

## The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 82 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B., Canada.

**H. V. MACKINNON, Manager.**  
**R. E. WALKER, Editor.**  
 Yearly Subscriptions: \$5.00  
 By Carrier ..... \$5.00  
 By Mail ..... 3.00  
 Semi-Weekly by Mail ..... 1.00  
 Invariably in Advance.  
 Phone Main 1910.  
 Intercommunicating System Connecting All Departments.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1913.

### MR. WOODROW WILSON.

The first Democrat since Grover Cleveland left the White House, in 1897, has assumed office as President of the United States. Mr. Woodrow Wilson shoulders a new burden of heavy responsibilities, but his past record justifies the belief that he will maintain the dignity of the high office to which he is called. He possesses in a marked degree the ability to get in touch with the people. It has been well said, that the key notes of his character are alertness, responsiveness and chiefly thoroughness. In the expression of his ideas he is fluent and ready and always clear. It is also claimed for Mr. Wilson that he has, perhaps, the quickest sense of humor of any President so far.

In a review of the President's career a writer in the New York Post suggests that historians will divide his life into four periods. Forty-six years of study of government and preparation; eight years of experience as executive head of a university, fitting him for action; three years in the practical field of politics in winning the Governorship of New Jersey, and conducting the affairs of that office; and finally, the administration of the Presidency of the United States, the duties which he has now assumed.

Mr. Woodrow Wilson was born in Staunton, Va., on December 28, 1856, the son of Joseph R. and Jesse Woodrow Wilson. He comes of Scotch-Irish stock. The early years of his life were spent in South Carolina and Georgia, where his father, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, had charges; and at seventeen he was sent to Davidson College. From the day he entered Princeton as a freshman in 1879, Mr. Wilson took an ardent interest in the study of government. He went later to the University of Virginia and to Johns Hopkins University, taking up work in history and political economy. In 1885 he published his book, "Congressional Government; A Study of Government by Committee." This is now largely used as a text-book in colleges and graduate schools in the United States. He taught history and political economy for two years at Bryn Mawr, and for three years at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. At Wesleyan he put forth his second book, "The State."

In 1890 Mr. Wilson was called to the faculty of Princeton University, and was made professor of political economy and jurisprudence, later of jurisprudence and politics. In 1902, upon the death of the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, he was elected president of Princeton University. He was the first man not a clergyman to hold that office. For eight years he served that university as its head, and was constantly voted the most popular man on the faculty, while his courses were voted both difficult and popular. He determined the university's policy in the most important changes in the institution had made. He kept up the disciplinary administration; mapped out and co-ordinated the courses; and introduced the preceptorial system, as a strong personal bond between teacher and student.

From the presidency of Princeton, Mr. Wilson was called to be the Democratic nominee for the office of Governor of New Jersey. He was nominated on a moderately progressive platform and was elected by a plurality of 49,000 votes. By sheer force of his energetic advocacy at the first session of the Legislature, such important reforms as a workmen's compensation act, a reform in the election laws which would make direct nominations possible, a corrupt practices act, and a public utilities bill were placed on the Statute books. Other measures, providing for the commission form of government for municipalities and better regulation of employment, were also enacted.

Mr. Wilson's record as Governor of New Jersey made him a national figure. When it became known that he aspired to the Presidency, a campaign of vilification and abuse was organized by many of the big combines and "bosses" in the United States. This attack was met by Mr. Wilson with the weapon he has always employed—publicity. At the Baltimore convention he was nominated on the forty-sixth ballot, by a vote of 990 to Mr. Champ Clark's eighty-four. Then followed the campaign of 1912, and the election of Mr. Wilson, with a total vote of 6,291,776 over Mr. Roosevelt, with 4,164,247, and Mr. William H. Taft with 3,481,119.

A graphic word-picture from The Standard's news columns of the scene at Washington yesterday, on the conclusion of President Wilson's inaugural address is worth recalling. While the President's concluding inaugural words were being uttered in tumultuous waves of applause, the retiring President clasped his hand and saluted as a patriotic servant in the ranks of private citizenship.

"Mr. President," said Mr. Taft, his

face beaming with a broadening smile. "I wish you a successful administration, and the carrying out of your aims. We will all be behind you." "Thank you," said President Wilson, as he turned to shake the hand of his secretary of state, William Jennings Bryan.

