The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, JULY 20, 1914.

A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE

A correspondent, writing to an evening newspaper, is inclined to disagree with an editorial utterance of The Standard regarding the character of films shown in local picture theatres, and expresses the opinion that some of the films shown have an ill-effect upon the mind of the average growing boy in the city. His view is that a more rigid censorship is necessary, as he seeks to draw the inference that at least some of the juvenile crime in the city can be traced, more or less directly to the moving picture theatres. The Standard cannot entirely agree with the correspondent referred to. We are not prepared to say that in no theatre in the city are depictions of crime shown, but we do claim, and with some reason, that the theatres in St. John compare more than favorably with those in most other cities and, that, if such a thing as a moving picture evil exists it is not to be found here.

It will be remembered that the coroner's jury, in the case of the police officer recently murdered, added to its verdict a rider to the effect that they believed the tragedy, and other recent crimes, to be to some extent due to the laxity of sentences in the courts. Possibly there is cause for the jury's finding. Possibly, too, there is cause for the opinions expressed in regard to moving pictures, but scoring moving picture theatres, or our courts, will not avail to stop such crimes as the shooting of Officer O'Leary, or accidents such as we had a pathetic instance of a few months ago, so long as the sale of revolvers continues.

There is but a small portion of any community possessing excuse for to carry a revolver. There can be no two opinions that it is a useful weapon when not abused, but no reason can be advanced why a merchant should be permitted to sell a revolver or a gun to any person unless such person can show a license to make such purchase. In the case of officials with valuable property to protect, or men bound on hunting or fishing expeditions, or others who have good and valid excuse for the purchase of a firearm, there should be no attempt to prevent sales or restrain trade, but it would be a wise precaution to absolutely prohibit the sale of any firearm except to persons who can exhibit authority for purchasing. If it was made necessary to obtain a permit from the chief of police before a firearm could be purchased, and a heavy penalty imposed on merchants who sold to persons not having such permit, much would be accomplished in the direction of public protection from the careless or criminal use of such weapons.

CANADA'S POLICY.

When Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, in the House of Commons, a few months ago, made his budget speech, he took advantage of the occasion to unhesitatingly reaffirm Canada's allegiance to the principles of the National Policy, and evidence is not lacking to show that this is as truly Canada's policy today as when it was enunciated years ago by Sir John A. Macdonald.

Last week's Hamilton, Ont., newspapers contain the announcement that the Proctor Cable Company, a large soap and perfumery concern in the United States, will erect a $250,000 plant to care for their Canadian business. Under free trade this industry would have been lost to Canada. In the little city of Windsor, Ontario, the claim is made that since the election of 1911, when the proposal for reciprocal trade was so soundly beaten, it has gained on an average of one factory each month. Of course the majority of these are branches of American concerns, established to care for Canadian business but with all tariff walls removed from between this country and the United States there would be no Canadian branches of American concerns. The developing Canadian trade would have been cared for by enlarged main plants in cities where the parent industries are located and the employment would have gone to American workmen.

The manufacturers in the United States are finding that if Canadian trade is to be had it is necessary to establish industries in this country. Had the reciprocity policy carried the day this condition would not have arisen. The fact that it has arisen is ample justification of the action of the people of Canada.

EXIT HUERTA!

The curtain has been rung down on another scene in the drama of Mexico. Victoriano Huerta and General Blanquet have departed for Europe and a new ruler has taken temporary office in Mexico City. Francisco Carbajal is holding the presidency in trust for General Carranza, and has already notified the United States Government, as the one most interested, that his only motive is to bridge the gap between the Huertists and the Constitutionalists in the hope that he may be successful in bringing something like order out of the now prevailing chaos. From Monterey comes the announcement that Carranza is quite willing to enter into negotiations with his Mexican "trustee" and this leads to the hope that the next few days may witness a cessation of hostilities.

It is very doubtful, however, if even Carranza will be able to long hold the Mexican factions together. A rival chieftain may arise at any time and, in such event, conditions in the country return to something approaching the worst days under the Huerta regime. If the new ruler should succeed in bringing about even a temporary peace it will give the United States time to insist upon something like stable government. Having already interfered in Mexico it is not likely that the Washington Government will cease to keep a watchful eye on its turbulent neighbor and it may be that years will elapse before the last uniformed United States soldier is removed from the country.

