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SAINT JOHN, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1910

MR. CARVELL AND THE VALLEY RAILWAY.

The Telegraph yesterday published a statement from Mr. D. F. Maxwell, engineer in charge of the St. John Valley Railway survey, which was a complete answer to certain ridiculous charges made by Mr. F. B. Carvell and to which the Telegraph in a previous issue had given publicity.

The survey is not yet finished, but Mr. Maxwell quickly disposes of Mr. Carvell's contention that a maximum grade of nearly one and one-third per cent. would be the outcome. The survey, he says, is being conducted strictly in accordance with the act of the legislature passed last session, and at this early stage he has every expectation of demonstrating that a line of the standard of the Transcontinental can be built from Grand Falls along the valley of the river, right into the city of St. John.

In his desire to throw discredit on the work of the survey, Mr. Carvell would like to have it believed that the line is "as crooked as a ram's horn, being necessarily so to conform with the provincial government's policy of establishing a station at the door of each of its supporters anywhere in the vicinity of the road. It seemed as if every one of the thousand calls for a station was to be satisfied." It is, of course, gratifying to learn from Mr. Carvell that the supporters of the local government are so numerous, but the truth must be told. The line as at present located between Woodstock and Lakeville, Mr. Maxwell states, does not exceed in length ten per cent. the air line distance between these two points.

"As to Mr. Carvell's reference to the provincial government's policy of establishing a station at the door of each of its supporters," Mr. Maxwell continues, "I desire to say that no member of the government, nor any supporter of the government has ever attempted in the slightest degree to influence the location of the line, at any point, and so far as I am concerned, or any of the engineers in charge of parties under me are concerned, the work is absolutely non-political. But I think that Mr. Carvell's insinuations as to the thousand calls for stations is good evidence that we are coming pretty near to the people and have the line located about in the right place."

The attitude of the federal member for Carleton County can readily be understood. It was Mr. Carvell's master mind which planned the provision for a four-tenths grade with the expectation of making the construction of a railway down the St. John valley impossible, and of throwing the onus of failure on the provincial government. In this laudable design Mr. Carvell and his friends at Ottawa were signally unsuccessful. In the act passed at the last session of the legislature, Mr. Hazen disposed of this obstacle by an alternative provision for an electric road. Mr. Maxwell now holds out great hope that a line of the standard of the Transcontinental can be located from Grand Falls along the valley of the river to St. John.

Things are not coming Mr. Carvell's way, but that, happily, is of no consequence. The people of the St. John valley have been demanding a railway for years. The Hazen government is making a determined effort, and the first genuine effort, to supply the deficiency. As events are proving, there is every prospect of success.

HOSTILE TO THE EMPIRE.

In his very first speech in the West—that at Port Arthur—Sir Wilfrid Laurier deemed it prudent to give expression to his sentiments of hostility to the British Empire. Commenting upon the fact that so many among us have taken the view that it would be better to join in the support of the Royal Navy for the present than to take upon ourselves the expense of sustaining a useless fleet, Sir Wilfrid declared that those who hold this "do not understand their country."

"They do not," he added, "understand the age in which we live. It is with the colonies as with individuals. The boy grows up to manhood as we have grown to nationhood. The boy goes out and builds himself a shack, but he is proud of it because it is his home. But he has not forgotten the old home of his parents. God himself has placed in the heart this pride of home. It is there in the boy, in the man, in the nation."

This is an explanation of the Laurier policy of a separate navy. It is a confession that this scheme is entered into as a step towards the severance of the tie that binds us to the Empire. As the boy leaves the home, so, says Sir Wilfrid, the nation separates from the motherland. This doctrine of separation is not new with Sir Wilfrid. It was promulgated by its author, amidst much applause, to the people of Boston some years ago.

"Canada and England," he said on that occasion, "have interests apart, and the time will come when, in the nature of things, separation will take place." It was repeated on the floor of parliament. "I hold out to my fellow-countrymen the idea of independence," said Sir Wilfrid there. "If we are true to our record we will exhibit to the world the unique and unprecedented example of a nation achieving its independence by slow degrees and as naturally as the covering of the ripe fruit from the parent tree." "I have again and again repeated that the goal of my ambition is the independence of Canada—to see Canada an independent nation in the course of time."

Separation by gradual steps is the end at which Sir Wilfrid aims to attain. It was of this policy that his

organ, the Toronto Globe, spoke when, applauding the creation of a department of external affairs, it explained that the bureau is a move towards the severance of the British tie. Said the paper:—

"The direction and progress of national evolution thus indicated may be too fast for some, and not fast enough for others, but there need be no mistake about the fact of our progress in its direction."

"The answer to those who are impatient for independence is that our direction is that way, but that it is on the whole better that it should be so slow as to attract little attention and to cause no irritation."