There they stood—Taft, standard-bearer of a vanquished party, after sixteen years of power; Bryan, persistent plodder of progressive Democracy, thrice defeated, accepting a commission from a new chief, and Wilson, the man of the hour, victorious, mustering, as he expressed it, "Not the forces of a party, but the forces of humanity."

"A MOST HOPEFUL SIGN." A bye-election was held recently at Chorley in Lancashire, England, and the Unionist candidate, Sir Henry Herbert, was returned by a majority of 1,387. The impartial observer would consider these figures to indicate a substantial vindication of the Unionist policy of Tariff Reform. To such desperate straits are radical organs reduced in the Old Country that this sweeping victory for the Unionists is hailed by the Manchester Guardian as "the most hopeful sign that the Liberals have had since the General Election."

The reason for this extraordinary jubilation in defeat lies in the fact that out of a total poll of 13,175 the majority of the Unionists was 569 votes less than at the last General Election. In a constituency which polled 13,175 votes this decrease under ordinary circumstances would pass almost unnoticed. The Free Traders, however, were so delighted at securing a few more votes that Mr. J. P. T. Jackson, the defeated candidate, actually laid stress on the fact "that they had done what no other constituency had done since the General Election—they had reduced the Conservative majority."

To have this fact broadcast throughout the country as the Free Traders' chief ground for consolation in an overwhelming defeat provides convincing evidence of the strong hold which Tariff Reform has secured in the constituencies. Mr. Pugsley's organ, the Telegraph, quotes with much approval the Manchester Guardian's remark that the result of the election was "a most hopeful sign" for the Liberals. Following out this line of argument to a legitimate conclusion, the Telegraph should direct its attention to the case of Mr. Pugsley, who was saved from defeat by a meagre majority of 65 in this city at the last general election. It must admit that this was also "a most hopeful sign" for the Conservative party.

**SIMPLIFIED SPELLING.** The British Simplified Spelling Society has begun a very active campaign. A circular received by the Victoria Colonist calls forth from that journal some instructive remarks on the idiosyncrasies of the new system. It notes that the movement is stated to be an imperial one. The Department of Education of Victoria, Australia, is reported to be adopting the simplified system, and that hereafter children in that antipodean state will spell such words as "valor," "labor," etc., without a "u," as we have been doing in Canada for a long time. They will also write "theater," "center," and so on, and will no longer put "re" on the end of "programme."

"Catalog," "tho," "thoro," "thoroly," are some of the new spellings. Of course, as the Colonist justly remarks, there is no such word as "thoro"—that is, no one pronounces any word that way; but this is a small matter to a spelling reformer. It is all a question of taste, but "rud" and "hed" do not look as nice as "would" and "head." A proposed change is from "aesthetic" to "esthetic," but many people have made that already.

We suppose, adds the Colonist, that this spelling reform will go on in an ever-widening circle, and yet we have a word of protest to make against certain proposed changes. One of them is "helpi" for "helped." The two words are not the same in sound, and we do not see why there should be a change in pronunciation to save a letter in spelling. Such words as "nack" are not English. We write "sack" and "smelt," but we also write "spelled" and "smelled," and we do not pronounce the two spellings alike. Can anything be worse than "discuss" as though it ended in a "t"?

There is much reason in the Colonist's views. While admitting that the English language is replete with peculiarities in spelling and that some reforms may be necessary, in the main the spelling of English which was good enough for our fathers and grandfathers is surely good enough for us.

## DIARY OF EVENTS

### FIRST THINGS

#### THE ORIGIN OF UMBRELLAS.

The first umbrella ever seen on this continent was the property of a Portuguese man, who made his first appearance in public carrying the article 143 years ago today, March 5, 1770. The contrivance excited much comment and ridicule and for years the use of the umbrella as a protection against rain was considered effeminate. The first person who used an umbrella in the streets of London was the benevolent Jonas Hanway, about the middle of the eighteenth century.

The umbrella is of ancient origin, and was probably first used by the Chinese. Umbrellas are known in the carvings at Persopolis, Spain, Italy and France had umbrellas a century before their use in England and America. In London "the hackney-coachmen and chairmen were clamorous against their rival, the umbrella, in 1778.

