

The Standard



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SAINT JOHN, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1910

THE REVOLT OF THE WEST.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's trip to the West must have led him to discover that there is a very considerable degree of independence and of sound common sense in that part of the country. At the commencement of his trip Sir Wilfrid evidently thought it would be easy to pull the wool over the eyes of the people, and he set out, representing himself as a sort of superior being who has been engaged for some years past in the task of showering blessings upon his inferiors, the farmers and the business men of the new provinces. To him according to his story, was owing everything these citizens enjoyed.

This "bluff" was engaged in for a few meetings. But it came to its end in Saskatchewan, where the farmers brought the deceiver to time. The Saskatoon Capital tells of the incident. It says the political meeting held in the Laurier interests in the Court House was appropriate, for Sir Wilfrid was actually placed on trial there by men who "were fully acquainted with the short-comings and the political crimes of the hoary-headed 'promise breaker and his confederates.' These men, Liberals in the past, men whom he had hitherto treated as of little consequence, made him sit up and take notice. He found they were all in earnest. He learned, for he was so informed in plain English, that unless he got busy at once in making his promises good he would get none of their votes in the future.

"What made his humiliation the more complete," says the Capital, "was the fact that every speaker who reminded him of his broken promises said he was a 'Liberal and had helped to place the squirming victim 'where he is.' Cornered by his old friends, the only reply Sir Wilfrid had was the childish charge that these citizens had become Tories. 'To be told their speeches were political and Tory was adding insult to injury,' remarks the Capital, 'and they had no hesitation in making that fact plainly understood by the Premier and his colleagues.' Sir Wilfrid by his treatment of the Liberals who protested against his conduct showed plainly 'that he felt he was approaching his Waterloo.'

The Newswatch Register gives another version of the suggestive incident. It says:—
"Twelve farmers, all members of the party led by 'Laurier, spoke in turn, each dealing with a different 'topic and denouncing the Premier for betrayal of the 'promises upon which they had supported him and urged 'his return to power; they showed him where he failed 'in the greatest chance ever placed in the hands of a 'Canadian to make history that would redound to his 'credit. The event was the turning point in Canadian 'politics in more than one respect. It indicated that not 'even such means as held the West for Laurier hereto 'fore can hold it again; perhaps it indicated even more— 'that the day of mealy-mouthed kow-towing to power un- 'scrupulously obtained is past."

Sir Wilfrid and his friends at Ottawa have received a rude shock. The party has been in power so long, that the belief had grown up that they owned the country. The West has now been heard from. It has developed a degree of independence which considerably startled the Premier. He has been bluntly told by his supporters that they have no further confidence in him. The material train wreck in which he recently figured is as nothing to the moral shipwreck which has overtaken himself, his policy, and his party.

TAR SPRAYING AND THE DUST NUISANCE.

An interesting experiment in dust treatment by tar spraying is being carried out by Mr. William Murdoch, the city engineer, on the Marsh Road and from the latest reports appears to be satisfactory. A composition known as Tarvia B, a cheaper form of the material used last year to improve part of the roadway on King and Union streets, has been distributed over the road through a watering cart. It is said to be manufactured for this purpose, and as a means of treating dust on macadam roads has elsewhere given good results. The cost is 10 cents a gallon, but as one application is supposed to last for a whole season it cannot be considered expensive. In view of the large crowds which will be in the city in September, it would be well for the council to consider extending its use to all the principal thoroughfares.

The dust nuisance is always a live subject, and it is interesting to note that Mr. E. D. Arnaud, the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Bristol, England, where it has been the subject of experiment, in a communication to the Department of Trade and Commerce reports that Bristol has found tar spraying the most satisfactory, economical and effective method of dust treatment on macadam roads. The system, tried first in 1907, has now spread to all the important towns in England and to many of the continental cities, superseding the watering cart.

