

CITY'S POPULATION REDUCED 10 PER CENT.

Summer Vacations and Suburban Homes Responsible for Large Decrease—Storekeepers Notice Difference.

That at the present time more than a tenth of the population of St. John is away on summer vacations or spend the time in the country and suburban districts, is at first mention almost unbelievable to the ordinary citizen. Yet it requires scarcely an hour of investigation to ascertain that the above statement is correct.

Telephone half a dozen of our largest manufacturers and the largest employers of labor, ask them what percentage of their employees are at present away on their vacations, or how many of them have homes in the country. Drop in and have a chat with your grocer, ask him how many of his customers are away and of his consequent falling off in trade. Ask your milkman about the deserted city homes, and you will soon become convinced that 10 per cent. is after all, a very conservative estimate.

A Standard reporter after carefully investigating the matter yesterday, found that in many of the residential streets, rows of houses are vacant, the families having taken houses in the country. Several of the leading grocers when interviewed, said that as a result of so many persons being away from the city there was a noticeable falling off in this trade.

Although many would suppose that the exodus to the country and the hot weather would seriously affect the moving picture houses, the proprietors when asked yesterday stated that they had not noticed any falling off in their business. They claim, however, that the large number of strangers in the city assist in making up for those who are away.

The attendance at the different churches, although considerably lessened, is not as noticeable as might be expected, for the reason that the majority of those who go out of town, are of the younger class, while many of the church going public remain in the city.

COURT REFUSES TO APPOINT RECEIVER

Justice Bird Finds That Evidence Does Not Show Illegal Issue of Stock by United Wireless Company.

Portland, Me., July 22.—John B. Stohl, of New York, a minority stockholder in the United Wireless Telegraph Company, was heard in the supreme court on a petition to have a temporary receiver appointed for the company. Justice Bird denied the petition without prejudice, on the ground that the allegations of illegal issue of stock had not been sustained by the evidence.

KINDNESS

Is a kindly virtue. Good health a valuable asset. This little letter is to you, my brother, my sister, if YOU are ILL or in PAIN, and the request is to be kind to yourself to the degree that you will be fair enough to what we claim for our work, and at least investigate what we claim:

First—Oxygen is one of God's best gifts.

Second—It is given to man to use from the cradle to the grave.

Third—We have a marvelous machine called AN OXYGENATOR that has the power when attached to your body to so affect the same: That the pores drink in largely increased quantities of oxygen.

Fourth—Oxygenator cures all curable diseases.

Fifth—The machine—which last for life—and costs \$25 to \$35, may be used by men, women and children.

Sixth—No drugs, massages or electricity used.

Seventh—If you care to step into the electric elevator of the J. M. Robinson and Sons' building, opposite Market Square, and come to suite 20, you will be courteously shown through the splendid new oxygen parlors recently opened here in St. John.

Eighth—Many of the best known citizens of this beautiful city are proud possessors of Oxygenators.

Ninth—We sell or rent the machine just as suits you.

Tenth—Absolutely no connection in any form with any other oxygen devices.

Eleventh—Headquarters here for Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland.

Twelfth—Tel., Main 2267. Lady in attendance.

NO SIGN OF SETTLEMENT G. T. R. STRIKE

Neither Side Agrees to Arbitration And Mr. King Shifts Ground—Freight Is Being Handled.

Continued from Page 1. P. H. Morrissey of the Railway Employees Association. The reply of the Grand Trunk president to the second communication of the Minister of Labor was not made public tonight, but it was stated by a leading official that it was ridiculous to suppose that the Grand Trunk would at any moment consider submitting such a vital question as that involved in the present case to a board of arbitration composed of former heads of the two organizations involved. Mr. Clark has been for many years head of the conductor's order and Mr. Morrissey chief of the trainmen. The company was, as it has always been, willing to arbitrate before a board mutually selected by both parties, a board composed of men acquainted with the details of the railway business and able to understand the technicalities of the matter at issue.

In a New Form. It should appear, therefore, that if any progress is to be made by the Minister it will be necessary for him to persuade Messrs. Berry and Murdoch to reconvene their committee and secure from it permission to deal with the arbitration question in a new form.

The company succeeded in moving some freight today on most of its division and promises to do much better tomorrow. They profess complete satisfaction with the progress made and it is stated that so far as the Central Vermont is concerned the strike is as good as over. Passenger business is picking up as the public learns to get used to the situation without molestation. On the other hand the strikers say that many of the new men are deserting the company and that they have persuaded some of the men who did not come out to leave, while men from other departments who had been taking the places of strikers have decided to quit.

