

## The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1914.

Pay your Taxes on or before July 15 and save 5 per cent. discount, immediately after the fifteenth of July executions will be issued for all unpaid taxes.

### A SERIOUS MATTER.

Yesterday, a young man, a self-confessed burglar, faced with arrest and the possibility of a long term of imprisonment, sought to escape both by attempting to slay an officer who was doing his duty. As a result, Frank O'Leary, a police officer in the pay of the city of St. John, lies in the General Public Hospital seriously, perhaps mortally, wounded, while the youth responsible for his condition is in a jail waiting development in the case.

Out of the story of the tragedy comes many rumors to the effect that there exists in this city a gang of young men who, scornful of honest labor, seek to procure by criminal means what other men work for. That gang, if it exists, must be put out of business at once. It matters not whether the step necessary is taken by the regular constituted police force under the direction of the Chief of Police or by other agency suggested by the Commissioner of Public Safety. Possibly the statement credited by a local newspaper to the young man charged with the shooting, to the effect that if his gang had been present he would not have been arrested, was made in bravado or was not made at all, but even on the assumption that it was not made, the frequency of petty robberies and burglaries may be taken as presumptive evidence that the police protection in the city of St. John is not what it should be. It does not come within the province of any newspaper to attempt to fix responsibility for poor police protection. The fact that it is poor, that the force is inadequate is almost self-evident. It remains with the proper officials to apply the remedy.

It has been said that the public mind is naturally apathetic in its attitude toward matters of common, rather than individual, welfare. Sometimes an occurrence such as that of yesterday is almost necessary to awaken men to the advisability of moving for the common good. If the police force conditions of today are in any way due to friction, or to differences of opinion which may have obtained in the past, action should be taken at once to produce a more satisfactory state of affairs. The private grievances of any individual, no matter who he may be, should not be permitted to stand in the way of the city's welfare. A commissioner appointed by the Provincial Government will be in the city in a few days to make an enquiry into police force administration. He may doubtless be able to draw inspiration from recent events. The public must be protected.

### WITNESSES AND OTHER THINGS

The Times rushes to the defence of the tactics which Mr. Carvell has adopted in his conduct of the cases before the Royal Commission, and scolds the newspaper because we objected to the conduct for the prosecution using the sessions of the commission as opportunities for cheap political speeches. The Times remarks: "Why does the Standard regard with horror the comparatively small expenditure on a Royal Commission and view with complacency the more than \$50,000 of blackmail secured from the lumbermen, and the enormous amount of public money squandered on the St. John Railway?"

It is unfortunate for the Times that its history is as it is. Reading such a sentence as the one quoted from the Pussylet-Carvell newspaper almost suggests the question: "Why does the Times regard with horror the comparatively small amount of \$2,000 involved in the timber charges and view with complacency the rake-off in connection with the N. T. R., or the enormous sum of \$40,000,000 squandered on that road?"

If the Times is as anxious as it claims to be that all the witnesses should be produced, why does it clamor for some and neglect others? The Standard, some days ago, referred to the advisability of calling as a witness in the timber cases Mr. John E. Moore, himself a lumberman and a director of the Times, and according to sworn testimony, a witness to the handing of at least one cheque to Mr. Berry. It is a fair assumption that that particular cheque formed a part of the \$25,000 of blackmail secured from the lumbermen, yet we have failed to notice that the Times has enthusiastically seconded the suggestion of The Standard that Mr. Moore should be called. Neither has that organ of purity explained to its readers how it happened that one of its own directors was aware, months ago, that lumbermen had contributed sums of money at the suggestion of Mr. Berry and failed to notify it regarding the matter. Prompt action on the part of Mr. Moore might have stopped the

collecting and tended to save to the people of the province many thousands of dollars. The explanation of the Times will be awaited with almost as much interest as would the explanation it could furnish of another question much in the public mind. For instance, the Times might be able to throw some light on that mysterious entry "W. P. \$5,000." But it is a safe wager that the Times won't.

### A LOST "OPPORTUNITY"

The fact that Mr. A. R. Gould, president of the St. John and Quebec Railway Company, was subpoenaed by an agent of Mr. Carvell on Saturday, and that he, smilingly, accepted service, with the remark that he would be present when the session of the enquiry into Valley Railway matters is resumed in this city on the 15th inst., leads one to question the shrewdness of Mr. Carvell in loudly demanding Mr. Gould's presence in court at a time when he knew perfectly well that Mr. Gould was in Montreal on business, and, furthermore, that he would be in the province on Saturday. If Mr. Carvell did not possess this knowledge, how did it happen that he had a man at Debec Junction at the very minute when Mr. Gould was on his way to Maine, having come through by the Montreal Express, to quote the Telegraph's account of the thrilling incident. Subpoenas or men to serve them do not grow on trees, even in Debec Junction, and to "pull off" his "stunt" Mr. Carvell at least must have been notified that his man would be at Debec at the time of the arrival of the Montreal Express.