Mr. Arnaud furnishes figures of the comparative cost of street watering and tar spraying, showing that during the years 1904-5 and 6, under the watering cart system the average quantity of water used was 37,110,776 gallons per annum, but during the three years of 1907-8 and 9 during which tar spraying has been adopted the average quantity of water used per annum has been only 27,142,466 gallons. This saving has been effected although the length of the macadam roads maintained by the corporation has been increased during the period specified by twenty-two and a half miles.

It appears from Mr. Arnaud's statement that, including the expenditure of the tar treatment and the increased mileage, the cost of dust prevention during the

past three years has not been more than the watering expenses in the three previous years, as well as being far more effective. Not only does a dressing of tar on the surface of a macadam road prevent the nuisance arising from the clouds of dust, but the same process prevents waste of road material caused by mud and the action of sun and wind.

CHEESE AS AN ARTICLE OF DIET.

Cheese, as an article of diet, is by no means as popular in Canada as it deserves to be. Farmers have been quick to realize that there is an excellent market for the product in England and the Canadian variety has an enormous sale in the Old Country. Probably one of the reasons that the ordinary cheddar cheese is not more popular in Canada lies in the fact that much of it is marketed very green, while it is rubbery and lacking in flavor. Whether the best cheese is reserved for export, or whether in transit it has time to mature, there is no doubt that Canadian cheese in England is a superior article to that offered for home consumption. The merits of cheese as an agent for the destruction of harmful germs in the system, and as a means of supplying the brain with phosphorus, one of the most valuable of brain nutrients, are not generally realized.

Any extended reference to cheese as a destructive agent of dangerous germs would necessarily be of a technical nature. It may be sufficient to say on the authority of Professor Metchnikoff that it contains enormous quantities of "B. Bulgaricus," in an active condition which wages continual war on a dangerous germ, the "B. Coli," and has a wonderful effect in cleansing the system. The action of cheese on the brain is of more general interest.

A great authority upon foods—Sir James Crichton-Brown—recently writing upon the subject of "Brain-building," gave much food for thought to all who recognize the importance of brain-power. According to Sir James Crichton-Brown, brain-power is not so much a matter of "gift," but depends upon brain-building, and is more a question of proper feeding of the brain than mere inherent capacity. He points out that:—

"It is upon the integrity and vigour of the brain substance that all mental manifestations depend, and therefore the due supply of proper nutriment to it is of paramount importance in connection with all human affairs. 'The brain must be suitably dieted if it is to do its 'work'."

"There are certain constituents of food that are 'essential to brain nourishment, and among these there is one that has been exalted into a position of primary 'significance, and that is phosphorus. Ever since its 'discovery in 1669 phosphorus, 'the light bearer,' has been 'credited, more on analogical than on scientific grounds, 'with some integral part in mental operations, and 'modern research has so far confirmed this by showing 'that it is necessary to the completeness and growth of 'the brain."

"But although phosphorus is essential to brain 'growth and health, there is no call for the use of phosphates in their inorganic form. It would seem, indeed, 'that phosphorus in its inorganic shape is much less useful than in its organic combinations, and it should therefore be furnished to the system as contained in food 'rather than in manufactured salts, which are phosphates 'of the alkalis, and earths. Of all ordinary foods cheese 'is richest in phosphorus."

Sir James has a further recommendation for cheese in that he states:—

"Besides being well stored with phosphorus cheese 'is really the most concentrated form of nourishment 'with which we are acquainted, and contains in the most 'suitable proportions the best nerve and muscle forming 'ingredients."

He appears to be particularly in favor of cheese as a food for growing children, because he points out that:—
"Wherever growth is most active phosphorus is most 'abundant and the brain and the bones more especially 'demand supplies of it while they are developing." And he goes on to say:—"It is to be hoped that, having regard 'to these qualities, and more particularly to its flesh and 'brain forming principles and its freedom from toxins 'which conduce to gout, cheese will enter much more 'largely than it has hitherto done into the dietary of children and adolescents in the brain-sprouting period."

