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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1913.

MR. PUGSLEY HEARD FROM.

Hon. William Pugsley has been in Toronto and, interviewed by a reporter there, he is quoted as expressing the opinion that if a general election were held now the Liberals of New Brunswick would get "eleven" out of the "fourteen" seats. Considering that Mr. Pugsley only got his own seat in St. John City and County by 45 votes in the election of 1911, his friends will rejoice to find from his Toronto utterance that he is still in cheerful spirit and that two years in the cold and dreary shades of opposition have not extinguished the flame of his ardent optimism. His claim of eleven seats out of "fourteen" is, for him, decidedly moderate, but then the period spent in the role of an opposition critic may have tended to make him more careful in his use of figures than formerly. It is to be regretted that in his transcripts Mr. Pugsley failed to tell as which three of the "fourteen" New Brunswick seats the Liberals will fail to capture. A little light on this subject might have saved the present members possible worrying.

The Parliamentary Guide, in its classification of the returns of the last election, shows that New Brunswick returned five Conservatives and eight Liberals. According to ordinary addition, taught in the public schools, these numbers total but thirteen, but the Toronto reference to the interview plainly quotes the ex-minister as allotting "fourteen" seats to this province. He might also tell us where he intends to place the extra one. Possibly with a majority of 65 behind him in 1911 and the certainty that even that has now disappeared, Mr. Pugsley may be planning a little seat for himself where he will be absolutely safe. A search for a safe Liberal seat in New Brunswick is a task well calculated to test even the admitted resourcefulness of the gentleman of the interview.

HOW ABOUT CHATEAUGUAY?

It seems to have entirely escaped the attention of the Telegraph and the Times that the voters of Chateaugay, Quebec, went to the polls on Saturday last, and by one of the largest votes ever polled in a Dominion election returned a Conservative representative to the Federal Parliament in Ottawa—for the first time since Confederation. Even though the supply of his type is stock just prior to the last Dominion election, and which they have not since had an opportunity to use in announcing election results, seems destined to rust through lack of occupation they might at least have regaled their Liberal friends with some explanation for the overturn of a constituency which since 1867 had been unwaveringly Liberal. Such unexpected silence gives color to the fear that the Telegraph and the Times have admitted the triumph that could sound "not a note of doubt" must have been considerably out of tune.

The Chateaugay contest attracted great attention all over Canada. Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself spoke in the riding three times and evidently exerted all his powers in his efforts to induce the electorate to once more follow "the white plume." He was aided by other Liberal party leaders and on the whole the Liberals fought with the desperation of men who realized they were making their last stand. Mr. Fisher, the rejected, was constantly in the constituency laboring with all the energy and resource of a practiced campaigner.

The result was a real triumph for the Conservatives, but it was not altogether unexpected. The Montreal Gazette, in summing up the reasons for the wonderful victory, says: "There were a variety of causes behind the result, no doubt. Mr. Fisher himself may have been one of them. While he is capable and energetic, he lacks the personal qualities that attract strangers to his side. But the main reasons for the result were to be found in the course his party has lately pursued, both in and out of Parliament. Chateaugay has gone as far as it can go in the House of Commons, and as to all appearances, will go the other constituencies in which bye-elections are shortly to be held. The Liberal tactics during the last session were badly inspired and resulted in a situation that injured the party cause in the House of Commons and evidently also in the country. This latest defeat in a constituency that

has been Liberal in its representation at Ottawa since Confederation, is the telling proof."

AFTER THE CONTEST.

In view of the silence of The Telegraph and The Times, the following extracts from editorials on the result in Chateaugay should prove interesting:

THE SOLID QUEBEC.

The "Solid Quebec" but some Liberals have rejoiced in, but which others feared, and which was badly shaken in the election of 1911, is evidently disintegrating fast. When a constituency like Chateaugay breaks away from the rest of the province for forty-six years and elects a Conservative to the House of Commons, the Rouse cement has evidently lost its holding power.

WHAT IT ESTABLISHES.

