

# The Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1911.

## THE VALLEY RAILWAY.

Premier Fleming has gone to Ottawa to discuss the situation concerning the Valley Railway with Mr. Borden's Government. Prior to the change of government Mr. Fleming and Mr. Pugsley had reached a basis of agreement, when the necessary legislation was passed, would have brought about the speedy construction of the road. A portion of this agreement only was assented to by Mr. Pugsley's colleagues, and this not the most important part. Just where the matter stood before the elections is not definitely known to any person but those who were members of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government, but the probabilities are it was not favorably disposed of. The change in the Administration at Ottawa entails the making of new arrangements and it is for this purpose that Mr. Fleming has gone to Ottawa.

It is not necessary to argue in favor of the construction of this important railway. The question has been before the public for many years and has been freely discussed by both political parties. While there has never been any active opposition to the building of the road, attempts, up to the present, to begin its actual construction have proved abortive. The trouble has been that the subsidies offered were insufficient to tempt capitalists to embark in the enterprise. Mr. Pugsley thought in 1907 that the guarantee of \$15,000 a mile, which he held out as an inducement for the construction of the road, would be readily accepted by Mackenzie and Mann, but the offer was rejected.

The first real move to secure the speedy construction of a railway through the St. John Valley was the offer of the Hazen Administration to guarantee the bonds of a company constructing the railway on to \$25,000 a mile. Unfortunately this offer did not meet with the approval of the authorities at the time. It was placed on the waiting list by Messrs. Pugsley and Carvell and kept there until Mr. Fleming suggested a conference with the hope that the differences between the two governments might be adjusted and the construction actually commenced. It was no part of the policy of either Mr. Pugsley or Mr. Carvell to place Mr. Fleming in a position to sign a contract for the construction of the road until after there had been a general election. Events followed each other rapidly. The general election has been held and has resulted disastrously to the gentlemen who have so far been able to defeat the wishes of the people residing in the valley of the St. John.

Although the details of the census of 1911 are not available the figures of previous enumerations of the population residing in the counties of Kings, Queens, Sunbury, York and Carleton show the necessity for this railroad. They are amongst the best agricultural countries in the Province, yet there has been practically no increase in their population since the first census of Canada was taken in 1871. York and Carleton counties are the only ones showing an increase out of the five, and the losses in the other three about balance the gains in the two mentioned. When compared with the gains in population in the North Shore counties, the river counties make a poor showing indeed.

Counting Kings as a river county, and including Victoria and Madawaska, the net gain in population between 1871 and 1901 was about 10,000. Westmorland, Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Westsgton show an increase in population during this period of about 44,000, of which 16,000 is credited to Westmorland. The French population in all of these counties is large, but there is not the slightest doubt that a considerable portion of the increase is due to the construction and operation of the Intercolonial Railway. With the same opportunities for transportation there is no reasonable doubt of a very considerable increase in the population of Kings, Queens and Sunbury, for it is in the river parishes of these counties that the greatest loss has been experienced. Large areas which the Valley Railway would open up are now practically shut out from the rest of the world, during the period of closed navigation on the river St. John and its tributaries.

Queens and Sunbury counties possess great mineral wealth of different kinds. The coal areas have merely been scratched, up to the present time, but there is now an important movement on foot to further develop these mines. There is every reason to hope that the New Brunswick Coal and Railway line will be extended to Fredericton and that three times the present annual production of the Grand Lake coal areas will follow. The Provincial Government has done its part to bring about speedy construction of the railway from Minto to Fredericton and it is not unlikely that the Dominion Government will revive the subsidy for this railway at the first session of Parliament which opens next month.

Premier Fleming is very much in earnest to secure the speedy construction of the Valley Railway, which means so much to the river counties of the Province, and particularly to the magnificent county of Carleton, of which he is one of the representatives in the House of Assembly. The real development of the Queens county coal areas and of the other economic minerals which exist so plentifully in the coal district must necessarily lead to an industrial development of the county that would soon place it in a foremost position and greatly increase its population. There are possibilities of development in this section of the Province that but few people have even dreamed of, but which sooner or later are certain to be realized unless those reporting on the geological conditions of this district are vastly mistaken.

