# The Standard

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SAINT JOHN, THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 4, 1909.


## A BY-ELECTION DEAL.

The people of Canada have for some years been contributing $60,000 a year to the city of Ottawa. This grant was provided for the purpose of establishing and maintaining certain parks and streets, including the beautiful driveway which is one of the attractions of the capital, and generally for the adornment of the city. The money is expended by a commission appointed by the Government. After two or three years of operation the commission persuaded the Government to make a large advance on capital account so that the work of improvement might be carried on more rapidly. It was arranged that interest on this advance should be deducted from future annual grants.

We have now the announcement that the annual grant is to be increased to $100,000 for the next ten years. This means that it will be permanently increased. At the end of ten years further increases may take place, but there will be no diminutions. Changes do not go that way in this country.

Then it is proposed to make another grant of $15,000 a year to the city, in consideration of which the municipality agrees not to tax the income of civil servants, evidently including ministers. In other words the Dominion will pay the taxes of Government officials and employes, provided they live in Ottawa. If they live in other cities the Government does not pay their taxes.

This new financial proposition recalls an event of a little more than a year ago. The election was approaching. Two candidates for Ottawa had been nominated in regular convention. They were liable to be defeated, and it was decided that some change must be made. So the two nominees were induced to retire and Sir Wilfrid Laurier was asked to run in the place of one of them. The Premier consented and Mr. McGivern was chosen his colleague. Still the prospects seemed dubious, and something more had to be done. Then it was that Mr. McGivern produced a statement from Sir Wilfrid Laurier that in the coming session, a general increase would be made in the salary of all Ottawa civil servants, and that this increase would be dated back to the first of September. This promise was exceedingly welcome, for though the civil service commission had recommended an increase in the salaries of satisfactory officers in the inside and outside service no action had been taken on that report. The promise of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as worked out, meant an addition of fifteen per cent. in all salaries, and of much larger amounts in some of them under the civil servants act. It affected between two thousand and three thousand persons. In the end Sir Wilfrid was elected by a majority of 694, and his colleague by 427. As the majorities four years before had been 1457 and 1053, we may judge where the first ticket would have been had it been allowed to stand, and where Sir Wilfrid himself would have landed had he not made his promise to the civil servants.

Now there is to be another election in Ottawa. For a year Sir Wilfrid has represented Ottawa and Quebec East. He cannot leave Quebec, and must give up Ottawa, which he only contested that he might save it. But even after the arrangement of last year the Prime Minister dare not face a by-election at the capital where he and his colleagues live. He must first prepare the way by another financial arrangement. The deal of last year costs some hundreds of thousands a year. It was worth some $150 to $200 a year each to a large part of the electorate. The deal for this by-election cost the country $550,000 in ten years.

The outside civil servants got no benefit from the civil service act of last session. They did not get the level increase of fifteen per cent. Sir Wilfrid was not a candidate in their constituency. The deal of this year relieves the civil servants of Ottawa of their income tax, but it offers nothing to civil servants elsewhere. The latter get no exemption but have the privilege of paying for the exemption of their fellows in the inside service of Sir Wilfrid's constituency.

## A SERIOUS MATTER.

An esteemed contemporary obseres that The Standard is gleeful over the statements of the third officer of the Hestia. As a matter of fact The Standard made no comment except to say that the statement was of grave import and called for some public explanation. In the case of a disaster causing an awful loss of life, it is not well to be hasty in judgment or premature in making charges. We have no way of knowing except by the evidence of Marine Department officials how far the statement of the officer of the Hestia is correct. But he has taken the responsibility of making them publicly, and a satisfactory answer cannot be given in a private investigation and a report to the Government which may not be made public for months. No coroner's inquest has been held, as there would have been had the lives been lost on land. It happens that the men who perished did not belong to this community. They have no near relatives here. But their lives were precious to their friends and families and a journal may express interest and find importance in a statement such as that made by one of the survivors, without committing an offence.

## THE QUEBEC BRIDGE.

It is two years and two months since the fall of the Quebec bridge. The ruin is still lying where it fell. It has not yet been decided whether the new structure will be a suspension or cantilever. Tenders for removing the debris are to be invited soon. The engineers have decided that the piers at one extremity must be removed and enlarged. The other rests on gravel, and will be taken up so that a new one can be sunk to the rock twenty-five feet below.

The debt of the Dominion has been swelled by over six millions on account of the old bridge, which was built by a company for its own profit, and taken over by the Government after it had fallen. The company was paid the full amount claimed to have been expended, including allowances for the services of directors, with six per cent. interest, and ten per cent. allowance for profits. The loss falls on the people of Canada. Premier Parent could get rich by going on building bridges at this rate, and having them fall down.

