

# The Standard



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

### SUBSCRIPTION.

Morning Edition, By Carrier, per year, \$5.00  
Mail, " 3.00  
Weekly Edition, by Mail, per year, 1.00  
Weekly Edition to United States, 1.50  
Single Copies Two Cents.

### TELEPHONE CALLS:

Business Office . . . . . Main 1722  
Editorial and News . . . . . Mala 1748

SAINT JOHN, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1910

### PROGRESS ON THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

It was naturally to be expected that the Telegraph would be deeply pained to learn that the engineers working on the Grand Trunk Pacific do not share its confident prediction that trains will be running before next spring between Levis and Moncton. That The Standard should refuse to swallow without question the still more amazing statement of Mr. Hays, that this section of the road would be in operation next fall, is apparently an even greater source of annoyance. All such doubters of the Telegraph brands as "kickers." Perhaps to retain the alliteration, and yet add a touch of that variety which is always charming, the Times in its turn roundly condemns them as "knockers."

It has so long been the habit of Mr. Pugsley's organs to indulge in flights of fancy in order to keep pace with the predictions of the Minister of Public Works, that it is little wonder they fail to understand why other and more independent journals prefer to conduct their reasoning on the more solid basis of cold facts. After referring to Mr. Hays' statement that the trains of the Grand Trunk Pacific would be running through the provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick next fall, the Telegraph remarks:

"These fearful tidings were contained in a despatch which The Standard received, and it was confronted with the necessity of printing them, but lest its readers might think that The Standard somehow endorsed these evidences of progress, or at least did not resent them, the Conservative Journal hastily got into telephone communication, or says it did, with certain nameless engineers employed on the new Transcontinental, and made them say that Mr. Hays was altogether too optimistic in his forecast. It is difficult to understand what purpose The Standard hopes to serve by resorting to such tactics."

In the first place The Standard sought for and obtained the statement from Mr. Hays through its Montreal correspondent in order to have something definite to place before the readers of this journal. It may be added, with all candor, that the Telegraph's announcement of the previous day had a Pugsleyian tone to it which aroused suspicion. Mr. Hays went one better than the Telegraph. The Standard was under no necessity of printing the statement of the president of the Grand Trunk Pacific, but it did print it, and, because the statement appeared too optimistic, inquiry as to the actual condition of the road through this province was made of engineers engaged on the work of construction, which is following the usual practice, we believe, among newspapers desiring to give their readers all sides to a question.

The engineers were not "made" to say anything, the Telegraph notwithstanding. They were asked a simple question, "whether the work through New Brunswick was sufficiently advanced to justify the belief that trains would be running through the province next fall." The engineers, who are "nameless" because they asked, for obvious reasons, not to be quoted, told The Standard emphatically that the road would not be in running order for trains for another twelve months at least. In confirmation of this view it was pointed out that, among other obstacles to an earlier completion, the superstructure of the bridge at Great Salmon River had not been commenced, and that it would take a year, at least, to erect the 7,000 tons of steel to be used in its construction.

The Standard published the statement of Mr. Hays and the statements of the engineers. They fail to agree, and this journal leans towards the belief that the engineers, who have no axes to grind, know best whereof they speak. The Telegraph finds it difficult to understand what purpose The Standard hopes to serve by resorting to such tactics. The Standard made an effort to arrive at the truth. That is why its course is so incomprehensible to the Telegraph.

### NEW INDUSTRIES BY PRACTICAL METHODS.

Recently in these columns the suggestion put forward by the advertising committee of the Board of Trade for the appointment of a trade commissioner who would devote his energies to securing new industries and act as a publicity agent for St. John was referred to, and some of the advantages which would result from this policy were briefly outlined. The Board of Trade of Nelson, B. C., appears to have arrived at the same conclusion as the local board—that the time has arrived when funds for publicity work should no longer be contributed by the Board of Trade and by voluntary subscribers, and the city government is now being asked to supplement these funds by a contribution from the treasury.

