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TOLSTOI THE CHRISTIAN

Elsewhere in this issue The Sun begins the publication of a remarkable article by Tolstoi. In the preface the great Russian very correctly says, "I know that many, many people, especially the so-called educated having glanced at this article of mine and seen what it is about, will shrug their shoulders, smile contemptuously, and not read any further." It is not that we do not believe in the approach of well-informed and disinterested a jouran "inevitable revolution." Indeed, nal as The Ottawa Citizen, in comthere are few men today who believe that mankind will remain contentedly nizes the claims of this port upon an conservative, indefinitely. There are indications everywhere of social unrest. The existing situation is not accepted as the decree of a divine providence. It is as it is, that men may ship building firms in the world, and accept its challenge for betterment.

this modern warfare without the anclent weapons. Capital never fights
with labor nor labor with capital until with labor, nor labor with capital until well-armed for the contest. Ruling docks, the latter available for the reclasses contend with subject classes according to modern rules of the game, pair of the largest ocean going liners but always with force. Nations struggle with nations in the same oldfashioned way. We walk safely, that we may appear to men to be Christian; but we carry a big stick, that we may not be taken unawares. We are tween 3,000 and 4,000 men will be emus wise as serpents, and, if we get ployed for three or four years. When

ever overtakes the British sea-power.
Capital would love labor, if labor would guarantee the permanence of the present advantage. And labor would

It is impossible to over-estimate the love capital, if thereby there might come | importance of this proposal, not to to pass a fair division of the profits of this port alone but to all Canada. The world, but we do not believe that our places in the world. That is our

carry a big stick. was prepared to make His life of love the instrument of social and individual salvation. He walked softly and did

not carry a big stick. Consequently, his life was utterly devoid of apparent result. He brought pass. Theodore Roosevelt with the big stick has more reforms to est of Galileans. He brings that to pass and without a big stick. The man with the big stick shapes condichanges men is always that notable differ-

Tolstoi's words and ways may no always be wise, but his challenge is significant. Good Christians are anxious to go to heaven that they may enjoy a life of love; Tolstoi is willing to live a life of love that he may create a heaven among men. Verily he believes in Jesus.

MR. BORDEN AND HIS PARTY

Mr. R. L. Borden's speech with its practical endorsement of the govern-ment's policy for a Canadian navy will not please militant Conservative partisans, who have seen in this business peal to the fair-minded Canadian public as the deliverance of a man of honorable consistency, of goodesense and of good patriotism

Mr. Borden was under considerable Regardless of the fact that the plan for an autonomous Canadian navy was accepted by both parties in the Canadian parliament last Empire's naval policy, several prominent Conservative journals such as the Montreal Star, the Toronto Telegram and Mail and Empire, and the denouncing this scheme as useless to source of political graft, Mr. Borden has been frantically urged to disown this policy and to proclaim an alternative Conservative policy involving dreadnoughts to the British admiralty. Mr. Borden has quietly ignored all this demagogic incentive, has refused to make this great question of Imperial defence a matter of partisan strife and has reaffirmed his stand side by side Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the prin ciple that "out of our own materials. by our own labor and by the instructed skill of our own people, any necessary provisions for our naval defence should pe made as far as is reasonably possible." It takes a man with some breadth of view and foresight thus to resist an influential clamor and to rechance to create a shouting issue by which some votes might be won as the price of national harmony and his own self-respect, and Mr Borden will rank higher in the esteen of independent and patriotic men by reason of his refusal

Other than this, which makes no change in the political situation save as far as it may foster a breach in the ranks of the Conservatives and increase the discontent of the fighting machine with Mr. Borden's leadership. there was nothing of public consequence in his speech. He carefully possible controversy, the tariff for in- tico-dredging machine, parading the still the more stance, and contented himself with the singularly appropriate motto. "No

interest to look forward to next summer as to an event which will either nsolidate or complete the wreck of he Conservative party. Certainly comething of the kind needs to be done, for at present that party stands for nothing definite in the way of public oolicy, and its leaders represent nothing save themselves-a hungry group waiting discontentedly for a great man

