

The Standard



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SAINT JOHN, THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 11, 1909.

THE SESSION.

The Parliament of Canada meets today. This morning the Government press will give in advance the speech from the throne as handed out to them by the Premier. Courtesy to the Governor General will be preserved, by causing the correspondents to insert before each clause such expressions as: "It may be expected that mention will be made of—" or "Probably His Excellency will state," or words to these effects. It is not much of a scoop because our own guess will not be far out of the way. There was a time when the speech gave some information both as to what the Governments had done during the recess, and what legislation was proposed. Of late it recites historical occurrences known already to everybody, leaving new matters to be elicited by questions and only mentions that part of the proposed legislation which is already obvious. We shall see the following:—

A review of crops, fisheries and mines; a remark on the progress of the Transcontinental; mention of the boundary and waterways commissions; a word about Government finance, the increasing revenues, and the passing of the financial depression; the civil service act works well; Captain Bernier has claimed northern islands; there was an Imperial Defence Conference, and in accordance with its conclusions the Government proposes to establish a navy and provide docks; the Quebec bridge will soon begin to be built; Hudson Bay Railway surveys have been made; immigration has been less but the quality is improved and numbers are again increasing; the Marine Department has been made all right and systems of purchase by departments have been reformed; the conservation commission has been established; the annuities system proves popular; promise will be made of insurance legislation (for the fourth time); of a French treaty bill (second edition); of a bill for the relief of Ottawa City, with amendments to the criminal code. Routine to be introduced may or may not be mentioned, and there should be some reference to the readjustment of the boundaries of Manitoba and other provinces. Preparation for the next session is also in order.

When the House opens there will be three vacancies of which one will be filled by the election today. Sir Wilfrid still holds two seats. Except for these vacancies the majority this morning is exactly what it was at the close of last session. Should these constituencies and Ottawa City go as before, the House will stand 134 Liberals and 87 Conservatives, counting the independents with the party which usually gets their votes. In the previous Parliament the members stood 141 to 73. In the Senate the Conservatives have suffered heavily since last session, by the death of Hon. Donald Ferguson, and Hon. W. D. Perley. Their number is now reduced to 24 in a chamber of 57 members.

INAPPROPRIATE CENSURE.

The New York Herald, which is now leading the press of the United States in its attention to Canadian affairs, is grieved over the determination of this country to increase the sea-power of Great Britain. Canada according to the Herald, "will have lost her place as a peaceful country, and will float on the tide wherever 'Downing Street wills.' The Herald continues:—

"Written plainly, this will be the situation. The Dominion will be tied to the naval power of Great Britain, which in turn is tied to Japan by an alliance 'against the world.' She will thus be made a menace to good will on the American continent. Any time 'after her cruisers of tomorrow take the seas she might be drawn unwillingly by erratic diplomacy into a war contention 'to give Japan the mastery of the Pacific.

"Will some Canadian statesman rise and explain why 'this, coming as it does when efforts are being made at Washington and Ottawa to prevent a tariff war between 'the two countries, and when daily reports come of Japan's rapid domination of her selected spheres of influence on China's soil, is not a threatening gesture toward 'the United States and a sinister risk to the quiet and 'peace that have for long years enveloped the Dominion 'from end to end'?"

We can imagine "some Canadian statesman" saying that a disposition or determination in Canada to strengthen the power of Britain is no more "a threatening gesture toward the United States" than the construction of the battleship North Dakota, now undergoing her tests near our coasts, is a threatening gesture toward Canada. The statesman might add that years ago Canada formally made herself a party to the Japanese alliance, and that whether we contribute to the British navy or not Canada would assuredly be implicated in any war contention in which Britain would engage. The Herald talks about Canada's place as a peaceful country, but on the two occasions when the United States was at war with Great Britain her forces invaded Canada, as they would again if a war arose. Is the United States a peaceful country? Then what is the United States doing with the second navy in the world, if navies do not belong to peaceful countries? Canada is a peaceful country just as Great Britain and the United States are. She will do her best to keep the peace, but will not be so peaceful as to refuse to fight for her own integrity and that of the Empire to which she belongs. If the acknowledgement of this position is "a threatening gesture," and "a sinister 'risk to quiet and peace," then every nation of the world is gesticulating threateningly at all the rest, and risking the quiet and peace of the universe. If there is any state on this continent which is in a position to call Canada to account for taking an interest in the sea power of the Empire, it must be Hayti or Nicaragua or some southern country which is not engaged in building warships.

