

# The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1914.

Pay your Taxes on or before July 15 and save 5 per cent. discount, immediately after the fifteenth of July executions will be issued for all unpaid taxes.

## TWO OPINIONS REGARDING ONTARIO.

It is amusing to see how Liberal newspapers in the Maritime Provinces have managed to derive all sorts of encouragement from the election results in Ontario and Manitoba. In Manitoba the fact that the Liberal opposition has made gains is taken to mean that, at last, the "tide of Liberal victory" has been heard from. The papers entirely ignore the fact that the canvass which proved most effective in the contest had nothing at all to do with the record of the Roblin administration, or with the Conservative party. It was a revival of the old Manitoba school question and the men who voted against the government were not Liberals, so much as dissatisfied Conservatives, and their dissatisfaction was confined to only one question. With the school question removed from the campaign it would have been found that Mr. Roblin would have had a much larger majority in the next legislature. However, the election was fought almost entirely on that issue and the Liberals are entitled to all the comfort they can gather from it.

But how about Mr. Rowell and his handful of supporters in Ontario? Liberal newspapers in the Maritime Provinces declare that Mr. Rowell has galvanized the forces of Liberalism in Ontario into an effective fighting machine and that he has become a factor to be reckoned with in future contests. Those newspapers, to put it plainly, do not know what they are talking about. While they are eulogizing Mr. Rowell as a great force, what opinion of him is expressed by Liberal newspapers in the Province of Ontario, which have better opportunities for judging his real strength? In the *Sinclair Reformer*, edited by Hal B. Donley, former member of the Ontario legislature and at least as consistent a Liberal as some of the Maritime Province Liberal newspaper editors, whose politics are determined by their paymaster, we do not find such complete satisfaction with Mr. Rowell or with his achievement. The *Reformer* says:

"And now the question is, what is Mr. Rowell, what is Ontario Liberalism going to do about it? Mr. Rowell, on Monday evening, issued a statement in which he expressed himself as gratified with the result. Let that go as the perfunctory tribute paid by a man who wishes to be known as a good loser. Mr. Rowell is not a fool, and Mr. Rowell cannot be gratified at the result. Let us have a determined effort to reorganize the Liberal party of Ontario, let us have a thoroughly representative provincial convention, composed of men selected by the Liberal voters of the ridings to decide on the party's future; the sooner the better, Mr. Rowell."

That does not sound much like the product of wild enthusiasm over a great victory. It may be quite true, as the Maritime Province Liberal newspapers claim, that the recent Ontario elections have fanned the fires of Liberalism but at least the fire does not appear to have struck in around Sinclair.

## A MARTYR TO DUTY

Police Officer Frank E. O'Leary passed away yesterday morning, a martyr to his duty. While arresting a young man, charged with burglary, he received the bullet wound which proved fatal. By reason of his splendid physique and cleanly habits, Officer O'Leary made a gallant fight against death, and it was hoped and believed, with some show of success, but a chance for the worse came on Sunday and yesterday morning death came. His decease opens a new phase of the case. What does the city propose to do for the mother left behind, whose chief support was taken from her? If O'Leary had lived there is no doubt his bravery would have found suitable recognition by grateful citizens. Nothing can be done for him now, and the only means by which the city can pay its debt is by transferring to the mother the tangible reward due to the son.

In a Chicago newspaper office a reporter was once sent to report a fire. A falling wall killed him, and he left behind a widow and small family. Not too well provided with this world's goods, and robbed of the breadwinner, the little family might have fared badly had it not been for the generous justice of the newspaper in whose service he died. On the day next following the accident, the reporter's widow was summoned to the newspaper office and into the presence of the managing editor. That gentleman handed her an envelope containing her

husband's salary and said: "Madame, your husband was sent from this office to cover a fire. He has not returned and, so far as we know officially, is still on the assignment. Until he does return his salary will be waiting here for you each week."

In the case of Officer O'Leary the city of St. John, possibly, cannot afford to be as generous, but that officer died a martyr to duty and it is presumed the civic authorities will not forget it. Ample provision for those dependent upon him should be made either by civic grant or public subscription.

## ANOTHER EVASION.

The Times, last evening, remarked as follows:

"The Standard continues to be deeply concerned over the moral condition of this newspaper. For obvious reasons it would like to get at the sources of information enjoyed by this journal of the people." Thus the Times again evades the challenge of the Standard to produce the "very excellent authority" for its statement that Mr. Berry's salary for the month of May was paid under instructions from Hon. Mr. Flemming, and that the matter formed the subject of discussion at a recent meeting of the Provincial Government.

When the Times published its statement this newspaper obtained, from Mr. Flemming, a denial that he had issued such instructions, and the Times repeated that it had "very excellent authority" for what it said. We then invited the Times to produce the authority and to date that newspaper has not dared to accept the invitation.