The resources and possibilities of the Mexican republic are so vast, and so well worth commercial exploitation, that it should prove a not unprofitable venture for the United States to insist upon a proper and due respect for its own citizens, as well as those of other countries holding concessions. It has been freely stated that the present difficulty was really largely promoted by rival business and financial interests and if this be true, then it may be depended upon that these and similar interests will keep vigilant watch over affairs in Mexico.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The Financial Post is generally regarded as a reliable authority on business conditions in Canada, and when that newspaper announces that the "general business outlook is brightening," it may be taken for granted that there is ground for the statement. The Post says that one of the best possible indications at the present time that business is improving is to be found in the fact that high class Canadian securities are being received with greater favor in England. The last Dominion loan is now quoted at a premium, and the Post believes that the British opinion will very soon change markedly in favor of Canada. This will mean that development work all over the country will be resumed and business will receive an impetus which for some months has been lacking.

While the condition will be received with satisfaction by business men all over Canada, it will mean that the Grit calamity howlers will have to find a new cry. Grit newspapers have freely predicted a general election for the coming autumn, and have given as their warrant for the statement the belief that financial and business conditions in Canada next winter would be far more serious than was the case last winter. Hardheaded business men who do not indulge in flights of fancy for political effect do not see much in sight to furnish material for such an opinion. The wish is probably father to the thought with the Liberals who, base most of their estimates of "hard times" on the fact that back in 1911 they were divorced from the "spoils of office" upon which they had fattened so long. And their lean years have not yet passed away.

RADIUM AS A FERTILIZER.

Still another use has been found for radium, that mysterious element whose properties are now under investigation by scientists in all parts of the civilized world. From information supplied by the deputy consul-general of the United States in London to the department of commerce at Washington it appears that experiments have been in progress at Croydon, England, for the purpose of ascertaining what effect radium exerts on plant growth. So favorable are the first results that it is quite possible that radium may become one of the most valuable agencies in the improvement of crops. This it does not so much directly as through its destructive influence on adverse soil organisms that retard or impede proper development.

What promises to bring radium into general use, should these experiments be confirmed, is the very small quantity required. The best results are said to be obtained from only about one seven-hundredth part of a grain of radium to one ton of soil. This renders it possible to utilize the residues left after radium has been extracted, since a minute amount remains on them. When these residues, of comparatively little value, are mixed with the soil, wheat and barley grow with great rapidity, but the most decisive results have been obtained from radishes and carrots. In some cases these have been nearly six times as heavy as when grown under ordinary conditions. Once incorporated with the soil, radium particles will remain constant in effect for hundreds of years.

Diary of Events

HISTORIC DAYS IN CANADA

British Columbia's entrance as a Province of the Dominion took place forty-three years ago today, July 20, 1871. It was in July, 1867, that the old and historic Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were united by a federal bond. Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island had sent delegates to the confederation conference at Quebec, but when the Dominion was formed they remained without the fold. Canadian statesmen turned to the West to follow the star of empire, and on the 15th of July, 1870, three years and half a month after confederation, Manitoba had brought that Colony into prominence, and, after long negotiations, British Columbia joined the Dominion just one year and five days after the entrance of Manitoba. In 1873 Prince Edward Island regretted its refusal to join the other Provinces, and on the first of July in that year the Province entered confederation. The month of July therefore not only witnessed the birth of the Dominion, but that of the three Provinces. Vancouver Island and British Columbia were united in 1866, and in confederation year the legislative council passed a resolution favorable to entering the union, but the project was disapproved of by the Lieutenant-Governor. In 1868 upon with the Dominion was again urged at a great meeting held in Victoria, while many American settlers urged annexation to the States. In entering the Dominion British Columbia exacted a pledge for the speeding construction of a transcontinental railroad. After a heated debate, the Ottawa government gave the required promise, but many years passed before it was fulfilled.

