

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1913.

THE IRISH LABOR TROUBLE.

The labor trouble in Dublin adds another to the problems confronting the Asquith Government, and the action of the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress in sending a shipload of provisions for the relief of the strikers, many of whom are reported as being on the verge of starvation, shows that the situation has reached a stage where it is really very acute.

Although the strike of the transportation workers is not managed by a regular labor organization, but by a syndicalist, Mr. Larkin, who heads the Dublin transport workers, the area of the disturbance has been greatly increased by sympathetic action in England.

The Dublin strikers might, possibly, have acted more wisely in entrusting their fortunes to a gentleman less radical in his ideas. Mr. Larkin has no relation with the political labor party but is a member of the same school as the Industrial Workers of the World. In the recent strikes in the textile mills of Massachusetts this organization, familiarly known as the I. W. W., did much to bring discredit on the labor movement. They ridiculed anything in the shape of political action and relied upon more direct methods, seeking to intimidate by bloodshed and violence where they failed to convince by argument.

A similar influence entered into the more recent difficulty in Nanaimo and now the same sinister agency is, apparently, at work in Ireland. Labor unions, left to themselves, can usually be depended upon to conduct their affairs and negotiate a settlement of their grievances calmly and reasonably. This has been proven many times in Canada and, possibly, if the trouble in Dublin was confined to the workers themselves and removed from the interference of men of the Larkin stamp, or of those high in the councils of the Industrial Workers of the World, there would be a speedy and satisfactory settlement. Trades unionism has won for itself an honored place in every civilized country, but it is a far cry from the safe and sane principles of trades unionism as we know it in the Maritime Provinces to the fanaticism of such harmful and disquieting agencies as the Industrial Workers of the World.

THE CASE OF THE WIFE BEATER.

Police Magistrate Ritchie, in dealing yesterday with a prisoner charged with non-support and assaulting his wife, is quoted by an evening paper as saying that he hoped to have an act passed at the next session of Parliament, whereby wife-beaters and those found guilty of non-support would be lashed and not merely sent to jail. He also said that unless something was done everybody who felt ugly would come home and give his wife a beating to relieve his feelings.

While it is doubtful if St. John will ever see the whipping post established for wife-beaters, the force of the magistrate's remarks will be readily appreciated. There can be no circumstances under which a man is justified in beating his wife. If she is guilty of any offence that would cause him to wish to flog her there are other courses open for him, but the action of a man who will deliberately strike down the woman whom he induced to become his life partner, and promise her love, honor and cherish, merits the severest penalties.

A prominent student of humanity once said that much of the trouble between men and their wives arose from an incorrect interpretation of the duties of each. They should be partners, the man the provider, director and senior partner and the woman his faithful and willing associate. The building of a family circle and a helpful home life is the most sacred duty devolving upon man and woman alike, but there must be a complete and mutual recognition of its responsibilities. The home life makes the nation and in this respect it is a cause for pride and satisfaction that the standard of home life in Canada is uniformly high. A little gentleness, a little consideration, a little tact and much affection, respect and common sense on both sides will render divorce unnecessary, desertions a rarity and the wife-beating husband or the nagging fault-finding wife a thing of the past.

THE POLICE AND THE PRESS.

Whether police officials act wisely in withholding information from the newspapers is being discussed in the editorial and news columns of several of the important Ontario papers. The Toronto Mail and Empire complains about the Chief of Police of Guelph, who refused to give information regarding a man wanted for forgery. The Guelph chief would not give any information to the paper and the Guelph Mercury is led to comment on the case as follows:

This business of keeping information from the press is a copy-

mon practice, especially in police and railroad circles. How would it work out in this case? Chief Randall would not let the Mail have a description of the man. He sent printed postcards later to the police at nearly every centre. The Mail was circulated in the morning after the forgery to presumably sixty thousand subscribers. Here a good description could have been circulated of the forger within 12 or 14 hours of the time the crime was committed. Other papers would take the matter up and the Dominion would soon be flooded with descriptions of the man wanted, and financial institutions would, before the next day's business was well under way, be on their guard against the forger. The newspapers have the postcards beaten to a frazzle when it comes to getting there.

There are times when secrecy is desirable in police circles, and the newspapers can generally be depended upon not to knowingly spoil an arrest by ill-timed publicity. If the reporters are denied all information in police circles, then there is only one course open, to publish everything.