## MR. EMMERSON AND THE TRANSCRIPT.

Here is a new crisis. The Moncton Transcript, machine Liberal, printed in Mr. Emmerson's constituency, hopes that the ex-Minister has been misreported in his references to the "tin pot navy," but says that if he has been correctly reported, "then it has merely to express the opinion that the views entertained by Mr. Emmerson are not those which this journal advocates." In the opinion of the Transcript "to describe the nucleus of Canada's patriotic effort to help the Empire in a scheme of common defence as a 'tin pot navy' is scarcely an expression which does justice to the importance of the subject." This is a matter which Mr. Emmerson will perhaps fight out with the Transcript later on. Meanwhile they are agreed that the present Intercolonial management and policy are exceedingly bad. Mr. Emmerson seems to be ready to fight two ministers, while the Transcript will only attack one.

## NOVA SCOTIA BY-ELECTIONS.

The Conservatives in Nova Scotia are fighting the Provincial by-elections including the one in Lunenburg caused by the appointment of Mr. McLean to the position of Attorney General. This is the only way that a party can keep itself alive and active. In every constituency and in all parties there are some who like to avoid a contest where it can be escaped without a certain sacrifice of advantage and honor. There are others always ready for a struggle and opposed to any surrender or concession for the time being. These latter lose their interest and spirit if they are forced to sit by and see opponents elected without opposition. Party leaders wish their supporters to go vigorously into a contest at their call. But they cannot expect them to become enthusiastic to order if cold water is thrown upon their spontaneous enthusiasm.

## THE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

The ladies of the Dominion W. C. T. U. have left on this city the impression that they are not only earnest and devoted, but exceedingly capable. Among them are some remarkably effective public speakers, and a larger number of keen and clever debators.. This society has many departments of work and its interests reach out into many questions affecting the well-being of the people. Yet the members are sufficiently practical and conservative not to rush hastily into pronouncements on all questions of social morals and customs. On the last day of the convention a resolution condemning bridge whist was proposed and the society by a large majority declined to pronounce an opinion upon the matter. The majority appeared to be of the opinion that some questions might be left for the time being to the individual conscience.

The defeat of the Tammany or Democratic ticket for the board of estimate, comptroller and other financial administrators, goes far to spoil Judge Gaynor's victory. This result seems to show that if Mr. Hearst had remained out of the field, Bannard might have been elected to the mayoralty. A few days before the election, Judge Gaynor pleaded for the return of certain associates to give his party control of the appropriations. The men, whose election he sought were defeated, and the control of expenditure seems to be with the fusion party, which is mainly Republican. Judge Gaynor may find himself a king with a fruitless crown and a barren sceptre—or words to that effect.

Mr. Gladstone's communication from the other world will embarrass Mr. Asquith if he takes it as authoritative. Mr. Gladstone advises that the Lords be checked, but declares himself still in favor of a second chamber. He advises the Lords not to reject the budget bill, but says that he does not quite like it himself. He declares that changes in some of the clauses ought to be made but does not submit a draft of these changes or indicate their character. Mr. Gladstone hopes to throw himself into the fight by inspiring his old comrades, but does not give any instruction by which they may recognize his inspiration when they feel it.

The Times thinks that the Provincial Government is not entitled to much credit for sending a delegate to Great Britain on immigration business, since the C. P. R. gives him free transportation. It would, perhaps, suit the "buccaneer" press better if Mr. Hazen would not allow the railway company to assist him in obtaining immigrants. Most people think that there is room for both to do all they can, and the Government should gladly avail itself of all possible assistance.

The Liberal nomination of a candidate for North Essex, the constituency vacated by ex-speaker Sutherland, seems to have been a rather stormy affair. Mr. McKee was nominated by a vote of 88 to 82, and friends of the minority man charge that the machine was operated against them to such purpose that the opinion of the party did not find expression in the choice.

It must be remembered that the Canadian people have not yet been told what the Imperial military and naval conference of last spring recommended in the matter of Imperial defence, and the share in it to be borne by the Dominions oversea. It would be much easier for a Canadian to understand the duty of this country in the matter of defence if he had this information.

Messrs. Baldwin and McCurdy have been quietly continuing their experiments in aeroplanes at Baddeck. The latter has made a flight of fourteen circuits, making a distance of sixteen miles, in twenty minutes and seventeen seconds. This compares with achievements elsewhere and indicates that the operators at Baddeck have to be reckoned with.

Those Federal Government organs who say that the Winnipeg Tribune and the Toronto Telegram must be Conservative because they have criticised and condemned some of the doings of the Government, suggest an awful possibility. We are liable to have the views of the St. John Sun and Moncton Transcript thrown up to us as Tory opinions.

Liberal despatches from British Columbia say that the MacBride Government is in a bad way. But supporters of the Government say that the Liberals are likely to give up eight seats without opposition and are only sure of carrying five. Somebody will be greatly disappointed.

