

The Standard



Published by The Standard Limited, 27 Prince William Street, St. John, Canada.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Morning Edition, By Carrier, per year, \$5.00
Morning Edition, By Mail, per year, 3.00
Weekly Edition, By Mail, per year, 1.00
Weekly Edition to United States 1.52
Single Copies Two Cents.

TELEPHONE CALLS:

Business Office Main 1722
Editorial and News Main 1746

Chicago Representative:

Henry DeClerque, 701-702 Schiller Building,
New York Office.
L. Klebahn, Manager, 1 West 34th Street.

SAINT JOHN, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10, 1910

THE PEOPLE'S BISHOP.

Among the distinguished churchmen who will arrive in St. John today, none will receive a warmer welcome than Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram, Bishop of London, who is making his first visit to this city. No man has ever more genuinely earned the title of "the People's Bishop," which is applied to him in all parts of his great diocese. In his addresses on his previous visits to Canada in the fall of 1907, and in 1909, and on the present occasion at Halifax, Dr. Ingram has given to Canadians the secret of his popularity. It lies in his broad-mindedness, in his freedom from any tendency to class exclusiveness, in his desire to reach the hearts of the people.

Dr. Ingram is one of the great preachers of the Church of England. Every Sunday of the year he delivers at least one sermon, and frequently two, and each week throughout the year he preaches two or three times. He never tires of delivering his message. He received a magnificent training for the high position he occupies in the Anglican Church. Educated at first at Marlborough College, and then at Keble College, Oxford, he graduated with first class honors and next for three years practiced as a private tutor. The succeeding year he was curate in the city of Shrewsbury. Then followed a period of four years in Lichfield, the famous cathedral city of the Midlands.

From Lichfield the future bishop went directly to that congested realm of struggle and poverty, the east side of the great city of London, to become the head of the unique university settlement known as Oxford House, Bethnal Green. At the time that he was filling this appointment, Dr. Ingram was also chaplain to both the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of St. Alban's. During his six years as rector of Bethnal Green, Dr. Ingram became known popularly among Londoners. In 1896 he was promoted to the rural deanery of Spitafields, and in 1897, became canon of St. Paul's cathedral.

In the latter part of that year he was appointed suffragan to the then Bishop of London, the late Dr. Creighton, with the title of Bishop of Stepney. Thus he remained as a loved east-end clergyman until his elevation to the see of London in 1901, with the unanimous approval of the clergy and laity of the diocese. Immense responsibilities press upon the occupant of such a position. The People's Bishop, by his work, has shown how well the selection was justified.

THE DECISION OF THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

Judging from the comments in the press of the United States on the award of the Hague Tribunal, while there is a natural tendency to make the most of the fact that the decision on five out of the seven points went against Great Britain, there is an admission in many quarters that questions one and five, on which Great Britain secured the verdict, were by far the most important.

The Boston Transcript frankly refers to the five favorable points as "consolation prizes," whose exact value it is for practice to demonstrate. Referring to the other two points as "historical contentions of the United States along which its case has been conducted," and which the arbitrators rejected, it continues:—"No amount of cheerful sophistry can obscure the facts of the decision. Great Britain, the Dominion and Newfoundland have good reason to be satisfied. The moral effect of a victory after a diplomatic duel of half a century's duration is with them, as our State Department admits by deploring the verdict.

"There is still work left for the experts, the tribunal remanding to a special commission the definition of what constitutes 'reasonable' local regulation applicable to our fishermen in the waters covered by the adjudication. There may even be the possibility of arbitration on this point to come, for the tribunal has clearly borne in mind that Great Britain, to reduce a friction rapidly becoming dangerous, has been compelled more than once to moderate the zeal of Colonial legislators to make the most of their proximity to the fishing grounds."

In the decision on question one, which rejected the American claim that the consent of the United States government must be obtained with regard to all local regulations affecting American fishermen, the Transcript sees a practical recognition of the idea of Imperial Federation. The question was as follows:—"Must any reasonable regulations made by Great Britain, Canada and Newfoundland in the form of municipal laws, ordinances, or rules (such regulations being—(a) appropriate for necessary for the preservation of the fisheries; (b) desirable on grounds of public order and morals; (c) equitable and fair as between local fishermen and the inhabitants of the United States, be subject to the consent of the United States?"

The decision in favor of Great Britain established Newfoundland's and Canada's right to make regulations which American fishermen are bound to observe.