THE SHIPYARD FOR ST. JOHN

While a section of the city press, with characteristic unbelief in anything of advantage to St. John, is skeptical with reference to the proposed establishment of great docks and ship yards here, it is encouraging to note that so menting on the proposal, so far recogauthenticity of the report for granted. Says The Citizen: "The Harland and Wolff company is one of the greatest But men are not prepared to wage in Canada, one at Quebec and the it proposes to establish two branches

pair of the largest ocean going liners penditure of about \$7,000,000. The ship building slips will not occupy any length of time in preparation, but on the construction of the dry docks beus wise as serpents, and, if we get the works are completed 1,000 men will be employed at each yard, a large pro-Our Christianity is not merely nom- portion of whom will be skilled workinal. We cheerfully recognize the law men and specialists, brought to this of love. We may not be Christian, but country from Great Britain. The

we are not altogether infidel. We are necessity of two plants is due to the quite prepared to obey the law of love existence of summer and winter ports in a world of love. We will be good in Canada. Up to the present time where everybody else is good. In fact, there is no dry dock on the St. Lawunless the circumstances are excep. rence route large enough to accommotional, we are prepared to be as good date and repair ocean liners, and this as everybody else. England with a fact has militated strongly against navy equal to that of any two nations | Canadian shipping interests by causis willing to stop building ships it the ing the underwriters to discriminate other nations will agree to stop also. against our inland waterways in the Generous old England! Germany, matter of rates. As St. John is the doubtless, will be willing also, if she winter port for our transcontinental

industry. We believe that the law of firm of Harland & Wolff are the buildlove would be delightful in a perfect ers of the largest and fastest steamships in the world, and though their obedience to the law of love will tend establishment in Canada is undoubtto make the world better, or, at least, edly hastened by the proposals for the construction of the Canadian navy, in anbelief. Wherefore, we go softly, but which they hope to participate, it may be considered certain that commercial And that after all is a very important shipbuilding will form a considerable divergence from the original spirit of part of their enterprise. To make this constituently, the possible however is competitive mith christianity. For, fortunately, the peasant of Galilee did not wait for the arrival of a perfect world before he began actually to live a life of love. He necessary. The handicap of that protection which greatly increased the cost of every material used in shipbuilding must be either removed or nuetralized by means of bounties upon the finished product. But that is a matter for parliament. For the people of St.John the present duty is to leave his credit. Jesus cleaned up the temple nothing undone which may serve to with a whip of small cords, but the clinch the leading claim which this weapon was unusual and the work but port apparently has now upon this temporary. He did not belong to the great industry. Rival cities are workclass of men who bring things to pass. ing hard and bidding high. Success in And yet after nineteen hundred this enterprise means unquestioned years the greatest of Russians seeks to leadership on the Atlantic coast for order his life according to the law of half a century to come. The prize is love that revealed itself in the great- a great one and the competition keen. There should be no relaxation of effort on the part of our provincial govern-

THE SUN AND THE I. C. R.

ment, our common council and our

finally decided.

The Sun for years past has urged the extension and expansion of the Intercolonial to the end that not only velopment of commerce and industry lie life and able to defend himself. in these Maritime Provinces. The Sun has stated its opinion that the obvious backwardness of these provinces as compared with Western Canada is to no small degree due to the Intercolonial-to the enervating influence of its political operation, to its lack of

energy and initiative. r. Borden was under considerable In past years the Intercolonial has potention to play the demagogue in probably given better service as a common carrier at lower rates, than any road in Canada. There is little session and has since been adopted in it, but it has failed utterly as a creator of traffic. Where the C. P. R., for instance, has spent millions for the ent of the West-attracting immigration, operating mines, hotels, irrigation plants, sprouting branch ines to open up new territory; encouraging and assisting in industrial establishments of all kinds, with conderful results - the Intercolonial has sat stolidly within its right of

The Sun has pointed out this contrast repeatedly, has urged the government to enlarge the sphere of its railroad's activity, first by the amalgamation of its profitable feeding branches and then by vigorous effort for the encouragement of settlement and the stimulation of traffic-produc ing industry throughout its territory Failing any action in this direction under the present system, The Sun has ventured to suggest that if the service desired and deserved by these rovinces at the hands of the Inter colonial is not possible under government operation, the government would is the duty of all men to obey the laws be justified in permitting an experiment in private operation, preferably under a carefully guarded leasehold to of the nature of an oath; of the crime a company of men whose concerns and would be more apt to operate the road ing sworn a solemn oath. Though indirectly in Maritime interests than would any of the great transcontinen tal corporations whose main treasure

and whose heart is elsewhere. Without attempting intelligently to discuss this proposition on its merits avoided any reference to questions of the newspaper organ of the local poli-

