

The Standard



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SAINT JOHN, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1910

HYPNOTISM.

There are few subjects in regard to which more misapprehension prevails than hypnotism. A great deal of nonsense has been written about it until it has become to most people a mysterious something full of dread possibilities. Unquestionably hypnotism has its dangers, but its benefits from a medical standpoint so far outweigh these that it is coming to be accounted one of the most useful agents for social amelioration developed in modern times. Two recent publications bearing on the subject contain much of general interest. The first is "Hypnotism," by Mr. Edward B. Warman, contributed to a psychic science series, and the second, "Abnormal Psychology," by Dr. Isador H. Coriat, second assistant physician for diseases of the nervous system in the Boston city hospital.

Mr. Warman in his book lays down the fundamental conditions attending the use of hypnotism. He points out that—

"No one can be hypnotized against his will; the travelling stage hypnotist and the pseudo-professor to the contrary notwithstanding.

"No one, when under hypnotic influence, can be made to do that which is contrary to his settled principles.

"No one, when under hypnotic influence, can be made to reveal a secret.

"Impure or improper suggestions made to one under hypnotic influence will find no lodgment in uncongenial soil.

"Resistance to hypnotic influence is not due to one's mental strength, but to the mental attitude."

The correctness of these statements is borne out by the consensus of opinion of such men as Drs. Janet, Bramwell and Prince, who have made a lifelong study of hypnotism; and in taking the position he does, Mr. Warman is in accord with the best scientific thought. He, moreover, dispels the popular idea that a person hypnotized is as clay in the hands of a hypnotist, which has been the subject of much popular fiction in novels and on the stage. He utters a word of warning concerning the importance of restricting the employment of hypnotism to practitioners of thorough medical and psychological training because of the fact that the particular dangers associated with its use are such as arise from inadequate scientific knowledge on the part of the hypnotist.

The second work, by Dr. Coriat, is designed primarily for the instruction and guidance of physicians who have to deal with abnormal mental conditions, but it furnishes the general reader with much accurate information in reference to matters which play an important part in modern medicine, concerning which no educated person is content to be ignorant.

The principle of dissociation, or splitting of the mind, is one of the most brilliant discoveries of recent psychological research. It is commonly spoken of as the theory of the subconscious. About one-half of Dr. Coriat's book relates to the exploration of the subconscious, that is to say of that independent consciousness in human beings which is coexistent with the healthy consciousness but detached from it.

One chapter is devoted to the question, "What is Hypnosis?" Everybody knows what absent mindedness is. Hypnosis bears a very close resemblance to it. Hypnosis, according to the author, is "a special mental state, an artificial dissociation of consciousness, strongly resembling and in some cases absolutely identical with normal absent mindedness, but more intense and protracted, induced by suggestion and readily terminated by suggestion."

Many interesting cases are described to illustrate the operation of hypnotic suggestion, which is perhaps most potent in effecting cures of chronic alcoholism. Here the results are often so wonderful that it seems as though the entire personality of the patient had been reconstructed.

In discussing hypnotic phenomena the author gives considerable space to cases of multiple personality. Some of these are extraordinary. One patient developed four different personalities in hypnotic trances. It is in actual occurrences of this nature that some modern novelists have found a basis for strange incidents and startling situations.

Dr. Coriat also devotes much space to "Neurasthenia," which is the "nervous prostration" of modern society. There is nothing sensational in his book. It is an intelligent and scientific treatise in a somewhat occult department of medicine upon topics in which there is a good deal of popular interest.

AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

The extravagant policy of the Laurier government in refusing a contribution to the British Navy and deciding in favor of a fleet of Canadian built ships has never been successfully defended, and a statement of Mr. George B. Hunter, the shipbuilding expert of the firm of Swan and Hunter, who is now in Canada, still further serves to emphasize the folly of the government's programme. "We may tender for the Canadian navy," says Mr. Hunter, "but it will cost a great deal more to build ships in Canada than it would at home." Not only will construction cost a great deal more, but the expense of maintenance and renewal will run into millions of dollars, all of which except to provide opportunities for the grafters is unequalled for and unnecessary.

According to a report just issued from Ottawa the salaries of Canadian naval officers will be from 25 to 50 per cent. more than the British schedule. Thus a captain will get as high as \$9 a day, while an

engineer captain will receive \$13.50 per day. The gunners will get \$2.50, the able seamen 70 cents, and the ordinary seamen 50 cents. It will cost Canada \$3,000,000 a year for salaries alone.