Reports tonight from Brockville state that a mob of a thousand people gathered at the railway station and held possession all evening, the police being unable to do anything. Belleville was also the scene of trouble. It is understood that application will not be made for a writ of habeas corpus at all points where the local authorities fail to provide full protection.

in New England. Boston, July 22.—Better conditions exist throughout the territory served by the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont railroads in New England. Freight trains are running on most of the lines and the strike of the trainmen was inaugurated. Passenger trains have been running more nearly on schedule throughout the day and several freight trains have started on their way from different points and are reported to be proceeding without difficulty or interference. At most every station the strike breakers are making a majority of the trains not passengers and freight, but a number of sympathizers who shout and jeer at them, but in only a few isolated instances has anything serious developed.

Officials of the railroad maintain they have plenty of men to fill the positions left vacant by the striking conductors and brakemen, but the strikers refuse to admit this and still contend that the roads are seriously handicapped and that things are going hardly satisfactorily to them.

Freight Cleared Up. Portland, Me., July 22.—"The freight on the Portland terminals is as well cleared up tonight as it has been at any time since spring," said Trainmaster J. J. Connelly of the Grand Trunk tonight. Five freight trains left Portland today and so far known are moving along as usual. Mr. Connelly said that the merchants at Montreal had refused to sell provisions to the company or its new employees and tonight a quantity was shipped up along the line from this city. The company is also building a boarding house at Island Pond to accommodate its employees there. An important feature of the progress of the strike in this city was the posting today about the company's terminals of a new schedule of wages which is a substantial increase over that which prevailed when the strike was declared. The new schedule of wages for conductors between Portland and Montreal \$135 a month, baggagemen \$85 and brakemen \$80. Conductors had been paid \$110 a month and the others a like proportion. The question is not what the men asked for, but more than they were said to have been offered.

Beef For Portland. Island Pond, July 22.—Twenty-three carloads of beef and grain from the west were shipped to Portland, arrived tonight and will proceed as soon as the necessary icing is done. One freight train from Portland has arrived during the day and two others are en route. Tomorrow morning the local way freight east and west will resume for the first time since the strike of trainmen on the Grand Trunk was called.

The establishment of the zurew which has been in force since Tuesday night has resulted in keeping the mischievous element of the streets at night and there have been no outbreaks of any kind. Several applicants who have been on duty almost constantly for the past four days, were dismissed tonight, all danger of serious trouble having passed.

Portland, Me., July 22.—Howard Furness of New York had James J. Martin, of Pittsburgh, strikebreakers, in the employ of the Grand Trunk, were arrested tonight charged with playing "craps" in the Grand Trunk yard. They were locked up.

Parsonsboro, July 22.—Arrived—Schroeder, Rowe, St. John with merchandise.

Why Sultan Was Not Hung for His Hideous Barbarity

Proof That Order for Massacre of Christians Came from Deposed Ruler.

Orphaned Children Shot Down Without Mercy by Command of Governor.

(By Jerjes Barsom, member of the Young Turk party.)

I will now tell of the proof I have in my possession that the order for one of the greatest massacres in the world's history came direct from Sultan Abdul.

I will ask pardon for saying something of myself. While at the Royal Military College I became a member of the Young Turk party along with a number of my friends. Later I attended and graduated from the Roberts college established by Americans in Constantinople. Then I returned to my father's home in America and came to New York a devout Mohammedan.

But one day I became involved in a religious discussion with an Episcopalian bishop and he made the remark that I was too ignorant of Christianity to discuss it. Then I felt myself badly stung, as you Americans slang it, and I said I would study the teachings of the Nazarene Christ. The bishop said that I was a Christian and I am ready to die for my adopted faith. The result was also that my father when he learned of it, wrote me that I must renounce Christianity or be put to death. I was then in Constantinople and when later I went to Constantinople I was ordered from his sight, although my good mother fell at his feet and pleaded for me.

One of my friends who had been with me in New York was one of those who had joined in the Young Turk movement while we were students at the Royal Military College, and when it became apparent that there would be exciting times in Turkey, he returned there. As an emissary for the Young Turks he was sent to Adana at the beginning of the massacres there, and from Adana he wrote me several letters. I cannot describe to you the horrors that he wrote me about, of the thousands of Christians, young and old, women and children, ruthlessly slaughtered in the streets of that city.

On one of the days when the slaughter was at its height, a group of Christian children, about 75 of them,



YOUNG TURKS CHEERING DETHRONING OF SULTAN ABDUL HAMID.

whose parents had been killed, came running down the street toward the palace. At the gates of the palace they were met by the governor in his official robes. To what followed my friend was an eyewitness.

