

## The Standard



Published by The Standard Limited, 32 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, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 31, 1910

## MR. A. F. BENTLEY, M. P., OBSTRUCTIONIST.

The Standard today prints two pictures representing sections of the road to St. Martins near Fairfield about eighteen miles from this city. At the first glance, judging by the piles of pulp-wood, stacked high on either side, and encroaching on the thoroughfare, it might be supposed that this was a logging road built for some lumberman's convenience. The pulp-wood, it is true, has been piled where it is for a lumberman's convenience, but the road is a public highway, and the one most used between this city and St. Martins. The lumberman is Mr. A. F. Bentley, M. P., one of the representatives of the people of St. John county in the local legislature, and presumably elected to look after the welfare of his constituents. The piles of pulp-wood, which extend along either side of the road in no less than four places, and which have already caused one accident, are a rather striking monument to the fact that the safety and convenience of Mr. Bentley's constituents are of very small account where his own interests are concerned.

Mr. Bentley owns some timber limits in this district, and the pulp-wood has been piled where it now stands since last March to save the expense of hauling. If Mr. Bentley has his own way, it will probably remain there till next winter when he can get it out at little expense to himself. He has been notified to remove the obstructions by Mr. John McDonald, Jr., secretary treasurer of the Highway Board for the Parish of Simonds, and by Mr. John Robinson, special road commissioner for the district, but has paid no attention. He will remove the wood, he is reported to have said, when he finds it convenient to haul it.

The pulp-wood is piled high on either side of the road at intervals extending over half a mile. There is of course no possibility of teams passing one another, and in several places there is barely room for one vehicle. One of the wood piles is over 100 yards in length. Should two teams, going at a fast clip, happen to meet some dark night between these walls of timber the result can be imagined. Mr. Arthur Rankine, a farmer in the neighborhood, recently had his carriage broken in collision with the obstruction, and the residents generally along the road are not slow in expressing their opinion of Mr. Bentley and his lumbering activities.

Mr. Robinson, the road commissioner for the district, has a special grant to repair this road from Loch Lomond to the parish line and much has been done in the way of improvements. As long as Mr. Bentley obstructs the road, as he is doing, nothing can be accomplished on these particular sections. Mr. Bentley is delaying work for which the Telegraph, the opposition organ which supports him, has of late been so loudly clamoring. As a lumberman he may have few superiors, but as a representative of St. John County, who has the interests of his constituents at heart, he stands convicted as untrustworthy and a dismal failure.

## THE UNIFICATION OF DIVORCE LAWS.

The members of the International Law Association which has been meeting in London, contributed some interesting information on the subject of divorce during a discussion of the report of a committee on divorce jurisdiction. The association is in favor of a unification of laws relating to the subject, so that divorce should be recognized, not only in the country in which it is obtained, but in all civilized countries in the world. The present chaotic condition of divorce laws among nations has frequently given rise to odd complications and unusual situations, not in fiction alone, but also in practice.

The report of the association's committee on divorce jurisdiction stated that there were several marked characteristics of similarity in various judicial systems. In most countries there was no distinction between husband and wife as to the grounds for divorce, the law of England and Belgium and the Mahometan law of Egypt being conspicuous exceptions to this rule. The causes of divorce varied in kind and number. In several Continental countries mutual consent was a cause of divorce under various restrictions. They did not go as far as this even in the United States. However liberal the law was there, there was not a single cause for divorce in the United States which could not be duplicated on the Continent of Europe. In the United States there were millions of aliens settled, who brought with them their own ideas of the law of their own native country, and these ideas became in time common law, and subsequently became enacted into practice. The causes of divorce varied from one in England to 12 in Sweden. Among the other recognized causes for divorce in the various European countries were habitual drunkenness, habitual criminality, condemnation to penal servitude, desertion, and infliction of grievous injuries.

A lighter turn was given to the discussion by the remark that going elsewhere, they found the loquacity of the wife was a cause for divorce in Formosa, and the discovery of a previous wooing on the part of the husband where there had not been refusal or acceptance by the other lady, in Algeria.

