The Colonist.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1905.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year	$1 00
Six months	50
Three months	25

Sent postpaid to Canada, United Kingdom and United States.

THE CRISIS IN RUSSIA.

Affairs in Russia have reached an acute stage, and the seriousness of the situation has at last been recognized by the authorities. The Czar has issued a manifesto, the significance of which can hardly be overestimated. Powerless to further withstand the demands for a popular form of government, he has yielded to the inevitable. He has virtually abdicated his autocratic sovereignty and can no longer be called the Czar of all the Russias. Today M. Witte, one of the strongest figures in European politics and undoubtedly the greatest man in Russia, is dictator in his stead. He has the destinies of Russia in his hands, and if the revolution now under way has not passed beyond the power of one man to control, he will assert an influence the effect of which will be incalculable. The meaning of the manifesto is that, if successful in its object, Russia will have constitutional government. Everything depends upon whether M. Witte can check the revolutionary tendencies that threaten the destruction of the Empire and reorganize the government on a stable basis. If not, we may look for a reign of terror with but one parallel in history. Revolt is so general and the social and political conditions so utterly bad that only a supreme effort on the part of the conservative elements can save the situation. Witte, with the prestige of his successful negotiation of peace terms, is a power in Russia, and, with the manifesto of the Czar and practically unlimited authority as dictator, to aid him, he may, and probably will, be able to rally around him the best men of the empire. He has the opportunity—although, in the circumstances, a limited one—to achieve the greatest reconstructive work in modern history. The civilized world wishes him Godspeed in undertaking his herculean task.

FRUIT-GROWING EAST AND WEST

We are in receipt of the report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario for 1904. This is an old and important organization, for a long time under the wing of the Ontario government, which publishes its reports annually. It was during the visit of a former president of that association, Mr. Allan McD. Allan, to British Columbia some years ago that the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association was organized. The latter, had it not been allowed to deteriorate for lack of interest and proper management, would have been much more useful than it has been. However, in this province the development and encouragement of fruit growing drifted more and more under the direct control of the government rather than of the Association, and the functions of the latter were in a sense usurped. In other words, what was done in Ontario through the fruit growers was in British Columbia undertaken by the government. That was the result of a difference of conditions. In Ontario the fruit industry has for some years been a large and powerful interest and could look after itself. In British Clumbia the industry required special assistance, which only the government was in a position to give. The outcome of this is rather interesting, and justifies the conclusion that there are often conditions which warrant the government in one province assuming a more paternal attitude than is necessary in another. We are not, therefore, correct in assuming that a policy that would be successful in Ontario, or in New Zealand, would be successful somewhere else. A government is wise that studies the requirements of its own people and adapts its policy to those requirements.

We wish to call attention to a situation which has arisen, illustrating this view. Up to within a few years ago the fruit industry of Ontario depended upon local consumption and the markets in England, and it consequently developed in its own way. Apples in large quantities were shipped to Great not consumed locally in a green state were manufactured into preserves and canned goods. All efforts at development had these two things in view. In this province it was evident from the outset that, apart from the limited local consumption, we should have to depend upon the markets of the Northwest as soon as the population was sufficient to create a demand. The policy of our fruit industry was directed accordingly. Now that a market in the Northwest has been created, we are in a much better position to cater for it than the people of Ontario, who have suddenly awakened to a realization of the fact. The industry in British Columbia has been developed along definite, well-defined lines in view. We are not only prepared, although fruit growing is only a few years old, to supply the Northwest, but we are preparing to compete with Ontario in the markets of Great Britain, and our representative is now on the way there to cultivate that field.

In the official publication referred to, we find the following in the general report of the executive to the association:

This question of improving our Western market is one of very great importance to the Ontario fruit grower. The population of the country from North Bay west to the mountains and north as far as habitable has already increased a hundred fold in a few years, and with the building of a second transcontinental railway and the consequent opening up of new territory to the settler, the market there will be more valuable than the home market in Ontario. The Westerner buys liberally and always of the best. The last fact is significant. One agent, representing large interests among British Columbia fruit growers, stated to me that of over four hundred retailers he had visited in Manitoba and the Territories this year, not one had asked for a lower grade of apples than No. 1 or xxx.

