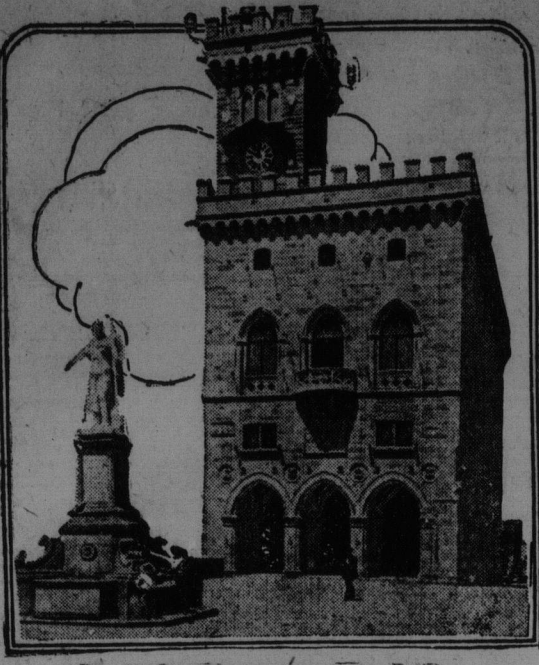


No Taxes! No Crime! In This Republic



THE PRESIDENT'S PALACE AT SAN MARINO.

No taxes! No tariff! No crime! Thus in a half dozen words may be epitomized the arcanian conditions prevailing in the republic of San Marino. But just to emphasize the happy state in which San Marinese live you might also prefix "no" to "poverty," "high cost of living," "drunkenness," and "unemployment."

San Marino is a country seldom visited by Canadians, and yet it is the oldest and at the same time the smallest independent state in Europe. Its history dates back before the middle ages, when the city of San Marino was founded by Saint Marinus, and for 1500 years has lain imbedded within Italy—bounded upon the north, south, east and west by Italians—and yet remained as democratic as Italy is monarchic.

The tiny republic has just held an election, choosing two presidents

(regents)—Marino Boricconi and Giacomo Marucelli—the former a noble and the latter a peasant. A noble is chosen for life.

The soil is so intensely fertile that one or two acres are sufficient for even the larger families. There are no excessively wealthy people, and not a pauper. There isn't a railway and likewise no rebating. San Marinese travel via the "donkey line."

There are no trust busters nor muckrakers, for there are no trusts, and everybody is too busy enjoying the simple life to do any muckraking. The prison has not seen a prisoner within the past five years; policemen are practically an extinct species. With the smallest divorce ratio of any civilized country, San Marino is a country of homes, happy, contented homes.

The entire republic covers but an area of about 33 square miles, and has a population of 11,000.

Aerial Socialists The Ban Of Wireless

Serious Abuses Show Need of Regulation—Cruel Hoaxes Sent out by Amateurs—A Cure for Conditions Proposed in Measure Now Before House at Washington.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Because the working of the wireless telegraph operators is a matter entirely outside the comprehension and knowledge of the average layman, the troubles with which this class of communicators has to deal are unappreciated to a great degree. It seems to be an agreed premise that regulation of some sort is needed and at once, and it seems further to be agreed that the suggestion as presented to the House by Representative Roberts of Massachusetts opens up the most feasible method for such control.

The suggestion is that the President be empowered to name a board which shall include men from the Government service and from the commercial companies, as well as an expert civilian, and that this board shall proceed to formulate regulations as experts and submit these regulations to the House later for enactment into law. That the suggestion will pass the House in due course there is little doubt, and that the report of the board will be accepted would appear also to be reasonable. Since the suggestion as to legislation in this form was made Mr. Roberts has been receiving communications in the nature of protests from several Government departments and from the commercial companies as well, all directed to the end of showing in detail the need for regulation of some sort.

Work of Unscrupulous Amateurs.

The greater proportion of the trouble seems to be due to unscrupulous amateurs who insist on working their private stations at all hours regardless of the needs of the public or the necessities of endangered humanity. As a case in point, the Bremen, carrying the usual large passenger list, was approaching the New England coast during the short time, a year or so ago, that the Nantucket Shoals Lightship was out of commission. The steamer was calling for the lightship for information as to weather conditions and location. She was answered, and was much shocked and surprised to find that the reckoning as computed by her navigator was apparently in error. Information that was untrue was also given regarding weather conditions. On reaching New York the matter was looked into and it was discovered that the lightship had been sunk a week prior to the sending of the messages and the work was that of amateurs. Had not the captain of the steamship been very confident of his location he might well have changed his course as a result of the messages and lost his ship and its human freight.

Ocean Steamships Also Offenders.

