Canada will give of her best freely and without question to the Motherland beneath the safety of whose flag she has grown towards nationhood for the last 150 years.

## WHY CRIMINALS ESCAPE.

"The Serious Absurdities of the Criminal Law" is the suggestive title of a serious but amusing article by Mr. Herbert Bruce Fuller, in "The World's Work." That Mr. Fuller refers to the criminal law of the United States is obvious from the cases cited, and also from the fact that he institutes a comparison with the criminal law as administered in Europe, which is entirely favorable to the old world. He says: "Europe's comparative freedom from homicidal crimes is a result of its habit of making a quick disposition of murderers. The courts there pay a closer attention to a prompt and decisive visitation of punishment—witness the case of the Indian student Whangana, which I have cited, and the more recent case of Dr. Crippen. In Great Britain one in every four homicides is promptly nunged. In the United States we execute on the average only one out of every fifty."

He cites a number of cases in which convicted criminals have escaped punishment through the dimmest technicalities. The Missouri constitution requires that every offence shall be alleged to be "against the peace and the dignity of the state." A man sentenced in 1905 to five years' imprisonment for assaulting a girl, got off on appeal because the second "the" was omitted from the indictment. A Texas man sentenced to imprisonment for life for killing his own child by cruel treatment, escaped, because the word "did" was omitted. Similarly a Mississippi man convicted of killing and murdering, got off because the indictment did not read "did kill and murder."

Even the mis-spelling of words has been fatal to many indictments. Many convicts owe their lives and liberty to printers' errors. In a Tennessee murder case the court held that the jury must be composed entirely of men who had not read the newspaper reports of this, a most sensational case. No less than 3,019 men had to be summoned before a jury could be secured. Four of the jurors could not read or write, two others had but an indifferent knowledge of English, and every mother's son swore that he had not read a paper for ten years. To such intelligent animals are the issues of life and death entrusted.

What is the effect of these serious absurdities on crime? In the United States there are 115 homicides per million inhabitants; in Italy, 105; in Germany, 13; in France 19; in Great Britain and Ireland, 27.

## LONDON'S STREET TRAFFIC

It has been customary for a number of years to take a census of the traffic for a single day upon some principal London thoroughfares. The same day of the month has been selected as nearly as possible from year to year, so that the enumeration might be made under approximately similar conditions. One street chosen for the census is Fleet street, a very important thoroughfare extending from one end of the Strand to Ludgate Circus. It is a convenient and direct route to the city proper, and is traversed by several lines of omnibuses. The striking feature of the census on Fleet street, and this would be true in greater or lesser measure of all the other London streets, during the past five years has been the rapid displacement of horse-drawn vehicles.

The traffic of Fleet street was taken for twelve hours, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., on April 19, 1911, and compared to the same period and day in 1907. On April 23, 1907, 4143 horse cabs and omnibuses passed along Fleet street and only 1043 motor cabs and motor omnibuses, while on April 19, 1911, there were 4300 motor cabs and omnibuses against 486 horse cabs and omnibuses. On the day that the census was taken this year a strike was threatened by the taxicab drivers, so that the number of hansom in use was in all probability much in excess of the daily average.

On the 1907 census day there were only 48 taxicabs, against 1902 horse cabs, but on April 19, 1911, the number of horse cabs was reduced to 391 and the number of taxicabs increased to 1616. The sixty-two motor vans passing on Fleet street on April 19, 1911, was an increase of 106.66 per cent. over the number in use on the corresponding day in 1909 and nearly 38 per cent. over the number on the April day selected for 1910. The total motor traffic on Fleet street more than quadrupled in the four years. On the April day in 1907, 1125 vehicles passed; in 1908, 2073; in 1909, 2392; in 1910, 3884; and in 1911, 4481.

## Current Comment

(Boston Transcript.)  
A friend of ours has compiled a list of domestic irritations. Here are a few of them.

It is irritating to her to find his cigar stumps in the flower pots.

To have him go and wash up just when dinner is announced.

To have him sit on a tilted chair, or lay his head on the sofa cushions.

To have him draw designs on her fresh table cloth while waiting for his meals.

It is irritating to him to find no salt or pepper in the shakers.

To jump out of the bath tub and find no towels at hand.

To be caught under the chin by the clothesline when passing through the kitchen in the dark.

To have hot coffee placed before him when he has thirty seconds to catch the train, and cold coffee when he has all the time there is.

(Oregon Sentinel.)