Here in St. John the newspapers and the police authorities get on together fairly well, but occasions have occurred when the refusal to give out information put the reporters on their mettle, and they usually secured all the facts they desired from other than police sources. These are happily rare, however, for the St. John police heads recognize that oftentimes the newspapers can be of great service to them in securing information. The Rockwood Park murder case furnished a striking illustration of this.

It pleases the Liberal papers to quote the Grain Growers' Guide of Winnipeg as an absolute authority on all matters affecting the trade of Canada, particularly when these quotations seem to show the Borden Government in an unfavorable light. Little credence is placed in the source from which the extracts emanate, but even this little would be materially reduced if the people of the Maritime Provinces were generally aware of the fact that the Grain Growers' Guide while purporting to be politically independent, is in reality about the most rabid Laurier publication west of Lake Superior.

Oil paintings of the King and Queen have recently been received by the State Department at Ottawa. They are the gift of His Majesty to the people of Canada. This, coupled with the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not been heard from for a few days, indicate that the Liberal leader is busily consulting authorities to see whether, in accepting the King's gift, Canada has in any way denied or bruised her autonomy basking.

Western papers coming to hand during the last three or four days chronicle three cases wherein men died while eating. Mark Twain, in one of his inimitable works, warned his readers against the dangers of sleeping in a bed because the majority of all deaths occurred while the victims were in bed. With eating and sleeping both tabooed the pleasures of life continue to "grow beautifully less."

President Huerta, Harry Thaw, Mrs. Pankhurst, and the British labor leaders must make hay while the sun shines if they want to figure in the news. In two or three weeks the world's championship baseball series will be on and all else will be temporarily forgotten.

CURRENT COMMENT

The "Loving" Mourners.

(Mail and Empire).
A cartoonist represents Sir Wilfrid Laurier and several of his lieutenants casting flowers on the grave of Rectiprocity. They are more likely to cast dirt a brick.

A Sea Telephone.

(Victoria Colonist).
A sea telephone seems an eventuality of the near future. So great is the progress being made in wireless telephony that the day will probably come when passengers aboard liners will be able to chat with their relatives and the girls they left behind. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line is to install wireless telephones aboard all its vessels.

Where Canada Evaded Up.

(Edmonton Journal).
The London Times refers to the services that Sir William VanHorne has rendered Canada in terms which at first glance look a trifle too complimentary. But it is certain that Sir William in giving up his allegiance as a citizen of the United States and becoming a Canadian citizen did a very great deal to even up the loss which this country sustained when his great rival, James J. Hill, crossed the border.

A Calvary Distinction.

(Calgary Herald).
That a man who gathers his family into a room and then explodes a stick of dynamite, is mad, and that a man who kills a woman, cuts up her body, and throws the pieces into the river to avoid detection, is sane, or may be sane, is a distinction which science is every day showing more perplexity in making. We need either a new definition of crime, or a new definition of sanity.

DIARY OF EVENTS

HISTORIC DAYS IN CANADA

The Rev. Thomas W. Campbell, for twenty years a minister of the gospel in the Dominion, was born at Three Rivers, Quebec, sixty-two years ago today. His father was the Rev. Thomas C. Campbell, Wesleyan Methodist clergyman. He graduated from Victoria University in 1878, and in that year was ordained a minister of the Methodist church. For two years he was an editor of the Christian Guardian, a Toronto Methodist publication. After several years in the Methodist ministry he left that denomination and joined the Reformed Episcopal church, in which he soon became prominent. In 1891 he was elected bishop of the Reformed Episcopal church in Canada, and was presiding bishop from 1894 to 1897. In 1898 his religious views again changed and he left the Reformed Episcopal church to unite with the Presbyterian church. Since then he has left Canada to accept a call from a Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, and later became famous as the organizer of the Stony Brook Association, a summer Chautauqua at Stony Brook, Long Island.

Sept. 24 is the birthday of Joseph Martin, former attorney general of Manitoba, member of the Dominion House, attorney general and premier of British Columbia, Vancouver journalist and now British M. P. at Milton, Ont., 1852; and of George G. Booth, president of the Montreal News, at Toronto, 1864. On this date the Dominion Exposition at Ottawa was opened by the Marquis of Lorne, 1873.

FIRST THINGS

WITH THE IROQUOIS.

