

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1914.

PRE-JUDGING THE CASE

The partisan manner in which the Pugsley press evidently intend to handle the sessions of the Royal Commission dealing with the Dugal charges is evident from the heading which the Times last evening carried over its account of the morning hearing.

In response to a request from Mr. Teed, Mr. Carvell furnished particulars of the sums alleged to have been paid by lumbermen to Mr. W. H. Berry. The Times prints the list, and uses it as an excuse for a five column heading, in big type, saying "List of the graft payments are a feature of opening Dugal session." These words are printed in the largest type on the Times' page, while in the smallest type used in the heading the Times admits that the payments are but "alleged."

Whether the allegations can be proven it is the purpose of the Royal Commission to discover and it is exactly for this that hearings are being held. The Times has been one of the most blatant of newspapers in its howl for an investigation, but if its conduct of the last evening is to be taken as a criterion, it is not so desirous of an "investigation" as of a "condemnation," and that, apparently, without the formality of taking evidence.

Whatever the result of the enquiry the finding of the Commission will be respected, but it is reasonable to ask if the Commissioners intend that the judging of the case shall be done by themselves, after hearing and weighing the evidence, or by the partisan Times?

NO LIQUOR IN CAMP.

When the citizen soldiers go into camp at Sussex next week it will be with the strongest possible assurance that the camp will be absolutely dry. This is due to the action of the Minister of Militia, the Honorable Sam Hughes. While Col. Hughes has never professed that he is a better temperance man than any of his predecessors, he has, nevertheless, placed himself strongly on record as declaring that the young men who volunteer for militia service, and boys who join the cadet corps, shall be free from the temptation to drink within the bounds of the camp and the drill grounds.

Up to the time of Col. Hughes assuming office the canteen sale of liquor was regarded more or less as an open question for the decision of the officers in charge of the camps, and the charge was freely made that in some of the camps, it is not the purpose of the Standard to allege that Sussex was one of them, liquor was to be had, if not openly, then secretly.

Representations were also made that as officers were themselves served with liquor at mess they were not in a position to prohibit the use of liquor by their men. It is not on record that Col. Hughes participated in these accusations, but it is said of him that he resolved if ever he became Minister of Militia he would banish liquor from all camps.

His decision has not been received with favor by every one of the militia officers in Canada, and a case is reported where an officer of high rank has been removed from office, and a case is also said of officers of that particular regiment, or at least some of them, represented that the beverage was a temperance beer. While the Minister of Militia is probably sorry to lose an efficient officer he takes the correct course in refusing to overlook deception and disregard of discipline.

Col. Hughes has promised the Canadian militiamen that the department pledges itself to teach their brothers, sons or husbands to drill without exposing them to the temptation to drink, and in this he will have the hearty co-operation of every right-thinking citizen regardless of politics.

THE PLEDGE BREAKERS.

While Mr. Pugsley declares emphatically there was no breach of faith on the part of the Liberal organization in its treatment of the bill concerning Western representation in the Senate the Halifax Chronicle is not so sure of its ground. The Chronicle quotes the Ottawa Free Press in refutation of the charge but confines its own comment to the statement that there had been no breach of faith on the part of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. That is not the point. The breach of faith was not on Sir Wilfrid's part but upon the part of those who refused to be bound by the pledged word of the party leader. Can it be possible that Mr. Pugsley was one of those who disregarded Sir Wilfrid's wishes? There have been serious charges concerning Mr. Pugsley's aspirations to supplant his leader. Is he actually taking the bit in his teeth, so soon? His ardent defence of the pledge breakers would almost look like it.

MORE TELEGRAPH DIRTY WORK

Finding that there is no reasonable ground upon which it can criticize the members of the Borden Government, the Telegraph is now guilty of attempting to raise the religious cry. When the order was given by Col. the Honorable Sam Hughes forbidding Canadian militia regiments to carry arms when participating in demonstrations of other than a military character, the Telegraph was sympathetic with the Roman Catholics of Montreal as it happened the order coincided with the time selected for the Corpus Christi procession in the Canadian metropolis and the 65th regiment of Montreal had, in previous years, taken part in that observance. The order given to the militia men was long more than a regulation which has long been in effect in the British army where no one thought of raising a question about it. There was no intention on the part of Col. Hughes to interfere with any observance.