Besides working expenses there is the up-keep of the ships. This will call for the expenditure of vast sums of money. Vessels having such intricate machinery as the Britols will contain are constantly in the hands of the repairers. Ammunition will be a very considerable item. Every time a gun is fired a shell worth \$100 goes into the sea. The guns must be fired frequently, otherwise the gunners will not know their business, and in case of war they will not be able to aim at the pursuing enemy.

The heaviest outlay will be that of renewing the ships. War vessels last but a few years and new vessels of an improved type must then take their place. An example of the brevity of the life of a warship is to be found in the case of the crack United States battleship Oregon. This ship was in the Pacific at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war and made the trip around Cape Horn in order to take part in the campaign. She was the finest vessel in the United States navy at the time. Today she is on her way to the scrap heap. She is obsolete and is worn out. Another example is furnished in Britain. The Admiralty has just sold by auction four warships. One of them, the Centurion, is but sixteen years old. She cost \$16,000,000 to build; at auction she brought \$400,000.

This order-in-council navy will be an expensive luxury and totally ineffective in time of war. A Liberal organ which was cornered recently with the question what would the Canadian ships do if attacked by a single first-class battleship found consolation in the reply that the Canadian ships would have a speed of twenty-five knots. So it comes to this, that the country is called upon to expend \$60,000,000 within ten years upon a fleet that in war would be useless. Instead of playing at pretending, like little children, Canadians ought to remember that they are part and parcel of the Empire and are willing to contribute all that is asked of them for the up-keep of the greatest Navy in the world.

AUTOMOBILES AND CREDIT.

A St. Louis financial house that deals largely in commercial paper, recently sent out a circular letter to 350 bankers in Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Georgia and Florida. In this communication five questions were asked,—as to the demand for money, the crop outlook, speculations in land and the purchase of automobiles. The automobile question was as follows: "Has the purchase of automobiles in your section been by persons who paid cash or by persons who bought with borrowed funds or on time payments?"

Almost every banker in sections adapted to the use of automobiles answered this question to the effect that many of the persons buying automobiles in the locality were not able to afford them. Further, the replies showed that the bankers were keeping close watch on many of the automobiles and their owners.

One banker said that the automobile business is the menace of the country. Another said that the trade in automobiles shows the present tendency towards wild speculation in buying everything on credit. Another considered that the automobile craze is but a new outlet for the money that people are bound to lose, and would lose, in mining stocks or other ventures if the automobile did not take their fancy.

Several of the bankers said that loans made for the purchase of automobiles, no matter how strong the security, are frowned upon. The purchaser may be in excellent financial standing, but there is a disinclination to let the money be tied up in an altogether unproductive way. The travelers sent out by wholesalers and manufacturers are in many cases instructed to note what customers have automobiles and to regulate the orders accordingly.

The view taken is that the money used for the purchase of the automobile is withdrawn from the business, where it was probably needed. Not only is the money taken from the business, but also very commonly the automobiling proprietor's personal attention is diverted therefrom. This, of course, is not for the good of business, and dispensers of credit are not taking chances with every customer who has the craze.

With a total of seven bands as an attraction, the concert in King Square this evening in aid of the Campbellton fire sufferers should prove a big drawing card on its merits, and from the fact that it could not be given for a more worthy object, the contributions which will find their way into the fifteen collection boxes should be liberal. This is an opportunity for the citizens of St. John to give according to their means. No one is so poor but can give something. Whatever his circumstances may be he is better off than many hundreds of those whom he is given a chance to help. Campbellton is in ashes, and the people homeless, and in want. Let the response from the people of St. John be generous.

CURRENT COMMENT

(Moncton Times.)

Father O'Neill, who took his proposed walk from Memramcook to Bouchette on Wednesday, states that the roads for about five-sixths of the entire distance, 43 miles, pedometer measurement, from St. Joseph's to Mgr. Hebert's church, are in first-rate condition for walking and driving. Wheelmen would find them a little rough for bicycling for something like half the way. On the whole, the route compares favorably with the average country road in Northern Indiana.

(Montreal Gazette.)

In reply to some impertinent inquiries as to who is paying the considerable cost of the Laurier party's special train tour in the West, it is explained that the money has been provided by private contributions of wealthy friends of the party. Probably the men who gave Sir Wilfrid Laurier that purse of \$100,000 and Mr. Fielding that other purse of \$120,000 are still ready to give proof of their disinterested interest in the fortunes of the leaders of Liberalism as it is in Canada today.

