

LIVE TOPICS OF SPORT AT HOME AND ABROAD

ROTHESAY
HIGH AGAIN
VICTORIOUS

Although the weather conditions were far from suitable for football, the Fairville team played Rothessay High School team on the latter's ground on Saturday afternoon. The collegians pulled out a victory, the final score being 19 to 13.

Despite the poor condition of the field there were flashes of brilliant play and the game was good. In the first half Guy, captain for Rothessay, scored; the try was converted by Payne. Mr. Harley dropped a beautiful kick from the 25 yard line.

In the second half the collegians added two to their score and had their opponents on the defensive most of the time.

The teams lined up as follows:

Rothessay—Forwards, L. Campbell, Wright, DuVermet, N. Smith, J. Smith, Ritchford.

Quarters—Andrews, Foster, Prescott.

Halves—Young, Payne, Guy (Capt.), Harley, Wackcott.

Full—J. Starr.

Fairville—Forwards, H. Humphrey, J. Lee, W. Gould, L. Quigg, R. Quigg, H. Henderson, H. Keefe.

Quarters—Mullen, Kelly (Capt.), Halves—L. Rees, Durand, Fox, Baker.

Full—Hennessy.

M.A.A.'S AND
ARGONAUTS
MIX THINGS

Montreal, Oct. 26.—Once again the M. A. A. senior rugbyists failed to break into the win column, on Saturday afternoon when they suffered their fourth defeat this season at the hands of the Toronto Argonauts by the score of 16 to 1.

The score, however, is not representative of the play, the locals more than holding their own at various stages. Missing chances to score by losing the ball at critical times, by going offside or through failure of wings to follow up Barwick's or Williams' long punts were contributing factors. The match was not a brilliant one. There was an absence of sensational plays and the condition of the gridiron made it necessary to stick to straight football.

Considerable hard feeling was shown among the players and its nearly culminated in a free fight just before half time. Binkley had returned a punt when he charged that someone kicked him. Blaming it on Barwick, he took a punch at him. Lorne McAllen who was close by took a hand and proceeded to pound Binkley while soon a dozen players were in the fracas. The touch line officials and referees separated the scrappers just as the whistle blew for intermission and both Binkley and McAllen were given five minute penalties.

CALEDONIANS
WIN SATURDAY'S
SOCCER GAME

The Caledonians defeated St. John to the tune of 5 goals to 1 on the Barrack Square Saturday afternoon. The E. G. M. went to Fairville to play the local team, but the referees declared the ground unfit, so both teams decided to play a friendly game, the E. G. M. team winning, 3 to 2.

The following is the standing of the teams:

| | Won. | Lost. | Pts. |
|-------------|------|-------|------|
| Caledonians | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| E. G. M. | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Fairville | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| St. John | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Note—Two points for a win, one for a draw.

AMERICAN
FOOTBALL ON
SATURDAY

At Pittsburgh—Carnegie Tech, 7; Grove City, 3.

At Syracuse—Reserve, 0; Syracuse, 26.

At Cambridge—Harvard, 22; Pennsylvania State, 6.

At New Haven—Yale, 0; Washington and Jefferson, 9.

At Akron, Ohio—Buchtel, 9; West Virginia Wesley, 17.

At Annapolis—Navy, 76; Maryland Aggies, 0.

At Syracuse—Syracuse Freshmen, 10; Lafayette High of Buffalo, 6.

At Middletown—Wesley, 19; Amherst, 0.

At Easton—Lafayette, 7; Albright, 0.

At Gettysburg—Gettysburg, 34; St. Mary's, 6.

At Ithaca—Cornell, 7; Pittsburg, 20.

At Philadelphia—Pennsylvania, 7; Indiana, 7.

At Philadelphia—Swarthmore, 6; Ursinus, 3.

At New Haven—Yale Freshmen, 15; Pennsylvania Freshmen, 0.

At Princeton—Dartmouth, 5; Princeton, 6.