THE PASSING DAY.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

Advertising, now the main prop and support of a vast majority of newspapers and periodicals, was given little consideration by early publishers, and the vast publicity industry is a growth of the last century. Indeed, it may be said that modern advertising had its origin in 1814, when the application of steam power to printing enabled the London Times, and other journals soon afterward, to attain circulations beyond the few hundreds of copies to which they had been restricted.

In the days of the Stuarts in England no industry could succeed without the approval and patronage of royalty, and today marks the 250th anniversary of the first kingly recognition of the value of newspaper publicity. In the Kingdom's Intelligencer of that date, Charles II. announced that on certain days "his sacred Majesty" would "heal his people" of the king's evil by the laying on of royal hands, and would at the expiration of the period discontinue the treat-announcement was made so that the afflicted ones" may not come up to the town in the interim, and loose their labor."

A few advertisements had been printed in English journals and newsletters before that time, but the recognition of the king gave a great impetus to the industry, and in 1664 and succeeding years many "ads" were printed in the Intelligencer of Sir Roger L'Estrange, and its successor, the London Gazette.

Many of the advertisements of that period dealt with strange and magical practices and drugs for the cure of various ailments, so King Charles II. was not the only advertising "quack."

From the earliest period of American journalism, which had its beginning in the United States at Boston and in Canada at Halifax, the publishers solicited advertisements. The Boston News-Letter, the first regularly published newspaper in America, in its initial number, April 24, 1704, carried an appeal for "ads." John Campbell, the editor and publisher, and also postmaster of Boston, announced that "all Persons who have any Houses, Lands, Tenements, Farms Ships, Vessels, Goods, Wares or Merchandizes, &c., to be Sold, or Let; or Servants Run-away, or Goods Stole or Lost, may have the same inserted at a Reasonable Rate, from Twelve pence to Five Shillings, and not to exceed." Advertising rates were not very definite in those days, and the Virginia Gazette, established in Williamsburg in 1736 as the first paper in that Colony, announced that "Advertisements of a moderate length for Three shillings for the first week, and Two shillings each week after," would be accepted.

After the advertisements published in the English press at about the time of King Charles's announcement were those of "a physitian of known integrity" who promised "the certain cure of agues of all sorts;" a coffin-maker who offered "very fashionable laced and plain dressings for the dead of all sizes, with very fashionable coffins;" one Joynts, who offered necklaces "which absolutely eases children in breeding teeth;" a maker of "the right drink," which was alleged to "help digestion," "dissolve congealed phlegm upon the lungs," "hugely corroborate the brain and memory," and perform other wonders; and a museum providing "a rare collection of curiositeys," among them "a choyce Egyptian Mummy; the Ant-Heare of Brazil; a Remora; a Torpedo; the huge Thigh-bone of a Gyant; a Moon-Fish; a Tropick-bird, &c."

FIRST THINGS

PINS

The first machine by which pins were manufactured cheaply and in large quantities was invented in 1830 by Dr. John Ireland Howe, who was born in Ridgefield, Conn., 121 years ago today, July 20, 1793. Pins were first manufactured by machinery in England in 1824, under a patent of Lemuel Wellman Wright, an American, but the process was slow and expensive, and it remained for Dr. Howe to perfect the machine that revolutionized the pin industry. Howe, who was a physician as well as an inventor and a benefactor of the fair sex, died in Birmingham, Conn., in 1876. Brass pins made by hand, were invented in France in the sixteenth century. Before that pins were made by bone and silver, for the richer classes, and of wood for the poor folks. Metal pins were introduced into England in 1540, and three years later a statute was passed entitled "An Acte for the true making of Pynnes," in which it was enacted that the price charged should not exceed six shillings eight pence, or about $1.60, per thousand. When pins were made by hand they were considered a very appropriate New Year's gift for ladies, and the custom of giving pins on that day became so general that the money used in buying them was called "pin-money."

Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.

BY LEE PAPE.

Did you drownd those kittins yet, sed pop to ma when he caim hoam yestidday. Meening the 7 different kullired kittins our cat Bill had the uthir day.

No, I dident, sed ma, I tryed to twise today, but they looked so yung and helpliss and innersent I dident have the heart.

Hart my eye, sed pop, youd be doing htem a kindniss, thare to yung now to feal enything, but if you allo them to gro up and be sitizens of this hard world they will ixperients hungir and hardships and proberly haff to bare harsh langwidge and old bottils frum the hands of unfealing strangers.