usual remarks regarding government Graft, No Deals," attacks The Sun's corporation, milder, however, than formerly. His announcement of a general party convention in 1910 provides eral party convention in 1910 provides eral party convention in 1910 provides to obtain control of the Intercolonia the political world with something of for their own selfish purposes, or to force the government to purchas branch lines upon which they or their friends have obtained options. The Sun is insinuatingly urged to make public the names of those who compose the company into whose hands it suggests that the Intercolonial should be entrusted. "Along with their names certain other information might well be given, as for example whether or not it happens that they or their backers have by any chance ob tained options of branch lines which the government is being urged to ab-

sorb in the Intercolonial." It is inconceivable to journals of The Telegraph's stripe that any one car speak in the public interest unless some personal graft is involved. Al ways they are smelling round for the "nigger in the woodpile." or to be more modern, "the joker in the dredging contract." The Sun does no enterprise of this kind as to take the suppose that the general public is greatly concerned in its motives, and as a rule is content to the case it presents stand on its merits, knowing that upon its merits it will be finally

judged by the people. In this instance, however, it may be well to state once and for all that so building yards and two large dry far as The Sun knows there is no company formed or in process of formation for the purpose of operating the Intercolonial: that if any such company has been or is being formed no one of those interested in The Sun directly or indirectly is directly or indirectly interested in such a company; and that no shareholder, director or employe of The Sun has secured or intends to secure options on any branch line of the Intercolonial, or is associated in any way with any holding or securing such options.

The idea of the Intercolonial's opera-

tion by a private company was suggested by The Sun as an alternative to a plan put forward last winter by several Upper Canedian papers to the effect that the road should be sold to Mackenzie & Mann. This plan was advocated vigorously by several jour nals, both Liberal and Conservative, and it is generally believed to have been so far developed that'a direct of fer was made to the government on behalf of the company. Repudiating the idea that the Intercolonial should be permanently alienated from public control, and not believing that the road's absorption by any transcontinental to which it would serve mainly as a winter branch line, would be in the best interests of the Maritime Provinces, but recognizing that the faults of existing methods of operation had justified to some degree the cry for a change The Sun put forward of its own initiative the suggestion that has excited the irate suspicion of its journalistic neighbor. The Sun had then and has now no

knowledge whether or not such a company could be formed. The Intercolonial has never paid a dollar of interest on its eighty millions of capital. Almost every year there is a deficit of hundreds of thousands of dollars between ordinary receipts and expenditures a deficit which runs up into the millions every year when capital expenditure is added. It must be taken far granted that no change from government ownership would be considered which would involve an increase in the rates or a cheapening of the service. In the circumstances it is obvious that only men of great courage and business ability, as well as of large capital, would consider for a moment committing themselves to such an enterprise. That there are men in the Maritime Provinces of sufficient energy and public spirit and optimism to undertake this work The Sun has no doubt. Whether they and the general Board of Trade, until the matter is public can be interested in the proposition to the investing point is another matter—a matter to which The Sun

has devoted and proposes to devote considerable of its space and effort. . As to the branch line policy, that is not The Sun's, but Mr. Emmerson's. He framed it when he was Minister, he advocates it yet. The Telegraph was its earning power and usefulness as a formerly as strongly favorable to it transportation agency should be in- as The Sun. Its recent change of front creased, but that also it should be and its insinuated suspicions are not made to serve more effectively as an so much critical of The Sun as of Mr. instrument for the stimulation and de- Emmerson, who is still in active pub-

THE BIBLE IN OUR SCHOOLS

A committee from the different hurches has recently met in our city to consider the question of recommending Bible readings for the New Brunswick schools. The committee was inclined to recommend selected readings made by the Quebec Council of Pub-lic Instruction for a similar purpose fault to find with the way it has and to urge their favorable consideration by the Provincial Government. The question of Public School instruction in the Bible is one of regular recurrence. No man seems able to say what the range of the state is in teaching the specific principles of moral duty, or by what method can the moral code adopted by the state be best inculcated. There is also a wide divergence of opinion as to how religion would be affected by such ethical nstruction in the public schools. This way and waited for something to turn added to creed and sectarian preudices, covers the whole question with difficulty.