With regard to methods of divorce, one of the most remarkable was in Egypt, where the husband divorced his wife by repudiating her verbally or in writing, and the divorce might be revocable or irrevocable. He could not take her back again, however, until she had married someone else and had been repudiated by this interloper husband. Dr. Gaston de Leval, legal adviser to the British Legation, Brussels, explained the difficulties an English girl might involve herself in by marrying a foreigner under certain circumstances. Supposing that a Belgian of 20 years, making a false statu-

tory declaration in pretending that he was of age or had obtained his parents' consent, married in London an English girl, and the very day of the marriage he took her to Belgium or to any other place. If, after a few weeks, or months, he wished to repudiate the girl, and confessed the whole story to his father, and the latter believing, perhaps rightly, that the young English girl knew perfectly well that the boy's parents would have refused their consent, and that he was under age, wanted the marriage to be declared void, if he brought the case before an English court, he would not succeed, such marriage being valid according to English law, the lack of parental consent not invalidating the union; if he brought the case before the Belgian court or the French court, or any other Continental court, the marriage was sure to be declared void, and then, what would become of the girl?

Mr. R. B. D. Acland, K. C., read a paper contrasting divorce in Canada and in the United States, which had been prepared by Prof. F. P. Walton, Dean of the Faculty of Law, McGill University, Montreal. He said that in Canada the ancient view of marriage as a lifelong union of a man and woman still held the field, whereas in the United States marriage was coming to be regarded as a contract of a much less permanent character, which might be terminated without much difficulty by either party. It would appear that divorce had now become a primary necessity of life in the Republic, while in the more steady northern half of the Continent it remained the luxury of the few. As the American statistics showed, there was something in the air of the West which stimulated married persons to seek for freedom. Of the seven and a half millions who inhabit Canada, six millions had no possibility of divorce except by an Act of the Dominion Parliament. The number of these Acts was increasing faster than the population, but their total number was so small and such a vigilant eye was kept upon them by the Senate that there was at present no cause for any alarm.

In Canada they had no South Dakota, which for a long time was the "Gretchen Green up-to-date" of the United States, furtive divorces having now become essential to the happiness of the community, than runaway marriages. Such cases as Haddock v. Haddock, in which it was admitted that a man might have one lawful wife in Connecticut and another in New York, had no parallel in Canada. During the 40 years in which Canada had slowly been compiling a beggarly total of 431 divorces, the States of the neighboring Republic had dissolved 1,274,341 marriages.

## THE HIGHWAYS.

The St. John Telegraph says of Maine, whose roads are in nearly as bad shape as ours were before the old government were voted out of power, that—

In the year 1909 the State of Maine spent \$275,000 on state roads, \$115,000 of which was repaid to the various towns by the state. A stretch of more than eighty miles of permanent highway was constructed, and the highway commissioner says the day is near at hand when the Maine Legislature will undertake the construction of a system of trunk roads, gridironing the state. One of these trunk lines would run from Kittery through Portland, Lewiston, Augusta and Waterville to Bangor, a distance of 185 miles.

In New Brunswick our government spend about \$70,000 on the country roads of the province, which is much more per mile than the State of Maine pays, the highway mileage in Maine being very much larger than ours. The \$115,000 of Maine's expenditure of \$275,000 went into building, repairs and maintenance of state roads running through the towns, leaving \$163,000 for the so-called state roads leading to towns and villages; and nearly the whole of this amount was spent on about eighty miles of road, on what is called permanent work.

Other States, and our own province adjoining in the last two years, have taken the lead of Maine in good roads, and now our neighbors, particularly those in the eastern part of the State, are beginning to appreciate the value of first class highways. It is not what they spent in 1909, however, that we will find where their interest lies. It is in 1911 that we will find something to watch, for the people have become much interested. The Telegraph quotes Mr. Logan Waller Page, director of public works in the national department of agriculture: "The advantages of good roads are felt by every citizen, whether he lives in the city or the country, and by every enterprise whether it be agriculture, manufacturing, or mining." He adds: "All are more or less dependent on the common highways as an avenue of the commercial transportation, and in proportion as these highways are improved so as to facilitate transportation are they benefited thereby. These benefits have been carefully compared and estimated in dollars and cents, and so enormous have they been thus demonstrated to be that they represent a convincing argument to any thinking man of the importance and necessity for road improvement."

What Mr. Page says is absolutely true; and it applied five, ten and fifteen years ago with just as much force as it applies now. When the old government's friends were putting the greater part of the highway appropriation into their pockets instead of upon the roads the importance of the highway was just as great as now. Good highways were always a valuable asset. But the Telegraph supported and endorsed the crowd who squandered the money voted by the legislature to make and maintain good highways. Its complaint today in its criticism is of conditions for which it is responsible.