In support of this movement the Daily News of Nelson points out that a city should be run like a well managed business. "For a business to be well managed," asks the News, "is it sufficient to avoid waste and extravagance, and to see that good value is got for all money paid out? Or is this merely the negative side? Is something more required, is there a positive side to good business management? Should there be some enterprise, should something be done to increase the value of its assets and to augment its sources of revenue?"

"Most cities now employ commissioners to secure industries or to get settlers for the territory they serve. If by making an expenditure of that sort a city can add to its wealth, population and assessment, so as to obtain a more than equal increase in civic revenue, would it be good business or bad business to decline to make that expenditure?"

"What taxpayer is there who would not benefit by an increase in the trade of the city, in the opportunities it presents, in the market value of its real estate? Is it doubted that the bringing in of settlers with capital, to say nothing of the bringing in of industries, has the effect of causing such increases?"

"Experience is a good teacher. The cities which

have engaged in such work continue to engage in it. They would hardly do so if their taxpayers found the experiment unprofitable. If the reverse had been the case there might be more reason for declining to do likewise.

"Publicity is hardly a full description of the work required. What is meant is the work of bringing in settlers and capital. Publicity comes in only as a part of that work and the kind of publicity wanted is not the random diffusion of information, a sort of sowing of bread upon the waters, but the specific bringing of definite information to the proper individuals.

"Some kinds of business in the city will benefit more directly and immediately than others; it is right that they should add to the funds supplied by the city. But all taxpayers will benefit directly or indirectly and it will pay them to do their part also."

Nelson is more particularly interested in obtaining settlers for the fruit lands of the Kootenays and in this respect differs from St. John. But that the citizens also have a keen appreciation of the advantage of practical methods to secure new industries is very evident.

### EDUCATION.

In an interview with The Standard the other day, C. Winter Brown, speaking from a manufacturer's standpoint, made some criticisms of the public school system which deserve the consideration of the school authorities and public generally. No doubt Mr. Brown would be prepared to qualify his statement that the main reason why children arriving at the age of fourteen years, exhibit a tendency to rebel against the common school educational process may be found in the fact that the schools do not really teach. Certainly the school teachers do teach in a very real sense, and more especially in mathematical subjects.

At the same time Mr. Brown's contention contains a large measure of truth. Many of us whose school-days are not too far behind to be forgotten altogether, have a vivid and somewhat resentful impression that our chief activities were confined to the work of memorizing facts, very ineffectively synthesized, and, so far as we have been able to see, without any particular bearing upon the real problems of life. No doubt we have forgotten all the labor and patience the teachers expended upon us, but we still remember that the educational process was in many respects conducted on the phonographic principle—that we were obliged to stand up and, at the behest of the teacher, register many impressions acquired in our studies outside of the school.

And certainly it cannot be denied that the "cramping" process, as it is called, is a characteristic mode of public school instruction—a process, which, especially when it deals with dry facts isolated from all relation to economic or social ends, is coming to be recognized as a painful and hence an injurious process to those who are subjected to it, as well as ineffectual in reaching the end of instruction.

Of late years there has been a good deal of criticism of the public school system, directed mainly at the processes of instruction employed in the higher grades. With reason, it has been argued that the courses of instruction provided for children of fourteen years of age or older, begin to diverge very broadly from any positive relation to the vital functions of the masses of the people—that at this stage the courses of instruction are manifestly arranged more with a view to preparing young people for professional pursuits than to fit them for the common employments of life.

Like all other institutions, those of an educational character, still carry the handicap of traits and characteristics stamped upon them by the age in which they originated. Originally education was considered an accomplishment; the upper classes, whose position depended mainly on the control of the land and the political power, had no disposition to apply their educational acquirements to industrial or commercial purposes. In England, among certain classes, it is still the custom to look down upon the people engaged in useful employments.

But with the growth of democracy, the progress of industry and commerce, the transfer of political power to the people, establishing new social relations, and making necessary new social qualifications, educational facilities have been extended to the masses, and great results have been expected from our system of free schools. Unfortunately in Canada, the inertia inevitable in a sparse and scattered population, has made us slow to recognize the advantage of introducing into our public school system, aims and ideals more in accord with the modern spirit of progress than the traditional purposes of education.