But the 65th regiment did turn out, and did carry arms, and the Telegraph used this information yesterday morning under headlines which said: "Regiment flouted Col. Sam's order." As a matter of fact, the regiment did not disobey orders and Col. Hughes, himself, admits this. In an Ottawa despatch to the Globe last evening, Col. Hughes is quoted as follows:

Ottawa, June 16.—Col. Sam Hughes cleared up this morning the mystery in regard to the marching of the 65th Regiment at the Corpus Christi procession in Montreal on Sunday, despite the military regulations prohibiting the use of rifles in religious parades or processions.

Col. Hughes pointed out that the militia orders distinctly said that they should not carry government rifles. They did not use government rifles in the procession. "The 65th Regiment," said Col. Hughes, "observed that law to the letter. They did not carry government rifles. Col. Askeff, the commander of the regiment, acted like a man in the whole proceedings. The regiment had a right to march as long as they did not carry government rifles and they strictly obeyed this regulation."

It is merely one more evidence of Telegraph dirty work.

THAT BREACH OF FAITH.

The Ottawa Free Press is amusing in its attitude toward the charge that the Senate majority disregarded the promise of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the matter of the bill dealing with western representation in the Red Chamber. The Free Press first characterizes as absurd the charge that there was any breach of faith, and then protects itself with the following:

"Whether Liberal appointees to the Senate did or did not actually deny the right of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to make an agreement in their name, they would be perfectly justified in taking that attitude. If the Senate is to be merely the tool of either or both parties in the House of Commons, then the Upper House has undoubtedly outlived its usefulness."

It is unfortunate that no longer ago than in the session of 1913 the Senate, with a larger Liberal majority than it now possesses, deliberately killed the Naval Aid bill and in so doing made of itself a tool in the hands of the Laurier party. At that time the Grit press hailed the Senators who voted against the measure as true Canadian patriots. Today they have "outlived their usefulness."

It is a matter for rejoicing that, after suffering in silence for many years, Mr. John S. Leighton, Jr., of Woodstock, at last clears himself of the accusation that he was the man who took, stole, "pinched" or removed from the Bible from the Carleton County court house. There had been a slight suspicion to the contrary but Mr. Leighton cleared it all up yesterday when he said, while under oath, that not only did he not remove the Bible but that he might be able to assist in the identification of the man who did. If he will now follow up his statement by taking the public into his confidence to the extent of divulging the name of the guilty one he will be indeed a benefactor.

If the militant suffragettes continue to attack newspaper editors the editors must fall back upon defending themselves with the time honored office towel. And we know of one towel that would make a fearsome weapon.

One hundred and seven new officers have been added to the United States army by the graduation of the first class of cadets at the Military Academy at West Point. The recruits should be doubly welcome to Uncle Sam just now. He needs their services.

In these days of investigating commissions the A. B. C. peace mediators at Niagara Falls are in luck. If they succeed in getting their names in the papers let alone any reference to the progress they are making.

Diary of Events

HISTORIC DAYS IN CANADA

This year marks the centenary of the birth of the Canadian confederation idea, and also the semi-centenary of the famous conferences by which the idea was put into effect. Fifty years ago today, June 17, 1864, George Brown, the Liberal leader, made a truce with the government by which the bitter partisan warfare was left free to consider larger and more vital issues. Brown's patriotic action left Canada free to participate in the Charlottetown conference and to organize the immortal meeting of the "fathers of confederation" in Quebec. Mr. Brown headed the committee of the Canadian legislature which, in 1864, reported in favor of a union of the provinces. For several years he earnestly advocated the scheme, and he was a delegate to both the Charlottetown and Quebec conferences.