British Columbia and the Western States are making great efforts to capture this valuable market, and believe they have already succeeded in doing so. Their fruit is better packed and arrives in finer condition than the Ontario fruit. This is largely due to the use of more suitable packages. Much of our Ontario fruit is shipped in flimsy baskets, piled high in the cars and close together for support, with the result that the fruit is bruised and squeezed by the packages and heated by the close packing. Dealers in the West have complained to such a great extent that Ontario fruit as a whole has a bad reputation there, and the department of agriculture felt it a necessity to investigate the matter at once. Your executive feel that the matter should not be allowed to drop, but that further efforts should be put forth along the same lines, either by the department in co-operation with the association or by the association itself. The incoming directorate should make it a matter fr discussion before dispersing for the year, and take some action in regard to it.

The foregoing is significant, and it is worthy of the best consideration of our fruit growers, because it is the evident intention of the Ontario fruit growers to cultivate a heretofore neglected opportunity. We shall in the future have both Ontario and the "Western States" to reckon with. Geographically British Columbia is in the best position in relation to the Northwest market, and we must depend upon quality and methods to retain the advantage which our position gives us. Washington and Oregon perhaps will be our most serious competitors from the fact that their products and geographical situation are similar to our own. We must see that the present protective tariff is maintained, at least until reciprocity in natural products comes about, when we shall have to stand upon our merits; but as reciprocity on such a basis is likely to be a long way off, and as the influence of the Northwest in respect to fruit may be as great as it has been in respect to lumber, we may have some difficulty in retaining the measure of protection we have.

Tarte, Blair, Sifton and Mulock, the brightest luminaries in the Liberal firmament, have gone out. They may be regarded as political X-rays.

Since the salaries of high officials of insurance companies have been disclosed there is likely to be a strike all along the line among Supreme court judges, railway magnates, cabinet ministers, presidents of republics, kings and emperors.

Trafalgar Day, Sir Henry Irving, Thanksgiving Day, and Collins, who have all filled much space recently, have passed away. Trafalgar Day is gone for another hundred years, Thanksgiving Day for another year and Collins forever.

President Roosevelt is setting painful examples to the people of the United States. He is paying his own railway fares and has decided that his daughter, Alice Roosevelt, must pay duty on the heaps of rich presents she got while visiting Oriental potentates.

It is rumored that James J. Hill has secured control of the Hudson Bay railway, which leads the Ottawa Free Press to remark that there may be something in the gossip in the lobby of Parliament last spring that Hill was projecting a great railway and steamship system that would enabit the traveler to reach Vancouver seven days out of Ireland.

Bernard Shaw not only thinks that he can write better plays than Shakespeare did, but regards Sir Henry Irving as a narrow egotist. It is not an uncommon thing for men who have an inordinately good opinion of themselves to regard others in the same line as themselves in a correspondingly poor light. Nevertheless the world will go on thinking highly of both Shakespeare and Irving.

Mr. Emmerson, minister of railways, has a simple plan of making the Intercolonial pay by raising the rates. The Toronto Globe, which is quite friendly to the minister, does not think his scheme a good one. The rates, it points out, must be regulated by competition, to disregard which would be folly. It thinks the minister should pay some attention to the "expenses" of the system, as well as the sources of revenue, the impression being that the road is very much over-manned, so that the return in work is inadequate to the charge for wages.

The Saskatchewan Dispatch publishes an opinion expressed by Mr. Walter Scott in 1902: "No man in Canada has so thorough a grasp of the problem under consideration as Mr. Haultain. Step by step he has brought the Northwest to the present position. Territorial history since 1888—and fourteen years is no short period as political life goes—is his history. For the pressing of the negotiations with—and possibly against—the federal authorities we want our strongest and best-equipped man. Without doubt Haultain is such a man. He has the facts and the arguments at his fingers' ends. The subject is now almost part of himself."

BRITISH COLUMBIA CENSUS.

When the census was taken in 1901 it was decided to make a departure. The statistics were limited in their scope to those of the factory or workshop system, as distinguished from those of the domestic or hand system dustries employing less than five persons have not been enumerated, and thus are excluded from the statistics of manufacturing establishments those of baking, blacksmithing, basketmaking, carpentry, dressmaking, shoemaking, spinning, tailoring and weaving. As the day of the small man is over, for practical purposes that may have been sufficient, but as all the above are, strictly speaking, manufacturing, they should, in our opinion have been included, or if not, they should have had a special classification. It would be interesting to know just how many of the small manufacturers there are in the country, and to what extent their products compare with those of the manufacturing establishments.