The Standard has charged the Times with deliberately lying, and the Times has not disproved it, but has continued to deal in evasions and cheap sarcasm. The reason is obvious. The Times has been caught red-handed at its same of falsehood and misrepresentation. It has no defence but is forced to remain branded as the liar it has shown itself to be. The people can draw their own conclusions.

## A WORLD-WIDE PROBLEM.

If we can judge from recent events in England, the problem of non-attendance at church is not confined to any particular quarter of the globe. Not long ago the churches in several of the larger cities of the United States held a "go-to-church" campaign in which an effort was made to bring into closer touch with the church the many people who should be regular attendants, but who, possibly through carelessness, had neglected this duty. More recently billboards in and about St. John were decorated with strikingly pretty posters, designed with the object of bringing the matter of church attendance home to the people. It has remained for the Free Churches of England, however, to launch the go-to-church movement on a much more comprehensive scale than anything attempted on this side of the water. Their object is to secure the attendance at church on two Sundays in January of next year of every man, woman and child in England and Wales, and in order to accomplish this end, it is the intention that representatives of the churches shall visit every home in England and Wales and extend a special invitation for church attendance on either of two days. For this work the efforts of thousands of visitors will be requisitioned and the campaign will be organized on much the same lines as a census taking.

The National Free Church Council of Britain has already taken the preliminary steps in the campaign and has appointed a special committee to carry out the idea. The various denominations have been communicated with and the scheme has met with a most sympathetic reception. Various councils in association with the National Council have also been communicated with, and it is hoped through them to get into direct touch with each individual church. To secure that invitations to attend church shall be left at every house, a national scheme is to be inaugurated. The whole country is to be divided into separate Free Church parishes, and each church will be allotted a parish for visitation. The members of the various churches will be enlisted in the work of distributing the invitations, and if the idea is taken up enthusiastically, it should not be difficult to ensure that every man, woman and child shall receive an invitation. It is expected that the simultaneous visitation will be arranged for an early date in January, and the Sundays that everybody will be asked to attend church are January 24 and 31. The campaign is not to be restricted to the Free Churches and is not in any sense a proselytizing agency. The National Council states that "it is not being promoted in any denominational or sectarian sense, but with the wide scope and urgency of the Gospel appeal."



## Diary of Events

### HISTORIC DAYS IN CANADA

In 1672 the governorship of New France was given to Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac, and under his able rule Canada flourished as never before. One of the first cares of the new governor was to extend French influence far beyond the existing French settlements and to gain full control of the St. Lawrence. On this date in 1673 the valiant Count, at the head of a little army of Frenchmen, decided upon the Indian village of Cataragui, on Lake Ontario, at the head of the St. Lawrence, as the site of the fortress which his men immediately began to build. Much ceremony marked the inception of the first home of white men on the site of the present city of Kingston, and hundreds of curious redskins gathered to witness the display of French pomp. The first Fort Frontenac was captured and destroyed by colonial forces a few years later, but when Frontenac returned from France to begin his second term as governor he rebuilt the fort. That was in 1694, and four years later the valiant Count died in Quebec. In 1758 Fort Frontenac surrendered to an English force under Col. John Bradstreet, and two years later all Canada was in the possession of the English. In choosing the site of Kingston for a frontier outpost, Count Frontenac displayed that sagacity and knowledge of strategy which ever marked his career in Canada, and with proper support from France he might have changed the whole current of North American history. Such support he did not receive, however, and Canadians and Americans of today may well be thankful that King Louis did not respond to the demands of Frontenac's ambition.

### THE HUMAN PROCESSION EGYPTIAN KHEDIVÉ, 40 TODAY.

Sadness reigns in the palace of Abbas Hilmi, Khedive of Egypt, for he is a keen observer of the trend of events, and he realizes, with bitterness of spirit, that the independence of his ancient land will soon be a thing of the past. Moreover his favorite spouse, a Hungarian woman, has left his bed and board, declaring that she would never darken his door again. So there is sorrow and desolation in the heart of the Khedive, and on his fortieth birthday, his only consolation is yet to come. On at least one occasion within the last year the Khedive sympathized with—if he did not encourage—a revolution of his subjects, but on the day set for the uprising Kitchener, of the all-seeing eye and the all-hearing ear, marched his troops and sailors through the streets of old Cairo, and ruler and people lapsed again into sullen acquiescence.