Still there are certain principles or which statesmen, moralists and churchmen might well agree, Our govrnment accepts the being of God as its ethical basis. On that ground it should and no difficulty in teaching its children that His will is right and that everything contrary to His will is wrong; that all men are given conscience by which to distinguish right from wrong; that laws are made by governments in order that men may live peaceably together and that when they are good laws they follow the will of God. It should therefore teach that and to uphold the government The state should also teach its children

of speaking an untruth at any time lesires should be Maritime, and who and particularly an untruth after havdeed the Scripture says: "Swear not at all," yet the Christian state has never recognized the wisdom of this counsel, and so long as it exacts the oath it should instruct regarding its nature and basis. Thoughtful men are beginning to look upon the oath as an anchronism in a society which does not enforce belief in a god, and this is still the more reason why children

as cur laws believe that the social or-der and fidelity to truth depend upon All will agree too that the state should teach the beauty of just, honest, generous and faithful conduct; that the noblest men are those who think least of themselves, and that in the doing of duty no one should hesitate. at danger or self-sacrifice. It should teach that, great a virtue as patri-otism is, the patriot can never be content when his country is in the wrong. If it be objected that here she is in terfering with the function of the church the answer is that already we invoke the fear of God to insure that truth shall be told at judicial proceedings and these are similar implications following the basic doctrine of the exstence of God.

THE PPRTUNITY OF A CEN-TURY

The definite announcement that the great shipbuilding firm of Harland & Wolff have chosen St. John as the site for the major portion of their prospective Canadian plant has already done this city almost as much good as the actual construction and operation of the works will do St. John heeds nothing, not even shipyards and locks, so much as it needs the spirit that was in the air yesterday after the morning papers had circulated the important news. Even The Globe last night was cherful and inclined to optimism. The first thing we know we shall have a boom on our hands. We have had the fuel for one all along, an othe spirit is rapidly developing to set it aflame. To say that men undertaking large manufacturing ventures will always decide in favor of the location offering the best opportunities is to rear's conclusion where two or three vital things have been omitted in the premises. If that were so then would ft. John have no need today of wooling new industries, she would have english and to spare. The personal element always plays a large part in every question of this nature. The general point of view of the people, their faith or doubt regarding the future, their outlook and their attitude towards progress, their civic pride at their readiness to make sacrifices for civic betterment, their enthusiasm for

anything that makes for nunicipal improvement are very important factors. Other things being equal, corporations and business men will always incline to the situation that has most to offer in the way of public spirit and civic pride. There is something contagious in enthusiasm and corporations the not immune from the conis governed by the personal impres-

than is generally supposed. In no single particular does St. John sources of supply of wood and coal and steel. It has a more favorable situa- assistance from those whose interests tion than any other port on the Atlantic. It is indeed the natural Atlantic port of Canada. There is hope in the Upper Provinces that the St. Lawrence may secure some of the building in connection with the new Canadian navy. If it does so it is by grace of favor and political pull. against nature and reason that an inland river city, ice-bound for five months in the year, should be chosen when such sites as St. John or Halifax are offering.

St. John is the natural site for building either the new navy or ships designed for more useful purposes. But t is not impossible to build them in two or three other ports in Canada. And in spite of natural handicaps, these ports are eagerly working and bidding for the new industries. St. John must work also if she is to secure them, and with them the opportunity of the century-the certainty that the next decade will see this port well on the way to a prosperity the fathers never hoped for. Their ambition was to see St. John the Liverpool of America; we have it in our power to help make it the Belfast also.

THE COMMISSION'S FRIENDS

It must be gratifying to the Interioonial Commission to find that though the Liberal newspapers of the Maritime Provinces, with one exception, are inclined to be critical, the new system has the warm support of the Conservative press. Papers like the Montreal Gazette and the Hamilton Speceen known to see anything good in anything Liberal, grow quite fervid in their defense of the against Liberal critics who are credited with motives highly prejudicial to the public interests

It seems to be taken for granted by the Conservative champions of the existing system that the Commission ha done away with the patronage system and that this is the main reason for the discontent evinced in some Liberal circles. Just to show what slight foundation there is for this theory, we might mention that the St. John Telegraph is favorable to the present sys-

The other theory is that there are certain powerful influences at work promoting " a scheme for the leasing of the line by a private concern, promoted by a prominent politician."