Special agents, we are informed, were employed in only the larger and more important centres of industry, and elsewhere the work was done by the regular enumerators. Thus in British Columbia special agents were employed only in Nanaimo, New Westminster, Vancouver and Victoria. We have already given the general results so far as Canada is concerned, and shall confine ourselves to a few of the principal results arrived at. In most respects British Columbia compares very favorably with the other provinces. First, as to fixed and working capital:

Number of establishments	39
Value of lands	$ 2,281,764
Value of buildings	3,563,442
Value of machinery and motive power	3,538,399
Value of tools and implements	1,817,565
Value of working capital	11,700,722
Total capital	22,901,892

The average value of fixed and working capital for Canada is $36,506, and for British Columbia $58,423. The next table deals with salaries, etc.

Number of men, owners and firm members	493
Salaries	$458,706
Number of salaried officers etc.	383
Salaries	$653,002
Women on salary	25
Their salary	$12,385

The average salary in Canada is $833 and in British Columbia $1,120 for men, and for women $317 and $495. In the table of wages it is shown that 8,169 men 16 and over earned $4,156,754, 1,168 women 16 and over earned $195,568, and 207 children under 16 earned $21,849.

The average wages for the whole of Canada was $334 for men, $176 for women and $106 for children; for British Columbia, $465 for men, $116 for women and $105 for children.

The following are the particulars as to working time of wage earners:

Aggregate working days, men 16 and over	1,963,113
Aggregate working days, women 16 and over	138,091
Aggregate working days, children under 16	32,711
Average hours of working time per week	56:34
The average for all of Canada was	56:59

The average earnings per day in British Columbia were: Men, $2.12; women, 98c; children, 67c. For the whole of Canada the figures are respectively, $1.36, 69c and 46c. Taking the total of establishments, we have the following results:

Number of establishments	392
Number on salaries	1,001
Number on wages	10,533
Amount of salaries	$1,124,093
Amount of wages	4,332,442
Amount of salaries and wages	5,456,538

Coming now to the cost of materials and the value of products, we find:

Value of crude materials	$ 3,278,163
Value of partly manufactured materials	3,968,522
Total cost of materials	7,246,684
Value goods manufactured	19,039,231
Custom work and repairs	408,547
Value total products	19,447,778

The highest average values per establishment are shown to be in British Columbia.

Summarized, the principal statistics of manufacture are:

Fixed and working capital	$22,901,892
Salaries and wages	5,456,538
Miscellaneous expenses	991,847
Cost of materials	7,246,684
Value of products	19,447,778

Comparing the results of the census of 1901 with several previous decades, we find that British Columbia makes a favorable showing with the rest of Canada. In towns of 5,000 and over the comparison is as follows in three respects:

	1881.	1891.	1901.
No. establishments	271	427	211
Capital	$2,440,755	$10,458,002	$12,605,472
Products	2,254,896	8,196,647	10,155,268
Capital	$2,440,755	$10,458,002	$12,605472

In detail, as classified, the result is as follows:

Establishments	Crude.	T'tl Prod.
British Columbia		
392	$3,278,163	$19,447,778
Aerated and mineral waters		
6	..	62,247
Boilers and engines		
3	11,400	367,025
Boots and shoes		
4	..	67,645
Bread, biscuits and confectionery		
7	..	297,510
Brick, tile and pottery		
17	..	158,520
Butter and cheese		
8	85,894	105,690
Carriages and wagons		
7	..	89,955
Clothing, men's		
47	..	435,435
Clothing, women's		
5	..	96,250
Fish, preserved		
70	841,736	2,850,554
Flouring and grist mill products		
5	258,220	349,428
Foundry and machine shop products		
9	9,375	356,641
Furniture and upholstered goods		
3	..	419,100
Gas, lighting and heating		
4	16,275	87,792
Harness and saddlery		
4	..	87,300
Jewelry and repairs		
3	5,000	19,036
Lime		
3	..	8,860
Liquors, malt		
17	16,789	590,244
Log products		
8	14,059	470,293
Monuments and tombstones		
75	1,510,484	3,985,177
Lumber products		
3	6,550	32,853
Oils		
3	7,600	27,190
Plumbing and tinsmithing		
8	336	180,275
Printing and publishing		
17	..	445,158
Ships and ship repairs		
3	12,000	106,170
Smelting		
5	..	4,531,179
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes		
17	69,340	265,497
All other industries		
31	413,104	3,263,764

THE QUADRA STREET CEMETERY

Lo! Death has reared himself a throne
In a strange city lying alone
Far down within the dim West,
Where the good and the bad and the worst
and the best
Have gone to their eternal rest.

