

## The Standard



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SAINT JOHN, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1910

## THE "NO GRAFT" ORGANS.

The Times on Saturday published under the heading of "Honesty in Public Life," "No Graft," "No Deals," which decorates its editorial columns, a reference to a recent interview with Mr. Pugsley by a representative of this journal, and characterized as "brave" our challenge to the minister and his dredging organs to point out any untruthful statements in our columns.

The Times is only able to allege in answer that The Standard republished an article from the Globe which contained what it calls "nasty insinuations" about an alleged secret agreement between the minister and Mr. Mayes, concerning the sale of the dredge. Both the Times and the Telegraph have been busy lately in representing the Globe as stating that there was a secret agreement respecting the sale of the dredge. This, the Globe has neither said nor insinuated.

The Standard knows that during the settlement of Mr. Mayes' case some understanding was reached regarding the Beaver. What that understanding was it has not been able to ascertain, as neither Mr. Mayes nor his counsel will make any statement on the subject. Is the Times so suspicious of the minister that it fears he may have introduced a secret factor into the settlement of which he is unwilling that the public should be made aware? We would advise the Times to disclose the true reasons for the settlement of the case.

That journal refers to The Standard as the "personal organ of the affidavit makers." Does it realize that the affidavits to which it refers have never yet been answered on oath by Mr. Pugsley, and that had Mr. Mayes' case proceeded to trial a leading feature would have been Mr. Pugsley's refusal to pay Mr. Mayes a balance of over \$56,000 until he should pay to Mr. George McAvity a sum which he claimed? If the minister could answer the affidavits he had the chance of his life to do so, not on a political platform in the heat of a campaign, or in the columns of a grafter's organ, but in a Court of Justice under the sanction of an oath and with the opportunity of full cross-examination.

Mr. Mayes had brought Mr. George McAvity to court under a subpoena, and would probably have asked him to identify certain cheques aggregating nearly \$36,000. Mr. McAvity might even have profited sufficiently by the Central Railway inquiry to have been able to suggest for what name the letters "W. P." would stand.

All this and much more might have been but for that notable conference, from which his own lawyers were excluded, between the head of the greatest spending department in Canada and Mr. Mayes' counsel at which the minister agreed to pay nearly \$10,000 to the man to whom he had so often and so publicly declared his department did not owe one cent.

"Honesty in Public Life," "No Graft," "No Deals."

## "A PECULIAR CASE."

Following a brief review of the recent suit brought by Mr. Mayes in the Exchequer Court against the Department of Public Works, the Montreal Gazette pointedly suggests that Mr. Pugsley should be given an early opportunity of telling why a settlement was effected with Mr. Mayes on the basis of the payment of items in his claim which the department denied were owing.

"The settlement out of court of the suit brought by Contractor Mayes against the Dominion government," says the Gazette, "has provoked some pertinent criticism both in the Maritime Provinces and elsewhere. The facts are: Mr. Mayes had a dredging contract with the government. When finished, he demanded a sum of about \$60,000, which the Department of Public Works refused to allow. Mr. Mayes brought suit.

"Included in the disputed amount was an item of \$5,000. In reference to this item Mr. George McAvity was summoned as a witness. It is not necessary to once more relate the circumstances attending Mr. McAvity's reported connection with the dredging contract of Mr. Mayes. It is sufficient to say that the charge was openly made that when it was learned that Mr. McAvity had been summoned, Mr. Pugsley appeared in court, took the case into his own hands and settled it by agreeing to pay Mr. Mayes nearly \$10,000 and costs, thus avoiding the examination of Mr. McAvity.

"Now, either one of two things has happened. Either Mr. Mayes was being denied payment of money to which he was lawfully entitled, and the department was wasting the money of the people in a senseless lawsuit, or Mr. Mayes has been given a large sum of money to which he was not entitled in order to avoid an awkward situation.

