

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 Mail \$5.00
By Mail \$5.00
Semi-Weekly by Mail \$1.00
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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1913.

THE HIGHWAYS BILL.

Thanks to the Liberal majority in the Senate the farmers of New Brunswick must do without Federal aid for highways for another year. The sum of \$3,524 was in the estimates ready to be paid over to the provincial exchequer for the improvement of the roads of this province; the authority for so spending the money has been refused, and New Brunswick must wait.

The Liberals are on the defensive in the matter and are trying to evade responsibility by denying that the Senate killed the measure. The pretence is absurd. It was a Government bill, introduced by the Government and backed up by the inclusion of the appropriation in the estimates. It was part of the settled policy of the Conservative Government and introduced in fulfillment of a pre-election pledge. The Liberal majority in the Senate made it useless by including in it clauses which the Government could not accept, and which the Senate knew it could not accept. Their motive in depriving the people of this great advantage is open to conjecture. One can understand that the mouthpieces of Sir Wilfrid Laurier would have a constitutional objection to introducing a government bill which was so clearly a platform of 1893, and was any one of its pledges kept? Then it is a severe shock to Liberals of the present day to see public money disbursed, even to manifest public advantage by others than their own party. Whatever the reason the Senate made the bill unworkable and so destroyed it.

The principal objection taken by the Senate and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was one which will not be viewed with great acceptance in this province. It was insisted that the statute must prescribe that the aid must always and under all circumstances, be doled out on a rigid basis of population. Needs must not be ascertained, heads must be counted. This principle, upon which the Liberal majority has so often worked, hardship to New Brunswick where we have the combination of a small population, a limited revenue which leaves small margin for highways, and special physical conditions which render the need of roads one very keenly felt. Unusual need and comparatively meagre means here are found conjointly.

In the case of the Agricultural Act of this session the Borden Government marked its sense of this condition of affairs in a signal manner. It first apportioned a flat grant of \$20,000 a year to each province, and it then divided the rest of the sum available on a population basis. Thus the small provinces whose development has been held back by that smallness were not penalized for their disabilities, as the Liberals insisted would be the case. The Agricultural Act is an interesting example of the frame of mind of the Borden Government towards the provinces to whom nature has not been bountiful. The resolute insistence upon apportionment by population, and nothing else, shows the Liberal frame of mind.

NOTABLE THEOLOGIAN DEAD.

By the death at New York City, on Sunday last, of Professor Charles Augustus Briggs, the most notable figure in American theological circles passed away. Born in that city January 15th, 1841, he pursued his studies in the University of Virginia and at Union Theological Seminary, taking three years post-graduate work at the University of Berlin. His only pastoral charge was that of the Presbyterian church at Roselle, N. J., to which he was installed in 1870. From this pulpit he was brought to Union Theological Seminary where he has labored since 1874, first as Professor of Hebrew and subsequently as Professor of Biblical Theology.

It was when delivering his address on the acceptance of this latter chair, in 1891, that his thesis on the "Authority of the Holy Scriptures" raised a storm that shook the Presbyterian Church from the Atlantic to the Pacific. For two years the Briggs case occupied the attention of both the lower and higher courts of the American Presbyterian Church. The judgment of the Presbytery of New York dismissing the case was reversed by the General Assembly in 1892, and that

Presbytery was ordered to take the case on trial again. In January, 1893, the Presbytery of New York passed upon the amended charges and pronounced Rev. Mr. Briggs, D. D., fully acquitted of the offences alleged and declared the several charges not sustained. This action was appealed from to the General Assembly, which met in Washington June 1, 1893, at which time the Assembly reversed the judgment of the Presbytery of New York and Dr. Briggs was declared guilty of having uttered, taught and propagated views, doctrines and teachings contrary to the essential doctrine of Holy Scripture and the standards of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, America, in violation of his ordination vow, and suspended him from the office of a minister until such time as he should give to the General Assembly evidence of his repentance.

The six specific grounds on which he was adjudged guilty of heresy were:

1. That reason is a fountain of Divine authority which may and does save erring men.
2. That the Church is a fountain of Divine authority which, apart from the Holy Scripture, may and does save erring men.
3. That errors may have existed in the original text of Holy Scripture as it came from the authors.
4. That Moses was not the author of the Pentateuch.
5. That Isaiah was not the author of the whole book of that name.
6. That sanctification is not complete at death.