I nevvir thawt of that, sed ma, and you say they are to yung now to feal eny pane.

Far to yung, sed pop.

Are you posertive of that, sed ma.

Absilootly, sed pop.

Then sippose you drowned them, sed ma.

You dont think I afrayed, do you, sed pop, and ma sed, Yes I do, and pop sed Ill drownd them immeeditly. And he went out in the yard, me folloing him, and filled a buckit with wattir awl the way up to the top and then went and carried the box with the kittins in it ovir to the bucket, saying, Now, little pussys, Im going to do you a grate kindniss, and if you were ony oldir, youd thank me for it with teers in yure eyes, and now pleeze dont pertend this wattir herts you eny, bekause it dont.

And he took wun kittin and startid to put it in the buckit of wattir, wich as soon as he picked it up it startid to make a littel noise, and as soon as it was haff way in the wattir it made a hole lot of noise, as if it dident no a kindniss wen a persin was doing it wun, wich it proberly dident, and pop kwick took it out of the wattir and put it back in the box agen, saying Confound the littel igneramus.

Jest then the back gate opened and a man stuck his hed in, saying, Grass cut, grass cut.

Say, do you drownd kittins, sed pop.

I dont make a reguler bizniss of it, but I no how, sed the man, beeing a red heded man with 2 teeth out.

Well wat do you charge for lots of 7, sed pop.

I dont have eny reguler rate, but 5 sents apeece wood be awl rite, sed the man. And he caim in the yard, and pop sed, O, not in heer, youll haff to take them hoam and drowned them.

Then the rate will be 7 sents apeece, sed the man.

And pop sent me in for a bag and we put the kittins in it and thare proberly in hevvin by this time if they was good kittins, and wen ma asked pop if he had drownded them yet, pop sed, No. I was jest about to, and a poor fello opened the gate and asked for a chanse to make a few honest pennys by drownding kittins at hoam, so I let him take them away.

WILL OF THE LATE MRS. WM. A SEELY

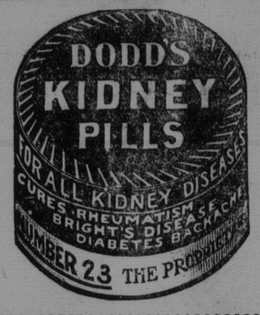
Special to The Standard.

Sussex, N. B., July 18.—In the probate court this morning before Judge J. A. Freeze application was made by G. Earle Logan of St. John on behalf of William Alfred Seely of Oak Point, farmer, for letters testamentary in the estate of his late wife, Florence M. Seely. The testatrix died on June 25 and by her will dated May 1, 1906, all her property, both real and personal is left to her husband. The application was granted and upon the will being proved Mr. Seely was sworn in as executor.

EVENING CRUISE.

Do not forget evening cruise of Canadian Pacific steamer St. George Monday evening, 20th inst. See ad. for particulars.

House wiring, Knox Electric Co., 36 Dock street, Main 873.



The best quality at a reasonable price

You Can't Always Tell the Condition of Your Eyes

You'd think one would be able to pass judgment on their own sight. But very often one who thinks he has excellent sight has a defect in refraction which, if not corrected, will cause vision to fail completely, or be permanently impaired, when properly fitted glasses would preserve it through life.

It is these unsuspected defects in the eyes that cause the most trouble. They are often responsible for headache, nervousness and more serious ailments.

You know that having your teeth examined regularly prevents trouble and preserves the teeth.

Having your eyes examined regularly—especially if you are nearing or past middle life—is equally as important and fully as beneficial.

Make the start now by consulting our optometrists.

L. L. Sharpe & Son,
JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS
21 King street, St. John, N. B.

Builders Supplies

Steel Beams, quick delivery, cut to desired lengths. Metal Lathing Expanded Metal for concrete re-inforcement. Metal, Slate and Asbestos Shingles, Steel Ceilings, Concrete "Hardner" for floors; Corner Bead, Metal Weatherstrip, Concrete Steel Bars, Pressed Bricks, Paving Bricks.
ESTEY & CO.
49 Dock Street

Week End Bargains

Misses and Children's White Canvas Button Boots $1 per pair
Reduced from $2.50 and $2.25.

