

The Standard



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SAINT JOHN, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1910

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

There should be more than a perfunctory show of interest in the sessions of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education which open in St. John today. The object of the commission is to gather information on subjects which, year by year, are growing in importance to the rising generation in Canada. The hearty co-operation of all the provinces in the Dominion has made this movement possible, and the information, when obtained and embodied in a report, will be at the disposal of each province and available for distribution.

The commissioners have found at their meetings in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and will doubtless find in New Brunswick and elsewhere, a general admission that there is great need for the development of a scheme for industrial training and technical education, but the practical suggestions to that desired end have been few and far between. It is suggestions that the commissioners want. They come with an open mind and seek information, not only as to evils which exist, but as to the remedies which should be applied.

Among the subjects of primary importance on which the commission seeks inside knowledge is the scarcity of skilled labor in the different trades. Full information is also being sought on the apprentice system. The status of correspondence schools will come up for discussion with the object of ascertaining if Canadians would not do better by acquiring knowledge from schools founded in Canada, rather than under the practice which now prevails of depending on organizations with headquarters in the United States.

In St. John, as the metropolitan city of the province, the commissioners will naturally expect to get in touch with many features which they will not meet with elsewhere. The opportunity to give the fullest information should be taken advantage of. It is satisfactory to note that the arrangements made in advance by the committee of the board of trade in charge of this work show a practical grasp of the objects in view. The results, if a proper amount of interest is shown, should be of material benefit to the city and the province as a whole.

THE HIGHWAYS.

If the St. John Telegraph had taken as much interest in the public highways and the bridges of the parishes when it had an influence with the powers, when it supported former governments under which the road moneys were stolen and the bridge funds grafted, as it would have the public believe it takes now, it could have saved the people many thousands of dollars and spared the highway boards and the provincial public works department a great deal of worry and trouble.

Our contemporary continues from day to day to assert that the roads are in bad shape notwithstanding the reports to the contrary from various sections of the province. It has made itself the mouthpiece of every oppositionist who fancies he can make political capital out of complaints of this or that piece of highway or this or that bridge which is not in reasonably good condition. It would certainly be a very pleasing situation if all of the roads and bridges of this province were in such shape that no room for complaint could be found. It would be an ideal situation. But it will be some years yet before this can be reached, and a great deal of hard work and some pretty heavy expenditures will be necessary.

If, however, the Telegraph will look a little further into the complaints which it is sending forth and nursing it will discover that the cause lies in the indifference and dishonesty of former governments of which it was the chief organ in this province. It will find that these roads and bridges would have been in a reasonable state of repair had some of the pets of former governments not been absolutely indifferent to the needs of the people, and had the public moneys been honorably expended. We expect to hear further complaints growing out of the indifference and dishonesty in the administration of the old government's business.

When the Hazen government came into power it found the highways and bridges of this province in a shameful condition. They were not only a cause for complaint in every district in this province, but the complaints were persistently pressed. The condition of these important public works was such that it had become a reproach, for the public moneys had been squandered and the public works department was hundreds of thousands of dollars in debt. A bitter partisan remarked at the time: "Yes, we are out, but we have 'left things so that Hazen will have a hell of a time in 'getting along, for there is neither money nor credit 'to do anything with.'" In its complaints the Telegraph is, therefore, merely recalling the rottenness of the political combination of which it was the champion.

The public are alive to the situation. They will understand the conditions which the Hazen government were called upon to face when they came into power, conditions which have forever damned the political tricksters who formerly held sway in this province. The people realize that it is impossible for any government, however industrious and anxious it may be, to put every bridge, hitherto neglected for years, in first class shape in the short period of two summers, in addition to repairing damage caused by freshets and the like every spring. But the people also appreciate the fact that the Hazen government has done wonders in the short time at its disposal in providing better highways and better bridges.

So great has been the improvement, that people who are not influenced by partisanship have been ex-

tending their congratulations, and from the outside, for the first time in the history of this province, we hear of our Highways Act being recommended to the governments of other places as embodying the principles most likely to ensure satisfactory highways. The Telegraph can continue to recall by its complaints the indifference and dishonesty of its old combinations in the administration of the public works department; but in the meantime a consistently honorable government is going on actively in the work of putting hitherto wretched highways in good shape, and in a few years the damage of twenty years of dishonest administration will probably have been repaired.—Frederick Gleaner.