The dictaphone is the little instrument which proved the undoing of a number of hard-working legislators in Ohio. It can be so arranged that a conversation carried on in one room can be taken down by a stenographer and witnesses in an adjoining room with the victims none the wiser. As a graft catcher it has proved a huge success, but it is only in the infancy of its possibilities. When every girl owns one of these silent, willing little workers, there will be fewer breach of promise suits. When gay, deceiving man knows that his words of burning love and four-flush promises are probably being registered in shorthand and listened to by the trusting girl's crafty parents in the next room, he will be careful what he says about giving up smoking and lachryms. The dictaphone will play hob with romance and courtship will be reduced to a stern, cold, hard-cash basis.

(Baltimore American.)

There never was a time in history when opportunity was knocking at the doors of more young men and young women nor knocking harder than it is right now. And this declaration is true, no matter what kind of opportunity may be longed for. . . . But nobody from now on will be handing out opportunity on silver salvers any more than in the past.

(New York World.)

The enthusiastic Briton who was arrested in Kelly street, Pittsburgh, by an Irishman and fined by a German for shouting "God Save the King" was a little too far away from London to join in the festivities, it seems.

(Martinsville Planet.)

Ned Childs and Edgar Summers have treated themselves to a new coat of paint. Mr. Summers also put in a furnace.

## Good

tea is the result of care and experience in blending—must be the combination of fine flavor, smooth strength and richness. Because all these elements are so generously included in Red Rose Tea it well merits the term "good tea."



## A FIRE DOES DAMAGE IN FURNITURE STORE

Establishment of W. J. Nagle & Son Visited by Fire Yesterday Morning—Considerable Damage Done.

The fire department had a call yesterday morning to the corner of Duke and Charlotte streets for a blaze in the basement of the big brick building owned by A. A. Wilson and occupied by W. J. Nagle and Son, furniture dealers, on the ground floor, while above are three tenements occupied by H. J. Dick, George Sutton and Arch. Bald Belyea.

The fire broke out in the basement of Nagle and Son's store, and was burning fiercely when discovered. Walter Nagle, who was in charge of the store, his father being up river over the holiday, said he went down cellar, and on opening the door at the foot of the stairs was driven back by the smoke and flame that confronted him. He had been down cellar a few minutes before, and everything then appeared all right. Mr. Nagle had a fire in a store in the cellar yesterday morning burning up some rubbish, and it is thought a spark must have caught in the excelsior and other packing and wrapping material. That and the various, etc., made a dense smoke that quickly spread through the building, penetrating all the tenements and doing more or less damage.

The firemen were quickly on the scene and while the salvage corps carried some furniture to places of safety and spread their rubber blankets over other goods, the firemen went to work in the cellar and with a couple of streams soon drowned out the blaze. So thick and dense was the smoke that it was difficult to tell just where the fire was or how it originated.

Mr. Wilson has \$2,500 insurance on the building in the North British and Mercantile, which will more than cover the loss. Nagle and Son have \$1,200 on their stock in the Sun. Their damage will be considerable.

The basement was a workroom and some furniture was stored there.

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S. Kerr,

Principal.

## EXPENSIVE FURNITURE TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

Fittings of the Jordan Home at River Glade, to be Sold at St. Andrew's Rink Tomorrow.

A sale of unusual interest will take place in St. Andrew's Rink tomorrow July 5th, when the most expensive furniture from the residence of the late J. C. Jordan, at River Glade, will be disposed of at public auction. The estate, with the buildings and their contents, was presented by Mrs. Jordan to the Provincial government for the purpose of founding a sanatorium for sufferers from tuberculosis. As much of the furniture is too elaborate to be suitable for such an institution, and too costly to be used to advantage, a large quantity of the best pieces is being sold, and the proceeds will be devoted to purchasing other equipment. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and will be continued at 2:30 in the afternoon. Ald. F. L. Potts is conducting the sale.

The collection of furniture is a valuable one, not only on account of the costly nature of the articles, but also on account of the unique character of some of the pieces. For the purpose of disposal, the furniture is being sold in groups, and the other furniture has been grouped in various parts of the rink as it would appear in the rooms from which it came. Most of the furniture is massive in its construction, and much of it is handsomely and elaborately carved. Each piece or suite is marked with the value placed upon it by the appraisers, and even the very modern, late valuation the total value of the lot amounts to over ten thousand dollars.