Egypt, the cradle of civilization, is now about to fall in its dotage before the child of its own rearing—a child now become a stalwart man, while Egypt has fallen into its second childhood. The Khedive, the glorious land of the Pharaohs, the seat of the Ptolemies, the home of Cleopatra, by turns a Roman and a Turkish province, has fallen at last before the conquering army of Great Britain, and its last shred of independence is soon to be numbered among the things that were. Already it is fast becoming only, and the Khedive is but a figurehead. And soon, if the prophets of Egyptian politics are justified, he will be less than that. Strange that the Sphinx of Gizeh has witnessed in its long life, and now it is to see a blonde victory of a distant throne ruling alone over Egypt, the land of the Nile. The Turkish flag and the Khedivial banner will soon flaunt their folds no more, and the Union Jack will fly alone along the whole course of the Nile. Turkish rule is now but the gray shadow of a shadow of former sovereignty, and in the conduct of Egyptian affairs Islam has no more voice than Montenegro or Switzerland, save in no influence as the Sultan can bring to bear through appeal to religious preferences. As for the Khedive, he possesses even less influence than the Sultan. He may encourage the Nationalists in their patriotism or their sedition—the world depending upon the viewpoint—but all the men he could muster to his cause would be but as an infant in the hands of a giant.

Abbas Hilmi, in all probability the last of Egyptian rulers, was born forty years ago today, July 14, 1874. When he came to the throne in 1892, fresh from college at Vienna and from wanderings over Europe, he found his ancient land occupying a peculiar position among the nations of the world. Nominally it was a province of the Turkish Empire. Actually it was an autonomous state, but the gray shadow of a shadow of former sovereignty, and in the conduct of Egyptian affairs Islam has no more voice than Montenegro or Switzerland, save in no influence as the Sultan can bring to bear through appeal to religious preferences. As for the Khedive, he possesses even less influence than the Sultan. He may encourage the Nationalists in their patriotism or their sedition—the world depending upon the viewpoint—but all the men he could muster to his cause would be but as an infant in the hands of a giant.

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## Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.

Mr. Parkins came to see my sister Gladis last night, and what did he have to say but a pair of red socks, saying, "red socks you could see them a block away, weather you wind to or not, and he went in the parlor and set down and I went up and told Gladis, saying, Gladis, Mr. Parkins is down in the parlor with a pair of red socks on."

With what on, said Gladis.  
 A pair of red socks, I said, but I don't mean that awl has got awp. Nobody said you meant that, said Gladis, you go out and chase yerself around the block and in the future please don't concern yerself with what my visitors are wearing.

O, you don't mean it, you don't say so, I said. And I went down stairs and out on the front steps, looking in the parlor awn my way out to see if he still had them awn, which he had.

Pretty soon a couple of the fellows came up and sat awn the steps, being Sam Krawas and Puds Simkins, Sam Krawas saying, Hello, Benny, anything doing.

Nothing much, I said, only if you want to see a mans less awn fire down around the feat, look in our parlor window.

Wats you trying to do, kid as said Puds Simkins.  
 Awl rite, don't look, I don't care, I said.

Ill look, but I bet I wont see anything, said Sam Krawas. And he climbed awn the marbl and hung awn and looked in, the parlor window being open.

Anything in there, said Puds Simkins.  
 G wiz, darn if I don't look that way, said Sam Krawas. And he stayed there looking in and Puds Simkins climbed up and looked in with him, saying loud as anything, Aw, hes only got red socks awn. And jest then they both fell awl and akount of Gladis running to the window and giving them each a push in the face and slamming down the window, saying while she did it, Benny Potts, you'll heer frum yure farthar about this nites work. Wich I did.

Of the East and of the past, a tyrant by nature. Given full power, he would make serfs and slaves of his subjects, and scourge them to toil as did Hammurabi in building the pyramids, and his predecessors in building the Suez Canal.

## FIRST THINGS

THE MATTERHORN  
 The first ascent of the Matterhorn, a peak of the Alps which rises to a height of 14,700 feet, was accomplished forty-nine years ago today by Edward Whymper, the great English explorer. Whymper was accompanied by Lord Francis Douglas, a brother of the late Marquis of Queensberry; the Rev. Charles Hudson, and another Englishman named Hadow. The Matterhorn was the last of the Alpine summits to defy man, but Whymper, after seven failures triumphed at last, but at a terrible cost. For an hour the men and their three guides remained on the summit, gloating over their victory, and then commenced on the way down. On the way down Mr. Hadow slipped and fell against Croz, a guide, and both went hurtling downward. The members of the party were tied together, and in an instant the Rev. Hudson and Lord Douglas were dragged after the falling men. Taugwalder, another guide, followed, but Mr. Whymper and the third guide, Peter, managed to hold fast. Then the rope broke, between Taugwalder and Lord Douglas, and the nobleman, the clergyman, Hadow and Croz went down, over precipice after precipice, until their mangled bodies lodged 4,000 feet below. The three survivors, utterly unnerved, for a time gave themselves up for lost, but eventually they summoned up enough courage to continue the descent, and got down safely.

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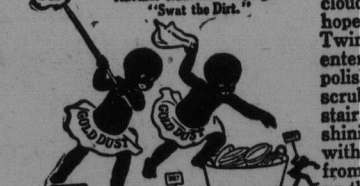
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 of keeping constantly at work where d

This housewife had her little cry, ga



Ah! Ye who fe wife's work is The Gold Dust Twins make play of at A mop—a cloth—a busy brush, and h think we ever played the drone by w