No doubt we are beginning to realize the importance of the manual training system, and to make provision for its wider adoption, but we have not attempted to effect an adaptation of our public school system to the requirements of practical life on anything like the same scale or with the same thoroughness as Germany, or some other countries which could be mentioned. In this country, indeed, the colleges have made greater efforts to provide education of a practical character than our public schools, and, although in these higher institutions instruction has been specialized on scientific rather than industrial lines, their work in training young men qualified to apply scientific knowledge to industrial processes, has exercised such a beneficial influence on industry that attention is being directed more and more to the possibilities of technical education of the secondary and elementary grades.

And there is another important consideration that might be invoked as an argument in favor of the extension and development of the manual training system, or some other form of technical education, in connection with the public schools. At the age when youth begins to find attendance at school especially irksome and yearns to run away and become a pirate or Indian fighter, it is undergoing an important physiological change—a change which involves an access of vitality that demands vent in more intelligent forms of activity than the instructive play actions of the child.

At this period, too, the instinct of workmanship demands a more intelligent mode of expression than that found in making mud pies, or dressing dolls, and to many boys and girls it becomes a positive hardship to be compelled to bend over their desks and books six hours or so a day. In the rural districts, this exuberance of energy is worked off, this instinct of workmanship finds more or less pleasurable gratification in doing the chores about the home, but in cities, where the chores are few, and playgrounds limited, the boys frequently work off their superfluity of spirits and energies in ways that bring them in contact with the police. And too often they emerge from such an experience in a rebellious mood against the conventions of society, and eager for vengeance.

Certainly it would be a great advantage from a social as well as an industrial point of view, if the public school authorities would hasten the development of an education system designed to afford pleasurable gratification for the instinct of workmanship as well as to provide an outlet for the exuberant energies of youth passing the stage of puberty.

The Times triumphantly points to the Grand Trunk Pacific having acquired a site for terminals in Courtenay Bay as something greatly to the credit of Mr. Pugsley. If we recollect rightly the property was bought from a brother-in-law of the Minister of Public Works, which was a most happy combination of circumstances, but this does not alter the fact that the Transcontinental was bound to secure an outlet at St. John, and that in Courtenay Bay was the only site available.

### MOTHERS OF THE LAND.

For the mothers of the land,  
Who have been to us as are  
Beacon lights on every hand;  
When has shone no moon, or star;  
When grim peril stood before;  
Who has been the nation's stay;  
Who have proved its strength, and  
more,  
Lo! Its pride and gladness, yea,  
For the mothers of the land,  
God, we thank thee!

For the mothers of the land,  
Who, far more than gun, or sword,  
Lo! have been our bulwark and  
Made us strong in deed and word;  
In whom we have faith that, thus,  
Time shall fail us not—that we,  
While the mothers are with us,  
Safe from dangers all, shall be;  
For the mothers of the land,  
God, we thank thee!

For the mothers of a land  
Splendid in supremacy;  
Gracious mothers who command,  
Lo! the nation's destiny;  
Who, through love and sacrifice,  
Shape for us the dawning years;  
Guardians, yea, beyond all price,  
God, we thank thee through glad tears!  
God, we thank thee!  
—Geo. Newell Lovejoy.

### ROOSEVELTISMS.

To say that the thrifless, the lazy, the vicious, the incapable ought to have the reward given to those who are farsighted, capable and upright, is to say what is not true and cannot be true.

Let us take into account the actual facts of life, and not be misled into any proposal for re-creating the golden age, until we have subjected it to hardheaded examination. There is no greater need today than the need to keep ever in mind the right and wrong, between good citizenship and bad citizenship, runs at right angles to and not parallel with the lines of leverage between class and class, between occupation and occupation.

### GOOD STORIES

His path was uncertain, though a friend had him by the arm. He began a Spanish love-song, but in the midst of it lapsed into silence. Then he extended his free arm, raised a thoughtful forefinger, regarded it for a few moments with knitted brows, and then unburdened himself of this maxim: "Nar, never do today what you ought to have done yesterday." The brow relaxed, the arm fell. Again silence.