The early European umbrellas had ribs of cane or whalebone and were heavy, clumsy contrivances. In 1817, Samuel Fox in England, Thomas M. Sangster patented the use of alpaca as a covering material, and in 1832 the "narrow" rib was patented. The umbrella is a native of the Orient, and is in its forty-first year. It was twelve years old when he landed in America. At nineteen he graduated from the College of the City of New York, and afterward became the first graduate of the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York. His scholarly attainments won the degree of Ph. D. from Columbia University.

**THE HUMAN PROCESSION.** Among the Europe-bound passengers sailing from New York today will be the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Hertz, who goes to London to assume the chief rabbinate of the British Empire, to which he was elected last month. The eminent Jewish scholar who is now to have a life position as head of the new religious organization of the Empire's Hebrews is a native of Hungary, and is in his forty-first year. He was twelve years old when he landed in America. At nineteen he graduated from the College of the City of New York, and afterward became the first graduate of the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York. His scholarly attainments won the degree of Ph. D. from Columbia University.

As a rabbi, Dr. Hertz's first charge was the synagogue at Syracuse, N. Y. In 1895 his reputation had reached South Africa, and he was called by the Johannesburg synagogue in Johannesburg, "the most important" in the Transvaal, and around the fire of "Om Paul" Kruger by demanding the removal of the restrictions placed on the worship of Catholics and Jews by the Boers. He was expelled from the country by order of President Kruger shortly before the beginning of the Boer war.

Dr. Hertz spent a part of last year in London, delivering many sermons and created such a favorable impression that he was invited to resign as president of the United Synagogue in case Dr. Hertz was not made chief rabbi of the Empire. He has been rabbi of the Oranienburger Synagogue in New York. Dr. Hertz has written several books on theological subjects. He is a native of Hungary, and is the father of three daughters.

**HERMAN RIDDER.** From errand boy to millionaire publisher and one of the most influential journalists of his time, epitomizes the career of Herman Ridder, greatest of German-American newspaper editors. He was born in New York sixty-two years ago today, of German parents, and had but a brief schooling. Herman was only eleven when the fate of the family finances forced him to go to work, and he obtained his first job as office boy in a hat store. This business did not seem to offer much of a future for the ambitious lad. He wanted money, and decided to do so where money was most plentiful—Wall street. He spent about two years as messenger for a financial house, but his genius was unrecognized, and of all the millions stored away in that famous bourse all he could get was five dollars a week.

In 1850 Mr. Ridder became a stockholder in the Daily Staats-Zeitung, and was elected treasurer and manager. Under his direction that publication assumed a leading position in its field. He became president of the corporation in 1867, and is now the publisher of influential morning and afternoon papers, and several other periodicals. As a leading Democrat, his advice and influence have been sought by the leaders of the party. His fellow publishers have long been his friends, and he has been in the Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

**THE PASSING DAY.** NEW YORK'S FIRST THEATRE. New York's first theatre was opened on the evening of March 5, 1750, just 163 years ago today, with a performance of Shakespeare's "King Richard the Third." Sir George Clinton, Governor of the colony, and other prominent men witnessed the premiere, and it is said, "applauded vigorously." The play was mostly amateur, and the actors of the city and colony, and forming what would now be called a "stock company," continued to give regular performances for fifteen months in the crude playhouse in Nassau street.

### NAMES AND FAMILIES.

A skull was dug up in England recently and it is supposed to have belonged to a man who lived a number of millions of years ago, long anterior to the time when hitherto it had been supposed that man was in existence. If there were men living on the earth ten or fifteen millions of years ago, we all had ancestors among them, although we might be puzzled to trace our descent from them, even if we wanted to, which is highly improbable when we consider what manner of folk have at one time or another lived on this terrestrial sphere.

But though we have all so long an array of ancestors, most families are very modern, using the word "family" to represent a group of people who are able to trace descent from one common ancestor. Students of history claim that most ancient family pedigrees are fictitious, or at least identity of descent has been inferred from similarity of names. Next to the genealogy of the Royal Family, that of the Townleys of Lancashire is said to be the most ancient and best preserved in England. The claim is made that it can be traced to the days of the Saxon Heptarchy, but late investigators have cast discredit upon its trustworthiness. There are many other European families of England, some of them in not very conspicuous positions socially, whose family trees have been well preserved through the centuries. In Scotland the clan history, rather than family history, has been preserved, and this is also true of Ireland. The successive generations of a family have been traced from the time when the clan history was first written down, and the family name has been preserved, and this is also true of Ireland. The successive generations of a family have been traced from the time when the clan history was first written down, and the family name has been preserved, and this is also true of Ireland.