This year commemorates the centenary of the remarkable correspondence carried on in 1814 between the Hon. Jonathan Sewell and H. R. H. the Duke of Kent, in which the former suggested a plan for a union of the British American provinces, proposing an assembly of thirty members and an executive council. The Duke of Kent entered enthusiastically into the movement, but proposed that the first step toward confederation should be taken by uniting the Canadas into one division and the Maritime Provinces in another, with a federal government for the whole, and Quebec as the capital. Some years later Mr. Sewell, then chief justice of Quebec, collaborated with John B. Robinson, chief justice of Upper Canada, and Bishop Strachan in outlining a scheme for the union of British America.

THE HUMAN PROCESS ON

THREE FAMOUS BROTHERS

It is rarely that three brothers achieve fame in the same occupation, but the Frohmans, Gustave, Daniel and Charles, are a noteworthy exception to the rule that lightning seldom strikes twice, or thrice, in the same place. It is true that the amusement world has produced many "brother acts," and one readily recalls such examples of rational co-operation as have been afforded by the Ringlings, the Shuberts, and the Sella brothers, among many others. Sandusky, Ohio, was the native haunts of the Frohmans, and it was there, fifty-four years ago today, that the most distinguished and the youngest of the trio, Charles Frohman, was born. As he is known along Broadway, is perhaps the ablest and most influential theatrical manager of this or any other country, and he is almost as well known and as powerful in London and Paris as on this side of the Atlantic.

The beginning of the Frohmans was humble enough. When Charles was a youngster the family removed to New York. There Gustave was employed as Horace's assistant, and he, in turn, acted as the Frohmans' secretary, as the only person who could read the handwriting of the great editor of the Tribune. When the printers were unable to decipher Horace's obscure hieroglyphics, the office boy was sent for, and the mystery was quickly solved. Daniel Frohman, seven years the senior of Charles, found his first employment as a clerk in the business office of the Tribune, and later became a reporter. Charles Frohman, after leaving school, secured a situation in the circulation department of the New York Graphic, and at night acted as ticket-seller at Hooley's Theatre in Brooklyn.

Gustave was the first of the brothers to become a theatrical manager. He was in charge of a minstrel company, and initiated his two brothers into the amusement business. When Charles was only seventeen he was placed in charge of a company sent west to play "Our Boys." Two years later he was appointed treasurer of Haverly's "Mastodon Minstrels," and toured America and Europe. Among his duties were to march in the parade, wearing the high hat and other insignia of minstrelsy.

His first managerial success was scored in 1882, when he organized a company to produce "Shenandoah." He made a great success of that and succeeding ventures, and in the course of time became the manager of many of the leading playhouses of New York, Boston, Chicago, London, Paris, and other cities. He is the foremost theatrical producer of the world.

George Bernard Shaw has sought to explain Charles Frohman's career in the following words: "Charles Frohman is the most widely romantic and adventurous person of my acquaintance. As Charles XII became a famous soldier, through his passion for putting himself in the way of being killed, so Mr. Frohman has become a famous manager through his passion for putting himself in the way of being ruined." "G. B. S." may be correct in his estimate, but the latter part of the statement does not have the appearance of one who is "wildly romantic"—not to the nude eye of the casual observer. Some of his admirers have professed to see in "C. F." a resemblance to Napoleon. The unprejudiced eye sees the eminent theatrical man as a brief and somewhat purely individual, smiling, optimistic, good-humored, looking like a fairly prosperous business man in a small way. At that, he may resemble the mighty man who signed himself "N." who, clad in a citizen's clothing, would probably have been unable to convince anybody that he was a general.

FIRST THINGS

FIRST ENGLISH MARTYR

The first martyr to Christianity in England was St. Alban, whose festival is observed today. He lived in the third century and was a soldier under the Emperor Diocletian before he embraced the new faith. After leaving the army he returned to Britain, and became the first English Christian. He was persecuted by Diocletian, who prohibited Christian worship on penalty of death. Alban was beheaded in the year 286. During the following years of the Emperor's reign and the administration of his immediate successors thousands of Christians in all parts of Europe were put to death. Houses filled with Christians were set on fire, and many other followers of the faith of Jesus were bound together and thrown into the sea. A stately monastery to the memory of the English protomartyr was erected in the

Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.

Us fellows was wawking awlwing this afternoon, me having awn brown stockings wih I haff to ware wunts in a wun awn akount of my Ant Soo giving me 3 pares for Kriesmusus last Kriesmusus, and 3 kids was standing awn the korniz and when we was goin by wun of them sed, G, wodd you look at the dood with the brown stockings.