DAY OF SURPRISES IN THE OLD
COUNTRY FOOTBALL LEAGUES

London, Oct. 25.—The feature of the First League games this afternoon was the defeat of Aston Villa on their own grounds by Chelsea, the game being played before a crowd of fully 45,000. This was the "Pensioners" third win, but they were never expected to beat the "Villains" on Birmingham soil.

It was a day for many away clubs. Sunderland went to Bradford and trounced the city, West Bromwich Albion journeyed to Derby and defeated the County, Oldham Athletic downed Liverpool on the latter's ground, and Bolton Wanderers rubbed it into Middlesbrough by the odd goal in three.

Blackburn Rovers continued their unbeaten journey by sharing six goals with the Spurs. Preston North End secured their first victory of the season by beating Burnley.

Manchester United continued their victorious career by beating their namesakes at Newcastle.

Local "Football Derby" and Sheffield Wednesday and the United was played before 25,000 people, the former gaining the verdict by the only goal scored after a hard game.

In the second division Bury added to their chances of promotion by easily beating Bristol City, while Woolwich Arsenal could only draw at Blackpool.

A big surprise was the defeat at home of Burnley by Leeds City. Fulham did well by accounting for Notts Forest, while Notts County went down at home to Bradford. It was a bad day for Nottingham.

Swindon Town gained their ninth successive win in the Southern League and still hold the best record in any of the leagues.

The following are the full results:

English League, Division 1.

Aston Villa 1, Chelsea 2.

Bradford 0, Sunderland 2.

Derby 0, West Bromwich 2.

Division 2.

Bury 6, Burnley 3.

Cardiff 2, Gillingham 0.

Exeter 2, Northampton 0.

Millwall 2, South End 1.

Portsmouth 0, Brighton and Hove 1.

Scottish League.

Aberdeen 2, Ayr 2.

Heart of Midlothian 0, Dundee 1.

Queens Park 1, Morton 0.

Rangers 0, Celtic 2.

Southampton 1, Swindon 0.

Wolverhampton 1, Glossop 0.

Division 3.

Barnsley 1, Leeds City 4.

Blackpool 1, Woolwich 1.

Bury 3, Bristol 1.

Fulham 2, Nottingham 0.

Huddersfield 7, Birmingham 0.

Hull City 2, Clapton 0.

Leicester 2, Stockport 0.

Lincoln 0, Grimsby 1.

Notts 2, Bradford 3.

Wolverhampton 1, Glossop 0.

Division 4.

Blackpool 1, Woolwich 1.

Bury 3, Bristol 1.

Fulham 2, Nottingham 0.

Huddersfield 7, Birmingham 0.

Hull City 2, Clapton 0.

Leicester 2, Stockport 0.

Lincoln 0, Grimsby 1.

Notts 2, Bradford 3.

Wolverhampton 1, Glossop 0.

Division 5.

Blackpool 1, Woolwich 1.

Bury 3, Bristol 1.

Fulham 2, Nottingham 0.

Huddersfield 7, Birmingham 0.

Hull City 2, Clapton 0.

Leicester 2, Stockport 0.

Lincoln 0, Grimsby 1.

WASHINGTON
AND JEFFERSON
HOLDS YALE

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 25.—With Yale field a quagmire and a pelting rain falling during the entire game, Washington and Jefferson held Yale to a 0 to 0 tie this afternoon. Playing conditions could scarcely have been worse, and both teams played below par in consequence.

It was the second time this season that Yale has played a scoreless tie, the University of Maine doing the trick earlier in the season. The visitors threw a score into the Yale camp in the first few minutes of play, when Braden picked up the ball after a blocked punt had been blocked, and raced over the line. There was no side play by Washington and Jefferson, however, and the score did not count.

In the second half Bender, Murphy, Oty, and Dougherty of U. N. B. team retired and were replaced by Edgcombe, Burden, Vanward and Jago. McFadden, one of the first string players, did not play on account of a slight indisposition, and Jewett, one of the best forwards, was also out of the game.