Ladies' Low Shoes, Different kinds. All sizes, $1 per pair
Reduced from $2.00 and $1.75

Ladies' Low Shoes, Remnants lots. All sizes, $1.50
Reduced from $2.50 and $2.25

Open all day Saturdays until 10.30.

Francis & Vaughan
19 King Street

NOW IS THE TIME TO
Plan For The Summer

We will not give a summer vacation this year as a number of students from long distances would be inconvenienced thereby. Then our summers are so deliciously cool that St. John is a harbor of refuge during the hot season and study is just as pleasant as at any other time. Students can therefore enter at any time.

The St. John Business College
Send for Catalogue
S. Kerr, Principal

Window Frames and Sashes

We can make your Frames and Sashes promptly.

Send for Prices.

CHRISTIE WOODWORKING CO., LTD.
Erin Street

Designing, Engraving and Printing
With a Modern Plant and Careful Workmen We Are Enabled to Give You Good Work.
C. H. FLEWWELLING 85 1-2 Prince William Street

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhœa. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Westminister Chime Clocks.

Just opened up another new lot of these choice clocks in Chaste designs never before shown.

Also some "GLOW WORM" watches, and Watch Bracelets. The latest useful novelty. You can tell the time by them in the DARK as easily as in the daylight.

Very useful for Travellers or for Nurses.

Also "Glow Worm" Alarm Watches, in folding leather cases—and "Glow Worm" Alarm Clocks. Come and see them.

Diamond Importers and Jewelers.
FERGUSON & PAGE
41 KING STREET

Ice Cream
—MADE AT HOME—

costs but a trifle, and you have the satisfaction of knowing that the cream you make is pure and healthful. Best results are assured if you use a

White Mountain Freezer

The superiority of this freezer is due to the famous triple motion. It is quick freezing and produces smooth, delicious ice cream more economically and with less labor than any other freezer.

SIZES ONE QUART TO TWENTY-FIVE QUARTS.

Prices - - - - $2.40 to $19.50

T. McAVITY & SONS, LTD., 13 KING ST.

ELLAMS PATENT CABINET
:-: DUPLICATOR :-:

This is a copying apparatus which is so simple that any boy or girl can work it satisfactorily without any previous experience. Hundreds of copies can be made from one original, the last copy looking as clear as the first.

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Barnes & Company Ltd.
STATIONERS,
SJ. JOHN, N. B.

J. E. WILSON, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast Iron and Sheet Metal Work of Every Description
Copper, Cast Iron and Galvanized Iron Work for Buildings a specialty.
17-19 Sydney Street. 'Phone M 356

D. K. McLAREN, LIMITED
Manufacturers of
Genuine English Oak Tanned Leather Belting, Balata Belting
Lace Leather and Belt Fastenings of Every Description
Complete Stock at
64 Prince Wm. St. 'Phone 1121. St. John, N. B.

Have YOU Tried
BUTTERNUT BREAD?
Grocers Sell It

King Street Store Closes at 6 p. m. Fridays 10 p. m. Saturdays 1 p. m.
WATERBURY & King St. Union
High Grac
THE NETTLETON SHOE FOR MEN

MACAULAY BROS. & CO., KING
Our Stores Open 8 a.m. Close 6 p.m.
$5.25 EACH
Fresh Impo
SWEATER
We have just opened a SWEATER COATS for Ladies. away Coatee or Square Coarn all pure wool in the new Crus The colors are Saxe Blue, Roy Rose Serges, from 34 to 42 b
Special Price
The above are especially those going on a vacation.
MACAULAY B

These warm days you will appreciate
Calvert's Toilet Soap
It is so delightfully refreshing and cleansing, and for every day toilet use it is a good soap to choose — pure, pleasantly perfumed and antiseptic.
Your druggist sells it. 15 cents a Tablet. For a Trial Sample send 2c. stamp to F. C. Calvert & Co., 349, Dorchester St. West, Montreal.

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COMMERCIAL PRINTING OF ALL KINDS
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STANDARD JOB PRINTING COMPANY