Hay, Benny, did you heer wat he kalled you, sed Puds Simkins. No, I sed, keeping awn wawking. He kalled you a dood, sed Puds Simkins. I didn't heer him, I sed, keeping awn wawking. G, whiz you woddent stand for a kid like that kalling you a dood, wodd you, sed Reddy Murfy.

I woddent if I herd him, I sed, keeping awn wawking. Well we herd him, sed Sid Hunt, go awn back and sho him you wont stand for it.

Go awn back and sho him, go awn back sed awl the fellas. Which I did, wawking back to ware the 3 kids was still standing, the wun that sed it looking pritty tuff, and I sed to the uthr wun, Did you call me anything.

No, he did, sed the kid, painting to the other kid. Did you call me anything, I sed to the uthr wun. Yes I did, wat are you going to do about it, sed the kid. Well wat did you call me, I sed.

A dood, sed the kid. Well I dare you to call me that agen, I sed.

Yure a dood, sed the kid. I dobbel dare you to call me that agen, I sed.

Yure a dood, sed the kid. Yure another, I sed. And I startid to wawk away agen, the kid yelling.

Kum back heer and ill sho you hooz anuthr. Go awn back agen, Benny, go awn back and see wat he duz, sed the fellas.

No hes not worth bothering with, I sed. And I didnt go back any moar.

eight century by King Ofra of Mercia.

St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, near the Roman Verulam, derived its name from the Saint.

MISS MONEY FROM TRAIN

\$2,500 vanishes between St. Stephen and St. John — Detectives working on the case.

The post office authorities have been engaged for several days in trying to locate a bag of registered mail, which was said to have disappeared somewhere between St. Stephen and St. John.

It is understood that \$2,500 was enclosed in one of three bags sent out from St. Stephen post office and when McAdam was reached there were only two bags of mail on the train. It is said that the son of Postmaster Shull declare they saw the money bag being placed in the larger bag. But the men at McAdam are also positive that the money was not in the bag when it arrived there.

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This Letter Brings a Message of Cheer to the Aged—Results of Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

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Mr. Stephen J. Leard, North Tryon, P. E. I., writes:—"At seventy-five years of age my heart gave out and became very irregular and weak in action and would palpitate. My nerves also became weak, and I could do nothing but lie in bed in a languishing condition, losing strength and weight. In that condition I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and am cured. Had I not obtained this treatment, I would now be in the box with the roof over my nose. At eighty-one I have an energy which means so, and I am writing this letter so that old people like myself may prolong their health and strength by using this great medicine." 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50. For sale by all dealers.

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Black Cloth Tops \$5.00 Per Pair.

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For June Weddings—Wedding Stationery and Visiting Cards

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Just opened up another new lot of these chime clocks in Chime 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.

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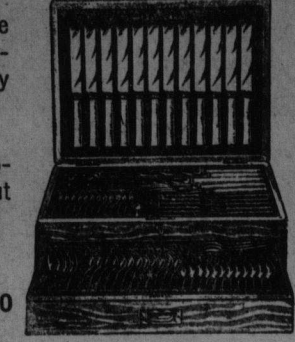
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These coats are the outside being new shades of Olive rubber. The original Every new style is

The Special P MACAU

WEDDING

Pierce-Nixon An interesting event Monday afternoon at 4 when Miss Bertha, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. St. John, was married to Mr. James Alister, of Boston. The ceremony was performed by Rev. S. D. B. of the residence of Mrs. J. W. of the bride. The bride, a handsome blue travellin given away by her couple were unattended the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. for the White Mountain honeymoon. The wedding received from St. John were numerous and Mrs. Pierce, who had been the bride, was assisted by Mr. Byron Bull, by Mr. W. O. Raymond of St. John, assisted by Mr. Muldrew, rector of St. The church was artistically decorated with white flowers. The bride was given father and looked charming going away dress of a trimmed with brown sash trimmed with blue. The bridesmaids wore a harmonious of the bride, a gown of pink crepe

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