(Calgary Daily News.)

King Alfonso of Spain evidently prefers to be regarded as a neutral in the scrap now going on between the Roman Catholic church and the government of Spain. He has been placed in a peculiarly awkward predicament for the church blames the Queen for the antagonism of the state, as she was of the Protestant faith. His leaving Spain at this crisis was probably the wisest course he could follow.

(Hamilton Spectator.)

Gradually the truth is filtering out as to the crop situation in the West, and, as it filters, we are reminded afresh that great as the wheat crop may be, it can never hope to surpass the yearly crop of crop report Ananases.

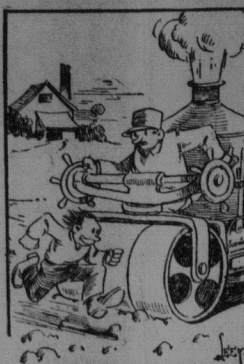
(Portland Argus.)

Dr. Crippen and his alleged accomplice arrested, the British Government will now proceed to give an object lesson in prompt administration of the criminal law.

THE PURIFICATION OF THE SOUL.

All that tends to purify and elevate the mind will assist in this attainment, and there are three different roads by which the end may be reached. The love of beauty which exalts the poet that devotion to the one and that ascent of science which makes the ambition of the philosopher and that love and those prayers by which some devout and ardent soul tends in its moral purity toward perfection—these are the great highways conducting to that height above the actual and the particular, where we stand in the immediate presence of the infinite, who shines out as from the depths of the soul—Vaughan.

Then it Happened



George was a peculiar boy, naturally quiet and reserved he had been inflamed by reading the editorials in a certain paper which had undertaken to "dredge" into the Main street paving contract and had made all sorts of wild statements as to the work while laboring under delusions produced by the aforesaid newspaper he decided to investigate for himself the paper's claims that the work was faulty. Over on Main street he saw a heavy Hassam roller. "Pah! it's punk like the rest of the job. I can run in front of it when it is closest and get away before it reaches me. Anyway if it does hit, it won't hurt for the Morning Digger says the pavement is soft." True to his boast he did run in when the roller was nearest. George is now a part of the Main street roadbed.

HAY WILL TAKE ALL BARN ROOM

DeBee, August 7.—Owing to the unfavorable weather conditions during the haying season, the hay is not all gathered in in this locality, there being a bumper hay crop, some of the farmers already have their barns filled leaving no room for the grain crop. It will be necessary in these cases to have the grain threshed as soon as possible.

The Methodist W. M. S. met at the Grove, Elmwood, Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. S. Billings, superintendent of Systematic Giving, presided; Miss E. Kirkpatrick was elected delegate to the District Convention to be held at Jacksonville. It was decided to send a box of clothing to the needy of Campbellton.

Dr. E. S. Kirkpatrick, trade commissioner to Cuba, arrived at DeBee on Wednesday night. Dr. Kirkpatrick was accompanied by his wife and four children with their maid.

Mrs. J. Lavesty who was recently very ill, has so far recovered as to be able to pay a visit to her son, George Lavesty, of this village.

Mrs. Margaret Kirkpatrick, who suffered a partial paralytic stroke a short time ago, is slightly improved in health.

Mrs. Charles Clarke is very ill at her home from rheumatism. Dr. Lawson is in attendance.

Miss Belle Ramsey, matron of the Home for Incurables, St. John, is visiting her parents, Rev. E. and Mrs. Ramsey, at the parsonage. Their son, Elton Ramsey, also visiting them.

Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson of St. John are visiting their friends in this vicinity.

Spurgeon Nason and family spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Nason.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Neal and children Harry and Helena are spending a few weeks at St. Martins.

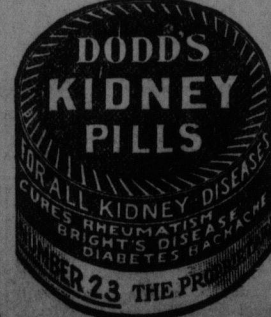
Miss Ava O'Donnell, a trained nurse of New York, is spending her vacation at this village the guest of her brother, Dr. Geo. O'Donnell.

Miss D. Dow of St. Stephen, has returned home after spending a few weeks at DeBee.