St. John complained often to referee C. W. Clark that the ball was not being properly put into scrimmages by the U. N. B. team.

McDonald Otty

West Murphy

H. Howard McGibbon

G. Howard Malmann

Quarters Balker

Drumrie Bender

Rosa (Capt.) Melrose

Anglin (Capt.) Dougherty

Forwards

Evans McLeod

Gorman Griffiths

Walker Brower

Morrissey Laughlin

Callahan Murray

Lewis Khuring

Nelson McLean

Referee, C. W. Clark.

MATTY STILL AT IT.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 25.—The Chicago American league baseball team

defeated the New York National league club here this afternoon, 4 to 3.

In the eighth inning, Chase, first baseman of the Chicago team, suffered an injury to his ankle and was replaced by White. Score:

Chicago 10102000—4 11 2

New York 01100001—3 8 4

Batteries—Leverens and Sohalki; Mathewson and Meyers.

When Harry Thaw was arrested in Montreal, Quebec, and the crowd in that little town cheered for him. It was said that the citizens felt grateful to him for having put the name of Cook on the world's map. In England at present a memorial is being erected in Rochdale to the humble weavers who in 1844 took the steps that put Rochdale on the map. In this country what Rochdale has in the way of claim to fame may not be generally appreciated, but wherever co-operative trading on the English system has supporters there will be found a reverence for Rochdale some-what akin to that felt by the residents of the Isle of Man for Hall Caine. Co-operative pilgrimages are made every year to that town by the "Owd Weavers' Shop," for the humble warehouse in Toad Lane that sees by this appellation was the starting point of a movement now supported by 3,400,000 co-operativists in Britain, and a business aggregating about \$800,000,000 a year. Like many other great movements, co-operative trading was born of stress and trouble. There was at the time an industrial unrest very similar to that agitating the masses in England today. The Chartist riots were at their height, the Ten Hour Bill was being held up in Parliament, the Socialistic doctrines of Owen were spreading, machinery was displacing hand labor, and the workers everywhere were in a ferment of discontent.

"The Owd Shop."

At this uneasy time twenty-eight weavers belonging to the Rochdale strikers met and decided to start a co-operative shop, where they could buy bread and clothing a few pennies cheaper. Each member was to contribute a pound, but many of them were so poor they could contribute only 2d a week toward it. It took them a year to scrape enough together to start a shop, the location being anything but ambitious. The "Owd Weavers' Shop" had but one room when it was first opened to a curious and suspicious public. Its stockable had only oatmeal, butter, sugar and flour to offer to the customer; and the place was open only a few evenings in the week. In two years the "Owd Shop" was supported by seventy-four members, had \$9,000 capital, and the yearly turn-out amounted to \$5,500. The weavers had, in other words, better than they knew. Other manufacturing towns seized upon the idea, and societies sprang up slowly at first, but as persistently as a dandelion rears its head from the earth. Then the societies had got well established they began to look at the world to their advantage to manufacture their own goods, and in 1850 they built their first four mill. Then, at once, the merchants looked askance at the co-operative interloper, and sought to use their trade connections with manufacturers and wholesale houses to suppress its growth. But soon boots and shoes, cloth and other products were added. There came a period of more rapid growth, the number of local societies, and finally Parliament was compelled to take notice of them, and passed the "Industrial and Provident Societies Act."

The Soap Struggle.

The methods of the English co-operative societies are fairly well known throughout the world. The basic principle which has made them a success

THE BOUNDARY
OF NEW BRUNSWICK

To The Editor of the Standard Sir,

With reference to your remarks on the Ashburton Treaty in your issue of August 28th, I send you herewith a copy of an article I wrote recently on the subject, for which you will see that the British claim to the disputed territory had no real foundation, and that Lord Ashburton did very well to get what he did for Canada.

