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ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1910.

THE FOREST'S REVENCE.

...According to the most recent estimates the total num-ber of newspapers now published in the world is about 56,000, of which the United States and Canada have 24,000 and Great Britain and the other colonies 9,800. A searching investigation carried on in Germany reveals the fact that these, records of the every day life of the world cannot hope to have any permanency. Within a comparatively short period, as records go, the paper will disintegrate and the print will become illegible. The fabric of the paper, being manufactured out of wood-pulp, has no lasting qualities. Books also are coming into the same category. To an imaginative writer the situation "The Forest's Revenge." The alarm was first sounded by Germany twenty

The alarm was first sounded by Germany twenty years ago. One hundred leading newspapers in the country were at that time examined, and it was found that only six of them were printed on paper that prom-ised to resist the wear and tear of time. Since then matters have gone from bad to worse. Books as well as newspapers are now printed on paper made of wood, and the librarians feel that they are wasting money and time in accumulating volumes that will not endure. The daily or weekly pewspaper appears so regularly and, so often that the majority of readers have come to regard it as ephemeral. Its value as a record of events, or as a source of reference, is only recognized by the The alarm was first sounded by Germany twenty

regard it as ephemeral. Its value as a record of events, or as a source of reference, is only recognized by the few. But the loss to posterily, for example, of the history of the reign of King Edward VII., as told in the press of the period, would, nevertheless, be severely felt when the time arrived, and that time, we must now believe, will surely come unless some remedy is adopted. The head of the University Library in Berlin not long ago sent a communication to the royal "Materialprufung-tion" di Bordere Hereberg, who is director of that

ago sent a communication to the royal "Materialprutung-samt," and Professor Herzberg, who is director of that department has co-operated with him in getting at the facts. Borrowing from the university library 435 books and newspapers, he submitted them to microscopic and incroscopic and chemical analysis. It was found that only 12 per cent, of them were made of paper such as the government prescribes for important documents. As permanent rec-ords the remaining St mer cont.

ords the remaining 88 per cent, were useless. It is clearly recognized that it would be impracticable to compel publishers of books and periodicals to again to compet publishers of books and performance to example resort to paper manufactured of rags, and the sensible suggestion is made that each country should insist that at least those copies of all publications which have to be sent to the government libraries must be printed on paper less perishable than that now made of wood-pulp. By this means the hand of time may be stayed.

FLAG LEGISLATION.

St. John is happily free from those little unpleasan nesses which have come to be known elsewhere as "flag Incidents." Whenever occasion calls there is a proper and liberal display of bunting of the right sort. Suggesand liberal display of bunting of the right sort. Sugges-tions which have been made from time to time by patri-otic citizens for the more frequent recognition of the British national flag, have met with universal approval, and, as in the case of the school buildings for instance, have been generally adopted. Canadian cities in the West, with their mixed population of many nationalities, are wisely inaugurating a movement to regulate the dis-play of national flags by civic bye-laws. Winnipeg al-mady has an ordinance requiring the prominent display party of mational mags by civic byends. If the mation is an ordinance requiring the prominent display of the British flag in all processions or parades and Cal-gary, according to the Calgary Daily News, is likely to enact similar legislation. Notwithstanding the recognized patriotism of this Loyalist city, the subject is well works much needed. They fell into the trap. Everyone works much needed. They fell into the trap. Everyone

THE STANDARD, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 29 1910

National Flag, unfuried, of not less than 4½x9 feet in size at the head of such procession or parade. If any flags of other nations are displayed in such procession or parade, the same shall be unfuried behind the British National Flag; and for every flag of any other nation so unfuried or displayed there shall be unfuried or dis-played at least two British National Flags of the same size and dimensions. The due observance of the provis-ions of this section shall be a condition to the granting of a license under subsection 26 of section 11 of this bye-law, and upon a breach thereof, the city may recover the amount of the bond or retain the cash deposit to be fur-nished by such applicant in terms of section 34 of this bye-law.

ut some weeks would oppo d big interests would oppo n. While the action of the f n convention at Saratoga f no surprises, it neverthel

hished by such applicant in terms of section 34 of this bye-law. "3a. No procession shall parade in the streets of the city of Winnipeg in which national flags are displayed without having at the head of the said procession the British National Flag, unfurled and flowing, and, wher-ever the said procession has any flags other than the British flag displayed, there shall be displayed the British flag as the proper emblem, in a position above and in precedence to all other flags. "No procession shall parade the streets of Winnipeg without first giving three days' notice thereof to the chief of police, who shall, upon receipt of such notice, preceive from the persons in charge of said procession, an understanding that the British flag shall be most prominent and most conspicuous flag in such procession, in case it is proposed that any other national flags shall be displayed in such procession." "The Winnipeg City Councl," adds the Municipal News, "is to be congratulated on an insistance on at least good taste, and it is to be hoped that every municipal body will soon have a similar bye-law on the bye-law books."