Everybody feels relieved at Mr. Murphy's assurance that there will be no graft in the Canadian navy under Mr. Brodeur.—Toronto News.


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## THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS

Continued from page 2.

age, and in a Diocese of very practical and pressing needs, and I am inclined to think that we should do well to make this memorial serve some useful end.

### A Church House.

A proposal will come before you to erect a Church House, which should serve as a visible centre of Diocesan activities and life. If the plan is not too ambitious—and I do not see why it should be so—then it has much to commend it to us all. Certainly, something of the sort is greatly needed. It goes without saying, I think, that, if this plan should be adopted, the Cathedral must surrender its rightful claim to recognition in the matter. If there is to be a Church House in the Diocese, St. John is obviously the proper place for it. The only large city in the Diocese—and destined evidently to become a much larger city—it must more and more become what it is already—the centre of our Church's active life. We shall do well to consider very carefully the resolution that is in our hands. But, whatever you may think of the proposal, I trust that this Synod will not adjourn without taking some steps in the direction of a memorial to Bishop Kingdon.

### The Widows' And Orphans' Fund.

A report will be presented by the Board of Finance upon the condition of the "Widows' and Orphans' Fund," and I commend it to your very careful consideration. Few funds can be of more vital importance to the Diocese, and no efforts should be spared to guarantee its stability and strength.

In accordance with the resolution passed at last year's session of the Synod, I called a conference of representatives of the most prominent Protestant churches to discuss the question of religious education in the public schools. In the absence of any authoritative action on the part of the governing bodies of some of the churches interested, the conference could not be considered as in any real sense representative. It sufficed to show however, that there is a very widespread dissatisfaction with the present state of affairs, and a much greater measure of agreement upon the general question than many have imagined.

### King's College.

The relationship of King's College to this diocese, and the responsibility that rests upon us because of that relationship, is something that ought to be carefully considered by the Synod. Two years ago, in my first charge to the Synod, I urge you to recongize the importance of this question. The only outcome of it all, however, was the passing of a formal resolution affirming the fact of our interest in the college. Now, I do not doubt that the governors of the college were gratified to read that resolution, but now that two years have passed, and the resolution has been followed by no corresponding action, the emptiness of it all must have begun to dawn upon them. I hope that I am not using to harsh a term, but, after all, what have we really done for King's? I am well aware that certain members of the Synod have been subscribing to its maintenance, but what the college really needs is not so much the sympathy of the few, as the support of the many. Individual subscriptions are very useful, but we shall not be doing our duty until, as a diocese, we stand behind our old church university, and candour compels us to confess that we have not been doing that. In our corporate capacity we have been doing simply nothing. It is a melancholy fact. Yet we still call King's College our Divinity School. We still continue to accept representation upon its Board of Governors. We still expect King's to educate our students. And we still exercise the right to grumble at the way in which it is being done. Is this quite fair? I ask the Synod to find an answer for the question.

### Marriage and Divorce.

I deem it wise to repeat with added emphasis what I said to you a year ago upon the subject of marriage and divorce. In view of the laxity of thought and practice regarding the marital relationship that is so widely prevalent today, and especially in the republic to the south of us, I once more desire the clergy to exercise the greatest possible care about the marriages which they are asked to celebrate. The canon of the Church of England in Canada is absolutely binding in its clear prohibition of any marriage between persons either of whom shall have been divorced from one who is still living at the time. There is no room for doubt and no latitude for practice. Under no circumstances whatever can a clergyman of the Church in Canada solemnize such a marriage.

I have one thing to say to the Synod upon the subject of marriage within the prohibited degrees and I say it almost altogether for the information of the public. As you are aware, an Act was passed by the Dominion Parliament in the year 1882, legalizing the marriage of a man to his deceased wife's sister, and the same course has more recently been taken by the Imperial Parliament. From the standpoint of civil law, therefore, such unions are not open to attack. That, however, is not the case from the standpoint of the Church. It is most unfortunate when the law of a Christian State traverses the law of the Christian Church, but that fact does not, of course, release the members of the Church from the responsibility of obedience to her canons.