The question of permanent highways has engaged the attention of the Hazen government since its accession to power, and we have no doubt that a very progressive policy in this respect will be announced before long. But in the meantime, the damage of twenty years of dishonest administration of Mr. Hazen's predecessors has first to be in some measure repaired if the people of the country are to enjoy even a measure of the privileges to which they are entitled.—Frederick Gleaner.

## CURRENT COMMENT

(Regina Standard.)

The wide-awake and somewhat ironical postmaster down at Stoughton has promulgated the following rules for the benefit of his patrons and that you may exact what you may exact. No letters given out until they have been received. If you don't get a letter or a paper on the day you expect it, have the postmaster look through all the boxes and down the cellar also. It ought to be there somewhere, and he likes to hunt for it just to please you. If your friend doesn't write rave at the postmaster. He is to blame. If he tells you "No," put on a grievous look and say there ought to be some. He is probably hiding your mail for the pleasure of having you call for it. Ask him to look again. If you are buying stamps make him tick them and put them on, that's his business.

(Toronto World.)

The Globe states that the "Rainbow" has mounted two "very wicked-looking guns." The Peace Society should protest against this early start in a career of crime. And the Globe knows editorially that we should avoid the very appearance of evil. An effort should really have been made to get guns that at least looked virtuous—so as to harmonize with the Globe and the government.

## THE LITTLE HAPPENING

I have a curious happening to tell:  
It came to me today all strange and bright—  
It came just like a picture flashed in light.

I played beneath the Big Trees in our Road—  
I bent to kiss the roses by the wall—  
And just that Then—they weren't there at all!

I caught my breath because I knew that I  
Was somehow different—somehow far away—  
And oh! the Happening!—all real, like Day!

A high brown cliff above the sea,  
The water leaping up at me,  
The smell of hot, wet sand,  
A queer light on the land,  
A long, long beach all stretching gray,  
And big black ships that sailed away;

An old man walking there,  
With this, wild-tossing hair,  
His shadow, black, close-following,  
His lips apart, fast-whispering,  
His head sag-hanging, low,  
His step so tired, slow;  
He walked, he stopped in front of me,  
He looked for long far out to sea.

And oh!

Just when I near remembered that  
Just when I thought I knew that old man's face—  
I stood beneath the Big Trees in our Road,

I saw their branches, laced all out and in,  
I kissed and kissed the roses by the wall—  
It seemed, almost, that it had never been.

Laura Campbell.

## GOOD STORIES

Looking more needy and seedy than ever, Sir Percival Lackash strode into his son's costly tailor's. The proprietor welcomed him with a beaming countenance.

"Ahem," choked Sir Percival, Bart. "My son informs me that you have permitted him to run a bill here for three years. Is that correct?"

"It is, Sir Percival," fawned the proprietor.

"Well, I have come—"  
"Oh, pray, Sir Percival," oozed the proprietor, bowing and kowtowing before the noble bart. "I assure you there is really not the slightest hurry."

"Quite so," returned the impeccably baronet, serenely. "And, as I was saying, I have come to order a suit of clothes myself."—Answers.

## JOSH WISE SAYS.

Although a man takes his wife for better or for worse, he is lucky if he strikes a happy medium.

## Well Qualified.

The only thing we demand from our employees, said the head of the office force, is correctness in figures. The applicant smoothed her hipless skirt complacently.

"I have never had any complaints on that score," she replied with a glance of assurance.

## The Bargain Instinct.

She—We have been trying our best to induce more women to join our Saturday Night club, but without success.

He—What is the initiation fee?  
She—Two dollars.

He—Make it \$1.98 and you'll get more new members than you can accommodate.

## Touch Luck.

I suppose, said the kind lady as she handed the lucky hobo a generous wedge of apple pie, that your lot is full of hardships?

Dat's the proper word fer it, ma'am, replied the hobo. In de winter w'en de farmers ain't drinkin' hard cider, it's too cold fer men t' be trampin' around an' in de summer peeples' allers of ferin' no work.

## NEW HOME FOR CONNAUGHT

Report from Ottawa That  
Rideau Hall is to be Replaced by Expensive Structure on Fine Property.