PROVINCIAL REPRESENTATION.

Since the recent meeting of representatives of the three governments of the Maritime Provinces to discuss the question of united action to prevent the further di-minution of the representation in the House of Com-mons, there have been comments both favorable and un-favorable to the claims of this portion of the Dominion. The Toronto World raises a point, not hitherto brought out, by emphasizing the injustice of having representation depend altogether on the accuracy of the count of the population of the Province of Quebec, which is absolutely in the hands of the citizens of that province. This the World regards as the real issue, and as affecting not only the Maritime Provinces but Ontario and all the western provinces as well.

out, by emphasizing the injustice of having representation depend altogether on the accuracy of the count of the population of the Province of Quebec, which is absolutely in the hands of the citizens of that province. This the World regards as the real issue, and as affecting not only the Maritime Provinces but Ontario and all the western provinces as well. "Mr. Bourassa and his associates," says the World, "propose to take charge of the enumeration of the provinces to take charge of the enumeration of the provinces that every name that can be counted in as resident of Quebec will be enumerated. The other provinces up to the present have been afraid to speak out against this unifair system, and when we say that it is unfair we ar making no charges against the people of Quebec cother than this: that inasmuch as they have a vital interest in keeping down the representation of the other provinces unfair system, and when we say that it is unfair we are making no charges against the people of Quebec other than this: that inasmuch as they have a vital interest in keeping down the representation of the other provinces in order to strengthen their own ascendency as much as possible, they are in duty bound to see that every name that possibly can be counted is counted; and we do know that as a matter of fact in past enumerations, people were numbered who had left the province and gone to New England or who came back on a holiday visit and then instructed their friends to have them put in the count. Other people of equal industry were not slow to

count. Other people of equal industry were not slow to enumerate their friends who had left Canada for good. "To come back again to what we said before, while "To come back again to what we said before, while we say we have no great fault against Quebec trying to get in all she can, we do put in a protest against the other provinces not having some kind of supervision of the enumeration of Quebec inasmuch as their representation is governed by what is called "the unit of representation," a number that is found by dividing the total population of Quebec by 65, which is the limit fixed by the British North America Act for the representation of Quebec in the House of Commons. It will likely be found that the Province of Quebec has increased since the last count and therefore instead of the unit of representation being about twenty-three to twenty-five thousand, it may go by a very full count over thirty thousand, and in that case, the Maritime Provinces will lose quite a lot in their the Maritime Provinces will lose quite a lot in their representation, and the western provinces will not gain anything like what they expect in their representation in the next House of Commons. "What we say, therefore, is that all the provinces,

"What we say, therefore, is that all the provinces, without making any direct charge of unfair count against the Province of Quebec, should see that they are entitled to some kind of supervision of the counting of the popula-tion of Quebec, and for that matter, Quebec is equally entitled to some kind of supervision of the count in the other provinces in order that the fairest justice may be done. It looks to us that some change must be made in the law, but we do not think that the Maritime Prov-inces can make out a good case by awing that their inces can make out a good case by saying that their representation must not be reduced. We must find a way to secure substantial representation by population, and the present plan does not conduce thereto."

CURRENT COMMENT

CLOSING MARKET LETTER. By direct private wires to J. C.

Are Your ished no surprises, it nevertheless evred as a sharp reminder that the narket will be more or less subject to political influences for the next six weeks to come. During this time it is not expected that there will be any vigorous initiative on the part of the big interests, although the general run of commission houses are confidently recommending pur-chases of stocks for the pull on ev-ery moderate reaction. LAIDLAW & CO. **Glasses** Right

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CLOSING COTTON LETTER. By direct private wires to J. C. ackintosh & Co.

New York, Sept. 23.—Further un-favorable crop reports were the dom-inating influence in today's cotton market, causing directly and indirect-ly an advance of 23 points, more than haif of which was retained at the final prices. The early buying was based upon additional adverse reports published by the Journal of Commerce this morning, which strengthened the unfavorable census report, which is due Monday at 12 o'clock.

shape of the eyes that they fit the properly.



Pickling Season

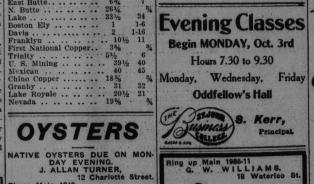
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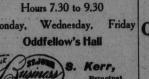
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