The words of Poe's "The City in the Sea," are called to mind when passing the old cemetery on Quadra street. Here lies in close proximity the remains of the good and bad and the worst and best of those who first came West—the pioneers of the North Pacific Coast—and if the spirits of the dead hover in the neighborhood of their last resting place they will have seen a great change come over the scene since first they inhabited fleshland. Wandering through

Thy soul shall find itself alone
'Mid dark thoughts of the grey tombstone—
Not one of all the crowd to pry
Into thy hour of secrecy.
Be silent in that solitude
Which is not loneliness—for then
The spirits of the dead who stood
In death around thee—and their will
Shall overshadow thee: Be still.

There is not perhaps west of old Canada or north of San Francisco, a place of greater historical interest than this self-same abode of the dead. From that point of view alone it should be treasured. It is situated in the heart of the city, and many persons who come to the city would be interested in seeing the spot where the remains of the very first settlers of this coast are interred. There is, however, apart from such considerations, a duty we owe to the departed. In Japan the people worship their ancestors. We should not go so far as to advocate the following of their example, but we can show becoming respect, especially to the memory of those who laid the foundations of this city and of the province.

When the city undertook to clear up the old cemetery grounds it made a step in the right direction, although some criticism is due to the manner in which the step was taken. Had a definite plan been followed, the improvements would have been much more effective.

Some time ago it was suggested that park commissioners should be appointed for the purpose of taking in hand all matters relating to the beautifying of public places, such as parks and squares and the like. Here is an opportunity presented for a body of the kind to follow up the work of the council to a logical conclusion. The cemetery might be made the most beautiful and interesting spot in the whole of Victoria. For years it has been little short of an eyesore.

In the absence of action on the part of the city, it has been suggested that an organization be formed for the express purpose of undertaking its preservation and beautification. There are a great many persons in the city of Victoria personally interested in this cemetery, many who are descendants of those who are buried there. There are others, no doubt, who would join with them in restoring the place to a condition of respectability and of beauty.

There is a good deal that can be done in that direction. Walks could be laid out, flower beds planted, a fountain erected, stones and monuments straightened into position, inscriptions restored, records preserved, fences rebuilt, and the whole place invested with suitable shrubbery. It may not be known but there seems to be no records in existence of those buried there, and the time will soon come when all traces of them will be gone. Much is even yet possible towards obtaining, through the newspapers and elsewhere, information respecting them. What is here suggested is properly the work of an historical society, but as there is no such society in existence, an organization should be set on foot with that specially in view.

LIBERALS AND PROVINCIAL RIGHTS.

The platform of the Liberals of the Northwest provinces declares in favor of the principle of provincial rights, as professed by Liberals. The doctrine was proclaimed, not by the old reformers of which we have heard so much—Baldwin, Lafontaine, Howe, Wm. Lyon Mackenzie and others of an extinct generation of Liberals, but by the immediate predecessors of the present leaders of the Liberal party, Blake, Mowat, Mills and their associates. Before Confederation, of course, provincial rights were not an issue, because there were no provinces. It was not for some time after Confederation that it came to the fore, and arose out of a struggle between Sir John Macdonald and the late Oliver Mowat, when he was premier of Ontario. It then became incorporated among the planks of Liberalism, and was in Ontario an issue that won more than one victory for Mowat. Probably, after Mowat, Blake was the greatest exponent of the doctrine, and it is to the speeches of Mowat, Blake and Mills in particular that we must look to see the doctrine best expounded. Speaking at Guelph in 1886, as leader of the Liberal party, Mr. Edward Blake said:

"I ask you so to act in your political, your municipal and your social relations in this regard that if there be a grievance on the part of minorities in the provinces, you may speak as Canadian citizens, as friends and neighbors, in kindly fashion, with that moral force, which, otherwise acting, you could not exert. I do not deny; I maintain your right to extend your sympathy, to exert the force of moral suasion in favor of any Canadian citizen of whatsever province, if circumstances call for the effort. But do not propose to take away the rights of the province; do not suggest legislative interference against its will, because if you do you work harm instead of good; you raise a feeling of indignation and resentment on the part of those whose legislative powers are threatened—you lose your only real—the moral power of suasion, without the least hope of success by the other method you propose. THIS PRINCIPLE OF PROVINCIAL RIGHTS IS AT THE VERY BOTTOM OF OUR FUTURE AS A CONFEDERATION. We must recognize a large measure of absolute local liberties as essential, as vital to the nation.