As The Sun has stated before, it has no knowledge upon which to base argument, either endorsing or refuting these theories. If there is any concern The Sun is not aware of it and is certainly not interested in it. Neither has it any reason to suppose that the patronage system—a system which, everything being equal, favors party friends over party opponents doing business with the road—has been abandoned. Indeed its observation has been rather to the contrary, as it has been threatened with the loss of certain advertising and printing business because it has ventured to criticize certain matters in connection with the

road, though there has been no fault found with the quality of the work The whole foundation of The Sun's criticism of present conditions and children suggestions for improvement has been should be taught regarding it so long its belief that the Intercolonial needs

expansion and development more than of sympathy and of class hatred at and was written by a prominent Sackit needs retrenchment. All other Lib-eral, criticism we have seen is similarly directed. But, as we have remarked; it must be gratifying to the Commission to note that they have won Conservative approval; especially since, not being politicians, it will pro-bably not occur to them that Conservative approval is seldom given to any feature of Liberal policy which promises to strengthen the Liberal party.

paper, of independence and fairness, places itself in striking contrast with the majority of its fellow partisans in

collapse of the disreputable campaign of slander against Sir Frederick Borden. Pointing out that the charge upon which the recent libel suit was follows: nature which if uttered at all should have been backed by evidence. There remains the fourth individual. and, more than that, the evidence ernment in Canada were to withhold polls and in the jury room."
their countenance from this particular

den. He stands amply vindicated by wise!" A morality without compu the judgment of his constituents at the ----

A G D MOVE For the furtherance of Canada's foreign trade the Department of Trade and Commerce is compiling an exhaustive index of Canadian manufacturers and producers who desire to extend their business abroad. To every business concern in Canada a circular has wisest and most virtuous of them all, been mailed upon which the firm is and bring us forward not in the way requested to state its name, its business and a detailed list of articles produced or handled which might be profitably exported. It is the inten tion of the Department to forward this information as soon as it is received to the offices of all Canadian Trade Commissioners throughout the world, where it will be systematically indexed and be readily available. The plan is an admirable one and demands the co-operation of every progressive business man. The information thus collected will greatly

increase the usefulness of our Trade tagion. There are often many sites Commissioners and make it much where the pros and cons are about easier for them to establish trade conevenly balanced and the final decision | nections between Canada and the countries in which they are located. are met by cynical indifference or easier for the merchant or the man- Lane, London. sceptical unbelief. Corporations may ufacturer to do business with the inbe soulless in some things, but they dividual merchant or manufacturer day Book" has always been recognized are not in this, and the personal point abroad. It is obvious that foreign by the State, and it has ever been of view always plays a larger part | trade cannot be built up without the active co-ceration of the traders umes of it; the first has 382 pages, and themselves, and it is to be hoped that the second 450. All these are double lack in the requisites of a great manu- in this new feature of progressive pages; written on veilum, in small facturing centre. It is near the policy the Department of Trade and

----THE RED FLAG

it is endeavoring to serve.

There is nothing to put life into any cause like the blood of a martyr. The execution of Professor Perrer at Barschools of Socialists and Anarchists nothing else could. It was never satisfactorily proven that Francisco Ferrer was anything more than a philosophic Aparchist The philosophic Anarchists do not believe in the use of force-not secause they hold that it is wrong to use it, but because they truly liberates-while their aim is absolute liberty-their wotto being: "Liberty, not the daughter, but the mother of order." They start from the philosophy of individual sovereignty, and apply it to the problems of social science with relentless logic. They do not object to co-operation and organization famous record gives the name of the provided it be voluntary, they would have all organization spring from the survey was taken; also, who held it

individual. Most of the men who are called Anarchists in the press, particularly of how many plows in the demesne; how Europe, and almost all the bombthrowers and dynamiters of recent how many cottagers, and how many years have been Anarchist-communists. In philosophy, method and general characteristics the two classes of Anarchists are to be carefully distinguished. Both are opposed to the state, but one starts from the individual and advocates a revolution through ideas; the other starts from the community and advocates a revolution through force. Of the former tator, which have never heretofore class Francisco Ferrer was a distinguished ornament, hence the outburst