"While the colonists, the Canadians and the Newfoundlanders," says the Transcript, "may have cause for immediate satisfaction on the decision, it probably will not escape their attention that the finding alone has more than present significance. The case of Great Britain not merely reveals but exhibits a practical recognition of the Imperial Federation idea which twenty years ago our publicists would have had no reason to anticipate. When the treaty of 1818 was negotiated, the conception of the colonies as parties having even the privilege of intervening in interpretation of its provisions does not appear to have entered the heads of the negotiators of either side. The treaty was between high

sovereignities, and the obligation of colonies and dependencies was to avoid conflict with it. Such has been our interpretation from the first, but Great Britain, partly by evasion, has edged on each period of controversy nearer to an assertion of the position it boldly avowed before the tribunal, that local regulations of a British foreign colony need not be submitted to any foreign power with which Great Britain has a treaty on a similar subject. The unity of the British Empire in Imperial assertion of colonial interests was the key point of the British case at The Hague, and the decision, though specifically directed to a particular controversy, has a wide bearing on the future relations of colonial powers to other nations."

Summing up, the Transcript takes a broadminded and philosophical view of the situation:—"Because we 'lost on two great points at The Hague it is not for us to wall and knock our breasts or declare arbitration' is a failure. The direct effect of the decision on our 'fishing interests may be so small as, commercially speaking, to be almost imperceptible; but as Americans, we are pardonable if we do not receive with equanimity the assurance of an impartial tribunal that a long succession of American publicists have been in the wrong 'on a question which concerns far more than a few 'miserable fish.'"

THE NEW LAURIERISM.

An altercation between the Hamilton Times and the Winnipeg Tribune, in which the former accuses the Tribune of being "bitterly hostile to the Liberal cause," has brought a rejoinder from that journal in which it effectively shows that its hostility is directed against the new Laurierism. The Tribune is owned and edited by Mr. Robert L. Richardson, a former Liberal member of Parliament. His article, which follows, is not likely to be read with any degree of enthusiasm by the so-called Liberals of today:—

"The Tribune has supported in season and out of season the Liberal platform of 1893, and the Times cannot point to a paragraph in the Tribune's columns since that date criticizing the true Liberal policy.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party once declared that 'railway subsidies are a fruitful source of jobbery, speculation and corruption.' The Tribune still believes in that declaration. The policy of railway subsidizing was adopted by Sir Wilfrid Laurier after he got the handling of the money, and we have seen the jobbery, speculation and corruption."

"The stench in the Interior Department while it was presided over by Hon. Clifford Sifton was so great that something had to be done. The crooked timber limit deals, the dirty whiskey permit business, the land scandals, were not Liberalism, but Siftonism. The exposures were complete, and the Minister retired from the limelight. During his term of office he had many millions in the fire and accumulated a fortune running into the millions.

"Again in the Militia Department a Royal Commission appointed by Sir Wilfrid reported that the management of the department was rotten and extravagant. Such conditions could not be called Liberalism.

"In the Marine Department a state of affairs even worse prevailed. Jobbery of all kinds was revealed. Heads were decapitated, but no one was prosecuted for the wholesale thefts. Those conditions had prevailed for years and surely could not come under the heading of Liberalism.

"The sharpers in the government drew up a deal with Mackenzie and Mann for a Yukon railway and before Parliament had sanctioned it much work was done. It was squelched, but the country had disbursed a quarter of a million dollars without getting a cent in return. That was not Liberalism.

"The Liberal party in 1893 promised Senate reform. The only reform has been to appoint live old Laurier party hacks to replace dead Tories. That was not Liberalism.

"Independence of Parliament was promised. 'We will relieve the people of protection, which is a fraud, a delusion and a robbery,' said Sir Wilfrid in his Liberal convention speech, 'for it is robbery to take money from one man and give it to another.' And Sir Wilfrid is now playing, by his own admissions, the role of robber. That is not Liberalism.

"The policy of the old Liberal party was to condemn corruption. The government has absolutely refused, on repeated occasions, to grant inquiry into glaring government scandals. The votes of the members of the Commons have been used to vote down motions for inquiry. That is not Liberalism.

"The people of Alberta and Saskatchewan were not allowed to settle among themselves the question of education. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at the dictation of others, interfered brazenly with provincial rights. That is not Liberalism."

The principles and policy the Tribune stands for were those of George Brown Alexander MacKenzie and others, in which the Laurierism of today has no part. They were discarded long ago.

The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company have an interesting exhibit in the Exhibition showing the development of the raw material in the manufacture of steel and the finished product. The exhibit was brought here at considerable expense, and the company are to be commended for their enterprise.

CURRENT COMMENT

(Toronto Globe.)

From Sir Hugh Allan's speech in London it is evident that Canada is going to have boats capable of crossing the Atlantic at an average speed of twenty-two or more knots, and that without any special subsidy whatever. The day of the twenty-five knot Canadian liner is not far distant.

(Woodstock Sentinel-Review.)

The Methodist Conference rejected a recommendation by the discipline committee that women be admitted to all the church courts. The women will still have the privileges of constituting a majority of the church congregations on Sundays and at prayer-meetings.