"There have been so many incidents of a somewhat similar nature in connection with the administration in New Brunswick that it would appear as if those concerned do not care what the public thinks and are becoming more and more insolent in their attitude towards its right to a proper administration of the country's affairs. Mr. Pugsley should be given an early opportunity of telling why Mr. Mayes was compelled to sue the government, and why, when he did sue, a settlement was effected with him on the basis of the payment of items in his claim which the department denied that it owed."

## CANADIAN COPYRIGHT.

It is satisfactory to note that, as a result of negotiations with the Imperial government, Canada is now in a fair way to secure control over its own copyright in books, music and pictures. When the Imperial Parliament reassembles, a bill will be put through under which this important concession will be granted to the Dom-

inion, thus disposing of a point upon which Canada's self-governing powers have been denied for many years. The British bill will repeal the Imperial act of 1842, and will adhere to the Berlin convention of two years ago with the proviso that Canada and each part of the Empire may adhere or not as each shall decide.

The Dominion Parliament, according to a statement by Hon. Sydney Fisher, will, at the coming session, be asked to pass a copyright act by which Canada will assume full control, the new law conforming as much as possible to the Berlin convention. In the United Kingdom the duration of copyright is the life of the author of the book and seven years, or forty-two years, whichever is the longer. The new British act will extend this period to life and fifty years. Mr. Fisher announces that Canada will probably adopt the extension.

The result of Canada's new status in regard to copyright, will be that the United States and other foreign applicants for Canadian copyrights will have to apply to Ottawa instead of to Stationers' Hall, London. Between Canada and the United Kingdom, the relations with regard to copyright will remain unchanged; though hereafter this will be by mutual consent and not by virtue of an Imperial statute only. A work copyrighted by a British author in the British Empire, either in the United Kingdom or in any dominion or colony possessing a copyright law, will become ipso facto copyright throughout the Empire.

The action now being taken is in line with the decision at a conference held between representatives of Canada, Australia, the Cape, New Zealand and Newfoundland and representatives of the foreign office, the India office, the colonial office and the board of trade after the Berlin convention. That conference arrived at unanimous conclusions as to the best methods of treating the question from the Imperial point of view, and it was decided that an act dealing with the essentials of Imperial copyright law should be passed by the Imperial Parliament, and that this act should be extended to all the British possessions.

## BRITAIN'S WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

A Blue Book recently issued by the British Home Office presents some interesting facts showing the benefit the people in Great Britain derive from the Workmen's Compensation Act, which was passed in 1906. Last year under this act compensation to the extent of £3,000,000 was paid in 3,341 cases of death, and in 332,612 cases of disablement. It is shown that the average payment in case of death was £154, and in case of disablement £5. 6s.

Seven great groups of industries are dealt with in the return—mines, quarries, railways, factories, harbors and docks, constructional works, and shipping—and the total amount paid under the Act in these groups in 1909 was £2,274,238.

In cases of the twenty-four diseases included under the Act, compensation was paid in thirty-three deaths and 3,313 disablements. Of these, 82 per cent. occurred in mines—due mainly to nystagmus, bent head, bent knee, and bent elbow—and of the remainder 497 were cases of lead poisoning.

Mining stands easily at the head of the list of dangerous trades, since the charge per head for compensation is 20s. 1d., whereas the average for the seven groups of industries is only 6s. 10d. per head. But how slight is the burden on the industry is shown by the fact that the charges amount only to eight-tenths of a penny per ton of coal raised.

Lead poisoning accounted for 351, anthrax 22, and chrome poisoning 23 cases. Fifty-two of the cases of compensation on account of lead poisoning occurred in the china and earthenware industry.

Only a small proportion of the claims are ever brought into court. Last year only 3,087 were finally settled by courts, and of these 2,427 were decided in favor of the workmen.