(Montreal Star.)
 The result in Chateaugay, after allowing for the natural drift toward a Government securely seated in power, establishes very clearly two things: (1) that there is no reaction toward the Conservatives, even in a constituency so near the American market as Chateaugay; and (2) that there is no revolt in a mixed Quebec constituency against the Borden naval policy.

SIR WILFRID TO BLAME.

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)
 That it is Sir Wilfrid who is to blame for the loss of the seat will, we believe, be the mature judgment of his own party. The policy which cost him so many seats in 1911 and caused the downfall of the Government came near, as we have seen, to turning the odds against him in Chateaugay in that year. In the present contest, though almost from the beginning of it to the end of it he labored strenuously in the riding—Sir Wilfrid had the prudence to say practically nothing about that unfortunate policy. But he had a policy of more recent promulgation, a policy not turning on a principle different from that of the other, but presenting a different phase. While he would have the electorate forget his separatist and Continentalist trade policy, he took every opportunity to lay before them his separatist and anti-imperial naval policy. And the answer of the Chateaugay people is the rejection of him, his policies and his candidate by a majority of 150. That is the result of the trying of his naval policy on a constituency that never before failed to return a Liberal member. That is the condemnation passed by the old Liberal stronghold, this so largely French-Canadian constituency, upon the use of the tractable majority in the Senate to strangle the Naval Aid Bill. Sir Wilfrid must surely begin to have doubts about his mastery of the people.

OUT OF TOUCH.

(Montreal Herald.)
 The victory, whatever it may signify, has been won by Quebec Conservatives. If the by-election in Chateaugay illustrates anything, it is that the Liberal party is rapidly drifting out of touch with the electorate.

A gentleman named Marquard, of some note as a member of the New York National League's pitching staff, has contributed to various newspapers in the United States his story as to how the recent world's series was lost and won. We have carefully perused several of Mr. Marquard's essays and have decided that if his opinions are correct it was a great mistake on the part of the New York management not to allow Mr. Marquard to be the whole team. Then the Giants might have won, for Mr. Marquard, as seen by Mr. Marquard, is the greatest ball player in captivity.

The report that the tragic disaster to the Volturino was the result of a plot to blow up the big steamer and her passengers and crew is too horrible to think of. Baddening as the tragedy was, we were to believe it had its origin in carelessness, as intimated in the despatches this morning.

Why did Mr. Pugsley in Toronto on Friday confine to New Brunswick his prediction of Liberal gains? A forecasting of a great Laurier victory in Chateaugay coming just on the eve of the battle would have furnished more timely "copy" and, as proven by results, would have been just about as safe.

Hon. Sydney Fisher was one of the Laurier ministers who favored the closure when the Laurier government was in office. It was put on him in Chateaugay on Saturday last.

Sir Wilfrid on the Navy.

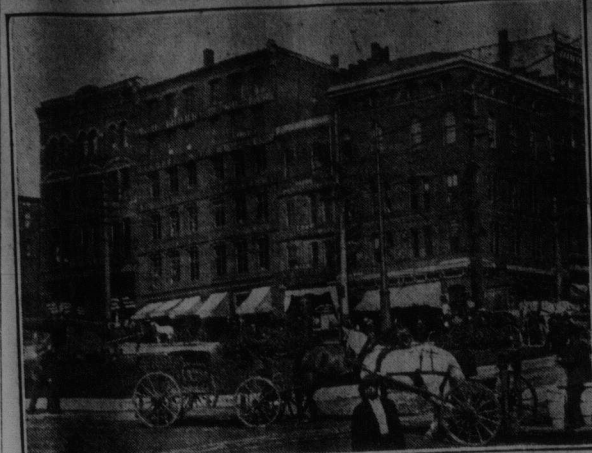
(Montreal Star.)
 Sir Wilfrid's speech at Ormstown would seem to indicate that he is looking back toward the old position as regards the naval question which he occupied before his surprisingly ambitious amendment to the Borden bill of last session. He boasts again that he did nothing in 1902, though pressed to do so by the Home authorities and though he would have had the favorable precedents of Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony and Natal to inspire him. He was not to be budged by the importunities of the Imperial authorities until 1909, when, he tells us, he was "the first man in Canada to declare that the time had now come for the Dominion to undertake her own naval defence. What he did toward this end, is history. He purchased the Niobe and the Rainbow, and proposed to order four Bristol cruisers—a type already practically obsolete.