Upon the question of the supposed indigestibility of cheese, Sir James Crichton-Brown is decidedly interesting and instructive. He says:—

"This is often attributable to its not having been 'properly masticated, to its having been eaten too freely 'after a full meal, or to its not having been combined 'with farinaceous matter of some kind, as it should be. 'Properly employed and of proper quality, it is a form of 'food that is appetizing, wholesome, nutritious, and 'cheap."

MARKET VALUE OF THE VOICE.

The occasional visit of a noted singer to the Maritime Provinces brings a reminder of the enormous market value which is now placed on the human voice. The law of supply and demand operates in music as elsewhere. The reputation of the principal singers in a performance in grand opera generally governs the size of an operatic audience, and the huge salaries which are paid are necessary, from the point of view of the management, to ensure success.

Charles Dalmores, for instance, recently signed a contract with the Metropolitan Company to sing for four years in opera, in thirty performances a year, for \$200,000, and there is no doubt that as an attraction he is worth it to the Metropolitan management. This is by no means an unprecedented figure. Malibran was once paid \$95,000 for 85 performances at La Scala. Jenny Lind gave 95 concerts under Barnum's management for \$208,675. Patti received \$20,895 for three performances in one week in Boston in 1882, her share of the receipts for the Saturday matinee alone being \$5,395. In 1897, the year of the failure of Abbey and Grau, Melba received \$1,200 for each appearance, Calvé \$1,400 and Jean de Reszke \$1,200. Today Caruso's usual price is \$2,500.

The great tenor Italo Campanini began his career at 80 cents a night, and finally received \$1,000 a performance from Mapleson and \$56,000 in due season from Abbey. Tamagno was once engaged for 40 performances of opera in Buenos Ayres for \$130,000, though the outbreak of a revolution prevented the fulfillment of the contract.

CURRENT COMMENT

(Kingston Standard.)

If it is true that there are the possibilities of 8,412,601 germs—more or less—in every kiss, and that kissing is bound to kill, it may occur to some weary—and discriminating—souls that this is about as good a way as any to shuffle off this mortal coil.

(Montreal Star.)

A Chicago physician suspecting the purity of certain brands of pop, drank fourteen bottles and is now suffering from lead poisoning. With all due appreciation of the doctor's professional heroism, it seems a shame to have mocked so fine a thirst.

(Toronto World.)

Women who smoke cigarettes might do worse, and they generally do.

THE IDOLS OF THE TRIBE.

Such then are the Idols of the Tribe, and which take their rise either from the homogeneity of the substance of the human spirit, or from its preoccupation, or from its narrowness, or from its restless motion, or from an infusion of the affections or from the incompetency of the senses, or from the mode of impression.

—Bacon.

Then it Happened



Tommy saw a man balance all the loose furniture on the stage on a slender stick, at the show.
"I can do that," cooed Tommy.
On the beautiful mahogany stand at home he placed the best lamp, the 100-year-old clock and half a dozen of his mother's favorite china cups and saucers. Placing a broom under all this he commenced to lift up on it.
"Oh mamma," he cried, "come—"

Somewhere under that pile of crockery and bric-a-brac is little Tommy.

(The End.)

MACINTOSH'S WEEKLY REVIEW

St. John, Aug. 12.—There is a decidedly more hopeful feeling on Wall street and in the leading financial centres. London interest rate still remains unchanged, and in New York call money is still cheap and in good supply. London and the European market has for some weeks been quite extensive buyers of American securities, but with the recent advances comes information of a considerable volume of selling orders. Whether London will continue to operate on the selling side or not cannot of course be determined, but it is a factor which must be taken into consideration in connection with the general financial situation.

The New York Market.

