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SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1910

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF LAURIER'S NAVAL POLICY.

"So long as the Empire holds together such isolated action is, of course, unthinkable. If any portion of the British Empire is at war, the whole Empire will be at war." The foregoing is not quoted from a speech by Mr. Borden or any member of the opposition, but is an extract from an English journal, a recognized authority on naval matters, the Naval and Military Record of London, which in a recent issue discusses and unhesitatingly condemns the Laurier government's naval policy with its order-in-council method of assisting the Mother Country in time of war.

After reviewing the explanations given by Sir Wilfrid Laurier of his plan to retain control of the Canadian naval forces, participating in Britain's wars or remaining neutral as the council might decide, the Record proceeds:—

"It is hardly surprising that the Conservative leader, Mr. Borden, should have raised a debate as to whether the King should control the Canadian navy in time of war through his Imperial ministers or through his Canadian ministers.

"Canada," it continues, "is a part of the British Empire, and immediately the gage of war is thrown down by the Imperial government the whole Empire would be involved, whether orders-in-council had been passed by the respective Colonial governments or had not been passed. If, in these circumstances, Canada were to decide that the war was not one with which she could sympathize, her position would be an extremely hazardous one. The belligerents would regard Canada as being at war, whether she was actively participating in the operations or not, and therefore if the Canadian Government determined to leave their naval forces unmobilized, Canada would be exposed to very grave dangers."

Proceeding, the Record points out that a similar position would be created in the event of Canada becoming involved in a serious quarrel with the United States. In such a circumstance the British people might, on the same line of reasoning, declare it none of their concern and leave it to Canada to fight the issue out alone. "So long as the Empire holds together," says the Record in conclusion, "such isolated action, is of course, unthinkable. If any portion of the British Empire is at war, the whole Empire will be at war. From the moment when the gage of battle is thrown down national feeling will be merged in Imperial feeling, and the whole resources of the Empire must be employed to one single end. It is well that this point should be raised thus early, in order that the Imperial and Overseas Governments may consider it calmly before a period arises when Imperial sentiment will be put to the strain of war."

Years ago the press in Great Britain was wont to style the few public men of the day who had failed to grasp the Imperial idea, as "Little Englanders." The term has happily almost died out in the Old Country. It would be a humiliating day for the Dominion if similar words of reproach should come to be levelled against her citizens because a government by its naval policy decreed that Canada would look after herself and the rest of the Empire could go hang.

CHURCH AND STATE IN SPAIN.

The kingdom of Spain appears to be not merely entering upon but already actually involved in a conflict for religious equality and political independence of ecclesiastical dictation similar to that in which France has been engaged for some years.

It was regarded as inevitable that this should occur as soon as the Clerical and reactionary government of Mr. Maura was replaced by Liberal rule, and Mr. Canalejas has not disappointed that expectation. In his attitude the Prime Minister is cordially supported by his colleagues and by a sufficient majority of the parliament, and it is understood that the King also approves his course, not merely in an official and constitutional manner, but also personally and privately.

There are two principal questions in hand for consideration. One is that of the revision of the old concordat between the Spanish government and the Church of Rome, and the other is that of the enforcement of the laws prescribing equality of official treatment for all religious denominations. There is no rational connection between the two, the one being a matter of diplomatic negotiation abroad and the other of purely domestic policy.

The government wishes to dispose of them independently, each on its own individual merits, while the Vatican authorities insist that the two shall be considered together and that the Church of Rome shall have a voice in the regulation of Spanish domestic affairs. The course upon which Mr. Canalejas is now said to have decided is that of insisting upon separate consideration, and of suspending negotiations with the Vatican if the latter refuses to recognize Spain's right to regulate her own affairs.

The situation would in any case be delicate and embarrassing, but it is the more so because of the intense passions which are cherished by the Spanish people and which have been developed on both sides. The partisans of the Vatican in Spain are openly threatening insurrection, declaring that civil war is preferable to secular schools, while many of their opponents go as far in the other direction and rail against all religion as inimical to civil liberty and progress. What Spain needs in such a crisis is a statesman of the type of the late Waldeck-Rousseau. Whether or not she has him in the person of Mr. Canalejas remains to be seen.