## Current Comment

(Judge.)  
The baby's bath should not be too hot. On the other hand, it should not be too cold. If the baby screams, it is a sign that all is not right. In that case dip the hand quickly into the water to ascertain the temperature. The defect may then quickly be remedied. If too hot, add cold water; conversely, if too cold, add hot. Avoid the use of soap or of chemicals. Frequent baths should render such heroic treatment unnecessary. Great care should be exercised to keep the baby's face constantly above water. Enough may be swallowed in a few minutes by the little stranger to cause chronic biliousness.

(London Advertiser.)  
French-Canadian children who are not taught English thoroughly are not given a fair show in a country where the language of business is English. At the same time it would conduce to harmony if a knowledge of French were more widely diffused among Canadians of British descent. Switzerland and Belgium are bilingual countries in which the spirit of nationality is intense, and the races live in perfect harmony.

(Woodstock Sentinel.)  
It is difficult to know what to make of that man Bourassa. Just when it is beginning to appear that he ought to be hanged, beheaded, drawn and quartered for treason, he comes out with an appeal to his countrymen to give their cordial support to a fund for the erection of a memorial to the late King Edward, as a model king.

(Pittsburg Dispatch.)  
J. P. Morgan could not listen with patience to the talk of modern miracles in the Episcopal convention. Having tried himself to float sundry millions of International Marine stock on a basis mostly composed of sand and water, he is justified in a firm faith that the day of miracles is past.

(Chatham Planet.)  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at Montreal, said that Canada is building a navy because she fears war. And judging from the looks of the tin pot navy which Laurier is undertaking to build Canada has good reason to "fear war."

(Detroit Free Press.)  
A woman school teacher of Rye, N. Y., who won an election bet of a hat from a local politician, went to the metropolis and picked out one that cost \$125. And yet they say women have no sense of humor.

(Toronto World.)  
Admiral Bridge pays tribute to Canadians' heartiness in singing the National Anthem. Evidently he has never seen them hustling from a theatre as the orchestra strikes it up.

(Winnipeg Tribune.)  
A Vancouver paper reports that Arctic explorers have had to eat leather. That's nothing. Laurier has had to eat his old speeches and the meal is not yet at an end.

(Ottawa Citizen.)  
La Patrie of Montreal expresses the opinion that "Mr. Fallon will be beaten, as have all fanatics who have sought to bar the way of our race." That is pretty tall talk.

## The Standard's Old Reporter

As The Standard's Old Reporter entered the corner store, his first impulse was to run for the police for it was apparent that his friend Harrigan was sorely disturbed. He was jumping about the store in a manner entirely foreign to any trait of character or mind he had exhibited before, and which those who knew him as a steady hard working groceryman, who always paid for his goods, and took his discounts, would view with alarm.

"What's the matter with you," asked the old reporter.  
"Come here," said Harrigan. "You're just the man I'm looking for. Did you see what is written in the paper? It says that Docther Pugsley is going to sow the Orange street dump wild roses and make it all nice for the tourists which will be landin' in Courtenay Bay next week, or the week after or later than that. That's a great scheme and the wonder it is that we have got on for so long without it. How did this town ever exist before they got hold of this man Pugsley. I ain't ben here meself very long, just a matter of 49 years or so, but I kin say sich doin's as there is now. Sure before we got Pugsley the Courtenay Bay used to be for clams and sich but now it is for wharves and steamers, I don't know."

"Where did you see that?" asked the Old Reporter.  
"Why, it's all here in the Telegraph and Times," said Harrigan, "an ye got ter believe what ye see in them. Ain't they the accredited organs of this Pugsley mon and don't they know about wharves and steamers—and dredgin'—sure we musn't forget th' dredgin', and ain't they the only papers what has th' interests of this city at heart. Sure they say so themselves so it must be true. That Times New Reporter is niver tired of sayin' what a great mon this Pugsley is. What's the matter with yer own paper? Why don't ye fall in line an' do th' same thing. If ye and the heathen like ye had yer way this town would all be giv away and we wud have the dredgin'—the dredgin'—I niver ben here done in Courtenay Bay if we left it to sich as ye."