The treason is here confessed. At separation Sir Wilfrid is aiming. But he is working craftily. His method is designed to be "so slow as to attract little attention, and to cause no irritation!" In the settlement of the naval question the effect of the opposing plans upon the separatist policy had to be considered. Sir Wilfrid saw that if we went in with Britain and interested ourselves in the Imperial Navy we would be committed to the Empire. He saw also, that if we had a separate navy we would be drawn away from the Empire, and the policy of independence would be promoted.

That this is no fiction supporters of Sir Wilfrid in parliament unite to prove. To these gentlemen, Sir Wilfrid confided his views when the issue was before the House. As a consequence, Mr. Turcotte, the member for Nicolet, was able to say:—

"I declare that the motives which induce me to vote for this measure are, first, the confidence I have in the policy of my right honorable chief (Sir Wilfrid Laurier); second, the constitutional conditions with England with which we find ourselves face to face, and finally, and above all, the interest I have in my country, and my conviction that the establishment of a navy is the last step towards a political state more perfect and more completely conforming to national aspirations—Independence."

Mr. Turcotte understands his leader's policy, and it is because that policy means separation from the Empire that he supports it. Such is his own statement.

Sir Wilfrid draws attention to the principle underlying his naval scheme, and emphasizes his idea of separation in his opening speech in the West for diplomatic reasons. He supposes that because there are settlers from the Republic in the new provinces hostility to Britain is a good political card to play. But he misunderstands the attitude of the newcomers towards the land of their choice.

Still more does he misinterpret the opinions of the great mass of the people of Canada. There is a body of sentiment in the Dominion that is loyal to the King and true to the Empire. It may be that in the past it has not given the separatist policy of Sir Wilfrid the attention it demands. But this situation cannot be permitted to obtain. The friends of British union must be alert, and must be united. It is only by union that strength is assured, and it is only by a show of strength that the Laurier scheme to take Canada out of the Empire by means that are "so slow as to attract little attention, and to cause no irritation," can be thwarted. —Toronto Mail and Empire.

THE CROPS IN THE WEST.

Conflicting reports on the condition of the crops in the west continue to be circulated. Alarmist rumors of failure and damage are not unusual at this time of year, and should be received with caution. It is well to remember in this connection that it is not always the news given the widest publicity which is the most accurate.

Following is an extract from a letter from a reliable correspondent in Winnipeg under date of July 8:—

"While there has been serious damage in many districts in the Southern parts of Manitoba and Alberta, the crops in other districts are in fine shape, and the general outlook as given to me by one of our best and most careful grain experts is that we will have a crop of 100,000,000 bushels. If the weather conditions are entirely favorable for the balance of the season he estimates that these figures will be increased to 120,000,000 bushels."

"He also warned me that at the present time an effort is being made to influence the market by men who have speculated and circulated stories either favorable or unfavorable to suit their cases. You may thus hear all sorts of statements but the figures I quote can be depended upon as the opinion today of a competent, well informed and honest dealer, whose business brings him daily in close touch with all parts of the western provinces."

There is about 1,500,000 acres more of prairie land under spring wheat than last year. An estimate early in the season placed the yield considerably higher than the figures mentioned by our Winnipeg correspondent. From the sources of information at his disposal his statement should be a fairly accurate forecast.

THE CAMPBELLTON DISASTER.

The news in our despatches from the scene of the Campbellton fire shows that the condition of the homeless victims of the disaster was worse yesterday than on the first day after the catastrophe. Rain was falling in torrents. Two thousand people were without shelter and little children had no refuge from the down-pour but the bushes on the hills. The supply of food was scarce.

It needs no vivid word painting to bring to the mind what these people must be suffering. Contributions from all the provincial centres are being sent in, but much more remains to be done. The citizens of St. John, the metropolitan city of the province, must not be backward on such an occasion.

In Nova Scotia the cause of the sufferers is meeting with a hearty response. The town of Yarmouth sent \$100 to the mayor yesterday. Truro has contributed \$500, and the Halifax Herald has opened subscription lists. Organized relief will be provided later, but for immediate necessities it is the duty of every man to help according to his means.

The Times is not pleased with The Standard for emphasizing the fact that the defeat of the Liberal opposition in Manitoba last Monday was a blow to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's prestige, and objects to the statement that the Premier designedly started his tour while the election fight was in progress, but after it was "over." Yet we read in the Telegraph that two days before the election Sir Wilfrid was delivering a speech at Fort William addressed to the "good people of the great west." As to the Liberal opposition in Manitoba all but two were in the pay of the Ottawa government, yet the Times would have us believe that there was no connection between the two. Accuracy is not a strong point with the Times, but it should really try and be more careful.

Professor Osler in a contribution to the British Medical Journal, urges that the attitude of the physician should not be hostile to faith healing, as he himself has seen much of the curative effects of faith, made operative either by the personality of the physician or by the attractions of a new gospel. But he has not met any cases permanently cured by Christian Science. A similar attitude towards both faith cure and Christian Science is taken by Sir Henry Morris and other eminent contributors to the Medical Journal.

CHANSON.

All the night have I thought of you,
Till night be turned from dusk to gray
And star-shapes melt in dawn's warm
light.