MR. BORDEN AS LEADER.

The Conservatives in Nova Scotia, we are told, are in revolt against Mr. Borden, and the Halifax Herald, the local Conservative newspaper, is leading the revolt. The alleged cause of complaint is Mr. Borden's position on the increased indemnities, and his own acceptance of a salary as leader of the Opposition. Liberal papers are exultant over the fact. They should not be. If Mr. Borden is culpable in agreeing to such an arrangement, what must be said about the government and its supporters who are responsible for carrying it into effect? Though every Conservative, who accepted the increase, and sat silently in the House of Commons while it was being voted, is accessory before the fact, the burden of the offence must fall upon the Government. But as a matter of fact, the dissatisfaction of Conservatives in Nova Scotia with Mr. Borden is due to other reasons entirely. In the first place, Nova Scotia was bought up body and soul with appropriations by Minister Fielding, for which the federal finances are now suffering, and Conservatism received a body blow and was disorganized by defeat. In the second place, when Mr. Borden was deserted by Nova Scotia he chose a seat in Ontario in order to comply with the wishes of his party, who unanimously desired him to retain the leadership. It is quite easy to understand the movement to oust him in such circumstances. Mr. Borden, however, need not worry about the attitude of his former fine weather friends. He has the Conservative party of Canada at his back. If he agreed to the indemnity bill it was because he acted according to the wishes of the members of the Conservative party in Parliament who elected him their leader. Any blame to be attached must be borne by the party as a whole. Every party leader must at times accept the dictation of his followers, and Mr. Borden did what any other leader would have done placed in the same position. A section of the party, of which the Toronto World, the Toronto Telegram, and the Halifax Herald are the mouthpieces, is anxious to see him displaced; but in the House of Commons, outside of W. F. Maclean, the proprietor of the Toronto World, not a single Liberal-Conservative member shares this feeling. The Conservative party will never suffer in prestige while such a man is at its head. Political victories may be purchased at too great a price, and there are some things even in politics more to be prized than power. It is well known that Mr. Borden might have been premier of Canada had he become a party to a conspiracy on foot to defeat Sir Wilfrid by foul means, and that he refused is today a greater honor to him and to his party than being premier with Hon. A. G. Blair as his minister of railways.

FLOUR FOR THE ORIENT.

We have been discussing the prospects of the Canadian Northwest finding a market for flour in China and Japan. It is interesting to note that Bradstreet's has an article dealing with the prospects of American flour in China, which it is led to understand are not very bright. Special Agent Burrill has been making a report to the Department of Commerce and Labor, and it is upon his report that the view expressed is based. The matter of the Chinese boycott is not even hinted at, and the conclusions arrived at are evidently quite independent of that consideration. If so, the causes affecting the sale of American flour would also affect Canadian flour. There is talk of Australia entering the field. A commercial agent from the Australian government visited Shanghai about six months ago to investigate trade conditions, and reported that, despite the control of the market by the United States flour, there was an opening for the Australian product; and it is expected that there will be an invasion of northern China by Australian flour manufactures. But the greatest danger is not feared from that quarter.

It is probably well known, says Bradstreet's, that wheat comparing favorably with the best quality raised in the United States can be raised in Manchuria, and this, it is maintained, will lead to the erection and operation of flour mills which will be able to supply a good grade of flour at prices far below those at which American flour can be sold. Not only will the cost of production be less, but the freight and insurance charges will be extremely low, as compared with rates from the Pacific coast, and the cost of labor may be estimated at approximately 25 cents (Mexican) a day. With these advantages, the grinding of Manchuria wheat into flour by mills owned wholly or in part by Chinese is merely a question of opportunity and capital, and that eventually the flour made in Chinese mills of Chinese wheat will control the market of northern China appears to be equally well assured.