I niver had a quarrel with Grogan th' shoemaker this mornin' over that very thing. He cam along and Ol rid to him the Times sayin' what a fine mon this Pugsley was an he says to me, says Ol, "That's the date of that paper yer readin', says he, Says Ol, 'tis laist night's paper so it is."

Ol thought so, says he.  
What odds is that, says Ol. The pint is what it says not how old it is, this ain't no puzzle o'm givin' ye. Phwy do ye interupt to ask the date av' says Ol.

"Oh nothin', says he, but ol was thinkin', says he.  
Sure Ol didn't know ye cud think, says Ol. No wan can think here but Mither Pugsley and the Times New Reporter, says Ol, but as ye set sich store on it, what was ye thinkin'?

Oh, says he, Ol was thinkin' av the charge that's cam over thin papers, says he. Time was, a few years ago when they couldn't find words to express their affection for this man Pugsley, and thin such as they cud find wudn't fit to print. Graftin', butter and thafe, was the mildest of thin. An' this same Times New Reporter, why he was the very mon that use to print in his paper that G. T. P. sinit Gull The Public, and that this Pugsley was no more tellin' th' truth than that mon who was here a few months ago and sed there was no future for us. Sure the only mon thin that was any good was Mither Blair, and Pugsley was tryin his bist to git th' whole town and giv it away.

Sure is it the same Pugsley, says Ol, or is it another mon iv the same name, but different charackter, says Ol.

'Tis the same, says he.  
Then where's th' change? says Ol. Has he cum out in church, or has he bin caught, and is thyrin' to do better? says Ol.  
No, says he, but there was no dredgin' in th' days when th' New Reporter and his frind of the Telegraph was roastin' Pugsley. Well, what's th' difference, says Ol. Ask the Times New Reporter, he'll pay day, says he and that's all Ol could git out av him.

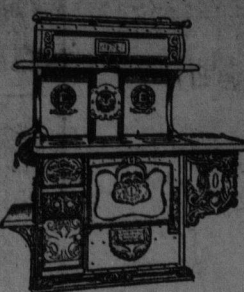
## Then It Happened



Miss Ella Stenog was not content to wear wash waists to the office—she had to look like a lady.  
So Ella bought a pint of benzole to clean them with.  
"I wonder if benzole is explosive?" mused Ella as she held a dripping shirtwaist near the fire.  
Yes, Ella, benzole is explosive.  
The End.

## Use for Churches

"Free light and heats for churches were all right, but we can't purpose to furnish free fuel to can all the fruit in the upper Ohio valley, and we shut down right in the middle of the canning season." This remark was made by an official of the Manufacturers' Heat and Light Company, of Pittsburg, U. S. A., when asked why his company had cut off the free gas for churches in Bellevue, Ben Avon and other Pittsburg suburbs. The gas company says that women of the congregations were in the habit of using the gas in the church basements for canning their fruits each summer and fall, thereby saving home gas bills and "preventing cluttering up their own homes," as one put it.



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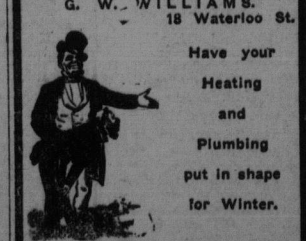
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## Proposals

Some professional gentlemen certainly have the art of analysis down pretty fine. For example, a German statistician has calculated that in the case of proposals of marriage 36 per cent. of the suitors press the hand of their beloved, 24 per cent. conclude their speech with an embrace, 4 per cent. kiss the hair, 2 per cent. kiss the hand, 2 per cent. fall on their knees and 29 per cent. swallow nervously before they declare their passion. Ten per cent. open and close their mouths without being able to utter a single word and 2 per cent. make their proposals while standing on one foot. With regard to the women, on the other hand, 60 per cent. sink helpless into the lover's arms, for whose proposal they have been waiting, 20 per cent. blush and hide their faces, 1 per cent. swoon away, 4 per cent. gaze silently into the suitor's eyes and 1 per cent. run away to tell a rival friend.