Professor Ferrer urged that we should create circumstances in which man shall not be led to deceive or exploit others, and then by the very force of things the moral level of hu-

manity will rise to a height hitherto unknown. Men are certainly not to be made moral by teaching them a moral catechism; tribunals and prisons do not diminish vice-they pour it over society in floods. Men are to be made moral only by placing them in a posi-SIR FREDERICK'S VINDICATION tion, which shall contribute to develop in them those habits which are social, The Ottawa Journal, a Conservative and to weaken those which are not so. A morality that has become instinc tive is, he says, the only true morality This example would probe frankly expressing gratification at the his point of view: "A child is growning and four men who stand upon the bank see it struggling in the water; One does not stir, he is a partizan of the motto! 'Each one for himself.' The founded dated back to a time before | next man reasons: "If I save the child the return of the Liberal party to a good report of my actions will be power, The Journal briefly reviews the made to the Creatur and He will re history of the case and concludes as ward me. The third reasons, that to "The charge against Borden, save the life of the child would give as set out in the original libel, was of him pleasure in days to come, therefore he will go and rescue it. There was no evidence. There was an man has been brought up from childentire lack of corroboration. The hood to feel himself one with humancharge against him is not proven, ity; he has accustomed himself to suffer when his neighbors suffer and to brought forward in defense of his feel happy when everyone around his libeler is utterly discredited. It might is happy. Directly when he hears the be as well if the lovers of decent gov- cry of the mother he jumps into the water, not through reflection, but by instinct; and when he is thanked he simply says. I have acted from nat line of attack upon Sir Frederick Bor- ural impulse, and could not do othersion or authority, a morality of abbit is what the philosophic Anarchist strives for. Their type and ideal would be the last man in this example. It is unfortunate that the govern-

ment of Spain thought it necessary to xecute Prof. Ferrer. The poor, the distressed, the discontented Adullam ites will now appeal to force in the weakest and most foolish way. They will kill a few kings, perhaps the of a higher morality but in the way of chaos and dark night. The first precaution as a result of this execution night well be that the police and de tectives hedging in our rulers be in creased and warned "to watch with sleepless vigilence.

----ANOTHER DOMESDAY BOOK

One of the interesting features of the much discussed British budget is the provision for a complete survey and revaluation of all the land in the United Kingdom. The last great survey of the kind was made by William the Conqueror, shortly after the Battle | Jessie Lochead acted as bridesmaid, of Hastings, so that it has stood for about eight hundred and fifty impression depends upon the things we have indicated, and it is bound to be unfavorable to that city where they

The immense value of the "Domesjealously guarded. There are two volhandwriting, which is, nevertheless, Commerce will receive every possible fairly plain, even after all this lapse of years.

No other country possesses anything like this wonderful "Domesday Book" as a record of its size, estates, resources, etc., of nearly 1,000 years ago. The book is unique, and priceless; and George III, so well saw this that he ordered reprints to be made of it, so celona a few days ago will have the unfortunate effect of uniting different lost. Once With the contents might not be that if it ever became destroyed by lost. Queen Victoria went even further. She ordained that every two pages of it separately should be reproduced, just as they stood, by photozincography, that the country might have exact copies of every bit of it in the event of any unfortunate accident to the original.

This survey of the land has been England's guide and standard of right and wrong with regard to ownership for over 800 years. In all disputes concerning these questions the authority of the "Domesday Book" has been taken, and accepted by the judges and law officials as the last word. The owner of each manor at the time the before him, in the Confessor's reign; how many hides were on the land; many villeins, or servants of the lord; farmers as tenants; how many household retainers; how much woodland and pasturage; the number of mills and streams; and the then estimated value of the estate

In spite of the tremendous fluctua tion of values and incomes during ail these centuries, it is the astounding fact that the Domesday Book's statistics are still the basis of British assessment, and that many large estates are still paying rates on the value of the property as estimated over 800 left in the afternoon for Montreal, years ago. Surely it is time for a new deal.

The extent of this undertaking may be estimated from the fact that it is expected to cost over \$10,000,000 to carry out, and that it will take several years from its start ere it can possibly be completed, despite the large number of men who will be engaged in it, and their great ability. For the most exact measurings and details must be taken of every estate. There must be no question afterwards about the accuracy, exactness, or detail of this new "Domesday Book," 'any more than there has been about the old one. It will undoubtedly stand for centuries in future as the absolute authority on the subject of British land, and all disputes will be settled by it,

MORE KNOCKS FOR THE SUN

The Sackville Tribune, which has of late been diverting itself with some unpleasant and ill-natured references to this journal of good intent, impugns The Sun's good faith in publishing recently a letter dated at Sackville and signed "Liberal." "It probably would not be a very difficult matter," says The Tribune, "to point out the writer of the letter. In all likelihood, it would be found that he is neither a Sackville man nor a Liberal. Indeed, the style of the letter is remarkably ike unto that which characterizes the writings of a newspaper man no stranger to The Sun office." We do not know whom The Tribune Judge Barron of Stratford, chairman: has in mind. The letter referred to Jas. H. Gilmour, Brockville, and J. G.

was mailed to The Sun from Sackville O'Donoghue, Toronto.

ville Liberal, who is not a newspaper man and who, so far as the editor knows, never visited The Sun office.
Other references to The Sun in the same Tribune article, distorting The Sun's policy and insinuating disreputable motives, are similarly unfair and unfounded.