THE TENDENCY TOWARDS RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

The dispute between Spain and the Vatican, which is still in an acute stage, naturally recalls the struggle between France and the Holy See, although the situations obtaining in the two countries were not quite the same. It is significant, however, that Spanish statesmen at the time were much impressed by France in the latter's dealings with the Vatican, and that Premier Canalejas himself was in Paris during the debates, studying French methods.

France had long had a law of religious liberty for non-Catholics, and substantially it was enforced. Spain had such a law, adopted fifteen years ago, but with the agreement that it would remain a dead letter. Hence one of the contentions, and a main one, between Spain and the Vatican, is whether a place of worship not under control of the Church of Rome, may publicly proclaim itself such place, and permit all who desire to do so to enter, and having done so, to worship God as they please.

To this religious liberty of worship law the Vatican objects, and seeks to employ the lever of the concordat to sustain its objection. There are Baptist and Congregational places of worship in Spain, several of them in independent Barcelona, and there has long been in existence a school at the fashionable water place, San Sebastian, under control of Congregationalists. The latter were promptly driven out at the outbreak of the Spanish War in 1898, but the Barcelona Baptists and others held their ground and are there yet.

Their difficulty is, however, that they may not own buildings that resemble places of public worship, and may not make known the fact that God is worshipped in them. There are many other restrictions, relating especially to marriages and funerals.

The Spanish concordat with the Vatican, the terms of which are now in controversy, differs materially from the one with France and the Vatican, lately abrogated. It is much older in date and much more restricted in its effects. The French concordat was made by Napoleon I., and an important part of its provisions related to the protection by France of Catholic interests in China and other parts of the Far East. The Spanish concordat is a growth from the ages, changed from time to time, but usually to the greater advantage of the church. Formerly it related to Cuba, and the Philippines, even to South America, but as Spain lost its dependencies one by one, the agreement with the Vatican concerning them lapsed. Now the document covers only the important matters of clergy support in Spain itself, and of education, practically all of the latter being in the hands of the church.

It is not to be supposed that Spain and the Vatican have always gotten on well with their agreements. The present is not the first controversy, but many think it will be the last, since, as in France, it will not stop until there is complete religious liberty and absolute separation of the church from the State. These two conditions are known to be what the premier is contending for, and he has been employing arguments and plans employed by France to effect the same result.

It is well known by students of religious history on the Continent of Europe that should Spain succeed, as everybody expects it to do, Austria and possibly even Portugal will next take up the same contest. The same ground for religious liberty has been gone over between the Vatican and the republics of South America, all of them carrying their point save only the United States of Colombia and Ecuador.

PROFITABLE BEE-KEEPING.

Statistics published by the United States Department of Agriculture in a recent Farmer's bulletin, show that there is money to be made in bee-keeping, if properly managed. Bee-keeping is being carried on with profit and pleasure by many thousands of people in the republic and while, as a rule, it is not the sole occupation of those who pursue it, there are many places where an experienced bee-keeper makes a good living by devoting his entire time and attention to the subject.

The report states that the average annual honey yield per colony for the entire country should be from 25 to 30 pounds of comb honey or 40 to 50 pounds of extracted honey. The money return to be obtained from this crop depends entirely on the market and the methods of selling the honey. If sold direct to the consumer, extracted honey brings from 10 to 20 cents per pound, and comb honey from 15 to 25 cents per section. If sold to dealers, the price varies from 6 to 10 cents for extracted honey and from 10 to 15 cents for comb honey. All of these estimates depend largely on the quality and neatness of the product. From the gross return must be deducted from 50 cents to \$1 per colony for the expenses other than labor, including foundation, sections, occasional new frames and hives, and other incidentals, not, however, providing for increase.

These figures, however, are based on a system of good management. Bee-keeping, it is pointed out, to be profitable requires hard work, knowledge and experience. Much study is required to ensure success. It is unwise, therefore, for the average individual to undertake bee-keeping without considerable previous experience on a small scale, since there are so many more details which go to make up success in the work. Learn the ways of bees, how to handle them, and what kind of equipment is best. Then begin on a small scale, make the bees pay for themselves and for all additional apparatus, as well as some profit, and let the business grow gradually.

Above all, it should be emphasized that the only way to make bee-keeping a profitable business is to produce only a first-class article. What the bees bring to the hive cannot be controlled to any great extent, but by proper manipulation they may be made to produce fancy comb honey, or if extracted honey is produced it can be carefully kept and neatly packed to appeal to the fancy trade.