### Temperance.

Last year I dealt briefly with the subject of temperance, but no reference was made to it on the floor of the house, and, consequently no corporate action was taken by the Synod. It seems to me most regrettable—nay, more than regrettable—a positively humiliating thing, that in the face of this great evil of intemperance, this Synod, representing a great branch of the Catholic Church, should remain silent and unmoved. Year after year we come together in our representative capacity to discuss problems of ways and means. Year after year we spend hours, and sometimes days, in making and amending canons. Year after year we form fresh plans for the advancement of our work. Yet all the while we ignore, and take no notice of, the dark problem that is pressing most of all upon the moral life of every nation, the problem of intemperance. My dear brothers, you know this to be true. You know that there is, in all probability, no single evil in the world today even comparable in its withering effects to the evil of intemperance in the use of intoxicating liquor. I am anxious not to speak one exaggerated word. I am most unwilling that there should go out from this Synod a single note that is even open to the suspicion of hysteria. Yet I do not hesitate to say, and to say it in this public fashion, that, within the borders of Christian thought and Christian practice, there is no challenge coming to the church today so loud and insistent in its call as the challenge of intemperance. The curse of intemperance invades every department of human interests. It lays its blighting finger upon every fair flower of human effort. It sows in every rich fruit of human effort the seed-germs of decay. It's curse is not confined to any one class of special life. Its power is not peculiar to any special age. Its defilements are not found alone in any single land. Everywhere there stalks the grim spectre of intemperance. Look out into the world, and see if this is not true. Or, let the limits of your experience supply the test, and the indictment will be sustained. Look around, and you will find family after family from which happiness has fled, because of this hydraheaded curse; you will find home after home whose sunshine it has darkened; you will find life after life to which its entry has been the beginning of an awful end.

We shall not agree, perhaps, as to the policy that ought to be pursued. For myself, I do not hestitate to say that I do not think the time is ripe for prohibition, though I believe that to be an ideal towards which we ought to work, and an ideal that one day will be realized. If, therefore, such a measure should be proposed today, I should feel compelled to raise my voice against it. But the moment that I can see behind such a measure a weight of public opinion sufficient to enforce it, I shall be ready to give it my heartiest support. I know what is often said.

And now out of all this, let us come to the question that is before us—What can this Synod do? It can do at least these things, I hope:

(1) It can declare itself as being in favor of the ultimate abolition of the bar as a place of public drinking. If liquor could only be lawfully sold in sealed packages, to be consumed away from the place of sale, I cannot doubt that the evils of intemperance would undoubtedly be lessened.

(2) We should, further, be able to agree that, if intoxicating liquor is to be sold at all by license, then the cost of that license ought to be considerably higher than it is at present in New Brunswick. The effect of this change would be to eliminate many of the most disreputable bars.

(3) There can be little doubt, too, I think, that, under our present license system, the interests of morality demand a large reduction in the number of licenses granted in any given area. No one, for example, who knows St. John will seriously say that there are not too many places for public drinking?

(4) The Synod might well put itself on record as favoring the rigorous enforcement of all existing liquor laws, and call upon the members of the Church to throw the weight of their active influence in that direction. The way in which local authorities in certain parts of the province practically condone the deliberate infraction of the liquor laws, is nothing less than a disgrace. There is absolutely no excuse for this practice, and I should welcome a clear condemnation of it by the Synod.

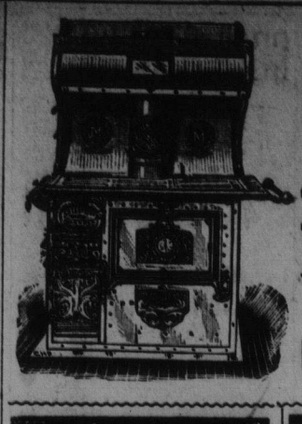
(5) There should, again, be no hesitation in expressing our opinion that the practice of public "treating" ought to be discouraged and condemned as dangerous.

(6) And, lastly, I hope that the Synod will unite in commending the habit of total abstinence for the sake of others as a voluntary surrender of personal liberty completely in accord with the highest form of Christian character.

Along these six lines, at least, I should rejoice to see the Synod take some action. For the sake of the country in which we live, and for the honor of the Church to which we cling, let us do something. Practically, every point which I have put before you has been accepted by the General Synod. Let it be said no longer that the Church in this diocese has neither policy nor platform in connection with this question. Let us not shrink from our responsibility of making some public and positive pronouncement upon a question that concerns every Christian church and every Christian man.

A statement of my official acts will be presented to you by the registrar. I will only add to it by saying that, since the last meeting of the Synod, I have visited a large proportion of the parishes, and confirmed 846 persons. I take this opportunity of thanking the clergy and laity, for the very generous hospitality at all times offered me. In season and out of season, they have showered kindnesses upon me. I can only thank them with all my heart.

And now, brethren, I commend you and the work of this Synod, to Him, whose you are, and whom you serve. May the grace of our Lord, Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost be with you all. Amen.

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### Exhibition Association

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the members of and shareholders of the Exhibition Association of the City and County of St. John, will be held in the Board of Trade rooms, Prince Wm. street at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, Nov. 9th, 1909, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before the meeting.

J. F. GLEESON,
Secretary.

A. O. SKINNER,
President. 6in

### ESTATE NOTICE.

All persons having any claims against the Estate of Annie Mayland, late of Coldbrook, in the County of St. John, will present the same duly attested to the undersigned solicitor and all persons indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment to said solicitor.

Dated October 27, 1909.

ISABELL CORKERY,
Administratrix.
AMON A. WILSON, Solicitor.


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