All the English maps between 1763 and 1783 show the North West Angle of Nova Scotia on the watershed of the St. Lawrence and there can be no doubt that such was the meaning in the minds of the negotiators of the Treaty of 1783. The boundary between Massachusetts and Nova Scotia when both were British Provinces ran from the St. Croix River due North to the watershed of the St. Lawrence or to the St. Lawrence itself. Massachusetts revolted, Nova Scotia remained loyal, and naturally the provincial boundary became international.

I am writing only of the meaning, not of the merits of the Treaty of 1783—of what actually was intended and arranged, not of what should, could, or might have been arranged.

But any historical student who feels inclined to take a flight into the upper air of hypothesis should ask himself some such questions as follows:

(1) If in 1782-1783 the Government of Lord Shelburne had presented to the American negotiators a definite ultimatum refusing to make peace unless a line of boundary more favorable to Great Britain were adopted.

Would the American negotiators have agreed or would they not?

(2) If the war had continued would Great Britain have secured better terms later on or not?

My own view, for what it is worth, is that the Treaty of 1783 was the natural result of the War of Independence 1775-1782, just as that War was itself the natural result of the policy of the Government of George III from 1763 to 1775. The negotiators of the Treaty of 1783 should not be blamed for making the best of a bad job.

In their general views of history historians of course differ and I am not suggesting that my view is worth any particular attention. But the contrary, now nearly dead, as regards the Ashburton Treaty is not a matter of individual view. It is simply a matter of knowledge, versus ignorance. The researches of Professor W. G.

THE BOUNDARY
OF NEW BRUNSWICK

To The Editor of the Standard Sir,

With reference to your remarks on the Ashburton Treaty in your issue of August 28th, I send you herewith a copy of an article I wrote recently on the subject, for which you will see that the British claim to the disputed territory had no real foundation, and that Lord Ashburton did very well to get what he did for Canada.

All the English maps between 1763 and 1783 show the North West Angle of Nova Scotia on the watershed of the St. Lawrence and there can be no doubt that such was the meaning in the minds of the negotiators of the Treaty of 1783. The boundary between Massachusetts and Nova Scotia when both were British Provinces ran from the St. Croix River due North to the watershed of the St. Lawrence or to the St. Lawrence itself. Massachusetts revolted, Nova Scotia remained loyal, and naturally the provincial boundary became international.

I am writing only of the meaning, not of the merits of the Treaty of 1783—of what actually was intended and arranged, not of what should, could, or might have been arranged.

But any historical student who feels inclined to take a flight into the upper air of hypothesis should ask himself some such questions as follows:

(1) If in 1782-1783 the Government of Lord Shelburne had presented to the American negotiators a definite ultimatum refusing to make peace unless a line of boundary more favorable to Great Britain were adopted.

Would the American negotiators have agreed or would they not?

(2) If the war had continued would Great Britain have secured better terms later on or not?

My own view, for what it is worth, is that the Treaty of 1783 was the natural result of the War of Independence 1775-1782, just as that War was itself the natural result of the policy of the Government of George III from 1763 to 1775. The negotiators of the Treaty of 1783 should not be blamed for making the best of a bad job.

In their general views of history historians of course differ and I am not suggesting that my view is worth any particular attention. But the contrary, now nearly dead, as regards the Ashburton Treaty is not a matter of individual view. It is simply a matter of knowledge, versus ignorance. The researches of Professor W. G.

WASHINGTON
AND JEFFERSON
HOLDS YALE

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 25.—With Yale field a quagmire and a pelting rain falling during the entire game, Washington and Jefferson held Yale to a 0 to 0 tie this afternoon. Playing conditions could scarcely have been worse, and both teams played below par in consequence.

It was the second time this season that Yale has played a scoreless tie, the University of Maine doing the trick earlier in the season. The visitors threw a score into the Yale camp in the first few minutes of play, when Braden picked up the ball after a blocked punt had been blocked, and raced over the line. There was no side play by Washington and Jefferson, however, and the score did not count.

In the second half Bender, Murphy, Oty, and Dougherty of U. N. B. team retired and were replaced by Edgcombe, Burden, Vanward and Jago. McFadden, one of the first string players, did not play on account of a slight indisposition, and Jewett, one of the best forwards, was also out of the game.