Too many bee-keepers, in fact the majority, pay too little attention to making their goods attractive. They should recognize the fact that of two jars of honey, one in an ordinary fruit jar or tin can with a poorly printed label, and the other in a neat glass jar of artistic design with a pleasing, attractive label, the latter will bring double or more the extra cost of the better package. It is perhaps unfortunate, but nevertheless a fact, that honey sells largely on appearance, and a progressive bee-keeper will appeal as strongly as possible to the eye of his customer.

The aim of the bulletin is to give briefly the information needed by persons engaged in the keeping of bees, and to answer inquiries that are frequently received from correspondents of the department. It discusses the location, equipment and stocking of the apiary, the habits of bees and their manipulation, the production of honey and wax, wintering, and diseases and injuries. It also gives such general information as how to obtain and introduce queens, laws affecting bee-keeping, and journals and books on the subject. The publication can be obtained free as long as the supply lasts, by applying to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

THE ASSASSIN

Lips of the millions breathe their earnest prayer,
Hope baffles doubt and joy succeeds despair,
As hour by hour the glad tidings swell:
"He's getting well! Thank God, he's getting well!"

But raging with a force we need must heed,
A thirst of vengeance for the dastard deed—
Vengeance against the hand which all alone
Made the whole nation grit its teeth and moan.

Vengeance? But wait and let us all give pause.
Can it be meted out by man-made laws?
Can our just rage with vengeance be appeased
By punishment upon this mind diseased?

What vengeance worked by us can give again
Light to that dull, dark, bleak, befogged brain?
Of all known penalties who knows of one
Can make him know the thing that he has done?

Poor, crack-brained wretch! There in his cell he sits,
The victim of his tortured, twisted wits.
While all the world looks on with scorn to see,
What punishment than that could greater be?
—Paul West, in New York World.

LIBERTY AND THE RIGHT OF NATURE.

The right of nature, which writers commonly call *ius naturale*, is the liberty each man hath, to use his own power, as he will himself, for the preservation of his own nature, that is to say, of his own life; and consequently, of doing anything which in his own judgment and reason he shall conceive to be the aptest means thereto. By liberty is understood, according to the proper signification of the word, the absence of external impediments, may oft take away part of a man's power to do what he would, but cannot hinder him from using the power left him, according as his judgment and reason shall dictate to him. —Hobbes.

GOOD STORIES

Like all artists says The Argonaut Sir Henry Irving sometimes allowed the line he was to speak to evade his memory for the moment, but so seldom his prompter grew careless. One night Sir Henry turned to the wings and said: "Line, please." The prompter was busy chattering and Sir Henry repeated, "Line, please." There was a rustling of leaves, and then a distressed voice murmured, "Which line, Sir Henry?"

Then it Happened



"Believe me, I am all the stuff with the ladies," chuckled Henry Henkennus, as he meandered up the ballroom to the prettiest peach on the promenade.

"Better steer clear of her," whispered one of Henry's few male friends. "That big mug over in the corner there is her beau."
"Pooh, pooh," responded Henry. Leaning over the fair maid in question, Henry bellowed in her ear, to wit, as follows: "Lady Bird, you look awful good to me. Let's trot to a secluded corner, Honey Bunch, and hold hands awhile."

"Huh?" yelled the Big Mug, looming over Henry like a mountain over an ant hill.

The End.

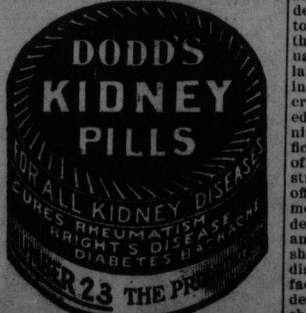
JOSH WISE SAYS.
"Some men don't require fertilizer to help them raise objections."

Cholly—Give me time to collect my thoughts.
Miss Keen—Certainly, Mr. Sampleigh. You can have two seconds.

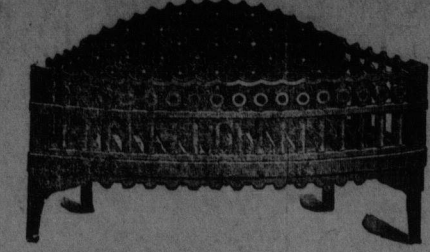
Love, Ah love! cooped the sentimental maiden, I feel as if I could live on nothing but love.
Do let me be your caterer, returned the ardent youth at her side.

From Annie's correspondence with a friend about her new situation—I don't suppose I shall stay—the old man's limit. He's the first master I ever had who objected to me yawning when I hand the dishes.

Pedler (selling a bottle of scent to a cook)—Now what would you like to smell like, a duchess or just a baroness?