A PREMIER'S CONVERSION.

The London Press thus recalls the course of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the Imperial Conference of two years ago. Following is the record as set forth by the Free Press:—

"The Prime Minister's conversion on the subject of 'naval help to the Empire is one of the notable events of our history.

"Two years ago Sir Wilfrid set his face like flint against any effort on the part of this country to supplement the Imperial force.

"It is rather surprising that in his reply to a deputation which protested against the proposal to expend \$20,000,000, he quoted the colonial conference of 1907 'as proving its necessity. When the subject was 'broached at that assemblage he called upon the Hon. 'Mr. Brodeur to 'speak for Canada,' and the minister of 'marine pleaded that the Dominion considered it had 'done enough in providing vessels for the protection of 'its fisheries, thereby relieving Great Britain from such 'duty. Mr. Brodeur plainly intimated that this was to 'be the limit of a Dominion naval policy.

"Later on in the proceedings of the colonial conference, one of the Boer delegates, Dr. Smuts, moved a 'formal resolution favoring 'such contribution towards the 'upkeep of the navy by the dominions beyond the seas 'as may be determined by their local legislatures, the 'contribution to take the form of a grant of money, the 'establishment of local naval defence, or such other 'services, in such manner as may be decided upon after 'consultation with the admiralty, and as would best accord with their varying circumstances.

"This resolution was instantly frowned upon by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. 'I am sorry to say, so far as Canada 'is concerned,' he said, 'we cannot agree to the resolution.

"The right honorable gentleman explained that Canada had so much to do with its money in making home 'improvements as not to think of assuming these important responsibilities. 'Therefore, Dr. Smuts can move 'it if he chooses or withdraw it. But if he presses it 'I should have to vote against it,' said Sir Wilfrid.

"The result was that no conclusion was arrived at. 'Yet Sir Wilfrid told the deputation that the matter had 'been then determined.

"It is satisfactory to know that the Prime Minister 'has seen reason to alter his mind, and to propose a 'measure beyond the expectations of the advocates of 'naval expenditure. But it may be pointed out that in 'this matter he is a recent convert, and is apparently 'driven to the policy now proposed by such indications 'of an Imperial crisis as no patriotic citizen can ignore.

THE JOURNAL AND MR. MONK.

The Ottawa Journal, like the Toronto Telegram, is a journal independent of political parties, but strongly imperialist in its attitude toward questions of Empire. Naturally it condemns the language and argument of Mr. Monk. The Journal goes further and gives an estimate of Mr. Monk's public character and capacity. The Standard publishes the language of the Journal as it did the speech of Mr. Monk. This Journal does not agree with Mr. Monk's view of our Imperial relations, and it does not agree with the Journal's view of Mr. Monk. But it gives readers the opportunity to hear both and judge for themselves.

Mr. Monk is an honest, sincere and able public man. The opinions he expresses are genuine and they represent a phase of public opinion with which Sir Wilfrid Laurier has wide sympathy. What Mr. Monk says now was said two years ago at the Imperial Conference by Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself. The Ottawa Journal takes another view, and it is one with which many of us agree, except that the Journal is unjust to Mr. Monk, who is as loyal to the Empire as many who take issue with him, and certainly no less loyal than members of the Laurier ministry.

A BILINGUAL DOCTRINE.