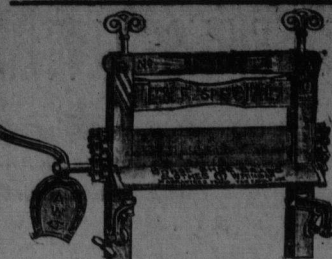
Higher prices with every indication of concerted action in support of the market have been the features of the week. At tonight's closing prices the market leaders show substantial gains of 10 points or over from the low figures of July 26th. Not even the disappointing figures of the U. S. Steel Company's statement of unfilled orders had any effect upon the market although this statement showed a heavy reduction in amount of orders on hand. Judging from market advice there seems to be a tendency to put out the most favorable news with the most favorable interpretations. Earnings of all the leading railways continue good, the Harriman group showing in most cases earnings double the amount of their dividend requirements. In face of the threatened reductions in dividends American Smelters has been weak selling down to 64. Lower earnings of Northern Pacific resulted in rumors of cut in dividend and also in a very slight improvement. Messrs. Laidlaw and Co. of New York, wire us after close of market today as follows:—

"The market this morning showed only partial response to the substantial higher range of prices quoted at London, and more than once during the day showed an inclination to languish in the absence of outside buying, but nevertheless a strong undertone was maintained throughout and during the afternoon fair activity accompanied the all around strength. About the only news factors were the Harri-man statements submitted yesterday, the significance of which the street at large seemed to grasp and during the week estimates of the movement of cash which indicated another heavy gain in cash by the local banks and increase of the surplus reserves. Union Pacific was the leader with 80. 132. Scotia on the strength of rumors of increase of dividend to 5 per cent. has been strong. The business of this company for the month of July shows big increases of iron and steel made over the corresponding month of last year, the pig iron production totalling 7600 tons against 3255 in the same month last year; steel made amounts to 8690 tons against 2958 in the same month last year. The big increase is accounted for by the improvements effected in the remodelling and relining of blast and open hearth furnaces. Cement, both common and preferred, seem to be about holding the gain of last week. The general market of this company, Mr. P. P. Jones, has just returned from western Canada where he tried to obtain definite information regarding the amount of cement the

The Canadian Market.

Although a distinctly Canadian stock C. P. R. is more than a mere local market factor. The decision of the directors of this road to increase the dividend to 8 per cent. had a beneficial effect and coming with other good news resulted in the stock reaching a new level for the month, of 132. Scotia on the strength of rumors of increase of dividend to 5 per cent. has been strong. The business of this company for the month of July shows big increases of iron and steel made over the corresponding month of last year, the pig iron production totalling 7600 tons against 3255 in the same month last year; steel made amounts to 8690 tons against 2958 in the same month last year. The big increase is accounted for by the improvements effected in the remodelling and relining of blast and open hearth furnaces. Cement, both common and preferred, seem to be about holding the gain of last week. The general market of this company, Mr. P. P. Jones, has just returned from western Canada where he tried to obtain definite information regarding the amount of cement the

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Archbishop's Palace, Quebec.
Dr. J. M. McKay:
Dear Sir:—Many reliable men, priests, monks and laymen, have often spoken to me of the splendid work you are performing with your treatment. I congratulate you on that work. If you have saved but one person from the vice of drunkenness I would say, "Thank you." But I know and have been able to ascertain myself that in Quebec, as well as in other parts of my diocese, there are many families that are indebted to you for the peace and happiness they at present enjoy. Therefore my heart is gladdened by the good you have done up to this time, and I want to encourage you most strongly to continue your work, and even to extend it, if possible.

Yours, etc.,
(Sgd.) L. N. ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC.

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MONTREAL.

western market could take. Mr. Jones reports that during the present year his company will have disposed of over 600,000 barrels, in western Canada and that the indications were that the markets there would increase very rapidly. From orders already on hand Mr. Jones states that the total sales for the present year of the company will approximate 4,000,000 barrels and that the company with its plants could attend to any increase without any expensive extensions being made. Canadian Light and Power continues to attract a lot of attention, the common being quoted at from 52 to 56. Rumors are given currency in Montreal that a big combination of this company with the Montreal Street and Montreal Power is in process of formation and that Canadian Power will go into the merger at 150 as against Street at 250.
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Early potatoes, peas, beans, beets, and other vegetables are plentiful and of most excellent quality, and notwithstanding the rain, there is every indication that the farmers will have no cause to complain at the end of the season.

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