## CHINA'S STRONG MAN.

An interesting personality, typically Chinese up to a certain point, but in many respects favorable to methods of the West, is Yuan Shih-Kai, the creator of China's modern army, who has now been entrusted with the task of suppressing the rebellion in the Yangtze provinces. Yuan's sudden appearance at this critical juncture is quite in keeping with the usual treatment China meets out to her strong men. Instead of utilizing their abilities in the permanent service of the Empire, the system at Peking demands that the really able men of China shall be held in reserve for crises which periodically arise. His retirement from the public eye during the last few years is also due to the influence of the new regime at Peking, and its reactionary policy. It is only Yuan Shih-Kai's proved ability in time of trouble that brings him to the front today as the only man in China capable of meeting the critical situation.

Yuan is practically a self-made man. Some of his ancestors held important military positions, but his

father was an ordinary soldier. He was born, something over fifty years ago, in the Province of Honan, which is directly north of the two insurgent provinces over which he has assumed control. He first showed his ability during the severe drought which occurred in Honan when Yuan was about twenty. His uncle was a minor official in the provincial service and Yuan displayed administrative power in suggesting and carrying out relief measures which prevented the riots that in China always follow in the train of privation. He was given a military command in the Province of Kwang-tung. Thence he was transferred to Shantung, where he gained the reputation of a rigid disciplinarian, although his position was a subordinate one. In the Korean rebellion he achieved distinguished success and was decorated by the Emperor. Somewhat later he was Chinese resident in Korea—this office naturally being terminated by the result of the Sino-Japanese war. Although Yuan was thus successful in his Korean policy he nevertheless had demonstrated his ability, and Li Hung-Chang urged that he be appointed viceroy of Chi-Li.

When Yuan Shih-Kai was made viceroy of Shantung, shortly before the Boxer uprising, he had never seen a modern rifle; he had never looked at the inside of a modern military textbook. This, at least, is the story. But he managed, nevertheless, to keep a measure of order in Shantung; and he quelled the Boxer spirit effectively by the only means that the Chinese understand. Eventually he was made viceroy of Chi-Li, in 1902, and by this time he had already organized the body of troops who were for a long time the only Chinese soldiers capable of fighting according to European methods. Yuan could not read any language but his own—he has never been a scholar and that fact stood in the way of his advancement—but he caused the German textbooks to be translated for him; and he mastered their contents. Every soldier understood that he was under the personal eye of the viceroy; and Yuan himself frequently catechized the men. The personal loyalty of these troops to Yuan was absolute. Moreover, he substituted modern textbooks for ancient classics, winning thereby the hatred of a large class of persons; he introduced humane methods of punishment and abolished torture. He fostered commerce and introduced modern systems.

In 1907 Yuan became a member of the Grand Council and shortly afterwards resigned his place as viceroy. This was the zenith of his power, up to the present. He was practically dictator of China. But he had made many enemies. The Emperor hated him because he had made him virtually a prisoner. The Empress feared him and hated him at heart. The conservatives hated him because he was a progressive. The extreme reformers, headed by Kang Yu-Wai, hated him because he had frustrated their plans and compelled their leader to flee to the country. Prince Ching, his mortal enemy, waited for a chance to undermine him in any possible way. The Japanese saw in him their heaviest obstacle in the path of obtaining a foothold in China; he did not scruple to announce his intention to block Japanese activities; and the fact that he was a keen-headed business man, not a diplomatist or militarist—though he has shown ability as both—made him a far graver menace to Japan than he would otherwise have been.

Through the influence of Prince Ching, Yuan was retired to private life, the other reasons, already mentioned, contributing to bring about his temporary eclipse. Today he is again called upon to be the one man in the Empire on whom China can count to assume control in the rebellious provinces. If Yuan Shih-Kai can live up, even in part, to the high expectations that were formed of him by European observers, during the years following the close of the Russo-Japanese war, he should be able to cope with the present menacing situation.

News comes from Ottawa that Dr. Sproule, who has represented East Grey in Parliament since 1878, is to be the next Speaker. Dr. Sproule during his long legislative experience has become thoroughly familiar with the rules and procedure of the House of Commons, and no man has been more popular with the representatives on both sides in the House. This in itself is a good recommendation for the Speakership. Dr. Sproule succeeded the late Mr. Charles Wallace as head of the Orange Order in Canada and resigned the office only a few months ago. While lacking official confirmation it is generally believed that the Deputy Speakership will go to Mr. P. E. Blondin who has represented Champlain since 1908. It was he who brought the formal accusation against Mr. Adelard Lanctot, ex-M.P., for Richeleu, the gentleman who had a job of painting done at the expense of the country.