Chancellor Lloyd George is bilingual. Welsh is his mother tongue. He made himself a perfect master of English, but never lost the full use of his native language. Nor did he suffer Welsh to be banished from his own home. He has resided in London sixteen years, and his children were born there. All of them learned Welsh, and he told a meeting of Welsh miners the other day that his daughter of six years of age could speak one language as well as the other. It was the advice of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that all Welsh people make themselves familiar with English and never to forget their own tongue. He held that the use of two languages would broaden their minds and enable them to look at things from two points of view. Any man who wished to get at the heart of a Welshman could do it best in his own language.

Last session Mr. Foster moved a resolution setting forth that Canada should assist in the naval defence of the Empire. Sir Wilfrid moved an amendment striking out all of Mr. Foster's motion except the word "that," and replacing it by a motion of his own. From the amendment Mr. Borden and his supporters succeeded in inducing Sir Wilfrid to remove one objectionable passage. They tried to get him to leave out another, and though he refused, they allowed the measure to pass rather than divide the House on a question of that character.

Premier Roblin, of Manitoba, has made a declaration standing by the terms of the original Conservative motion. The Toronto Globe describes this conduct of Mr. Roblin as a "plot." Mr. Monk does not accept the Laurier policy and this is another plot. The Government organs appear to think that the Conservative party owes some sort of allegiance to the Laurier ministry.

The St. John Times wants to know which of the men mentioned by the Times as excluded from the Government party because they spoke out, have risen to high rank in the Conservative party. The answer is that neither Mr. Richardson, Mr. Bourassa, Mr. McNelis, Mr. Lavergne, or Mr. Robitaille, ever joined the Conservative party. They all claim to be Liberals still. But because they declare that their leaders have deserted the principles of liberalism their former associates falsely represent them to be Tories.

A story is going the rounds of the United States press that King Edward recently said of Right Honorable Winston Churchill that he was "partly alien and wholly 'undesirable.' The utter impossibility of a sagacious, discreet and constitutional monarch speaking thus of one of his advisers does not seem to be understood by some otherwise well-informed American papers.

Under the ministrations of Rev. Dr. Aked, the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York, has become one of the great church organizations of the continent. The congregation has outgrown the place of worship and a new structure is to be built at a cost of \$400,000. It is announced that the new church is not for show, but for work and worship.

A Calgary Journal announces that the W. C. T. U. 'has decided that bridge is an innocuous diversion.' This is a misrepresentation. The society declined to sit in judgment on the game and therefore gave no decision.

The revolt of the Government press against Mr. Borden's leadership of the Opposition is almost unanimous.

THE HEAT FEELS GOOD.
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THE PUNSTERS

Although Addison has in one of his essays freely condemned punning as a waste of time, and the category of false wit, yet it is a practice that has prevailed in all ages and in nearly all languages. It must not be forgotten that Aristotle sets down certain classes of puns among the beauties of good writing and Clever has not only himself given us a fairish sprinkling of puns throughout his own works, but also in his treatise, "De Oratore," the wisest of all, he has given many sayings which are nothing more than plays on words. Nearly every book on rhetoric has a section on puns. The punster therefore has authority that is both ancient and respectable to confirm him in the error of his ways. There have been periods at which punning might almost be described as epidemic. James I. of England, "the wisest fool in Christendom," as he was called, set up for being a wit, and one of his favorite ways for showing off his accomplishments was by indulging in incessant punning. Imagination being the sincerest form of flattery, the courtiers and ministers followed the royal example and acquired a habit which experience teaches is easy to adopt, is very hard to lose, and is highly infectious, so that from them punning went broadcast throughout the land. This desire to appear smart affected even serious works, and accordingly we find frequent use of puns in, for example, the sermons of Bishop Andrews and in the tragedies of Shakespeare.