The drawing room and dining room furniture is grouped together and is valued at \$4,750. The costliest single piece is a magnificent sideboard of a very large size, ornamented with intricate carvings, and showing most artistic workmanship. Its value is fixed at \$1,500. Two smaller sideboards, also elaborately carved and decorated are valued at \$125 each. The suite includes two massive extension dining tables, a round one with especially heavy carved pedestals is valued at \$250, and the other which is square, is worth \$175. The dining chairs with beautifully carved backs and legs, upholstered in leather, are among the most attractive looking pieces of furniture in the collection.

The drawing room furniture includes a magnificent Parisian prize table of ebony, framed and inlaid top, worth \$1,000. A four piece suite in white and gold, upholstered in silk, is listed at \$250, and a couple of silk sofas at \$250 and \$20.

Room No. 1 contains a mahogany bedroom suite, very handsome and beautifully carved. A feature of the suite is the twin beds of comfortable size.

In Room No. 2 is shown a bedroom suite in light oak trimmed with ebony, and with marble tops.

Another bedroom suite in oak is shown in Room No. 3. A beautifully carved dressing cabinet, worth \$200 is included with this. A massive table of similar design is included with the oak bedroom suite in Room No. 4.

One of the finest bedroom suites is that in Room No. 5. The furniture is of mahogany and includes the bed, chiffonier, dresser, desk and other smaller pieces.

Unique among the display are the two bedroom suites in rooms 6 and 7. They are made in a severely plain but very substantial design of driftwood, apparently a species of weathered oak.

The mattresses, springs and pillows are included with each bedroom suite and the heavy Wilton rugs and carpets with each room.

The display is completed with a double set of harness for four-in-hand, valued at \$175, four riding saddles, a two seated carriage and the three seated four-in-hand Kimball brake.

THE CITY COUNCIL

HAD A LONG AND LIVELY SESSION

Continued from page 3

The Ferry Committee.

The ferry committee's report was then taken up. The recommendation to increase the pay of the mates to \$60 a month was referred back.

Ald. Potts wanted to know who authorized the expenditures being made on the new ferry boat. The ferry committee had not authorized the expenditures nor had the council. He had never seen a report on the work being done. He knew the superintendent did not approve of some of the work being done.

Ald. Smith said he had at the last meeting of the ferry committee asked the members if they wanted any information and had referred them to the superintendent. If anybody wanted to examine the work he would be glad to take them around the boat.

Ald. Potts said the superintendent did not approve of retaining the top deck of the boat.

Ald. Smith—Three-fourths of the members of the common council and nine citizens out of every ten want the top deck. I take the responsibility for opposing the superintendent in that matter.

Ald. Kierstead said there was an order-in-council authorizing the ferry committee to purchase the boat and make such repairs as were necessary. The matter was then dropped.

The Early Closing By-Law.

Ald. J. B. Jones moved that the order of business be suspended to hear a delegation opposed to the early closing by-law. This was lost and Ald. McGoldrick moved that a special meeting be held on the 13th inst. to hear both sides. This was also lost.

Ald. Potts wanted to know what about the report of the committee on the mayor's inaugural address.

Ald. Jones said the committee would have a report for the next regular meeting of the council.

A number of communications were referred to the usual boards, and the council adjourned.

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The Trumpets Blow at the Hub.

And why wouldn't they? It stands to reason that where the stocks they are selling have been seized under bill of sale and the stocks must be disposed of without delay, not considering the first cost of any article, their trumpets must blow hard, so as to arouse the whole community, telling the good news. You must let the public know what you are doing and the only way is to get other people talking about you. Tremendous crowds are flocking here daily. You get there as soon as you can. Get to the Hub, in the O'Regan building, 15 Mill street as soon as you can.

They Paid Up.

It is understood that the suit of Robert Crawford, city constable and detective, against the Telegraph Publishing Company for \$2,000 damages on account of alleged libellous statements has been settled by the payment of a substantial amount by the defendant.

The Picnic Season.

The annual picnic of St. John's (stone) church Sunday school will be held at Westfield on Wednesday, 5th inst. Special train will leave at 9.15 a. m. and 1.10 p. m., returning leave Westfield 7.30 p. m. A special feature of Stone church picnic is the programme of athletic sports always carried out, which will be even better than usual this year, including 25, 75, 100 yard running races, high and broad jumping, pole vaulting, sack races and rifle shooting.

Charles G. Rankine.

Charles Gilman (Dick) Rankine, only son of Policeman Charles H. and Mrs. Rankine, died on Friday morning. The little lad was four years and nine months old. The funeral took place Monday morning at Black River.

The W. C. T. U.

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held at 3 p. m. on Tuesday at the Seamen's Institute.

## CANADIAN EMPRESS AND OTHER ST.

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