St. John complained often to referee C. W. Clark that the ball was not being properly put into scrimmages by the U. N. B. team.

McDonald Otty

West Murphy

H. Howard McGibbon

G. Howard Malmann

Quarters Balker

Drumrie Bender

Rosa (Capt.) Melrose

Anglin (Capt.) Dougherty

Forwards

Evans McLeod

Gorman Griffiths

Walker Brower

Morrissey Laughlin

Callahan Murray

Lewis Khuring

Nelson McLean

Referee, C. W. Clark.

MATTY STILL AT IT.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 25.—The Chicago American league baseball team

defeated the New York National league club here this afternoon, 4 to 3.

In the eighth inning, Chase, first baseman of the Chicago team, suffered an injury to his ankle and was replaced by White. Score:

Chicago 10102000—4 11 2

New York 01100001—3 8 4

Batteries—Leverens and Sohalki; Mathewson and Meyers.

When Harry Thaw was arrested in Montreal, Quebec, and the crowd in that little town cheered for him. It was said that the citizens felt grateful to him for having put the name of Cook on the world's map. In England at present a memorial is being erected in Rochdale to the humble weavers who in 1844 took the steps that put Rochdale on the map. In this country what Rochdale has in the way of claim to fame may not be generally appreciated, but wherever co-operative trading on the English system has supporters there will be found a reverence for Rochdale some-what akin to that felt by the residents of the Isle of Man for Hall Caine. Co-operative pilgrimages are made every year to that town by the "Owd Weavers' Shop," for the humble warehouse in Toad Lane that sees by this appellation was the starting point of a movement now supported by 3,400,000 co-operativists in Britain, and a business aggregating about \$800,000,000 a year. Like many other great movements, co-operative trading was born of stress and trouble. There was at the time an industrial unrest very similar to that agitating the masses in England today. The Chartist riots were at their height, the Ten Hour Bill was being held up in Parliament, the Socialistic doctrines of Owen were spreading, machinery was displacing hand labor, and the workers everywhere were in a ferment of discontent.

"The Owd Shop."

At this uneasy time twenty-eight weavers belonging to the Rochdale strikers met and decided to start a co-operative shop, where they could buy bread and clothing a few pennies cheaper. Each member was to contribute a pound, but many of them were so poor they could contribute only 2d a week toward it. It took them a year to scrape enough together to start a shop, the location being anything but ambitious. The "Owd Weavers' Shop" had but one room when it was first opened to a curious and suspicious public. Its stockable had only oatmeal, butter, sugar and flour to offer to the customer; and the place was open only a few evenings in the week. In two years the "Owd Shop" was supported by seventy-four members, had \$9,000 capital, and the yearly turn-out amounted to \$5,500. The weavers had, in other words, better than they knew. Other manufacturing towns seized upon the idea, and societies sprang up slowly at first, but as persistently as a dandelion rears its head from the earth. Then the societies had got well established they began to look at the world to their advantage to manufacture their own goods, and in 1850 they built their first four mill. Then, at once, the merchants looked askance at the co-operative interloper, and sought to use their trade connections with manufacturers and wholesale houses to suppress its growth. But soon boots and shoes, cloth and other products were added. There came a period of more rapid growth, the number of local societies, and finally Parliament was compelled to take notice of them, and passed the "Industrial and Provident Societies Act."

The Soap Struggle.

The methods of the English co-operative societies are fairly well known throughout the world. The basic principle which has made them a success

THE BOUNDARY
OF NEW BRUNSWICK

To The Editor of the Standard Sir,

With reference to your remarks on the Ashburton Treaty in your issue of August 28th, I send you herewith a copy of an article I wrote recently on the subject, for which you will see that the British claim to the disputed territory had no real foundation, and that Lord Ashburton did very well to get what he did for Canada.

All the English maps between 1763 and 1783 show the North West Angle of Nova Scotia on the watershed of the St. Lawrence and there can be no doubt