It is too bad that Mr. Gould so readily expressed his willingness to be on hand, as it robs Mr. Carvell of an opportunity to go into court and, with passionate tone and wind-mill gesture, call down the wrath of seven heavens upon the "iniquitous government" which is "convinced" to keep the president of the St. John and Quebec Railway Company out of the way of Mr. Carvell's process servers. Aside from that fact, however, Mr. Gould is to be commended for his willingness to appear. He had no reason, or excuse, for refusing. He and the company he represents received generous treatment from the Government of this province, and it is his bounden duty to be present when the hearings are resumed and to tell under oath all he knows touching the subject of the enquiry.

There has been no disposition on the part of the Government to keep Mr. Gould away, and if the Telegraph report of the stirring times at Debec Junction is correct, the railway man evinced no desire to avoid "capture." There is no evidence that he hid under the car seat or attempted any deed of violence upon Mr. Carvell's emissary. It is to be presumed that he may even survive the withering fire of Mr. Carvell's cross-examination and, in fact, the only purpose the incident serves is to illustrate just how completely the attempts of the Telegraph to make a hero of Mr. Carvell have failed of their purpose. It is to laugh.

### THE GROWTH OF ST. JOHN.

If directory censuses are to be relied upon, and reports of growth of some western cities have been founded upon no more stable information, there is no reason for citizens of St. John, who take a keen interest in the growth and development of this city, to feel dissatisfied at the showing we are making. MacLure's City Directory, for the year 1914 contains the names of 19,834 persons, excluding Parville and other portions of the parish of Lancaster, estimated at 600, making a total of something over 20,000 names. The custom of publishers of directories and similar publications, in estimating the population of the field covered by them is to multiply the number of names by three. This applied to St. John would give the population of the city and adjoining portions of the county, which might properly be included under the title of "Greater St. John," at more than 60,000. In their rounds of the city the directory men found 23 shops and 41 houses lacking tenants.

Taken altogether the showing reported by the directory census takers should be regarded with every degree of satisfaction by all. St. John is showing an increase in population and this necessarily means an improved condition of business for cities prosper as they grow. Therefore it may be said that the estimate made by the directory men should give cause for added pride in our city.

"Let us have more evidence and less abuse," says the Times. That is just the point The Standard has been trying to make in regard to Mr. Carvell's handling of the cases before the Royal Commission. Now that one of the most flagrant offenders in the abusing line has realized the fairness of this newspaper's contention, we may, after all, manage to confine Mr.

### Dugal's blatant advocate to the rules of evidence.

The "tide of liberalism" sweeping over the province of Ontario has received another set-back. Cochran, reported as a Liberal gain, has returned a Conservative. Thus Mr. Rowell, at one fell swoop loses almost fifteen per cent. of his original gains, and the hopes of the Telegraph are that much further away from realization, it is said.

Mr. Norris, Liberal leader in Manitoba, says of the outlook for the provincial elections there on Friday next, "there is going to be a change." This has a familiar sound. Mr. Rowell, of Ontario, indulged in similar predictions until the morning of election day. Then he had a rude awakening.

So far elections in Mexico indicate that Huerta is still the favorite son of that proportion of the electorate who mustered up sufficient courage to go to the polls.

### Diary of Events

#### HISTORIC DAYS IN CANADA

Major-General J. Graves Simcoe began his term as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada on this date in 1792, and established his government in the little village of Newark, the Niagara of the future. Under the bill passed in 1791 by which Canada was divided into Upper and Lower Provinces, Lord Dorchester continued to act as Governor-in-Chief. Major-General Sir Atwood Clarke became Lieutenant-Governor of the Lower Province, and Simcoe was chosen for a similar position in the then wild and almost unsettled Upper Province. Simcoe was a gallant soldier and an able administrator. He had served in the revolutionary war in the colonies to the South. At Brandywine he saved a good account of himself as commander of a regiment. Later he served under Cornwallis, and was with that general when he surrendered at Yorktown. As Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, Simcoe proved to be the right man in the right place. He had the instincts of a pioneer, and was never happier than when planning settlements and acting as the advance guard of civilization. In September following his assumption of office he opened the first assembly of the Province at Newark. As a capital, he considered the village at the Falls to be too much exposed to possible assault by the Americans, and one of his first cares was to seek a new and more suitable seat of government. In the heart of the wilderness, he found a desirable spot on the Thames, now the site of the city of London. After further consideration, however, he changed his plans, and in the midst of a gloomy forest on the shores of Lake Ontario he founded the city of York as the permanent capital of the Province. The name of York was later changed to Toronto, and with the passing years it has become the metropolis of the Province and the second city of Canada.

#### THE HUMAN PROCESS ON

PRINCE EITEL 31 TODAY.  
Prince Wilhelm Eitel-Friedrich, second son of the Crown Prince of Prussia, has been described as the ablest and most popular of the German war lords' warlike brood. "Eitel Fritz," as he is called, is much more diplomatic than his less bellicose than his elder brother, although he has won high praise from his superior officers in the career as a soldier. Eitel will be thirty-one years old today, having been born July 7, 1883. He is the junior of the Crown Prince by one year and one month, and just one year and one week older than the Kaiser's third son, Prince Adolf.