The first treaty between the English and the Iroquois was made on this date, Sept. 24th, in 1664, and ushered in a friendship that continued for over a century. The Iroquois had been at war with the French in the French in Canada for sixty years, and the English found their daisy allies valuable allies in the war with the French. North American treaty. The treaty with the Iroquois was one of the first official acts of the English governor, who, earlier in the same month, had taken over the Dutch possessions and changed the name of New Amsterdam to New York and that of Fort Orange to Albany. In 1693, and again three years later, the French invaded the Iroquois country and the redskins lost half of their warriors. In 1713 the French gave up all claim to the Iroquois and peace reigned for a time, but in 1755 the warriors joined the English in the war for the conquest of Canada. When the American revolution broke out the Iroquois adhered to the crown. At the conclusion of the war most of the Iroquois took refuge in Canada.

THE PASSING DAY

THE DISCOVERY OF THE PACIFIC.

Four hundred years ago this week the Pacific ocean was discovered by Vasco Nunez de Balboa. It was between the twenty-fourth and the twenty-ninth of September—most historians incline to the twenty-fifth as the correct date.—in the year 1513, that the Spanish adventurer "Stared at the Pacific,—and all his men looked at each other with a wild surprise.—Silent, upon a peak in Darien." Some historians allege that Balboa christened the unknown ocean the Pacific. It is more likely that the great navigator, after steering carefully through the strait which now bears his name, swept into the calm waters of that new and unknown sea on which he was the first to sail, and which he named the Mar Pacifico.

Vasco Nunez de Balboa was one of the bravest and most successful of the Spanish discoverers of America. By birth he was a Hidalgo, or gentleman, but was in poor circumstances. In 1501 he sailed on a voyage of discovery to the western seas, and settled in Hispaniola. Ill fortune still pursued him, and he was a failure as a farmer. He smuggled himself on board a vessel bound for the isthmus of Darien by hiding in a cask which was conveyed from his farm to the ship as if containing provisions. Balboa gained many followers, and soon obtained complete authority in Darien. On the first of September, 1513, he set out with about 190 men and sailed to Corba, where he left half his forces to guard the canoe and sailed on his perilous journey across the isthmus. Late in the month they reached the summit of the mountain range, and Balboa, leaving his followers a little distance behind, climbed a peak from which he gazed out upon the glorious expanse of the Pacific.

Later Balboa determined to explore the western sea, and with infinite labor the materials for building ships were conveyed across the isthmus, and two brigantines were constructed. In these vessels he took possession of the Pearl Islands. It was his ambition to sail to the coast of Peru, but the Pacific was far from deserving its name, and he was forced by terrible storms to abandon the adventure. During Balboa's absence a new governor had been appointed in Hispaniola, now Haiti, and he was jealous of Vasco's success. Balboa was induced to return to Hispaniola, where, as a reward for his services to the Spanish king, his head was chopped off.

The Portola festival in San Francisco next month will commemorate the name and fame of Balboa, as well as of Don Gaspar de Portola, who discovered San Francisco Bay 141 years ago, and Sir Francis Drake, the English discoverer. The latter, in 1579, passed by the Golden Gate and landed in a bay to the north of the city. His possession of the country in the name of Queen Elizabeth, calling it New Albion. A replica of Drake's ship, the Golden Hinde, will be a feature of the San Francisco celebration.

The Panama canal, now nearing completion, has been described as the discovery of the Pacific. It is the Serna made the first exploration for a canal route, between Chagres and Panama, as early as 1517. Lopez de Gomara revived the project in 1551, and since then various plans for a canal have been proposed by a multitude of discoverers. Other routes have also received consideration, beginning with Cortes's proposal in 1527, of a canal across the isthmus of Tehuantepec.

OPHELIA'S SLATE



IN LIGHTER VEIN

Generally So.

"Have you found Binks to be a friend in need?"
"Yes, he appears to be in need most of the time."—Buffalo Express.

A Full Course.

"Does your son intend to take a full course in college?"
"It looks that way. His liquor bill for the first month was over thirty dollars."—Judge.

They Both Decide.

"Mrs. Briggs has a very decided manner of speaking."
"Yes, and Mr. Briggs has usually decided before she finishes speaking."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Left at Home.

"What itinerary did you take on your European trip?"
"John wouldn't let me take one at all. You see, he's crossed the ocean and he said it was foolish to fill our trunk with a lot of things we'd never use."—Detroit Free Press.