Again, it is an ocean steamer that is to be blamed for interference fraught with the possibilities of death for the crew of a wrecked schooner. This occurred in New York harbor, the schooner being ashore some miles and the crew in danger. Effort was made to locate the revenue cutters in New York, and because of the attitude of the operator on the Bermudian, the ocean steamer in question, it was not possible to do this directly and the messages had to be relayed, causing a delay of hours. It develops that

the Bermudian merely wished to report her location and could have waited a short time as well as not to do this.

The greatest trouble is caused by the use of high powered stations by the amateurs, as these high powered sending stations cannot be choked off. In every large city in the country are many of these stations, and in the city of Boston alone, it is stated that 150 is a conservative estimate of the number in operation at present. Much of this trouble is due to the use of the wireless by the amateurs, as these high powered stations by the men who own them and their lack of ability to realize and appreciate what they are doing. Dealers in the city of Boston alone, it is stated, are responsible for the trouble, as they sell the apparatus they desire without any effort to find out what the man knows of his art and well knowing that in the hands of a reckless or careless person much trouble and delay must follow.

One Offender in Cambridge.

Then there is the type of aerial socialist who insists that there can be no property in the air and that he has as much right to use his apparatus at any time and in any way as those who may be sending important messages. Such a one in the opinion of the Government, is Ralph A. Wood, of Brentford Hall, Cambridge, who takes delight in interfering with Government wireless messages and with those of the navy department. The Boston navy yard is his particular weakness, and to upset Government communications with it seems to be his delight. Reasonable regulation would result in his being able to enjoy his experiments in certain hours without the annoyance and trouble caused by no regulation whatever.

In 1906, because of the operations of amateurs and around Boston, messages sent to President Roosevelt while he was with the north Atlantic fleet in Provincetown harbor, were interfered with to such an extent that they were delayed in receipt ten hours because they had to be sent by land telegraph and then by dispatch boat to the Mayflower, on which ship the president then was.

A Wicked Hoax From Brockton.

In the storm of Dec. 25, 1909, the following message was received by the revenue cutter Gresham: "Steamer Victoria is reported in collision somewhere off Cape Cod. Help is wanted at once, ten are reported drowned and many injured." Because of this message, received in the course of one of the worst storms ever known on the New-England coast, the revenue cutter Gresham proceeded to weigh anchor and was all but on her way to assist when it was proved that the message was sent by an amateur in Brockton. This instance alone is sufficient proof of the awful possibilities for loss of life and danger to shipping in the unregulated use of wireless stations.

In Europe regulation has been undertaken and in England a form of license has been adopted whereby the postmaster general has supervision of

WALLEN D. CO. Stensland And Walsh A Matter Of Dupes

Director Informs Reporter That There is Nothing to be Given the Public—The Official Statement.

Special to The Standard.

Frederickton, N. B., Jan. 27.—The St. John Valley Railway Company's meeting came to a close this afternoon, but nothing further has been given out to supplement the official statement issued at noon today, so the public is in the dark as to what, if anything, has been done relative to muckraking, etc. "Didn't the company like to act under existing circumstances?" a director was asked tonight. "Oh, we acted all right," he replied. "And there's nothing for the public?" queried the reporter. "Absolutely nothing," was the only reply.

Official Statement.

After adjournment at noon an official statement was given out by the secretary setting forth the position of the company.

The company was incorporated last year and it has been the object of the directors to do all possible to promote the project and they deem it expedient to direct attention to the following provision from the act incorporating the company, being Chapter 101 of Acts of 1908: "Provided always that upon any company, corporation or group of persons or any person satisfying the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council by guarantee or otherwise of their or his financial ability to construct and equip said line of railway according to standard then required the company hereby incorporated shall at the discretion of the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council and upon such terms and conditions as to them may seem best and proper, direct that the charter be transferred, together with all franchises therein conferred, as well as all rights and the property then belonging to the said company such terms of transfer to include in any case payment for said charter and franchises to the company hereby incorporated of all moneys actually expended up to the date of such transfer to include promoting, legal and other necessary and reasonable outlay."

Be Transferred.

"The stock, then outstanding, if any of the company hereby incorporated shall in event of such transfer forthwith be transferred by the shareholders thereof to such person or persons as the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council shall designate upon payment of the actual amount paid for the stock, together with interest at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum on amount or amounts up to that time paid on shares of stock, and thereafter on such basis and they shall thereupon forthwith on compliance with such terms and conditions execute a valid transfer thereof in event of sale of company or corporation or by incorporated or any of the stockholders thereof refusing or neglecting to comply with such direction or order of the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council within thirty days after date of such order the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council shall, and is hereby fully empowered to cancel said charter or stock may be the case."