The Seminary, however, refused to remove Dr. Briggs from its professional staff and in the year 1897 he entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. Briggs was a splendid scholar and a voluminous writer. Among his best known works are the following: General Introduction to the Study of Holy Scripture, American Presbyterianism, Messianic Prophecy, The Bible, the Church and Reason, The Higher Criticism of the Hexateuch, The Messiah and the Gospels. His profound scholarship and courageous manhood have fostered an intellectual and moral atmosphere in the Seminary within whose walls he labored for so many years, and his death will prove a universal regret not only among his colleagues and students but also among a world-wide circle of scholars and friends.

HOCH DER KAISER!

The German capital will command the attention of the world on June 10th, at which time the 25th anniversary of the ascension of William II. to the throne of United Germany will be celebrated amid the general rejoicings of the people.

The only note of discontent by his long rule will be sounded by the Socialist party, of which he has proved himself the uncompromising enemy. Compulsing as these do, 35 per cent, of the membership of the Reichstag, it is scarcely possible to underestimate their strength and influence and by their activity some of the most important problems of national life have been brought to the front.

The programme adopted by those in authority for the quarter century celebration of Emperor William's rule is calculated to strengthen the policy of the throne and rivet the attention of the world. The problems that confront the Fatherland at the present time are many and vexing. In Germany, as elsewhere throughout the world, the rule of the masses is asserting its authority and demanding that the regime of privilege shall pass.

The next quarter century will be marked in Germany by mighty changes in policy which will leave their mark not only upon the internal affairs of that country but also upon its international relationships.

While strenuously adhering to the theory of the "Divine right of Kings," the complexion of the German States during the last quarter century has indicated that the Kaiser has not been unmindful of those practical measures that make for the strengthening of the royal prerogative by advancing the general prosperity of the people. To his initiative, may be referred the development of technical education so important to the progress of manufactures, and the increase of trade. The vast industrial expansion that has taken place in the Fatherland during his reign has induced corresponding ambitions for territorial expansion, hence the aggressive foreign policy of the Emperor. While 91 per cent. of the total acreage of Germany is suited to agriculture and is actually under cultivation, the population is increasing so rapidly that supplies for the daily wants of the people can only be secured by a continually enlarging world market or by emigration. To guard against the latter by fostering the farmer to the secret of the war-lord's aggressive military measures, so increasingly characteristic of his administration.

Notwithstanding, the arbitrariness of his methods, so repugnant to Prince Bismarck, his policies have received the approval and support of the large majority of the people of Germany and the occasion of his quarter century of rule is being heartily seized upon by his loyal subjects as a most fitting opportunity for the manifestation of their general satisfaction with that leadership, by which the Fatherland has been vastly advanced in physical efficiency, intellectual power and wealth. Special envoys of most of the world's great nations will unite their voices on June 10th, with those of the twenty-five rulers of the German States in offering the toast Hoch der Kaiser.

DIARY OF EVENTS

HISTORIC DAYS IN CANADA

"BISHOP" BLACK.

The first Methodist sermon ever preached in Nova Scotia was delivered by William Black, a missionary afterward famous as "Bishop" of Nova Scotia, in a private house at Halifax 131 years ago today. At that time Halifax had Anglican, Dutch, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Swedenborgian, Quaker and Scandinavian congregations, and, wrote Black, "a great swarm of infidels." The Methodist choir was given a cool reception, and only a handful of people listened to his first sermon. Those who came to scoff remained to pray, and within a short time the evangelist gained scores of converts. Soon afterward a store was converted into a temporary church, and was used until a permanent structure was erected. A local magnate then built a church for the Methodists, but retained the title, and turned them out of it when he was disciplined for some laxity of conduct. The first church in Halifax owned by a Methodist congregation was Zion's Chapel, built in 1792. This was practically the beginning of Methodism in what is now the Dominion. Since then the denomination has grown until it now has nearly 350,000 members and probably a million adherents—more than any other church in Canada—and about 3700 churches and as many ministers.

David W. Brunton, distinguished mining engineer, was born at Avy, Ont., sixty-four years ago today. On this date in 1851 Pierre Flavian Turgeon was consecrated Roman Catholic archbishop of Quebec.

Baron Stanley of Preston, afterward the sixteenth Earl of Derby, assumed office as Governor-General of Canada twenty-five years ago today. He remained in office until 1882, in which year he succeeded his brother as earl.

FIRST THINGS

WASHINGTON NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper in the city of Washington was the Washington Gazette, established 117 years ago today, June 11, 1796. It was succeeded in popular favor by the National Intelligencer and Washington Advertiser, founded as a tri-weekly in 1800. This sheet was the organ of several administrations, and was the leading paper of the infant capital for some thirty years, the greatest statement of the time contributing to its columns. With Jackson's election the United States Telegraph became the "inspired" organ of the capital city, but was replaced in favor by the Globe. Other early papers included the National Journal, the Mirror, the Spectator, the Constitution, and the Union. The Daily Times was started in 1846, but it was not the parent of the present Journal of that name. The oldest of the great Washington dailies now published is the Star, which began to twinkle in 1852, with Charles W. Denison as editor. The oldest of the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was published as a serial in the National Era. The Post was founded in 1877 and the Herald in 1896.