MEETING OF THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.

The twenty-third annual convention of the Educational Institute of New Brunswick, which opens in this city today, promises to be the most interesting educational conference ever held in the Maritime Provinces. The programme of proceedings is comprehensive, practical, and thoroughly up to date.

Among the subjects which will come up for discussion are several that, though their importance is well recognized elsewhere, are only beginning to receive attention in this province—such subjects for instance, as the medical inspection of schools, school sanitation, commercial training in high schools and physical and military training. Dr. John Brittain, professor of nature study at McDonald College, P. Q., will deliver an address on agricultural education, a subject of importance not so well recognized in this province as it ought to be, and Dr. A. H. McKay, chief superintendent of education for Nova Scotia, will give his views on a four year's course for high schools.

No doubt the proceedings of the convention will be followed with interest. It is perhaps to be regretted that the agenda did not provide for a discussion on technical education of the description needed to increase the efficiency of the industrial workers, a subject that in St. John, with its growing industrial aspirations, should receive a larger measure of public attention than it does at the present time.

FLAWS IN A PURE FOOD LAW.

According to reports published in the United States the enforcement of the pure food law which compels truthful labels on all articles and packages of food, has resulted in a great increase in cases of ptomaine poisoning. Since the new regulations came into force it is claimed that there have been 19,188 cases of sickness traced to this source, 763 of which proved fatal.

To insure that such foods as meat, fish, fowl, sausage, oysters, etc. should reach the consumer in a pure and healthful condition, the use of preservatives has been prohibited and apparently with disastrous results. A truthful label will not prevent the contents of tin or package being spoiled and a condition is set up which is favorable to the propagation of poisonous germs.

Prior to the enactment of the pure food law, borax and boron compounds were largely employed, and, consequently, food which readily becomes contaminated was kept in a hygenic, healthful condition.

In their zeal to remedy a condition of affairs which was admittedly bad, the framers of the pure food law have failed to recognize that long delays often occur in the handling of such foods, even after they reach the consumers' hands. The use of modern non-injurious preservatives on all articles that favor the propagation of poisonous germs would seem to be the only remedy under the circumstances.

The action of the Board of Public Safety, in recommending that the Chief of Police be granted a sum of money to enable him to attend the convention of the Chief Constables' Association of Canada, which will be held at Vancouver in August, will meet with the general approval of the citizens. In so far as possible the city should make provision for sending all heads of civic departments to the conventions of their respective associations. They may gather much useful knowledge from the interchange of ideas which goes on at these conventions, of a kind calculated to enable them to improve the services committed to their care. The Chief Constables' Association of Canada has done much to develop co-operation between the police of the different cities in dealing with criminals, and the Chief of Police of St. John should be given every opportunity of learning at first hand the police methods of other cities, as well as of obtaining the benefit of the spirit of co-operation developed by such conventions.

It is curious that while in Canada a child is not allowed to smoke cigarettes but may consume chocolate imitations to its heart's content, in France the case is exactly reversed. Boys may smoke as much tobacco as they like, but anyone serving them with chocolate "cigarettes" would be liable to heavy punishment, and a lady in Paris has recently been fined for this offence. It appears that an article of the French Code passed in 1835 prohibits the sale of spurious tobacco or other substances to be sold as tobacco, and was intended to prevent competition with the State monopoly.

CURRENT COMMENT

(London Free Press.)

When the Niobe arrives in Canada she is to be brought up the St. Lawrence River as far as Montreal, to show the safety of the St. Lawrence route for war ships. It might be well for the Niobe to know the road to Montreal, too, in case a hostile flag appeared off the Atlantic coast.

(Nelson Daily News.)