### THEN IT HAPPENED



(Our Daily Discontinued Story.)  
At college Hazel Hackenschmidt used to be a little athlete. That was before she was 40, fat and married. When the car came to her street she signalled the conductor with a graceful gesture and gathered up her parcels to alight.  
"Don't get off de car backward," cautioned the courteous traction employe.  
"Can you kidding and let the kyah proceed," replied Hazel contemptuously ignoring his advice.  
Ding-ding.  
Ker-plunk.  
(The End.)

**JOSH WISE SAYS:**  
"Don't overestimate your capacity especially when you are looking for trouble."

"Jennie, you mustn't play in the front yard on Sunday."  
"Yes, ma, but isn't it Sunday in the back yard, too?"

"My wife threatened if I didn't get her a new hat she'd go home to her mother."  
"Why didn't you let her?"  
"Her railroad fare would cost more than the hat."

Wife (reproachfully)—You forget how you once breathed your love in my ear and promised that my every wish should be gratified.  
Hub—"No I don't; but I wish now I'd followed the hygienic rule of keeping my mouth shut while breathing."

"Piker is certainly a stupid man."  
"How's that?"  
"Haven't you heard? He was accepted as a juror in a murder trial without any question."

**A Modest Pair.**  
I know a little country lass  
Who blushes very red  
When passing through the garden  
Where  
Sweet William lies in bed  
Her brother is about the same,  
A very modest lad,  
He won't go near a pond for fear  
He'd see the lily pad.

### WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, June 17.—Belief that the spring wheat crop is facing the most serious conditions due to black rust clutched many speculators today. Light showers and promise of more did not greatly alter the conviction of the majority. Fine harvest weather in the winter wheat section received little notice and neither did the fact that Kansas and Nebraska are expected to produce more than was thought possible three months ago. The market closed 7-8 to 1-1 1/4 higher than last night's figures. Corn finished 3-8 to 1-2 up and oats 3-8 to 1-2 to 5-8. Last prices for provisions were so, higher to 10c lower.



**FOR KITCHEN KUMFORT**  
**The Enterprise Monarch**  
**STEEL RANGE**  
Fills the bill perfectly. Much money has been spent and no pains spared to make this the most perfect stove ever introduced, and we invite the most critical inspection and comparison as to its merits. For perfect working, economy in fuel and durability it has no superior. If interested at all in the purchase of a range it will pay to look over the Monarch.  
**EMERSON & FISHER, Ltd.**  
25 Germain Street

**WEDDING STATIONERY, CARDS, INVITATIONS, ENVELOPES, ETC.**  
Engraved or Printed.  
**FLEWELLING, ST. JOHN.**

**Wedding Gift Suggestions**  
In our store you will find numbers of suitable articles for wedding gifts. No matter how little or how much you wish to spend you will find some article here that will suit you.  
**In Silver Plated Ware**  
Tea Spoons, Set \$1.25 upwards  
Dessert Spoons, \$3.00 upwards  
Table Spoons, \$3.50 upwards  
Sugar Shells—Cream Ladies, Berry Spoons, Meat Forks and other small serving pieces, 60c. and \$2.50  
Bake Dishes, \$4.50 upwards  
Bread Trays, \$3.00 upwards  
Biscuit Jars, \$3.00 upwards  
Fern Dishes, Casseroles, Berry Dishes, Candelabra, and many other beautiful pieces of fine plated hollow-ware, \$2.50 to \$15.00

**L. L. Sharpe & Son,**  
21 KING STREET,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

**"Shaw's Rolls"**  
FRESH EVERY AFTERNOON.  
—AT—  
**CHARLES A. CLARKE'S,**  
Phone 803. 18 Charlotte St.

**NICARAGUA STILL IN THROES OF REVOLUTION**  
**Disaffection Grows in Central American Republic—Western Nicaragua in Open Revolt Against Present Gov't.**

Washington, June 17.—Revolution in Nicaragua is spreading throughout the country. Word has reached the State Department that the revolution is manifesting itself in parts of the republic other than those controlled by Estrada. According to advice from Managua, the report is current there that armed revolutionists are greatly increased in number in the vicinity of Granada.  
Considerable manifestations of a revolution also are evident in western Nicaragua.