## Current Comment

(Ottawa Journal.)  
Canada, in 1901, had 5,400,000 population. This year the population is 7,100,000. While this latter figure may have disappointed many Canadians, there is consolation in looking ahead. At the rate of increase shown by the last decade, following are the populations to be expected at the next few decades:

1921	9,560,000
1931	12,580,000
1941	16,400,000
1951	21,550,000
1961	28,220,000

(Victoria Colonist.)  
Mr. Borden's Cabinet is not so much a Conservative as a National one. It was evidently chosen after the fullest and weightiest consideration had been given to the popular verdict and what it meant. If we are not greatly mistaken the new Administration will rank among the greatest if it does not prove to be the greatest, that has ever gone into power in Canada.

(Winnipeg Telegram.)  
Dr. J. W. Daniel, who retires from Parliament to make room for Hon. J. D. Hazen, is one of the ablest of the Maritime members of that body. His retirement from the Commons to enter the Senate later on will be a distinct loss to Canada so far as his activities are concerned, but even in the somewhat somnolent Senate he ought to, and doubtless will, prove of great service to the country.

(Hamilton Times.)  
It is likely that the Ottawa Improvement Commission will request the City Council to deal with the billboard nuisance in the Capital, realizing that it would be foolish to continue spending millions for the beautification of the city if the billboards are to be permitted to spoil the Commission's efforts. The mere abolition of billboards would materially help to beautify any city.

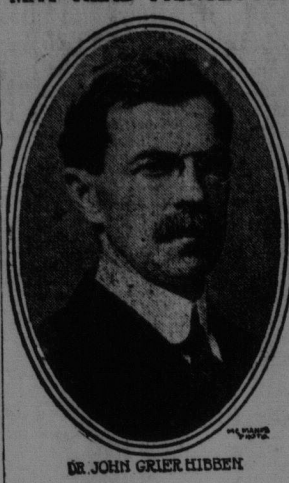
(Hamilton Herald.)  
The probe of official investigation is to be let into the Public Works Department. Hon. Mr. Pugsley perhaps anticipated this when he remarked a fortnight ago that he was not particularly anxious to sit in the next Parliament.

(Vancouver News-Advertiser.)

Investigation around Parliament Hill has resulted in the discovery that there is a Department of External Affairs. It is not found that it ever did anything.

(Donner Republican.)  
Instead of "Our Lady of the Snows," Canada seems to have laid claim to the title "Our Lady of the Noes."

## MAY HEAD PRINCETON.



DR. JOHN GRIER HIBBEN.

"At the meeting of the trustees of Princeton University, on Thursday, October 19, at Princeton, N. J., the election of a president may be forced. A president can be elected only by force at this time. It looks as if the only candidate who may be able to win is Dr. John Grier Hibben."

This statement was made by a prominent official of the university, who declined to have his name used, but was willing to talk about the presidency of the university.

## RAILWAY MEN HOME FROM CONVENTION

P. C. Sharkey Tells of Gathering of Brotherhood of Railway Employees, Held in Quebec—Much Business.

P. C. Sharkey and W. N. Collins who have been attending the annual convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Employees at Quebec returned home on Saturday. "The convention which was held in the Parliament building was well attended," said Mr. Sharkey. "The report of the secretary-treasurer showed that the Brotherhood is in a healthy condition, the membership being over 5,000 and growing steadily. It was decided to put organizers in the field in the West, and form branches of railway employees not already belonging to one of the international unions, on the G. T. P., the Canadian Northern and the International. The question of International and National unions was discussed, but it was decided to do nothing that would antagonize the International Brotherhoods, but to work with them wherever possible. The Canadian Brotherhood takes in the International organizations neglected to organize."

"A motion was introduced to have the headquarters of the Brotherhood at Ottawa instead of Halifax, but it was decided to make no change for the present. It was generally conceded, however, that it would be advisable to have the headquarters more central, and that a change would be made before long."