(Hamilton Herald.)

Judged by results, international arbitration after the manner of The Hague tribunal is more equitable and satisfactory than international arbitration after the manner of the Alaska boundary commission.

(Winnipeg Tribune.)

Mrs. Reebtin, who is heading an anti-kissing crusade, declares that rubbing cheeks is a highly satisfactory means of expressing satisfaction. The trouble is that few folks have cheek enough to try.

(Vancouver World.)

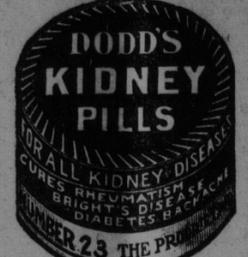
In the modern drug store when the Sunday visitor asks:—"Have you any fly paper?" the clerk inquires, "will you have the Aeroplane Journal or the Aviator Gazette?"

(Guelph Mercury.)

A professor has taught a chimpanzee to speak intelligently. There is still hope, then, for baseball umpires and train announcers.

UNITED STATES NOT WORSTED

Boston, Sept. 8.—The opinion that the United States has been worsted in the fisheries dispute was discounted today by Congressman Augustus P. Gardner. He represents the Gloucester district in Congress and with his father-in-law, Senator Henry C. Lodge, handled the case of the Gloucester fishermen at Washington. In an interview on the local bearings of the decision at The Hague, Congressman Gardner discussed the principal effects on New England fishing and pronounced them to be of little or no disadvantage, while certain obvious advantages have been gained, by having the dispute an end.



A SPLENDID JOKE

Some of our competitors are telling the good people visiting the fair that the marvelous Oxygenator is an imitation. We ask any one interested to see our machine, then look at any other oxygen device and you too, will laugh at the deception being handed out by trying to make the public believe such stuff.

The Oxygenator is not an imitation. The Oxygenator is not an electrical device. The Oxygenator is now in the homes of scores of the best citizens in St. John, Moncton, Chat ham, Campbellton, Stellarton, Halifax, Ahmerst, Sackville, Sussex, Rothesay, Dartmouth, Edmundston, Port George, Clarke's Harbor, Fredericton, Boistown, Summerside, Lunenburg, Shediac and many other points.

These marvellous machines are as different as can possibly be from all other oxygen devices. The Oxygenator. (Do not confound our wonderful machine with any other similar name) cures all curable diseases. They last for life. They may be used by each member of the family.

See our splendid exhibit at our booth, main floor, exhibition building, next door to St. John Electric Light Co., also at suite 20, Robinson building, opposite Market Square. Lady attendants Courteous treatment to all.

Machines rented or sold. Investigate all you like. Come in and we will furnish you with name, address and telephone number of many of the best known citizens of St. John. We are willing to abide by what they say. Telephone at uptown office, Main 2367. Telephone at booth, ask for Machine Oxygenator Co.

C. Fraser McTavish,
Gen. Manager.
Good positions open to representatives.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE.

That well known and splendidly situated drug business recently carried on by the late George W. Hobert is offered for sale by the Administrators of his estate. The stock book may be seen at the office of the undersigned solicitor and any one desiring to purchase will communicate in writing with him on or before Tuesday the 13th inst. and such offer shall be for the complete stock in trade, fixtures and lease and shall also state whether wholly cash or part cash and full security for balance. Offer shall also state if book debts and 100 shares of stock in the Union Hall Company are desired. The highest or any offer not necessarily accepted.

JOHN F. HOBERT,
H. A. ESTABROOKS,
LEANDER ESTABROOKS,
Administrators of Estate of
GEORGE W. HOBERT.
M. H. PICKETT,
Solicitor.

For rheumatism, gout and other signs of disordered kidneys or for stomach trouble, there is a real therapeutic value and pain alleviation in
MAGI
THE WATER OF QUALITY

We will be pleased to welcome our customers and friends, who visit St. John, at our office on Prince Wm. Street, room No. 40—entrance 85th, over Board of Trade.

Are Your Glasses Right

It's not enough that you should wear glasses—you should be sure they are right—that they properly correct the irregularities in the shape of the eyes and that they fit the face properly.

There's one final test in regard to glasses—do they show results.

If you've been troubled with headaches, do your glasses stop them?

If your sight has been poor do your glasses give you good vision?

If the answer to these questions is "yes," you may be satisfied with your glasses; if not, better let us help you get the right kind.

L. L. Sharpe & Son,
21 KING STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Plums Plums
The season for Plums is now on. We have the different varieties.
CHARLES A. CLARKE'S,
Phone 803. 18 Charlotte St.

ROBT. MAXWELL
Kason and Builder, Valuator and Appraiser.
Brick, Lime, Stone, Tile, and Plaster Worker.

General Jobbing Promptly and Neatly done.
Office 16 W'ndy Street.
Nos. 225 Union St. Tel. 258.