Of Literary Interest

While many people care only for the wonderful, the almost impossible, and the ludicrous in literature the same people in the community prefer a story that is an interpretation of the lives of a people providing it is sufficiently interesting as to plot and theme. "Maid Margaret," by S. R. Crockett, is a book for sane people that interprets the conditions of life in Scotland and France during the reign of King James VI. The story of a woman written by a man, it resembles "The Loves of Miss Anne" in the manner of telling, but wherein the earlier book deals with a child with the kittenish pranks of a young lady, this one has to do with sieges and plottings and contains many thrilling scenes. Maid Margaret is the Countess of Dougan, who was the wife of two Earls of that name before she eventually married the husband of her choice. It is with the seem faithfulness of the first of these, the licentious faithlessness of the second, and the unchanging love of the third that the story deals. As in others of Crockett's books the heroine of the story is not by any means the finest character, but she seems to be chiefly engaged in showing the good and bad traits in her friends.

* * *

The fashionable theme of a man having two wives and the consequent complications is handled by Max Pemberton in his book "Mid the Thick Arrows," makes one of the most fascinating tales. The first wife has been reported dead in San Francisco and the lovely lady Alice becomes the wife of Quentin Caird. Later the first wife appears on the scene and then of course there is trouble. The book is full of plot and counter plot in which are introduced scenes in the highest English society and San Francisco Chinatown, and later with a madman and kidnappers. Quite as exciting but more probable than many of his former stories, this book is without doubt the best yet written by this popular author and editor. Copp, Clark Co. have the Canadian rights of publication.

* * *

Sea stories are always fascinating to the landsman as well as to the mariner. Edward Noble's new book, "The Edge of Circumstance," deals with the tramp shipping trade from Cardiff, South Wales, as the home port. The complications all revolve around a new steamer designed with the purpose of lessening the cost of freighting. An unscrupulous owner who stops at nothing when his financial interests are at stake, and a canny old Scotch engineer, whose quaint way of putting things, enlivens the pages, are the principal characters. British sailors are lauded at the expense of Italians, the difference being illustrated in a very practical way, incurring some bloodshed. It is rather a treat to come across a book without the eternal love plot with its happy consummation.

* * *

One of the most interesting and at the same time the most healthy collections of short stories that has been published within the past few years, is that by E. W. Hornung, known as "Stingaree." Though all are incidents in the life of one man, each story is complete in itself. Stingaree was an English outlaw in Australia, and a mighty clever one too. An aristocrat, who once belonged to one of the most fashionable London clubs, he often robbed the mails in order that he might get the latest copy of "Punch." Although he was on several occasions obliged to wound a man in self-defence, he never committed murder, and the stories of his good deeds are more numerous than the questionable affairs. The Copp, Clark Co. are to be congratulated on introducing a book of such great merit.

* * *

"Roger Trewinion," by Joseph Hocking, is largely the story of the strife of two half brothers, one of whom is endowed with almost every good quality, while the other is a very devil incarnate. An unwise and selfish mother is largely responsible for the evil ways of her son, who in later years, curses her for her folly. Of course, there is an heiress in the tale and, of course, Roger saves her life, not once, but four times in all. The story of these incidents is rather unusual, even if sensational modern fiction. Roger has been away for a number of years and intends never to return. One night he dreams that Ruth, the girl he loved, was calling him to come and help her. He returns but finds her dead, and buried the day previous to his arrival. Wishing to see her once more he goes to the church, finds his way to the vault beneath, opens the coffin and gazes on the face of the one he loved better than life. Thinking to take with him something by which to remember her, he removes her ring from her finger, but in doing so he notices a movement of the muscles of her face. Continuing to rub the hand the life comes back, the girl sits up in the coffin and was carried by her lover back to her home, causing many exciting scenes. This book is well worth reading. Copp, Clark Co., are the Canadian publishers.

THE MODERN FAKES

At morn you call for coffee
In a meek and trustful way;
But coffee isn't what you get,
So learned people say.
The syrup and the buckwheat cakes
Which presently they bring
Are tempting in appearance—but
They're not the real thing.

The bees don't make our honey;
The mild and gentle cow
Who furnished butter long ago
Is out of business now.
To wands tinned and classified
The chemist's vapors cling.
They're somewhat satisfying—but
They're not the real thing.

The theory has been advanced
By men on knowledge bent,
That what we truly are depends
Upon our nourishment
And so we pilfer and deceive;
Hypocrisy is king.
In this the age of outward show
We're not the real thing.

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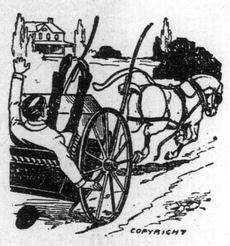

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