DIARY OF EVENTS IN AND AROUND ST. JOHN

HISTORIC DAYS IN CANADA

HON. MARTIN BURRELL.

Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture in the Borden cabinet, was born in Yorkshire, England, fifty-five years ago today. After leaving college he engaged in railroading, and became general superintendent of the Great Western Railway of England. He was still well on the sunny side of thirty when he decided to come to Canada and become a tiller of the soil. He secured a small tract in the Niagara peninsula, and set up as a fruit farmer. When not otherwise occupied he studied agricultural and horticultural problems, and it was not long until the young Englishman was speaking as an authority before meetings of the Fruit Growers' Association and the Farmers' Institute. After some years in the East he transferred his activities to British Columbia. There he began to take an active interest in politics, and ten years ago he commenced his public career as mayor of Grand Forks. In 1907 he returned to Canada as fruit commissioner and lecturer for the British Columbia government. He was defeated in his first race for the Dominion Parliament in 1908, but he successfully contested Yale-Cariboo as the Conservative candidate. With the formation of the Borden cabinet he was given the portfolio of agriculture.



The North Side of Market Square, One of the City's Busy Spots—By The Standard's Staff Photographer.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

The Wrong Kick.

A man who had just been married took a friend home to dinner unexpectedly. The bride, somewhat flustered, for she had provided only for two, got along very well until it came to the dessert. There was just enough pudding for two and she divided it between her husband and the guest. The latter praised the pudding highly and her husband kept insisting on his having more.

Fortunately he declined, but after his departure the bride said: "Why did you keep asking him to have some more pudding?" "I was just trying to see if he was kicking my foot," replied the husband.

How to Tell a Yacht.

"How do you tell the difference between a yacht and a sailboat?" said the girl with the inquiring mind. "By looking into the pantry," replied Captain Cleet. "If she carries plenty of refreshments and clears she's a yacht. If it's mostly plain victuals, she's a sailboat."—Boston Transcript.

A Mean Slap.

"What's the matter?" "What's the matter? Wombat says I'm the worst liar in town." "Don't be discouraged. You may be the worst now, but anybody who keeps at it as persistently as you do, is apt to become a pretty good liar in time."—Pittsburg Post.

The Fervent Delegate.

Place—The International Peace Congress.
 She—Who's the man making such a fervent talk? My, he seems to have his whole heart in the beseeching speech he is making.
 He—That's the delegate from Mexico.—St. Louis Republic.

A Knowing Horse.

"I say, friend, your horse is a little contrary, isn't he?" "No." "What makes him stop, then?" "Oh, he's afraid somebody'll say 'Whoa' and he shan't hear it."—Just So.

"I like to see city employees busy all the time." "I prefer seeing the fire department idle."

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Beginning at Home.

"What do the suffragettes want, anyhow?" "We want to sweep the country, dad." "Well, do not despise small beginnings. Suppose you make a start with the dining-room, my dear."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Poor Baby.

"We must have a beautiful name for the baby," said the fond mother. "Something that sounds like poetry and is not at all commonplace." "Well," replied the fond father, "I'm doing my best to help you make a selection. Here is a list of the names of all the apartment houses in town."—Washington Star.

Who Has the Most Fun?

The City Man, having worked hard all year and saved a little holiday money, gladly hires him to the farm for rest and recreation. The Farmer, having worked hard all year and saved a little holiday money, joyfully hires him to the city for rest and recreation.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Among Those Present.

Nell—"I stopped in at a bargain sale today." Belle—"Did you see anything that looked real cheap?" Nell—"Yes, several men waiting for their wives."