"Another important matter dealt with was the question of asking for amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act, and having its provisions extended to the employees of the government railway. The grand officers stated that the C. P. R. had discriminated against some of the members of the Brotherhood, and that when they asked the department of labor for an investigation they did not get a fair deal. The minister of labor made some enquiries of the C. P. R., which declared there had been no discrimination, and the minister took no further action. It was claimed by the grand officers that if the minister of labor accepted the statement of the employees, whose statement was in flat contradiction to that of the employees, the Industrial Disputes Act was a mere farce. Grand officers were appointed a committee to proceed to Ottawa and ask that as much consideration be shown to the complaints of the men as to the statements of the employers, and that when there was a contradiction in the statements, as was the case with the Grand President A. R. Mosher was re-elected, as was the secretary-treasurer, McLean. Messrs. Albert Kinear, Rummick, Cole, Lockhart and Boss were elected to represent New Brunswick on the executive."

"A motion was made calling upon the C. P. R. to carry out the act passed by the Hazen administration, providing for the appointment of a Commissioner of Labor."

## Body Brought Home.

The remains of the late George Quigley who died so suddenly at Amherst last Friday, were brought to this city by the L. C. R. train Saturday evening and were taken to Undertaker George Chamberlain's rooms, where they remain until next Thursday when they will be taken to the residence of his son-in-law, Charles L. Cobham, No. 6 Brittain street. The two sons of the late Mr. Quigley are now on their way here from Vancouver and are expected next Thursday. The funeral will take place next Friday to Fernhill. At Amherst the many friends of Mr. Quigley attended the funeral to the train. The large factory of Rhodes and Curry was closed and many beautiful floral tributes were sent here by the remains. Rev. Messrs. Percy J. Stackhouse and Rogers, officiated at the funeral ceremony at Amherst.



You'll like the flavor

## HAMPTON NEWS

Hampton, Oct. 20.—Mrs. E. G. Evans and three youngest children returned from their summer outing on the St. Lawrence river among the Thousand Islands, by the Overland express last evening all looking in splendid health and spirits.

Miss Lois has entirely recovered from the effects of her accident last winter by which she suffered a compound fracture of the leg, and now shows no sign of lameness. Mr. Harry Evans has gone to McDonald college at Ste Anne de Belleville, Quebec, where he intends to take the full course and is delighted with his experience there.

The Workers' League of the Methodist Women's Aid Society of this place held another successful meeting and public tea in Methodist Hall, on Wednesday evening, which was followed by the midweek prayer meeting and practice of the choir.

Harold March, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. March, Cemetery Road, Hampton Station, has secured a position with the C. P. R. in their offices at Moosejaw, where his elder brother, J. Thomas March is the telegraph operator, and leaves early next week to assume his duties.

Mrs. H. L. Barnes, one of Hampton's professional nurses, has been called to St. John to attend Miss Laura Tweedie, daughter of the late Rev. William and Mrs. Tweedie, who is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever.

Miss Minnie Travis entertained a number of lady friends at a thimble party at her home on Main street on Tuesday, in honor of her guest, Mrs. Frank Young, of Halifax, who has been a visitor here during the past week.

Professor John Lloyd and family have left Hampton to take up their residence at Sussex. Mrs. Edward Hooper, who has been here for some months with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Lang, left for St. John on Wednesday morning for Newport, Rhode Island, where she resumes her studies in practical nursing. She was accompanied on her trip by her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Sharp have returned to the city for the winter months after spending the summer here. Mr. Sharp has purchased a very eligible site on Everett street for the erection of a substantial home and expects to have it ready for occupancy when he and Mrs. Sharp return next spring. They have spent many summer months at a lake in the Adirondacks and have a permanent home in Hampton as a result of their selection.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan W. Hicks, who have been visiting in Boston and vicinity for a few weeks are expected home today or tomorrow. Mr. Hicks, of the I. C. R. station, has spent the past two weeks on a visit to New York and Philadelphia. The duties of station master during Mr. Davidson's vacation have been performed by Ambrose Williamson, the night operator, with every satisfaction.

The Hampton Curling Club executive officers are gathering material for the erection of a large tank in the city to supply the water for the rink during the coming season.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred T. Barbour, (nee Miss Nellie McMichael) have taken up their residence in the house of W. O. Slipp, Everett street, for the winter months. Mr. and Mrs. Slipp have moved to the home of Mrs. N. M. Barnes, Linden Heights, until their return to the city for the winter.