CUSTOMS OFFICIALS HOLD UP KING VICTOR

Italian Ruler Has Amusing Experience Within the Fron.

tier Zone of Kingdom

BERLIN, Oct. 19.-The informality which marks the motor tours of King of Italy occasionally leads some amusing incidents. One of happened a few days ago. King tor Emmanuel, accompanied by queen, arrived at the customs sta at Molaretto, on the way to Mon Cenis. Their majesties were muff up in furs, and wore wind masks, at were not recognized by the guard. official was affixing the usual lea seal to the automobile, so that it could be identified on the way back, wh a carbinier noticed a camera in the car He told the royal travellers, whom, course, he did not recognize. cameras were forbidden in the district as it was a fortress zone, and that the apparatus must be given up.
The king, without a word, handed the soldier the camera, but at the same time he took off his mask. The soldier and the official with the seal instantly recognized their sovereign, and stood to attention with dismay on their faces. They stammered excuses, but King Victor, smiling pleasantly at comfited officials, complimented them on their strict performance of duty.

WEDDINGS

ROXBOROUGH-MCARTHUR

PREDERICTON, Oct. 14.-John Roxrough, a popular employe of J. C Risteen Company's factory, and Miss Agnes McArthur of Glasgow, Scotland, were married at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lochead. Woodstock Road, on Wednesday afternoon by Rev. Dr. Smith. The bride was given in marriage by Thomas Lochead. Miss while the bridegroom had the support of William Richard. The happy couple ple will board for the present with Mr and Mrs. Lochead. Mr. Roxborough came from Scotland several months ago. A few weeks ago he sent to Scotland for his promised bride. She arrived on Monday and the wedding of yesterday afternoon followed. The young couple received a number isome presents.

MORGAN-HAZLETT

Herbert Morgan of St. Marys, and Miss Mildred Hazlett of the same place were married last evening by Rev. A. A. Rideout, in the presence of diate friends. Miss Mabel Hume was bridesmaid and Arthur Hazlett, brother of the bride, was best man The newly married couple will reside at St. Marys.

JENKINS - MCKENZIE

A very protty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Mc-Kenzie of Nerepis Station, Kings Co., N. B., on Tuesday evening, the 19th instant, when Miss Katle G. McKenzie was united in marriage to H. Parker Jenkins of St. John, N. B. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. H. King, the bridal party standing under an arch of maple leaves, greening and red berries. The bride, who was given away by her father, was tastefully gowned in white muslin. After the eremony a dainty wedding supper was served, after which the bride donned her pretty travelling suit of blue broadcloth, with hat to match. The popularity of the young couple was shown by the numerous presents they received, including a buffett of golden oak from the employes of the shops of the St. John Iron Works, Ltd. and a case of silver and cutlery from the office and draughting room staff, of which the groom is a member.

O'GRADY-BUCKLEY.

Miss Maud Buckley, daughter of Thomas Buckley of Harrison street. was yesterday married to James J O'Grady of Montreal. The cere was performed by Rev. Fr. Maloney C. SS. R., in St. Peter's churrch. The bride was attended by Miss Nellie Collins and Frank Buckley supported the grom. The bride wore a handsome broadcloth suit and large picture hat, and carried a bouquet cream roses. Mr. and Mrs. O'Grady where they will reside. Numerous and costly gifts testified to the popularity of the young couple.

BARKER-BAXTER.

AMHERST, N. S., Oct. 19.-A very quiet wedding took place in St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church this morning, when Miss Bertie B. Baxter, of Tidnish, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Baxter, of that place, was united in marriage to Rae Barker, son of A. Barker, of the well known firm of Two Barkers, Rev. Anderson Rogers, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony in the presence of a large number of friends of the contracting parties. The whole staff of the Two Barkers were present as guests. Immediately after the ceremony the young couple left for a trip to Halifax and Sydney. The bride was becomingly gowned in a heavy suit with hat to match. Both young people are exceedinly popular in Amherst and there was a host of friends at the station to see them off.