"What would you have?" the governor asked them. For a moment the children were overawed, then one bolder than the rest of them spoke up: "Our parents told us that if ever we were lost we must call for Jesus. Are you Jesus?" "Then the governor knew that they were Christian children and he said: "No, I am not your Jesus, you little Christian dogs, but I will tell you where you can find your Jesus. March right over to that open space and you will soon see your Jesus."

In apparent confidence that the promise would be fulfilled, the children did as he ordered. Then occurred one of the most horrible things he had ever witnessed. That governor ordered a company of soldiers before him and said: "By his majesty's command to kill all Christians and spare none. I command you to fire upon those children until all are dead." My friend wrote me of the unspeakable sight that followed. It is enough to say that on that very night my friend left Adana for Constantinople armed with such conclusive proof that the sultan himself was responsible for the massacres as to leave not the slightest room for doubt.

This information was reported in full to Shevket Pasha, leader of the

EFFECT OF WALL STREET LESSENING

Canadian Market Responds More And More To Business In This Country Alone—Week In France.

St. John, N. B., July 22.—While there has been a great amount of favorable talk and some support to the stock market the past week, the result has been disappointing to those interested in higher prices. A favorable bank statement from New York and repeated predictions of a rate have been used with cheering effect, but the decrease in the latter failed to materialize. The tone of the money market is undeniably easier at the moment and there is less uneasiness in regard to the outlook for fall. Optimists even predict lower rates in October than those prevailing now. Short loan money is easier but there has been no appreciable change in rate on long term loans, which after all is the determining factor in London owing to the engaging of gold for export to America, there was a temporary raising of private discount rates, but this was not long maintained. In Paris there has been an over supply of new securities and until these have been absorbed by ultimate investors no fresh loans of any size are likely to be floated there for American securities since the last flotation in Paris exaggerated the feeling against American investments in that country.

New York Market. The past week has been remarkable chiefly for the very bullish attitude of the representatives of the big interests and the lack of response on the part of the market to the best favorable interpretations placed upon the situation as a whole. That there has been substantial support to the market has been evident but that this support is endeavoring to do more than merely keep the market from becoming demoralized is not so clear. The immense number of interviews given out by the financial leaders of Wall Street has not had the reassuring effect so much expected and the market has been unable to withstand unfavorable news. As a class, copper stocks have been strong and active. Interviews from copper magnates followed closely by heavy buying in London resulted in a general advance in the copper list. This advance was well sustained, the only exception being Smelters, which was affected by the drop in National Lead. This latter dropped its dividend from 5 per cent. to 3 per cent. basis and immediately it dropped 20 points. Today's market has been weak. Messrs. Laidlaw & Co., speaking for it, say "Purely speculative" is the proper word to apply to the market today. At no time during the session was there any reaction to speak of, whatever action in that direction being spasmodic and narrow. Such stocks as Can. Pacific, Soo, Reading and a few others were again the leaders, showing that there is no change in the news that affects these stocks. In fact very little attention was paid to any news as the disposition seemed to be merely to liquidate. Some records were made for lower prices and while liquidation is not over they certainly look as if for a reason. If there were only some forcible buying power in the market to help an advance we could expect a broader range of prices when the markets take a turn but when nothing but the bearish trading element are the buyers and they are no takers of stock, they immediately turn around and sell them again, which only brings out new liquidation. Such an important item as such ignored despite the fact that there is plenty of money here which could go toward helping this market instead of leaving it in the hands. The loan decrease and with shipments of money from the interior and gold imports the reserve is expected to be in the neighborhood of \$12,000,000. Tomorrow will be a short session, and will probably be similar to the one today in the character of trading as no new commitments will be made and the old ones closed out over Sunday. The slight reaction took place just before the close, which was duly expected after the serious decline today.

Canadian Markets. With a broadening of the list of Canadian stocks there has come a new factor. We are not yet clear of the depressing or enervating influence, whichever it may be, of Wall Street and the world's financial centers, but we are each year realizing that our Canada, our country and its resources are becoming greater factors in our prosperity or financial depression. The practical certainty that crops in the Canadian West are bad, the strike of the Grand Trunk Railway employees, and the tendency of Canadian banks to husband their resources, have during the week had an effect upon our markets. From New York influences, C. P. R. and its pro-Georgie, Soo, have been leaders in the decline, the former selling down 18 1/2 and the latter to 115. Crop conditions, fear of a sympathetic strike, and the proposal to appoint an international commission to control freight rates on roads operating in the United States and Canada have been the causes. In sympathy with the general market Montreal Street has sold down to 220. Steel Corporation to 50 1/2, with lower prices in the other active stocks. Cement dividend has been declared and the stock sold off to 78. This stock in common with the others of the recent mergers seems to be unable to reach higher levels or even hold its position. The merging of industrial concerns has been largely overlooked and the market must digest the securities already offered before we can expect any substantial advance in the prices of stocks of this character.