It will be seen clearly from this that the company were intended to occupy and are occupying the territory in effect of trustees for the people of the districts interested, while at the same time precluding as also intended any person getting control of the charter or franchise for speculative purposes. In fact, the corporations were selected at a meeting representing all the districts to be set up by the read. The directors are much encouraged at the present outlook and have every hope of assisting to bringing the project to a successful termination at an early date.

or the entire range of wireless operations on ship stations. Further, because of the continued interference with official messages and commercial work, the Government has been forced to take action. In 1906 at which the great majority of the sovereign powers were represented, including the United States and Great Britain, the Government agreed to certain recognition for the messages of each other and certain tolls. All this is very satisfactory as far as it goes, but until such time as the amateur and the grasping manufacturer are under control in some way, the highest efficiency of which wireless telegraphy is capable, can never be realized.

Government Sometimes Offends.

The virtue is not all on the side of the government in this situation, as the amateur and the grasping manufacturer are under control in some way, the highest efficiency of which wireless telegraphy is capable, can never be realized.

The war for the control of the air between rival commercial companies has been quite intense in earlier days of the work but has been discontinued now so that there is but little trouble between them. The greatest annoyance at present are the men who do not realize what they are doing and those, by far the greater of them, who realize fully what they are causing in the way of trouble and delay but who persist in their actions because of a belief that they have a right which might be injured or derogated if legitimate business was allowed to go on; or who have some petty spite against an operator of a government or commercial station. Only experts should deal with the solution of such a problem as is presented, and it is because Mr. Roberts' suggestion provides for a board of experts that it is meeting with approval from all to whom it has been submitted.



BANKER PAUL O. STENSLAND (AT LEFT) LEAVING JOLIET PRISON, ACCOMPANIED BY A DEPUTY SHERIFF.

Staff Correspondence.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 27.—As the gates of the prison at Joliet, Ill., opened, Kas, changed behind John R. Walsh, convicted banker, a different scene was being enacted at the Joliet state penitentiary.

Paul O. Stensland, 'wrecker of the Milwaukee avenue State bank, dressed in a newly-tailored suit, his eyes bright and a smile on his face, was being escorted back to his home and freedom by a deputy sheriff.

And when they heard of it, hundreds of poor wretches on the great Northwest side asked each other:

Does it really pay to be honest?

Stensland, after making the bank, aided by Henry W. Hering, its cashier, fled to the Orient and was captured at Tangier, Morocco, in the fall of 1906. Both Hering and Stensland confessed and were sent to Joliet for six years and three months.

A little over half that time has elapsed but Stensland and Hering are free men, by grace of a parole.

There is much that is parallel in the lives of Stensland, who gets his freedom and Walsh, who goes to a cell, only their activities lay in different levels of society.

Stensland's dupes were ignorant and poor. Walsh's were millionaire bankers like himself. Stensland gambled away the savings of his poor dupes on horses at the race tracks; Walsh owned the race tracks. Stensland was railroaded to prison for a short term, for the people had to be satisfied quickly; Walsh only goes there after a splendid legal fight, in which he spent a fortune. He goes probably for life, for his enemies are powerful men.

Stensland now begins a new career in finance, for his victims lack money to keep him in his vicins.

Stensland's release was not without opposition. Bitter protests were made by hundreds of Polish and Scandinavian citizens, but they were unheeded. So now, thinking about the cases of Walsh and Stensland, they ask: "Does it really pay to be honest?"

BACK TO THE FARM! WHO?

Not the Farmers' Sons—Not the Failures of the City—A Call For the Importation of Skilled Farmers.

"Back to the land" is the cry of the economists. But who is going back? Arrived at the farm, what is the unfledged farmerling going to do with the land? Ah, yes, yes, we had a thought of that important matter of detail. First, who is going back? Not the farmers' sons who have come up to the city. They feel that they have emancipated themselves from a condition of hard labor, long hours, exposure to the elements, loneliness and social privation. Not the sons of the men who came up from the farm. They have heard vivid tales of the life of the city, and they have made a failure of city life; who has been crowded to the wall and out of a job by more energetic, more resourceful men. What in the name of heaven is the name of the man who is so ridiculous would such a one go with broad acres?

As a Business.

Farming, says the Detroit News, was once regarded as a business that should be done on a large scale after the fashion of the city, and was merely commanding general and head financier with an army of employees. That is hardly possible now because the army is no longer to be mustered without forcible conscription. The farmer of the future must be a self-reliant man. He must know where his land is rich and wherein it is deficient and then bring it up to a high standard and keep it there while cropping it intensively every year. He must be a stock expert, forster, horticulturist and several other things. The man who has difficulty in getting to his work in the city at seven o'clock sun time by riding on a street car would make a bad fist of getting up at four o'clock to catch horses in the back lot, to milk several cows and feed other live stock before breakfast. The man who has been accustomed to strolling down the avenue after his day's work, meeting boon companions taking in the theatre or some other place of amusement, having a stroll in the parks, or a ride on the water will hardly be content to seek his couch at eight, then cutting out many things that have become a part of his life and necessary to his happiness.