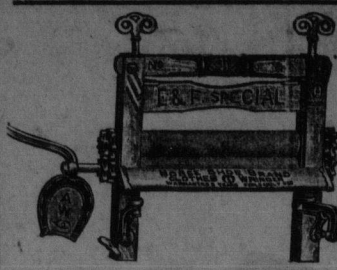
Mrs. Fenwick Jenkinson of McAdam Junction has returned home after making a short visit to her mother, Mrs. E. Oldenbury. Mrs. Jenkinson expects to leave next week for Saskatoon to rejoin her husband who has located there.

FORECAST OF THE UNITED BAPTISTS' ANNUAL MEETING

Fredericton, Aug. 7.—The United Baptist parliament which opens in Woodstock August 19 to 23 promises to be a gathering of unusual interest. The entertainment will be provided on the Harvard plan, tea and breakfast being furnished each delegate. The other meal will be obtained at the hotel.



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the different hotels and restaurants. About three hundred delegates are expected.

Matters of deep interest will come up for consideration and as different opinions will prevail it is not unlikely that there will be some heated and spirited debating. The Ministers' Institute will occupy the first day. Papers will be read by Revs. Bishop of Fairville, Spidell of Kentville, President Cutler of Acadia and President Horst of Newton Theological Institute, Boston, Mass.

The report of the board and governors of Acadia University will receive attention at the first session. This report will no doubt be an interesting one. The new theological department which is being opened and the undertaking already launched to raise \$200,000 for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the various institutions at Wolfville, will no doubt receive the endorsement of the convention.

The work of foreign missions will come in for a good share of attention and four new missionaries will accompany them, among whom will be Rev. M. L. Orchard, M. A., of this city. The Foreign Mission Board is in touch with a number of other men and women who are now preparing themselves for Christian work abroad.

The convention will be obliged to deal with the question of increased contributions from the churches in order that the new missionary forces may be supported. It will thus be seen that the laymen's missionary movement did not come into existence any too early. The open door of the mission fields still challenge the laborers, and the laborers who are in various stages of preparation still challenge the laymen of the churches.

Another subject on which there is likely to be a wide difference of opinion is that of a union of the foreign mission board of the Maritime Provinces with the boards of the Ontario and western conventions.

The ministers' annuity board has this year been greatly strengthened by a union of the various annuity associations which hitherto conducted their business apart. An agent will be placed in the field at an early date who will canvass the churches for the purpose of increasing the endowment of the annuity board so that the needs of old disabled ministers and their widows may be provided for. This will in no way interfere with the work of the field agent sent by Acadia, as it is the policy of the college people in this campaign not to call upon the churches for assistance but rather the well-to-do people in various parts of the province who are known to be sympathetic with the Wolfville institutions.

Among the distinguished men who are expected to attend will be Dr. Horst of Newton theological seminary; Dr. J. A. Gordon, of Montreal; Rev. D. E. Holt, representing the western work; Dr. Stackhouse, of Winnipeg, and Mr. Shinnstone, of Toronto, representing the Laymen's Missionary Movement; Dr. Cutler, of Acadia, will attend the convention for the first time.

Wrist Watches

We have received a new lot of WATCH BRACELETS in gold (Spring Link and Mesh) from \$30.00 to \$80.00. Also gold watch and leather strap \$18.00 to \$30.00. Silver and Gun Metal with Leather Straps, \$6.50 up.

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1st.—A sewer and water main in that portion of Douglas Avenue lying between the residence of J. Fraser Gregory, Esq., and the road leading to Murray & Gregory's mill.
2nd.—A sewer to extend from Douglas Avenue in the neighborhood of Murray and Gregory's mill road south-easterly to the Strait Shore road and northeasterly along the said road to the outlet at the St. John river.
3rd.—Water pipe extension in King St. West from Union St. eastward.

All of which is set forth and described in plans and specifications to be seen in the office of the City Engineer, Room No. 5, City Building. The City does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. No bid will be accepted unless on the form and in the envelope supplied by the City Engineer, addressed to the Common Clerk and as endorsed thereon.

Tenders will be received until Wednesday the 10th day of August next, at noon in the office of the Common Clerk, Room No. 3, City Hall, St. John, N. B.

St. John, N. B., 4th August, 1910.

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Comptroller.

WM. MURDOCH,
City Engineer.

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St. John, N. B., 4th August, 1910.

WM. MURDOCH,
City Engineer.