Ottawa, Aug. 30.—The official residence of the governor general in this city has long since outlived its usefulness, and now that the Duke of Connaught is coming to Canada as governor general, it is rumored that the government has decided to erect a new Rideau hall, and indeed have plans well under way.

The site of the new residence is said to be the high bluff along the Ottawa river. In this property there are some 40 acres of land and the situation is one of the finest in Canada. A magnificent view of the country for miles around may be obtained from the crest and altogether the site is an ideal one for an executive residence.

The present Rideau hall, formerly the home of Hon. Thomas McKay, has been an expensive item for many years. Nearly a million dollars has been expended on repairs, additions and improvements and the end is not yet. For years the expense account of the hall has been the subject of caustic comment, both within and without the Commons, and it has evidently come to be regarded as more economical to get rid of the structure altogether and erect a modern executive residence.

## Shot Guns

The shooting season is now near at hand and we are ready for it with a good stock of the most reliable shot guns and ammunition. We will be glad to have you call and examine our line.

EMERSON & FISHER, Limited, 25 Germain Street  
RETAIL PHONE, 888.

He will be pleased to welcome our customers and friends, who visit St. John, at our office on Prince Wm. Street room No. 10—entrance 85 1/2 over Board of Trade.

## What's The Use?

When you have resisted the constant pleading of your eyes for help; have kept on reading with your eyes aching; have stood out as long as possible forcing yourself to believe you are too young to wear glasses and have thus nursed a false pride, what have you gained?

Only pain and discomfort for the self satisfaction of feeling that you had been able to do without glasses for years.

Would it not be better to act now in the interest of your eyes and health. You incur no obligation by asking our advice about your eyes.

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

## Rock Cranberries

The crop is reported light. They are now at their best. Order from

CHARLES A. CLARKE'S,  
Phone 803. 18 Charlotte Street.

## ROBT. MAXWELL,

Mason and Builder, Valuator and Appraiser.

Brick, Lime, Stone, Tile, and Plaster Worker.

General Jobbing Promptly and Neatly done.

Office 16 Sydney Street.  
Res. 385 Union St. Tel. 222.

## Our New Catalogue

is ready for distribution. Send name and address for a copy.

S. Kerr,  
Principal.

The owners of the properties are said to be aware of the intention of the government to acquire the site, but no intimation of the appropriation has, it is said, yet been made officially to them. The scheme was discussed by the government, and previous to his departure for the west, it is said Sir Wilfrid Laurier approved of the idea as regards the expropriation of the high bluff overlooking the Ottawa.

One report is to how much land may be taken in is to the effect that all the lots and buildings will be included. This would practically wipe out the village of Rockcliffe as regards population, and mean the expenditure of a very large sum, as several splendid residences have been erected during the last year or two within this area.

The present Rideau hall, formerly the home of Hon. Thomas McKay, has been an expensive item for many years. Nearly a million dollars has been expended on repairs, additions and improvements and the end is not yet. For years the expense account of the hall has been the subject of caustic comment, both within and without the Commons, and it has evidently come to be regarded as more economical to get rid of the structure altogether and erect a modern executive residence.

## 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, \$6.50 up.

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

## NICE THINGS IN OFFICE STATIONERY

Victor Sanitary Moisteners, Glass Penracks, Gardner Inkstands, Victor Inkstands, Eye Shades.

BARNES & CO., LTD.  
84 Prince William Street.

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

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

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 stories 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.,  
President.

## 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 County Academies.

For High School Calendar, etc., apply to  
REV. J. J. TOMPKINS, M. A.,  
Principal.

## Fire, Motor Car and Motor Boat INSURANCE

JARVIS & WHITTAKER, General Agents, 74 Prince Wm. St

BUY NOW. SAVE \$1.00 PER TON  
CANADA'S BEST COAL "SALMON ASH"

Adaptable for all purposes.  
(\$4.25 Per TON of 2,000 lbs.) Credit by arrangement  
(\$3.10 Per LOAD of 1,400 lbs.) C. O. D. or  
Cash With Order.

For immediate delivery in City Proper.  
Phone Main 1172 P. O. Box 13.  
CANADIAN COAL CORPORATION.

Chatham, N. B., Aug. 30.—The town is already thronged with Foresters in anticipation of High Court convention, which opens here this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Selection of standing committees will be the first of their business. This evening the grand parade to the Opera House will take place and a public meeting will be held, at which addresses will be given by the supreme chief ranger, D. Stevens and others.