Ring up Main 1986-11
G. W. WILLIAMS,
18 Waterloo St.
Have your Heating and Plumbing put in shape for Winter.

Our New Catalogue is ready for distribution. Send name and address for a copy.

S. Kerr,
Principal.

PROBATE COURT

To the Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John, or any Constable of the said City and County—Greeting: WHEREAS the EXECUTORS of the estate of Count Robert Visart deBury, deceased, have filed in this Court an account of their administration of the said deceased's estate and have prayed that the same may be passed and allowed in due form of law: You are therefore required to cite the Heirs and next of kin, devisees and legatees of the deceased and all of the creditors and other persons interested in his said estate to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held in and for the City and County of Saint John, at the Probate Court Room in the Pugsley Building in the City of Saint John, on Monday, the third day of October next, at seven o'clock in the forenoon then and there to attend the passing and allowing of the said accounts as prayed for and as by Law directed.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Probate Court, this Seventh day of September, A. D. 1910.
(Signed) H. O. McNEHERY,
Registrar of Probate.
(Signed) J. R. ARMSTRONG,
Judge of Probate.
(Signed) T. T. C. KNOWLES,
Proctor.

Wrist Watches

We have received a new lot of WATCH BRACELETS in gold (Spring Link and Mesh) from \$30.00 to \$80.00. Also gold watch and leather strap \$18.00 to \$30.00. Silver and Gun Metal with Leather Straps, \$8.50 up.

Ferguson & Page,
Diamond Importers and Jewelers, - 41 KING STREET

YOUR TELEPHONE ORDER FOR
GROCERIES, MEATS or FISH
WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION BY
Phone 543. F. E. WILLIAMS CO. Ltd.

ALL NEW YORK IS SINGING
"THE CUBANOLA GLIDE"
JUST RECEIVED IN THE FAMOUS
Columbia Records
MARITIME PHONOGRAPH CO.

∴ 1911 ∴
Desk Diaries, Gem Calendar Pads
BARNES & CO., LTD.
84 Prince William Street.

SPRUCE CLAPBOARDS
MURRAY & GREGORY, Ltd.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
SHINGLES, ROOFING and everything in WOOD and GLASS for Buildings.
WATCH FOR OUR EXHIBIT AT THE DOMINION EXHIBITION

Oak Tanned Belting

GENUINE ENGLISH and the Famous D. K. Balata Belting

See our exhibit in Machinery Hall. Demonstration of Leather Waterproof Belting, Lace Leather, Fasteners, etc.

D. K. McLAREN, Limited,
Manufacturers and Mill Furnishers
MONTREAL ST. JOHN

UNIVERSITY OF
St. Francis Xavier's College,
ANTIGONISH, NOVA SCOTIA.
Chartered to Confer University Degrees.)

ARTS (Leading to B. A., M. A., and Ph.D.)
SCIENCE (Leading to B.Sc. and M.Sc.)
ENGINEERING (Leading to C.E. and B.E.)
LAW (Leading to LL.B.)

Besides ENGLISH, to which special attention is given, instruction is provided in the following LANGUAGES:
French, German, Italian, Latin and Greek

The Curriculum also embraces the following SCIENCES:
MATHEMATICS, ECONOMICS, LOGIC, BIOLOGY, CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS, GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.

The first two years' work of a first-class Engineering Course is here thoroughly covered.
The new SCIENCE HALL (100 feet in length, 50 feet in width and three storeys in height) is, in style, finish and equipment, one of the finest in this country. Its splendid laboratories, its Museums and other conveniences offer unrivalled facilities for the prosecution of scientific and technical studies.
The four years' ART COURSE is designed to give the diligent student a LIBERAL EDUCATION in the best sense of the term. PHILOSOPHY which forms part of the Arts Course for three years includes Dialectics and Criticism, as well as Metaphysics, Ethics and Psychology.
BOARD AND TUITION for the Academic year, only... \$160.00
Ordinary Tuition alone... .. 45.00
Classes reopen September 13, 1910
For Calendar and further information apply to.
REV. H. P. MACPHERSON, DD.,
Principal.

HIGH SCHOOL
In connection with the University is a fully equipped HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT (including a "COMMERCIAL" or Business Course.) The High School Course leads to University Matriculation. It covers the work of Nova Scotia College Academies.
For High School Calendar, etc., apply to
REV. J. J. TOMPKINS, M. A.,
Principal.

SAVE \$1.00 PER TON
COAL—\$4.25 per Ton—1,400 Lb. Load \$3.10
BEST WINTER IS COMING, SO ARE HIGHER COAL PRICES
FOR ALL PURPOSES
Book Order Now; Phone Main 1172; P. O. Box 13; C.O.D. or Cash with Order

CANADIAN COAL CORPORATION.