As it is in the interests of Canada to wait, so it is in the interests of the high tariff party in the United States to hurry on a reciprocity arrangement. But Canada does not owe the high tariff interests of the United States so much that she need play into their hands.

(Calgary Daily Herald.)

The trip which Sir Wilfrid Laurier is taking for the purpose of pouring oil on the troubled waters will be ineffectual. The feeling of resentment against the party in power in Ottawa is too strong and the betrayal of the people by the government of Alberta has been too complete for the people to be brought into subjection by the pleasant smiles of a most affable gentleman.

(Ottawa Evening Journal.)

About the funniest argument yet used against moving picture shows is the one that because a couple of boys have confessed to stealing money in order to attend these shows, the shows themselves have a bad influence. One might almost as well argue that food was improper because a man stole to eat. These shows properly conducted are as educative as they are attractive to children and under proper supervision can do children nothing but good.

(Hamilton Spectator.)

A million dollar graft steal has been uncovered in the government printing bureau at Ottawa. The chief of the conspirators is missing and five of the employes have been dismissed. There seems to be no chance of getting back any of the stolen coin, which belonged to the people. Incidentally this is one of the departments which the Conservative opposition demanded should be investigated, but which the government refused to investigate. Next!

(Toronto News.)

One would think that, if Mr. Foster is the malign influence that he has been represented to be, the Liberal newspapers in every issue would be urging Mr. Borden not to allow him to appear on any platform, and at any cost to drive him out of the party. Of course there is not an atom of sympathy for Mr. Foster in any Liberal newspaper office in the whole country, and the only purpose of the present lamentation is to make trouble in the ranks of the Opposition. The game has been played so often that it has no merit of originality, and even as an essay in hypocrisy is clumsy and uninteresting. There is this, however, to be said for Mr. Foster, upon his career as Minister of the Crown there is not a blemish. Hardly so much can be said for Mr. Pugsley, whom the Liberal organs take to their bosoms.

TOMORROW'S FOOL.

You dream of wonder days to come,
Of silver sails and fav'ring breeze,
Of storied cities like old Rome,
Of poet-haunted, azure seas!
You dream of wealth, imperial powers,
Of fragrant, pale Tomorrow flowers—
And so you waste Life's morning hours!

You deem Ambition consecrate,
And think to blow your spark to flame;
Of Might and Mammon still you prate
And of that sordid strumpet, Fame!
And as you dream today slips by,
Its many magic moments dy
And all your golden chances die!

You plot, you scheme, you glibly quote
The sophistries of empty fools;
Upon your lips forever float
Unanswered questions of the Schools;
And all the while Life, comrade wise,
Beseeches you to spurn old lies
And meet her human-tender eyes!

You dream of women proud and fair,
Of old-time chivalrous Romance,
Of maids with poppies in their hair,
Asway in some forgotten dance,
Of Undine, kissed by silver spray,
Of Princess, Naiad, Sprite, or Fay—
And thus you miss your Mate, today!

JUSTICE, THE HIGHEST GOOD IN LIFE.

"For the just man does not permit the several elements within him to meddle with one another, but he sets in order his own inner life, and is his own master, and at peace with himself, and when he has bound together the three principles within him, and is no longer many, but has become one entirely temperate and perfectly adjusted nature, then he will begin to act, if he has to act, whether in a matter of property or in the treatment of the body or in some affair of politics, or of private business, in all which cases he will think and call just and good action, that which preserves and co-operates with this condition, and the knowledge which presides over this, wisdom; and unjust action, that which at any time destroys this, and the opinion which presides over unjust action, ignorance."

PLATO.

GOOD STORIES

There is a theatrical manager in New York who, in his early days, piloted a small circus through the villages of the middle west.

"At that time,' he says, "I was featuring an Italian as 'Biancialli, the Strong Man from Rome.' One day, travelling from Kansas City to Omaha in a day coach, the strong man and myself were seated just ahead of a tall man with side whiskers. Whether or not the man overheard our conversation, I am unable to say; but after a time, he leaned over and tapped my companion on the shoulder, saying: 'Excuse me, sir, but are you not Biancialli, the Strong Man?'