**GRIMMEAN VETERAN DEAD IN NEW YORK**  
New York, June 17.—Daniel Fitzgibbon, a British veteran of the Crimean war, who took part in the battles of Sebastopol, Inkerman, Alma and Balaklava, is dead at his home in Brooklyn, at the age of 77 years. He received a Queen's Medal for bravery.

**THREE WEEKS SIMPLE TREATMENT CURES DRUNKENNESS**

It is no longer necessary to take an expensive, prolonged or dangerous treatment for dipsomania, only to find after all that the old habit soon comes back. The Dr. John M. Mackay Treatment is moderate in cost. It has repeatedly cured in 21 days. It does not depress the heart or upset the stomach like other treatments, and requires no hypodermic or other dangerous application.  
In a few hours after beginning the treatment, strange as it may appear, the patient not only loses all taste for intoxicating liquors of any kind, but actually conceives for them a feeling of repulsion. In a few days the nervous system is fortified against the need of drugs or stimulants, the appetite for good plain food increases, and the bodily organs begin to function properly.  
At the close of the three weeks, the patient feels like a new man, full of ambition and self-respect. Nothing but wilful perversity will cause him to relapse, and the most ordinary moral restraint will keep him on the right track. If some friend or relative is afflicted, send at once for full particulars, rates and reports from officials, cured patients, etc.  
**DR. JOHN M. MACKAY,**  
Department 5,  
823 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal.

**"Tasty Gifts for Brides"**  
Our cases are full to overflowing of choice pieces, awaiting your selection. "Depos de Art" ware in new and dainty pieces. Silver Novelties, Cut Glass, etc., etc.  
Rich and dainty Jewelry.  
All goods turned out nicely packed.  
**Ferguson & Page,**  
Diamond Importers and Jewelers, - 41 KING STREET

**EMPIRE RICHMOND**  
has large oven with damper that controls both fire and oven. This damper is simple, having marked position — bake — check — kindle.  
With "RICHMOND" conveniences half the trouble of cooking is gone.  
**PHILLIP GRANNAN, - - 568 Main St.**

**SALE OF WALL PAPER 20p. c. Discount**  
**H. L. & J. T. McGOWAN, Ltd.,**  
Phone 657 139 PRINCESS STREET

**HERE'S A DOLLAR FOR YOU**  
**EASY MONEY FOR WHOEVER WANTS IT**  
It means five free admissions to the big **DOMINION FAIR** to be held in St. John in September.  
Tickets good for five admissions to the greatest exhibition of the year in Canada will be given away by The Standard on the following conditions:—  
**This paper sells at**  
**\$5 per year for city delivery.**  
**\$3 per year to out of town readers**

Whoever sends in one new subscription in the city will be given one of these free tickets.  
Whoever sends in two subscriptions for The Standard to be sent out of town, will be given one of these free tickets.  
Whoever sends in three subscriptions for The Standard to be sent out of town, will be given two of these free tickets.  
All subscriptions are payable in advance and money must accompany the orders.

**What Could Be Easier?**  
Simply go to your friends and ask them to subscribe. They will be ready to do it.  
Don't waste time, for this offer will not remain open all summer.

**EDGECOMBE & CHAISSON,**  
**HIGH-CLASS TAILORS**  
Importers of High-Grade Cloths for Gentlemen's Wear,  
104 KING STREET, TRINITY BLOCK.

**ITALIAN QUARREL RESULTS IN MURDER**  
Parry Sound, Ont., June 17.—Joseph Pisani, an Italian employed at a lumber camp at Footes Bay, became involved in a quarrel with a compatriot and Rappello Domenaslo stepped between the two men to prt them, when shotgun, loaded with buckshot, which Pisani had in his hands, was discharged. Domenaslo received the greater part of the charge in his body, dying later. Pisani, still carrying his gun, escaped to the bush, where he is now surrounded by constables.

**NO BETTER TIME For Entering Than Just Now**  
St. John's summers are so cool, our position so elevated and our rooms so well ventilated, that we do not find it necessary to take a summer vacation, and we have good classes during the warmest weather.  
Also, students can get more attention than in winter, when our rooms are crowded.  
Send for catalogue.  
**S. Kerr,**  
Principal.