Learned bodies are peculiarly liable to catch this disease. Addison tells us that a famous English university was at one time very much infested with puns, and suggests that it may have been due to the fens and marshes in which it was situated, for, when draining operations were completed, the punning ceased. Any one who has had experiences of learned bodies will be able to vouch that it was not one university alone that was thus affected, but many schools and colleges, and that the virus, which appears to die out for a time, periodically springs up into fresh activity. When, as has happened, a college don is locked into a cellar with the threat that if he does not stop punning he will be able to vouch that it was not one university alone that was thus affected, but many schools and colleges, and that the virus, which appears to die out for a time, periodically springs up into fresh activity.

The paronomasia and the pun are frequently confounded, but, strictly speaking, there is a well-defined distinction between them. A pun is a play on two senses of the same word or sound, and is used to excite a sense of the ludicrous; the paronomasia is the employment of words similar in sound, but different in meaning, and its effect is not to bring out the ludicrous, but to heighten antithesis. Thus when Hood wrote in Sally Brown:—

They went and told the sexton, and the sexton tolled the bell,

he was guilty of a pun; but when Macbeth says, "And catch with his surcease the conscience of the paronomasia is a good example of paronomasia in the Latin phrase, "Per angustia ad augusta."

A schoolmaster of The Spectator's acquaintance had dined with a gentleman whom he described as the greatest paragrammatist among the moderns. He waxed enthusiastic over this gentleman's conversational acquirements, declaring that he generally talked in the Paronomasia, and he sometimes used the Ploce, but that he was almost brilliant in the Antanaclassis. Such accomplishments, however, he thought, are no longer considered the necessary equipment of a gentleman in our day. Polite conversation as now understood is intolerable enough already. It would be the acme of boredom if the frequent use of the paronomasia of speech, symbolized by the hard words of the worthy schoolmaster, were considered essential to his successful conduct. Washington Post.

Stabbed by Indian.

London, Ont., Nov. 10.—News comes from Calgary to the effect that Mr. Trumbull Scatterer, formerly of London, was stabbed by an Indian while he was looking over some mining property in the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Scatterer's condition is said to be such that he cannot live more than a few days. Very few details have been as yet received regarding the matter. Mr. Trumbull Scatterer was a pupil at the London Collegiate Institute until last September when, with his parents, he went to reside in Calgary. He is 18 years old and a son of Mr. Erwin Scatterer, formerly of Wyton.

IN THE HOTELS

Royal.
F Ryan, Sackville; J H Drury, Montreal; J B Hill, Toronto; H C McIntyre, Nanark; R C Wright, Windsor; W O Harvey, Halifax; H H Munroe, Yarmouth; H S Morris, Boston; Wm Fraser, Kentville; Mr and Mrs G DeVeber, Gagetown; Mr G H King, Chipman; Geo Henderson, Halifax; F E Jones, Montreal; Mr and Mrs M G White, East Apple River; J H Work, Boston; J B Giles, Montreal.

Victoria.
T O Murray, Richibucto; Mrs J H Stafford, Lepreau; W T H Fenety, Fredericton; A Liston, McAdam; J F Smart, Montreal; Wm D Haywood, Denver; F W Logan, Moncton; A L Hoyt, McAdam; W J Conney, Megawick; W J Dickson, Halifax; J P Thomson, W M Lawson, Boston; John Murphy, Halifax; W M Tait, Amherst; J F Tobin and wife, Sydney.

WEDDINGS.

Devine-Sullivan.
Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, in Holy Trinity church, Miss Hannah Sullivan was united in marriage to Mr. Joseph Devine. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. J. Walsh. The bride was becomingly attired in a wisteria broadcloth suit and black hat. Miss Anastasia Quin, the bridesmaid, wore a pretty grey broadcloth suit and an old rose hat. The groomsmen were Mr. Albert Coholan. At the conclusion of the ceremony, breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. W. Daley, 100 City Road. Many beautiful presents were received by the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Devine will reside at No. 220 Sydney street.