Hammond Evans and family, St. John, spent the last week end here, guests of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Evans, Everett street.

The framework of Mrs. J. E. Irvine's new house on Everett street, is up, and the work of construction is being rapidly carried on by the contractor, Wm. Langstroth.

Miss George Wilson, professional nurse, is in attendance on Mrs. Wesley Wyman, Apohaqui.

Messrs. Murray, Preston, Ryan, of Moncton; Howard, of St. John; and engineer of G. T. Pacific at Chipman; William McMillen, conductor on the Central Railway; and Benjamin J. Belding, of Moncton, were visitors to Hampton on Friday and Saturday last.

The funeral of Mrs. Earle, wife of Capt. G. Earle, took place from her late home last Tuesday, the body being taken to Gondola Point for interment.

## AMUSEMENTS

NICKEL'S EXCELLENT BILL TODAY.

The Nickel's programme today is one that the management takes a great deal of pleasure in announcing. Every night is claimed to be a special feature, with the orchestra afternoon and evening in latest American novelties. The bill is as follows:

Through the Mountain Passes of New Zealand on a Tally-Ho—scenic by Pathé Freres.

"The Thumb Print"—Vitaphone Society drama of a higher order. Song—"The Maid in the Silvery Moon"—Frederick Driscoll.

"Don Ramon's Daughter"—Spanish romance by Kalem players. (Concert number)—"Society Waltz" (Adapted) Miss Margaret Breck.

Travel Trip—In Bosnia, Greece and other parts of eastern Europe—Pathé Freres.

Comedy—"Nick Winter's Che"—Mock detective story.

## FUNERALS

Harrington H. Brown  
The funeral of the late Harrington Hunter Brown, eldest son of David J. and Lillian M. Brown, took place Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from his late residence, 140 Leinster street. Rev. Charles Flanders, D. D., officiated at the funeral services after which the remains were laid peacefully to rest in Fernhill. The funeral cortege was very long and testified to the esteem in which the deceased was held. The pallbearers were as follows: Walter Andrews, Harry Nixon, H. Chipman, Olive, John Addy, William Shaw and Fred T. Jones. Among the magnificent floral tributes received were a crescent from the Marine Hospital, a wreath from the Customs House and a wreath from the Elks.

Robert W. Miller.  
The remains of Robert W. Miller were taken from his late residence, Pleasant Point, to White Head Saturday morning and interred in the family lot there, following funeral services which were conducted in St. Paul's Church.

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W. G. M. SHEPHERD, MONTREAL, SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA

## SCOTTISH CADETS AT CHURCH SERVICE

Boys of St. Stephen's Corps Held Annual Church Parade Yesterday—Rev. A. Gordon Dickie Preached.

The Scottish cadet corps of St. Stephen's church held its annual parade yesterday. The boys presented a very neat appearance. Rev. A. Gordon Dickie delivered a sermon on "A Good Soldier of Jesus Christ."

There are many people, he said, who cannot reconcile the idea of peace as well as war. The army warfare and the Gospel, Jesus was not a war Lord, but a Prince of Peace. If we look below the surface we will find that the emphasis is always put on strength of character. This is the eternal message of the Gospel. Generosity, self-sacrifice and sympathy were the strong virtue of the Master and these are pre-eminently the qualities of the true soldier. Other things being equal a good soldier ought to be a good Christian. A man who is strong before God, will be strong also in the presence of his fellow men.

"Perhaps the day is coming when the soldier will have nothing more to do. The power of war is waning and peace is growing stronger. The world is growing wiser; we are coming to realize that might is not always right, and that reason is a better weapon than the appeal to arms."

"Let us see to it, therefore, that the strength spent in war be devoted now to Christian service. The church needs strong, sturdy men, and the soldier can be a useful citizen in time of peace as well as war. The army warfare and the Gospel, Jesus was not a war Lord, but a Prince of Peace. If we look below the surface we will find that the emphasis is always put on strength of character. This is the eternal message of the Gospel. Generosity, self-sacrifice and sympathy were the strong virtue of the Master and these are pre-eminently the qualities of the true soldier. Other things being equal a good soldier ought to be a good Christian. A man who is strong before God, will be strong also in the presence of his fellow men."

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