"'Biancialli admitted the soft impeachment.

"'Is it true that you can lift two and a half tons in harness?'

"'Yes.'

"'You can hold two men at arms' length?'

"'Yes.'

"'Then,' concluded the man with the side whiskers, 'would you kindly raise the car window for me?'"

A KEEN STUDENT

"I understand that Smoothe has solved the problem of working his way through college?"

"Yes; he does it by working his rich uncle."

JOSH WISE SAYS.

"Smite a fly on one cheek, and the gol darned thing will return to the other."

Maud—Is Jack constant in love?
Ethel—No, constantly.

Wifey (at breakfast)—The scientists say that flies have a language of their own.

Hub—I wonder if this one asked its ma if it could go swimming in the milk pitcher?

And you are on good terms with your mother-in-law?

Excellent! We only speak by telephone.—L'Amour.

The Widow—Oh, Mr. Smith, you'll never make me believe that!

The Candidate—I said I had never loved a woman till now; not that no woman ever loved me; 'course I wouldn't say anything so stoopid as that.—Throne and Country.

What a beautiful costume, dear! Do you like it?

Oh, my dear, I love it. It's just too hideously fashionable for words!—London Opinion.

Grandmamma—Goodby, dear. Go straight home.

Modern Youth—So long. Be good.—Punch.

I went to see your piece at the theatre last night, and was delighted with it. Do tell me where the costumes were made?—Pele Mele.

Absent Minded Professor (to one of his colleagues)—Excuse me a minute, but can you tell me the date of the first Peloponnesian war?

Colleague—431 B. C.

A. P.—Oh, yes, so it is. Thank you so much. It is also our doctor's telephone number, and I had to ring him up and could not remember it.—Fliegende Blatter.

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MICHAEL KELLY HAS SUCCESSFUL YEAR

Temperance Worker Organizes Seven Lodges and Addresses 115 Meetings in York Co. Expresses Thanks.

Editor of The Standard:

Dear Sir—Permit me through your valuable columns to briefly refer to my recent temperance tour in the noble county of York. I undertook this as one of a series of tours in the interest of the I. O. G. T., of which order I have the honor of being Provincial Grand Electoral Superintendent. I entered the county nearly four months ago and during that period have addressed including Sunday services, some 115 meetings, beside organizing seven new lodges. In all of my campaigns I have invariably made it the rule wherever lodges of the R. T. of T. or divisions of the S. of T. now exist or have been in existence to speak in behalf of such lodges or divisions.

Prohibition sentiment is very strong in York and a license system will not be acceptable to the people of that splendid county. For that marked attention, profound respect, great kindness and generous hospitality, everywhere extended to me during my entire tour, I desire to return my most sincere thanks. The various clergymen and railway officials also rendered me most valuable assistance for which I am deeply grateful. I closed my campaign at Penlac Bridge on Thursday evening, where after having addressed a public meeting I organized a lodge of eighteen members. I expect to resume work not later than Sept. 1. I feel that God is blessing my efforts and I most earnestly invoke the aid of all friends of temperance.

Thanking you Mr. Editor for your valuable space, I remain

Yours respectfully,
MICHAEL KELLY,
G .E. S., St. Martins, N. B.
June 25, 1910.

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LOGGIEVILLE RINK PARTY A SUCCESS

Loggieville, June 25.—The Knox Presbyterian Church at Loggieville, held their annual rink party on the 22nd and 23rd in the evening. Although the weather proved unfavorable it was largely attended. The rink and streets were decorated with flags representing various nations. A fine supper was prepared, after which many enjoyed themselves with amusements such as shooting, bowling, etc. Refreshment stands were also well patronized.

Music for the evening was furnished by the Military Electric Band and German Minstrels. The congregation have taken much interest in these parties and have for the result this time $380 to add to the building fund. They wish to thank those who have attended and patronized them on this occasion and hope next year to hold a larger and better one.

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