The final announcement of the absorption of the Union Bank of Halifax by the Royal Bank has been made, to take effect it is said November 1st. Royal will be placed on a 12 per cent basis, and for every two of its shares there will be exchanged 5 of the Union the latter being \$50.00 par value. This will make the Union stock worth about 190 to 192 at present market price. J. C. MACKINTOSH & CO.

WESTERN SUGGESTION REGARDING TAXATION

An Edmonton Man Writes to Standard and Suggests That City Should Tax Land Values Only.

To the Editor of The Standard: Sir—In a recent issue of The Standard which has just come to my attention, I notice an editorial suggesting the advisability of some system of civic taxation for St. John which would be more equitable and reasonable than your present system in its application to industrial and commercial enterprises. Why should not your city adopt the plan which has been working so satisfactorily in Edmonton for the last six years? I am not familiar with the German system referred to in your article and consequently do not know how closely the Edmonton scheme approximates the German method; nor do I think that the men who framed up the Edmonton system were consciously following the German, or any other existing system. The more progressive communities in the West are apt to exhibit a fine disregard for precedent and tradition, and to adapt their methods to meet the circumstances and conditions they find at hand, without regard to what may have been done in previous generations or in other places.

Conditions To Be Met. Acting upon this principle, the framers of the Edmonton City Charter reflected that there were certain conditions to be met. The small out-of-the-way town was obviously destined to rapidly assume metropolitan proportions and become a great city. This certainly would inevitably tempt many far-seeing individuals with a desire to make money easily and quickly, to obtain considerable holdings of city real estate; which they would hold until enormously increased in value; such increments being wrought by improving its property, or development on the part of such holders, but by the enterprise of others who would place improvements upon surrounding property and develop the great business possibilities of the place. To any one who could divest himself of tradition, it was obviously utterly wrong in principle that the man who spent his capital and energy in developing the city's possibilities by improving his property, should be penalized for so doing, while the other man who did nothing would reap a relatively much greater profit on his investment. It was also foreseen that with Edmonton's approach to development as a great railway centre, and with unlimited supplies of the cheapest coal on the continent lying all about, and even within the city limits, Edmonton possessed many advantages for the development of industrial enterprises. It was obviously to the advantage of the city to offer every encouragement to the development of such opportunities, rather than to load the promoters with taxes as soon as they commenced operations.

Land Value Basis. To meet these conditions, a tax system was devised under which land value only is the basis of valuation for assessment. That is, the basic carrying improvements is assessed at only the value of vacant property in the neighborhood, no account being taken of buildings, plant or stock. Furthermore, in order that the assessment may not be required to pay increased taxation in consequence of increased land value, of which such an industry may itself have been the cause, application will be made at the approaching session of the provincial legislature asking that authority may be given to the city council of Edmonton to grant a fixed assessment for industries for a period of years; so that the basic of taxation would then be only the value of the land before the plant was erected. It will perhaps be of interest to know that, though there was some opposition to the idea before it was put into effect, the system has been in operation since 1904, and such opposition as there was has entirely disappeared, and for years past there has been no suggestion made from any quarter that we should revert to the old system of assessment. Possibly the most striking proof of the general satisfaction with the way in which the system works out, is the fact that out of a total assessment approximately \$30 millions for 1910, only one appeal against the assessment has been carried to the courts.

Yours truly, J. FISHER, Secretary Edmonton Board of Trade, Edmonton, Alta., July 18, 1910.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC Strongly Recommends The Dr. John M. Mackay TREATMENT FOR DRUNKENNESS

As His Grace says, in the letter below "I know there are many families that are indebted to you for the peace and happiness they at present enjoy." His Grace has seen for himself—and through the priests of his diocese—that the Dr. John M. Mackay Treatment is not only the best—but also the ONLY CURE—for Drunkenness. Archbishop's Palace, Quebec.

Dear Sir—Many reliable men, priests, monks and laymen, have often spoken to me of the splendid work you are performing with your treatment. I congratulate you on the fact that if you have saved but one person from the vice of drunkenness I would say, "Thank you." But I know and have been able to ascertain myself that in Quebec, as well as in other parts of my diocese, there are many families that are indebted to you for the peace and happiness they at present enjoy. Therefore my heart is gladdened by the good you have done up to this time and I want to encourage you most strongly to continue your work, and even to extend it, if possible.