If we look for reinforcements for the farm, who will become bread producers for the growing multitude of bread winners and bread eaters, we shall be disappointed in the city. Every man will say: "Let George do it." But where is George? Farming is a business of experts. We are making no end of experts in our agricultural colleges and university annexes.

THE CURE FOR HIGH PRICES

What the Wall Street Journal Has to Say of The Present Food Situation in the United States.

It is not surprising to see Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices reaching the unprecedented figure of 227.0 on Jan. 27. This easily surpasses the previous record of 91.23 of March 1, 1907. The advance in the ninety-six commodities represented has been fairly uniform, and the most serious problem before the world at present is strikingly emphasized. Practically any index number, here or abroad, would make a similar showing, and Congress when it investigates high prices will probably be surprised to find at the outset that the condition is worldwide.

Nothing says the Wall Street Journal would ever convince the grower of wheat or cotton that the particular commodity he has to produce is too high. No doubt he bombards his congressman with letters about the high prices of the things he has to buy. The class is one that is deeply versed in economics, and it is in the rural districts that the belief is most firmly held that Government is a sort of vague entity possessing boundless wealth and power, derived from mysterious source other than the people themselves.

It is to the interest of our politicians to persuade people that the evils they suffer from can be cured by legislation. It would never do to tell the farmer the truth—that he and not the Legislature possesses the remedy for most of the evils from which he suffers. Probably the politician does not know any better. The representatives of a people are not ordinarily very much wiser than the people they represent.

Commodities do not advance forever. High and low prices have their cycles. Cotton at sixteen cents is followed by a greatly increased acreage which brings the price down automatically. But there is one way in which the high price of commodities can be fought here and now. When President Ripley of the Aitchison plant all on the world, he is neither galling nor just. But there is no doubt that domestic expenditure can be enormously curtailed. Our waste leaves a margin which could be used to bring down the price of commodities. What we need is a return to the thrifty habits of our forefathers.

The meat strike, if it does nothing else, will at least teach a great people how much it is possible to do without, and that without seriously reducing the standard of comfort. Every body would be a great deal better and healthier if he confined his consumption of meat to one meal a day. This would automatically reduce prices.

No one can say that the index numbers representing commodity prices have reached their zenith, but it is not difficult to prove that the first step to a reduction lies in the practice of individual economy.

AUCTION SALES

Desirable Residence Suitable For Two Families BY AUCTION

I AM INSTRUCTED by Mr. James H. McAvilly to sell by Public Auction at Chubb's Corner, Saturday, February 12th, at 12 o'clock noon:

That very desirable household three-story wooden dwelling with separate entrance, No. 145 Leinster street, consisting of Upper Flat—Large parlor, sitting room, library, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, modern bath room and maid's room, lower flat—Parlor, sitting room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, dining room, bathroom, coal cellar, wood house, modern bath room. Both flats being by hot water. Separate Daisy Furnaces, gas, fixtures throughout. Furnished throughout. Barn and garden on premises. Can be inspected any day after 2 p. m. Ground rent only \$20 per annum.

T. T. LANTALUM, Auctioneer.

Awarded Gold Medal.

The Royal Geographic Society of London, at a meeting on Monday, decided to award a special gold medal to Commander Robert E. Peary.

AUCTION SALES

F. L. POTTS, Auctioneer. Real Estate, Stock and Bond Broker, Office and Salesroom, No. 88, Herndon St. (Masonic block). Goods and Merchandise received for Auction Sales. Houses and Sales at Residence a specialty. Phone 974. P. O. Box 298.

Beautiful Brick Residence BY AUCTION.

I am instructed by Mrs. Alice M. Peters (Wm. Peters, Jr.), to sell by Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner, SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock noon:

THE BEAUTIFUL FREEHOLD BRICK Lot 40x100 feet. Hot water heating and gas throughout. Black walnut and ash woodwork, and one of the finest finished houses in St. John. Can be inspected on application to the auctioneer.

T. T. LANTALUM, Auctioneer.

sales Solicited. Prompt Returns.

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FOR SALE—Job Printing Office, consisting of two hand presses, hand press, paper cutter, type, rules, ornaments, etc. Everything in good condition. Can be seen by applying to Box 345, Frederickton, N. B.

WANTED

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER WANTED

A qualified Electrical Engineer, with a knowledge of steam engineering, to take charge of Newcastle, N. B. Water and Light plant. Certificate of the public in this city. Salary must be satisfactory and strictly sober. Duties to begin March 1st next. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to February 10th next.

DONALD MORRISON, Chairman, Water and Light Committee, Newcastle, N. B. 51-537.

Wanted at Once—30 Subscribers for the Maritime Advertiser. Special rates solicited also Family Herald or The Standard, special rates for the public in this city. Salary and exclusive territory. Address A. E. The Standard.

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