All the long night, with sorrow's dew
Chill on the lashes of mine eyes—
O'er the sea, as an arrow flies,
My faithful thought has winged its
flight.

Through the lone darknesses of night,
O'er the wide sea, to seek the place
Where sleep entrances your white
face.

A DIFFERENCE IN PRAYERS.

"One prays thus:—How shall I be released of this; another thus:—How shall I not desire to be released. Another thus:—How shall I not lose my little son? Thou thus:—How shall I not be afraid to lose him? Turn thy prayers this way, and see what comes. That only is a real evil which degrades the soul from its true dignity; and that only a good, which enables the soul to stand fast in its integrity." —Aurelius.

Good Stories

Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of the famous Denver Juvenile Court, said in the course of a recent address on charity, according to the Detroit Free Press:—

"Too many of us are inclined to think that one misdeed made, the boy is gone for good. Too many of us are like the cowboy.

"An itinerant preacher preached to a cowboy audience on the 'Prodigal Son.' He described the foolish prodigal's extravagance and dissipation; he described his penury and his hunk eating with the swine in the sty; he described his return, his father's loving welcome, the rejoicing and the preparation of the fatted calf.

"The preacher in his discourse noticed a cowboy staring at him very hard. He thought he had made a convert, and, addressing the cowboy personally, he said from the pulpit:—

"My dear friend, what would you have done if you had had a prodigal son returning home like that?"
"Me?" said the cowboy promptly and fiercely: "I'd have shot the boy and raised the calf!"

Then it Happened



The sun beat down pitilessly. The mercury rose and rose and rose until it spouted out of the top of the thermometer. The pavements were so heated that the town smelled of burned shoe leather. As the result of all this an idea took form in the head of C. Percival Smartweed. It was to come to the conclusion that it was torrid.

The first person he met was Everett True, suffering intensely from the weather. But C. Percival was possessed of no guardian angel at that moment. Therefore he addressed this remark to Everett:—
"Is it hot on—"

Why are bells tolling, mother? mother?

(The End.)

JOSH WISE SAYS:

"The big opinions of a small man never seem to fit him."

She:—"How married life does change one."
He:—"It generally changes two."

He:—"The ship I came over on had two propellers."
She:—"No wonder you had such a squally passage."

"Pa, what is the submerged tenth?"
"Oh—er—it probably refers to the portion of the fashionable bather that gets in the water."

Mr. A:—"Yes, I have a son who is a farmer and another who is a divorce lawyer."

Mr. B:—"I see! One makes hay and the other makes grass widows."

Mrs. Quackenbush:—"Am yo' daughter happily married, Slatash Sagg?"
Mfs. Sagg:—"She sho' is! Bless goodness, she's done got a husband dat's skered to death of her!"

PUGILISM.

The spirit has moved Mr. Henry Gaskin, and he contributes a self-explanatory poem on the question of prize fights. The poem follows:—

There are all kinds of heroes from the Christian to the rough
Of the latter far too many, of the former not enough;
And many of opinion 'tis the spirit of the day
That such as Jim and Jack are greatness (in a way).

Great in health and muscle, yet in a way are they so,
When trained to stand a tussle and strike a heavy blow.
As it takes a heavy one to knock the other out

Now what is great in this to be so talked about?
If not higher than their knee or wider than their hand
Or both within a bottle found room enough to stand.

Would still be greater heroes if through moral pride
They curbed the fighting spirit and with peace be satisfied.

Of course it is for money, and a passing fame
That stir the sporting ones, as does the pitcher's game,
With the stakes immensely large and either pretty sure



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S. Kerr,
Principal.

That should he lose the prize, a fortune may secure.

As it makes him an actor he may not be a Booth.
But then he'll make the money and that's the thing to soothe.
Will compensate for bruises a broken nose or wrist
And mainly why 'tis knightly to be clever with the fist.

Carousal is their motto excepting when they train
Not much inclined to moralize or to set their brain
On good and useful study except to lower weight
So its cultivate the body regardless of the pate.

Hence in ethics they are dull, yet have a sprightly wit,
And deftness in their tactics shown in how to hit;
Which in itself is clever and but fair to say
When developed to a science is greatness in a way.

But what doth it avail is such the course that's meant,
I deem them off the trail and should seek the front
Bid adieu to ring and revel it is little less withal
Since from the ladder's top there comes a heavy fall.

St. John, N. B., July 12th, 1910.

Pittsburg, July 12. — Wisecracs in random claim to have found the reason for Hans Wagner's batting slump and incidentally the cause of that 15 to 0 game with Philadelphia. On that day a garage was attached by a constable here and the building with its contents was ordered to be sold for debt. In the garage was the big shortstop's automobile. The day of that awful game — Monday — Hans could not get his auto; hence the wisecracs say the great catastrophe. Yesterday Wagner, armed with a writ of replevin and backed up by \$1,000 bonds to cover costs and damages in case of suit, charged upon the constable who delivered the automobile with many apologies.

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