OTTAWA, Oct. 19 .- Mrs. Adelaide Labbe of Ottawa East, a young married woman aged 27, drowned herself in the Rideau canal today. She had been in a despondent mood lately. She gation under the Lemieux Act to inquire into the trouble between the C. R. and its machinist fitters has been appointed. Unfair dismissals, etc., are alleged. The members of the board are

Six Years Have Mad in the City-Beat Homes and Goo Easier

WINNIPEG, Oct. 12.—Returning the west after an absence of six yea what is it that strikes one most for cibly? The increased crop acreage, the enormous extension of railway line the hundreds of new towns and vi lages-these all impress the visito remembering the conditions of a fe years past. But the fact that im cilities, but increase in the content

Marvelous as the length and breadth of the development of the past five years has been, it is not so marvelous as the depth of that development. Port Arthur, Fort William, Brandon Regina, Calgary, and Edmonton hav grown past all recognition. The ol framework of Winnipeg remains, but new and vastly better city has superimposed upon the old. In a cit where it used to be a tradition that the soil would not properly support three-story brick building, they ha now skyscrapers of twelve and this teen storys while on the leading streets six and seven storys is the rule And the character of the buildings ha kept pace with the growing size. was when the buildings of Winnipeg with a few notable exceptions were mediocre and commonplace. Time is when many of the buildings are worthy a place in New York or London. In a number of instances the bank buildings and wholesale warehouses besides the character of the buildings, the wholesalers of Winnipeg have this advantage, that the wholesale quarter is penetrated by railways, so that goods are handled direct from the cars into the warehouse. But, remarkable as this development is, it does not strike the visitor who

remembers the old west as does the change to be seen in the streets, parks, and residence districts.

BEAUTIFUL STREETS

Miles and miles of Winnipeg's formerly muddy streets have been covered with the best class of paven roadways are bordered with boulevards, better kept than in perhaps any eastern city. The crime of making paths in the grass is much less common in Winnipeg than in Toronto. Once treeless or bordered by a few straggling down-hearted scrubs, the streets are now shaded by beautiful

Churches, colleges, convents have

DEATHS

JAMES MCFARLANE

HILLSBORO, Oct. 18.-James Mc-Farlane, a respected resident of Lower Hillsboro, passed away on Friday after a few weeks' illness. Deceased was fifty-seven years old. He was twice married, his last wife surviving him. He also leaves four children, Mrs. Charles Woodworth of Maine, Mrs. George Livingstone of Albert Mines, William and John McFarlane at home. Funeral was held on Sunday, a large number assembling to pay their last tribute of respect. Rev. William Lawson conducted the service. Interment took place at Lower Hillsboro ceme-

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Lutes of Dawson are mourning the loss of their daughter, Mabel Frances, a bright litgirl of three years. Funeral was held on Sunday, Rev. Milton Addison officiating. Interment at Dawson

MABEL LUTES.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS.

After only a few days' illness, M John E. Williams died Friday evening at his home in Milford. Mr. Williams had more than his fair share of ai ments. He became ill a week ago, the original trouble being an abscess or the spine. This led to the development of pleurisy and later to double pneu monia, Mr. Williams, who was in and Mrs. John Williams and leave besides his parents, his wife and five voung children.

THOMAS MCKINNEY

The death occurred at Black River at an early hour Friday morning of Thomas McKinney. Deceased had been ill for only about a week, death being due chiefly to general debiilty. Mr. McKinney left no family. He had been engaged in farming nearly all his life and was one of the best known residents of that section of the county. The funeral will be held at 3.30 p. m. One of St. John's oldest and best known citizens passed away yester day in the person of James Alger Tufts. The end came rather sugdenly about 8.40 o'clock at his residence, 27 Leinster street.

Mr. Tufts had been ailing for some time, but it was not believed that death was near. He took a weak spell this morning and lasted but a few minutes. Death resulted from heart failure.

The deceased was a son of the late Hugh K. Tufts and was born in this city eighty years ago. He was educated in St. John and was connected with the brokerage firm of Francis Tufts & Company, South Wharf. Later he was a member of James A. Tufts & Company. He retired from active business about two years ago. Mr. Tufts was a familiar figure in St. Andrew's Church