"RAGGED SCHOOL UNION."

The first organized society in the world to deal with the education of slum children and waifs of the street was launched in London sixty-nine years ago today, under the name of the "Ragged School Union." The Earl of Shaftesbury was the chairman and William Locke and S. Starkey the principal organizers. The first "ragged school," the name popularly given to the free schools for outcast, destitute and ragged children of London and other English cities, was founded by John Pounds at St. Paul's, in 1839. A few months later a second school was started by Andrew Walker in that section of London known as "Devil's Acre." With the formation of the union the movement spread until in 1856 there were 150 "ragged schools" in England. Hundreds of these schools are still in existence in England, although in London they are being gradually superseded by the institutions established by the London school board. Sir John Kirk, for nearly half a century the secretary of the Ragged School Union, was knighted by the late King Edward in recognition of his services to the poor.

THE HUMAN PROCESSION

RICHARD STRAUSS, FAMOUS COMPOSER, IS 49 TODAY.

Although his achievements have given him a place among the great composers of all time, Dr. Richard Strauss is still a comparatively young man. The author of "Salome," "Elektra," and "Rosenkavalier," was born in Munich forty-nine years ago today. His birthplace at No. 2 Altheimstrasse is marked by a marble tablet with the inscription, "Richard Strauss was born in this house June 11, 1864." Above this legend are figures of a singing girl and a boy blowing a horn—possibly symbol of the fact that his father was a horn-player. In the Munich royal opera and his mother, who came of a family of wealthy Bavarian brewers, was a singer of more than local reputation. Strauss expressed himself as dissatisfied with this marking of his birthplace, "for," he explained, "I expected half a dozen cities to compete for the honor of being my birthplace after I was dead."

OPHELIA'S SLATE



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IN LIGHTER VEIN

FIRST LOVE.

"Why do you look from the window so, Little Felicia, daughter of mine? There still is the long white seam to sow.
And the white lamb's wool to spin.
"Oh mother, below there in the snow Stands a little lad with a mouth like wine—
A little lad with a carven bow, And he makes as though he would enter in.
Mother of mine."

"Nay—there is no one there at all, And there's much to do ere darkness be—
Come daughter, your task begin!"
But little Felicia blushed and turned away from the window-sill:
"Oh mother, I spake no word," quoth she,
"But I fear—I fear he hath entered in.
Mother of mine."
—McCrea Pickering.

Delicate Hint.
Balladist—Don't you think if I'd cut out one of my four songs it would improve my act?
Stage Manager—Yes, about twenty-five per cent.

Slowing Down.
The train that comes into Tickville every week will soon begin to run late, as the blackberry vines along the right-of-way are showing signs of a large crop.

A Sign.
Tillie Clinger says that the only reason she has for suspecting her new landlady is a sufragee is because she arranges the biscuit about half the time.

Sure to Find Him.
Assistant—What's the address of this New Yorker?
Editor—You mean the one who has some position there in the local government?
"Yes."
Editor—Address him care of the Toms. It will reach him all right."

Excuse Offered.
"John, you never listen to half the things I say to you," she complained.
"Well, dear," he replied, "I have to work part of the time."

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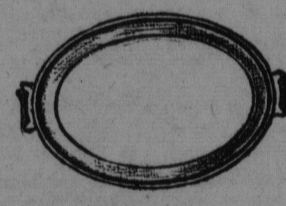
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THE PRO

The problem is to count the complete and intersects or touches. There are no parts of circles or shapes in the puzzle. In the event that number the prizes will be awarded solutions. Accuracy and patience for arriving at the correct or nearest who display these qualifications to solve the puzzle best.

How to

This contest is restricted to provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. A payment on subscription to from \$1.00 to \$5.00 entitles the contestant to the puzzle. The amount of the subscription price for the paper rate, whether the rate be for city or country. AS MANY DIFFERENT SOLUTIONS AS THE CONTESTANT DESIRES. ADDITIONAL PAYMENT WITH EACH SOLUTION. THAN \$5.00 CAN BE PAID WITH A

It is not necessary to pay the solution if more than one be submitted.

As the main prizes have an advertisement, what is paid in on subscription with contestants should familiarize themselves with the E.F.D. schedule before sending in their solutions.

Remit by check, money order, or 2-cent stamps.

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