Names do not help very much in tracing family histories. They are really of no use at all further back than the tenth century, which was the time when surnames came into use. Before that time men bore only one name, and the identity of a father could not be determined from the name of a son. Surnames seem to have come into use in connection with land tenure. They appear in Domesday Book, and it is very evident that in a record showing who were the holders of property it was essential that some means of distinguishing between individuals than was afforded simply by what we now call the Christian name. It may be mentioned that John Domesday, "the first name is John. Smith, John is the name, which he himself possesses; it is his property. Smith is his surname; that is, it is on the name of his father. The church records this in the marriage ceremony. When John Smith marries Mary Jones, he says: 'I, John, take thee, Mary, and so on, and she says: 'I, Mary, take thee John.' In this form of words there are centuries of history wrapped up. It is obvious that when we get back to a time when there were no surnames it is impossible to trace descent by names alone.

Locality is of some service in tracing descent, but it is far from trusted. In the case of the prefix "de" it is supposed to signify that the person whose surname bears it has some connection with a specific place. This was true at one time, but the prefix has been dropped or assumed at pleasure so often that it really means very little. The word used when the name is really borne with a vowel has in many cases been capitalized and affixed to the name. Thus d'Angerville has become D'Angerville, d'Anvers, and so on. There have been places in French surnames borne by English families, for the use of prefixes never seems to have been popular in England. In Scotland surnames were not in use before the twelfth century and even then they were not common, or regarded as permanent. Men changed their surnames as they saw fit. In some parts of Wales even now the surname is disregarded.

There are some 46,000 surnames in use in Great Britain. In Scotland the number is much less proportionate to the population, and so also it is in Ireland. The reason of this is that the surnames in Scotland were not in use before the twelfth century and even then they were not common, or regarded as permanent. Men changed their surnames as they saw fit. In some parts of Wales even now the surname is disregarded.

**STARS TO WRESTLE THURSDAY.** Boston, Mass., March 4.—George Rothner, world's champion welter-weight wrestler, has been signed to appear in a series of matches at the Grand Opera House on Thursday night. Rothner has held the title for 12 years, and recently held it in London, England. The Italian titleholder at the Grand Opera House on Thursday night, Rothner has held the title for 12 years, and recently held it in London, England. The Italian titleholder at the Grand Opera House on Thursday night, Rothner has held the title for 12 years, and recently held it in London, England.

**SENATORS TO START PRACTICE.** Washington will begin its training at Charlottesville, Va., Wednesday. "If the weather is good, and present indications are for an early spring, we will be in shape by the time we return to play exhibition games with the National League clubs," remarked Manager "Doc" Slaters, starting actual work on Wednesday we will have just enough time to be on edge by the time the season opens."

**For Rough, Wrinkled, Freckled, Pimpled Skin** (From the Woman's Home Journal.) As March winds, flying dust and dirt are apt to injure any complexion, the information will be of special value right now. If you have any cutaneous blemish, don't use paint, powder or anything else to cover it up. Too often the only remedy is to remove the blemish with ordinary mercurochrome. Applied nightly, the skin will gradually become free from freckles, pimples, blackheads, moth-patches, sallowness, red or yellow blotches, or any surface eruptions. The affected surface is absorbed a little each day, until the clear, soft, youthful and beautiful skin beneath is brought wholly to view. Ask the druggist for an ounce of mercurochrome and use this like you use cold cream. Remove in morning with soap and water. Many who have tried this simple and harmless treatment report astonishing results. It is bothered with wrinkles and furrows, a wash lotion made by dissolving an ounce of powdered salicylic acid in a half-pint of water will prove wonderfully effective.

## KEEP THE CHILDREN'S BOWELS CLEAN NOW

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With Syrup of Figs you are not dragging or injuring your children. Being composed entirely of luscious saps, gums and aromatics it cannot be harmful. Full directions for children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the package. Ask your druggist for the full name "Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna" prepared by the California Fig Syrup Co. This is the delicious tasting, genuine reliable. Refuse anything else offered.

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