From his boyhood Eitel Fritz has been the popular hero of the German people and the idol of the soldiers. To his charming, the Crown Prince was utterly eclipsed by his brother, and it has often been rumored that the feeling of the elder brother for the younger was not of the fraternal kind. Perhaps one reason for Eitel's supremacy in the affections of the people is his size. The German like bulk and bigness, and Eitel is the tallest and broadest in stature of the six sons of the Kaiser.

A few years ago when the Hungarians were on the verge of a revolt against Austria, Eitel was said to be the popular official choice for the throne of Hungary. That Eitel will wear a crown is not beyond the range of possibility.

Prince Eitel married, in his twenty-third year, the Princess Sophie Charlotte, daughter of Grand Duke Friedrich August of Oldenburg. Under the crown Prince, who is very fond of society and a stickler for royal etiquette, Princess Eitel dislikes city life and society and is very homesick for her estates. Gardening is her favorite occupation, and she spends much time in charitable work. She is "Auntie" to several hundred youngsters in an orphan asylum located near the country villa of Prince Eitel at Potsdam.

The Kaiser's second son is a carpenter by trade, and has been fitted to earn an honest living in case the social democrats should succeed in overturning the throne. For centuries Prussian royalty has had a rule that its male members must learn a trade. The Crown Prince and Prince Eitel chose to become carpenters, and the building art has been mastered by all the remaining sons of the Kaiser except Prince Joachim, the youngest of the "Hohenzollern boys," who was instructed in the trade of a blacksmith.

Four of the Kaiser's sons, Crown Prince Wilhelm, Prince Eitel, Prince Oscar and Prince Joachim, are soldiers and have served through apprenticeship in military science. Prince Adolf, who will pass his thirtieth birthday a week from today, July 14th, has chosen a life on the bounding sea as an officer in the navy of the fatherland. Dr. August Wilhelm is the only son to balk at a warlike career and to enter civil life.

Three of the Kaiser's half-sons sons celebrate their birthdays in July. Prince Eitel's birthday comes first, on the seventh. Prince Adolf's birthday, was born on the fourteenth of the month, and Prince Oscar, fifth of the Emperor's august offspring, is born on July 27, 1888. The Crown Prince was thirty-two last May, Prince August was twenty-seven in January, and Prince Joachim will be twenty-four in

## Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.

Yesterday afternoon I sed to my sistir Gladdis, Gladdis, wood you smook a box of sigeretts.

Of korse I woodent, you silly thing, you sertenly ask the aberdest kvestashun, sed Gladdis.

Woodent ou even smook wun sigerett, I sed.

I meen sigeretts boxs like the be an ou save Gladdis, I sed.

No, nor half a wun, seethir, sed Gladdis, and now for merseyes sakes if you cant say sumthing with sum sents to it, keep kwiet.

Well if you woodent smook, wat was that empty sigerett box doing up awn yure bewro, I sed.

Wat, O for goodness sakes, did you see that, I meen was that up thare, sed Gladdis, O yes, I remember, Mr. Parkins gave me that sigerett box as a soovieener.

For mindin' my own businiss, get me, Steeve? sed Gladdis.

Yes he did, I sed. And after suppir who cam to see Gladdis but Mr. Parkins and I went into the parlar were they both was, saying Helo, Mr. Parkins.

Good evening, my littel man, sed Mr. Parkins.

Have you got any moar empty sigerett boxes, I sed.

Wat's that, sed Mr. Parkins. I'm affrayed thats a littel over my hed.

Benny, you sed good evening, now disappear, sed Gladdis.

I meen sigeretts boxs like the be an ou save Gladdis, I sed.

Ven was awl this, sed Mr. Parkins.

O, by the way, Benny, sed Gladdis, you no those 3 sents I promised you, well if ou go up in my room you'll find them awn the edge of the bewro if you so rite awy.

Awl rite, I sed. And I went up stares to see, and sure enuff heer was 3 sents awl on top of eech uthir and I took them and put them in my pocket, not caring weathir Gladdis had promised them to me or not, wich she hade nt.

December, Eitel and Alabert are usually considered the handsomest of the Emperor's off-spring, while the Crown Prince and Prince Oscar would be close contestants for the booby prize in a beauty show.

#### FIRST THINGS

IMPEACHMENTS.  
The first public official of the United States to face trial in a court of impeachment was William Blount, senator from Tennessee, who was impeached July 7, 1797, 117 years ago today. He was charged with conspiracy with the British to raise the Cherokee Indians against Spain in Louisiana, and to disaffect the Indians toward the United States. He was acquitted by a vote of fourteen to eleven. The next official to be impeached was John Pickens, New Hampshire federal judge, charged in 1803 with drunkenness and disregard of the statutes. He was convicted. The following year Samuel Chase, associate justice of the Supreme Court, was acquitted of charges made against him. James Peck, Missouri federal judge, was acquitted in 1830. West H. Humphreys, Tennessee federal judge, was convicted in

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