His Experience.

Missionary—And you found no happiness in leading a double life? Sinner—I felt as if I were leading the life of two dogs.—Puck.

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POLICE IN WAS

Chief Clark, Three Hours into Minute Detailing and Investigating Charges Against Several Occasions—An

Continued from page one.
 The Chief stated that the Commissioner had no authority to make an investigation on a resolution passed in April, as conditions may have changed greatly since then. The Commissioner said he would not entertain any objection. Mr. Mullin, "Fardon me," Com. McLellan—"You a spectator. The chief after some further protest was sworn, and deposed that he was fit, morally and physically fit, and was appointed in 1908. Com. McLellan—"What are your duties?" A—"To oversee my department." Q—"What are the duties of overseeing?" Q—"To look after the men, and give orders for what I think necessary." Q—"Your orders are given in connection with what?" A—"Everything relating to my department." Q—"What is the make-up of the department?" A—"Patrolmen, detectives, special officer, sergeants and deputy chief." Q—"Who else?" A—"That's all." Q—"Are you chief?" A—"I just swore I was." Q—"When were you appointed?" A—"I was appointed about 1908, but I have been on police duties as exercised in other cities." A—"Yes. In Boston, and other cities." Q—"Did you learn everything you considered necessary?" A—"No; I'm learning things yet." Q—"You would not be surprised, did you know what is ordinarily quoted in a police case as considered most important in the exercise of a police officer's duties?" A—"Yes. Truthfulness, fair and upright dealing, respect to citizens and those in authority, and so forth." Q—"Do you consider discipline necessary?" A—"Yes." Q—"Discretion?" A—"Yes, but not too much." Q—"Civility?" A—"It said that." Q—"Do you consider a true knowledge of middlemen necessary?" A—"That depends." Q—"Have you ever read a police code?" A—"Yes. Eight or ten. Those of New York, Boston, Bangor, Portland, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto. I know what I can remember now." Q—"Have you read in these codes a tabulated list of most important matters to be considered?" A—"I can't remember now." Q—"Did you satisfy yourself, through a general observation of the men, that you had acquired a patrolman?" A—"Yes." Q—"Did you ever hear of vigilance?" A—"Yes." Q—"Did you ever read how a man should work his beat?" A—"Yes. That is part of the instruction given the men." Q—"You appear to be conversant with the make up of a good patrolman on that point?" A—"Yes. A sort of one." Q—"Who compiled it?" A—"Chief Marshall was supposed to have compiled it."

Instructed His Own Men.
 Continuing, the chief said he had read the manual thoroughly, and that some of the members of the force were not conversant with the manual, and undertook the instruction of men in the rules and regulations, about daily conduct and arrests, etc. Q—"What authority did you use in instructing the men how to make arrests?" A—"The laws, local and otherwise." Q—"Shortly after his appointment, did the chief found there were no manuals for new officers?" A—"No, there were no manuals for the men as in other cities, as all were talked to the men before they were on duty or not in the force. Then the recruits were placed with old hands and were continually being instructed by the sergeants. There was no school of instruction; with me has gone on." Q—"Would your rules and regulations become law if not approved by the common council?" A—"Certainly not." Q—"How could you instruct men in rules and regulations until they become law?" A—"I was simply acting under the old statute." Q—"Did the common council pass your manual?" A—"No, and they did not reject it. The recorder at that time approved it." Q—"Had Asked for Manuals." Q—"What would you say if there was an officer under your department who had not seen a manual?" A—"I would not be surprised. I repeatedly informed the council that there were not enough to go around, and asked to have a manual printed." Q—"Then men go out without instructions?" A—"No, I give them instructions before they go out, and they get instructions from the sergeants and the old hands." Q—"Continuing, the chief said that after receiving an application for a position on the force he sent the applicant a physician who gave a report on his particular about spelling. When went into the department the men were getting \$150 a day. You can expect colleagues for that." Q—"I aim to get as intelligent officers as possible, I ask the candidates such