Maby-Foster.
Mr. Louis Berling Maby, son of Mr. C. W. Maby, of St. John, was married last evening at the R. P. Lister church, Grand Harbor, Grand Manan, to Miss Florence E. Foster, daughter of Mrs. Hiram Foster, of that place. Rev. Mr. Brown was the officiating minister. Miss Sadie Brown was the bridesmaid, and Mr. Reuben Maby best man. The bride wore white silk and carried white bridal roses. Supper was served at the bride's home after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Maby will arrive here this evening on the Boston train, and will reside on Carmarthen street.

Funerals.
Mrs. Margaret McGowan.
The funeral of the late Mrs. Margaret McGowan took place from her son's residence, 141 Leinster street, at 2.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Rev. A. A. Graham conducted the service, and interment was made in Fernhill. There was a large attendance at the funeral.

Electoral Lists Completed.
The revisors have completed the electoral lists which become effective for local purposes on January 1st, next. The records show that there will be 11,013 voters in the city, about the same number as last year.



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NEWS OF A DAY

Delegate Dead.

Toronto, Nov. 10.—Ernest E. Russ, a delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention from Niagara Falls, N. Y., was found dead in his room in a Shure street boarding house last evening. He had been suffocated by gas, the jet in the room being half turned on. The body was sent back to Niagara Falls. Russ was about 25 years old and leaves a widow and two children.

Students Penitent.

Toronto, Nov. 10.—Students of Toronto University refused to endorse the suspension of three students for participation in the Halloween disturbances and at a meeting held yesterday passed a resolution asking for leniency and the imposition of a fine in place of suspension. The reasons given for the request are that those punished were not the ringleaders, that it was their first offence, and that no warning had been given that such drastic measures of repression were contemplated.

Couple Arrested.

Toronto, Nov. 10.—Ruth Jones, aged 16 years, and Edward Rineault, aged 24 years, who are alleged to have eloped from Philadelphia, were arrested here last night on a message received from the girl's father, Mr. Chester Jones of Spaight, Pa. The couple were found at the home of Rineault's brother-in-law, and they were making preparations to be married when the police stepped in.

Shipping Man Dead.

Montreal, Nov. 10.—The death took place suddenly this morning of Mr. B. J. Coughlan, a well-known steel merchant at the age of 72 years. He was for many years a prominent member of the Board of Trade and took an active interest in politics as a Liberal. He was born in Ireland in 1837 and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He went into the steel business at Sheffield and coming to Canada in 1868, went into business on his own account and made a marked success of it. He was also agent for the White Star Steamship Company.

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GERMANY REJOICES AT LULL IN EMIGRATION

Less Than 20,000 Emigrants Left Country Last Year—Empire Now Able To Support Annual Growth.

London, Nov. 10.—There is rejoicing in Germany over the fact that according to the statistics less than 20,000 emigrants left the country last year. In the '80s the number of emigrants to the United States alone was over rather than under a quarter of a million.

The rejoicing is well founded, since it is evident that Germany is now so strong economically that she can not only support the annual growth of population but also give employment to the thousands and tens of thousands she formerly sent abroad. The character of the emigration, as well as the statistics, have changed, and the statistics are the plain proof. Time was when the word emigrant was associated with notions of poverty and wretchedness. Recent investigations in one parish of Berlin show that of 1,470 persons who emigrated during the quarter ended last September, only one-third could be called poor, while the other two-thirds were some of the best provided with means and not a few even rich. A score had more than \$2,000 each, another score had double that amount, a dozen over \$6,000, ten over \$10,000, four over \$12,000 and six over \$20,000.

The departure of the emigrants by sea or by rail is no longer the pathetic sight it once was, for the emigrants of to-day have clearer and more definite ideas as to the experience they are likely to meet with than when emigration was not organized and supervised as it is now, and they know that the voyage, before so much dreaded, will not be accompanied by the horrors the earlier emigrants had to put up with.

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