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ALLAN SALE TO CAN. PACIFIC DENIED

London, Aug. 17.—Authorities of the Canadian Pacific Railway here state that there is no truth in the report of the purchase by the Canadian Pacific of the Allan Line Steamship Company and say that it apparently arises from the purchase last year of a controlling interest in the Allan Line by the Canadian members of the Allan family.

HOW TRADE OF BOSTON GROWS

The imports of the port of Boston for the week ending Aug. 12 were valued at \$2,405,570, as compared with \$2,157,232 for the corresponding week in 1909. Exports for the first named period were valued at \$1,105,408, as compared with \$955,570 for the corresponding week last year.

CLOSING STOCK LETTER.

By direct private wires to J. C. Mackintosh & Co.

New York, Aug. 17.—With general news development of a colorless and somewhat contradictory character, the stock market today again gave evidence of a disposition in Wall street, to ignore for the time being, all but the more favorable aspects of the situation at large. There was many lapses of dullness, the market emerging with a strong undertone and increasing activity until final prices rested from one to two points above last night's closing. There were no special news influences nor developments of any character to account for the strength but there was a dearth of offerings at the lower prices and a measureless increase in the outside demand for stocks when there were any signs of sustained activity. In short the market acted as if it had discounted all actually unfavorable factors in the situation and gave evidence of a considerable professional short interest. There was a better

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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weather report in the corn belt and week-end trade reports indicated a more cheerful sentiment even if there had been no real increase of business. The broad trend of the market appears to be still upward.

LAWLAW & CO. CATTLE MARKET.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—Cattle receipts, 20,000; market strong to shade higher; beefs 460 to 520.
Hogs, receipts 23,000; market steady; light, 850 to 900.
Sheep, receipts 28,000; market weak; Native 250 to 450; western 275 to 450; yearlings 425 to 570; lambs, native 475 to 710; western 475 to 690.

COTTON MARKET.

New York, Aug. 17.—Cotton, spot, closed quiet, twenty points higher; Middling uplands 15.90; Middling gulf 16.15; no sales.
Galveston—Quiet, 15.
New Orleans—Steady, 14 15-16.
Savannah—Quiet, 15 3-4.
Charleston—Nominal.
Memphis—Quiet, 15 1-2.
Consolidated—Net receipts for five days, 28,848.
Exports to Great Britain 14,129; to the Continent 15,780. Stock, 235,019.

ALBERT COUNTY CROPS.

Salisbury, N. B., Aug. 12.—The hay crop is immense, and other crops are promising.

Blueberries, usually abundant in these sections, are very scarce.

This is true of raspberries also. The wild strawberry yield was light.

Apples give promise of great scarcity. This lack of fruit is chiefly attributed to the severe frost one night in June which injured the blossoms.

A very heavy rain throughout yesterday has greatly swollen the streams and retarded haymaking. Much land is now so soft that teams and machinery cannot work upon it.

In many fields the timothy is ripe, while the clover blossom is perfectly fresh. This is rare. Most profess inability to explain it. Mr. Jas. Lewis, of Dobson's Corner, believes he has solved the mystery.

The frost in June killed the tender clover leaves but was not so affected and has ripened earlier. The clover had to regrow.

Mr. Stewart Henry and Miss Alice Patterson, students from Salisbury school, of which Mr. S. S. Goodwin is principal, are being congratulated on their success in securing first class licenses from the Provincial Board of Education. They attended Normal School last year and had not been there before. The former will teach at Surrey, Hillsboro, and the latter at Colpitts, Coverdale.

Mrs. Matthews, of St. John, is expected here on Friday, 26th inst., in the interests of Methodist Sunday school work. She will meet officers and teachers for conference in the afternoon and address a public meeting in the evening.

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N. B. Southern Railway

On and after SUNDAY, June 19, 1910, trains will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:
Lv. St. John East Ferry .. 7.30 a.m.
Lv. West St. John .. 7.45 a.m.
Arr. St. Stephen .. 12 noon.
Lv. St. Stephen .. 1.30 p.m.
Arr. St. John .. 5.45 p.m.
H. H. McLEAN, President.
Atlantic Standard Time.

pected here on Friday, 26th inst., in the interests of Methodist Sunday school work. She will meet officers and teachers for conference in the afternoon and address a public meeting in the evening.

On Thursday of last week the funeral of the late Mrs. G. W. Smith took place from her late residence at Coverdale. Mrs. Smith had suffered long and seriously. She leaves a husband, three sons, three daughters and many relatives and friends to mourn their loss. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Hamilton who was assisted by Rev. Mr. ... United Baptist.