Yours, etc., (Sgd.) L. N. ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC.

Write for free information about treatment, etc. DR. JOHN M. MACKAY, 893 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST, MONTREAL.

NATIONAL DIVISION CLOSED YESTERDAY

After the opening exercises of the last session of the National Division, S. of T., in St. David's Church, yesterday morning a long discussion was heard regarding regulations governing the junior organizations. The matter ended with the adoption of by-laws.

The committee appointed to confer with representatives of foreign National Divisions reported that no meeting had been held on account of the expense involved. It was recommended that the business be carried on by correspondence, and the M. W. S. was instructed to extend the greetings of the division to their foreign brothers. The hope was expressed that the business could be satisfactorily carried on in this manner.

The committee on the state of the order reported that the order was in as flourishing a condition as ever in recent years. The M. W. P. reported that he had visited five grand divisions. The committee on Young People's Work regretted that the effort for a union with the Cadets of Temperance and the National Division was not eventually successful.

The enrollment committee reported seventy-five representatives present. The committee on legislation recommended that the National Division affirm its position in favor of prohibition and opposition to the laws legalizing the liquor traffic and members of the order were urged to withhold their ballots from candidates in favor of the suppression of such laws. The press committee reported that the city press and extended every courtesy to the division and a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered by the National Division to the local newspapers.

The most worthy patriarch called attention to the gavel used at the meetings, stating that it had been used by the organization in this province in 1854. The next business was the installation of officers, in which ceremony P. M. W. P. Wagner officiated. A new officer, that of M. W. patron of Ada L. Grant, was created, and a young people's work was created, and officers were escorted to their stations to the tune of the Maple Leaf. Retiring M. W. P. K. O. McCarthy, was presented with a regalia by V. P. A. L. Grant, accompanied by V. P. P. replied with a few brief words relative to his love of the work and the distress of seeing "great big good-hearted fellows and their families" going to ruin through liquor.

M. W. P. G. A. Lawson delivered an address, stating that the office had not been conferred through his own seeking, but that he appreciated the honor done him. After an inaugural speech by Mr. W. A. Bohenthal the meeting closed with the singing of Auld Lang Syne.

ELEVEN WERE KILLED WALLAGE TEMPLE DIES SUDDENLY AT DEBEC

Continued From Page One. Dubec, July 22.—The death of Wallace Temple, a prominent and prosperous farmer of this place, occurred suddenly at his residence today. Deceased was working in the hay field yesterday, but last evening he was taken ill. Dr. Lanthorn, of Debec, was called in to attend him, and later Dr. Baird of Woodstock, but nothing could be done, and about 8 o'clock this evening he passed away in the 57th year of his age.

Mr. Temple was one of the most highly respected residents in this community, a devout Presbyterian in religion, and an active Conservative in politics. He leaves to mourn his loss a widow, five daughters, and four sons. Mrs. F. C. Gibson, of North Hampton, Mrs. Harry Wilson, of Woodstock, and Mrs. Mary Andrews of Debec, are daughters. Herbert, of Fairville; Will of Alberta; Thomas, of California, and Frank of Philadelphia. The funeral will take place on Sunday.

Sunday Services. Exmouth street, Methodist church, pastor, Rev. W. W. Brewer, Preacher, 11 a. m., Rev. William Lawson; 7 p. m., the pastor, Epworth League, 3 p. m., Monday, Church prayer meeting, 3 p. m., Friday.

Queen Square Methodist church, Service 11 a. m., preacher, Rev. Geo. Ross; 7 p. m., preacher, Rev. W. F. Gaetz. Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m. Prayer service Wednesday, 8 p. m. Strangers cordially welcomed at all services. At the evening service Miss Gaetz will assist the choir and sing a solo.

Union services will be held by the congregations of Tabernacle and Waterloo street United Baptist churches tomorrow. At 11 a. m., service in Waterloo street church; at 7 p. m., in Tabernacle church. Rev. G. Douglas Milburn will preach at both services. F. H. Wentworth, of Waterloo street church, is at present spending his vacation at Washademoak Lake. The union services will be continued during the absence of Rev. Mr. Milburn who will take his vacation in August.

clothing and then hurried to the narrow by-campment for water. Capt. Brimley was close to the ground when it blew out. He was hurled over the right standard and when he regained consciousness he found himself hanging by one arm from the railing of the signaling platform. Although severely bruised and suffering from the shock, Brimley declined to go to the hospital or permit the surgeons to examine him until after the explosion.

In spite of his painful wounds, he rushed to his dead and wounded comrades, extinguished their burning

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