"I shall never take my vacation in June again."

"Why not?"
"Because the fellows who go in August think I ought to have earned enough money to be able to lend them some when they get back."

The Matter With the Two.

"At a card party which I attended one afternoon last week all but two of the ladies present had been divorced."

"What was the matter with the two?"

"They were old maids."

The Ebbing of the Tide.

"Grand country you have here, shepherd."
"Oh, aye, it's no sea bad; but ye hae the walk ten miles for a drapple o' whiskey."
"Well, why not get a barrel and keep it by you?"
"Mon, mon, it will na keep."—Tatler.

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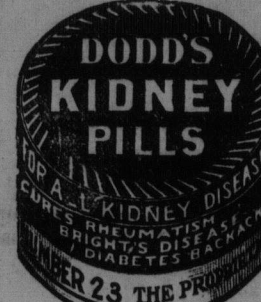
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He Wouldn't Miss It.

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"He—Rather. I'm going right there now. Filigree Blatter."



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TWO BURGLARS CAUGHT WITH STOLEN GOODS

Houlton Police Secure M
Implicated in Six Bre
—One Denies Guilt, oth
Confesses.

Special to The Standard.
Houlton, Me., Sept. 23.—Two men, Loren Grant, of Canterbury, N. B., and George Cyr, of this town, are under arrest here, charged with six burglaries which were made early Sunday. Grant, who denies his guilt, is accused of having entered Starkey's market with a quantity of goods were taken. He has confessed to the other five burglaries which were at C. E. Lovell's store on Center street, where \$20 worth of goods were taken, and at a shop, Thomas' barber shop, and H. H. H. and Webber's harness shop. Cyr has confessed to four of the burglaries since July 21. On Sunday he admitted having entered Dr. J. A. Houlton's restaurant where he got \$7 and a number of watches. He also admitted having entered the restaurant and taken \$100 from the cash register. He led the officers to where he hid the watches taken from the Dr. Houlton establishment, and three of them were recovered. Cyr was seen on the street after the burglaries occurred. He admitted his guilt but when searched a knife was found in his pocket blade of which was smeared with blood. After having been put through the third degree, he admitted that the putty came from the windows which had pried open in his wholesale glary enterprise.

VISITING SYDNEY AND STEEL PLANT

Sir Henry and Lady I
lat, Accompanied
Guests, Enjoying M
nificent Scenery.

Sydney, Sept. 23.—Sydney is expecting a party of very distinguished guests today in the persons of Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt, Sir George and Lady Armstrong and R. P. The party arrived in the city this morning. They spent the morning visiting the various points of interest in the city, accompanied by A. C. and this afternoon will visit the steel plant.

Sir Henry Pellatt said their visit to Sydney was purely one of pleasure and his interest in the progress of the Sydney steel plant. "Everything is prospering quite at the present time," he said, "owing to the stringency of the money market and I took the opportunity of visiting the steel plant. I met Sir George and Lady Armstrong in Quebec and induced them to accompany me to Sydney with me."

Sir George Armstrong when he had nothing to say as he had no time to see the country here, but intimated that he had enjoyed the trip to Cape Breton and expected to see much more of it before leaving.

EXHIBITION OPENED AT CHARLOTTETOWN

Lieut.-Governor Rogers Performs Ceremony
President Hearts De
ers Interesting Address

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 23.—The late provincial exhibition zone formally opened today by Lieut. Governor Rogers. The President, R. H. Rogers, in his address said that the exhibition was the most successful in the history of the province. The live stock show was about the best in the history of the province. The new president advised the people to travel more and get more acquainted with the province. Application will be made to the government for an increased grant.

Premier Matheson, who also intimated that something better was forthcoming. There are exhibits from the mainland this year excepting some fruit from Annapolis Valley.

WEDDINGS.

Messersau-Burke.
A happy residence of Michael Burke, of George, York county, N. B., on the 17th inst., when his only daughter, Nellie M., was united in marriage to Harold S. Messersau, of Fredericton, N. B. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. R. Ball, presence of immediate friends, bride and groom.

The bride was given away by father, Andrew Burke, and was dressed in white and orange blossoms. Her wedding dress was of blue serge with white lace. The bridegroom wore a suit of dark cloth. After the ceremony a dance was given, which was very successful. The happy couple left for their home on the C. P. R. train for Fredericton, where they will reside. Adam Junction, N. B.