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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES
New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers These newspapers advocate:
British connection Honesty in public life Measures for the material
progress and moral advance- ment of our great Dominion. No graft!
No deals ! "The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine, The Maple Leaf forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The Mems

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 11, 1914.

WOMEN AND HONESTY.

How many women out of each hundred will deceive or avoid the customs officers if they can? And how many

As for smuggling, this is a free tr orld at bottom, and no people en ted to a customs tariff without sort of mental reservation, or will saying afterwards in private that did not understand the sweeping of

acter of the transaction. It is only step further for them to say that the step further for them to say that they are not bound by a bargain which they did not make, or at least, understand. But that is male logic. The women's way is simpler. She merely says that if she can purchase a bargain outside the tariff jurisdiction of her own coun-try no officious male has any right to plunder her when she is carrying the spoils of war home. The Toronto man to really extend to the tar

wholly astray in intimating that wo-tan is dishonest. She is merely fem-

e a series a TYRANNY IN PORTUGAL

The people of Portugal welcomed the roclamation of a republic only three cars ago, but even after that short life the republic can give Huerts some points in tyranny. A pamphlet circulated in England states, among many other things, that "the people of Portugal are being governed by a devilish tyranny which is ruining the very soul and body of a nation that once played a nable part

Efforts are bein Efforts are being made to have Britain intervene in behalf of the oppressed political prisoners. Time was when such an appeal would be answered as a trum-pet call with passionate protest from the whole people. On a similar occasion, when another country was concerned, Gladstone darkened the sky with conversial post-cards; he made impas-ned speeches and flooded the country th namphlets which ran into increde circulation. Young worshippers of ons and enlisted in a war in which

here was to be no discharge, until free-om and justice had triumphed. But the ory and intoxication of those days are The idea of interference is not because it is more dangerou han in the past, and the spirit of Jing sm which is now strong is sufficient to till any impersonal interest in the freelom or oppression of another people. Britain has always taken an inter

For a' that thou hast done for me."

the Britikh total, were in 1918 \$2468, of the United Kingdom. The dispartive the britikh total, were in 1918 \$2468, of the United Kingdom. The dispartive the total of course, be very much greates the association of the total of the province members if the re-exports, or exports of products the association of the total of the province members are of about \$86,000,000.00. It was in 1911 that the foreign considerably parts and appointments in the out associated for allow allows allows and the lightheopers are of about \$86,000,000.00. It was in 1911 that the foreign considerably parts and the lighthouse keeper who had been dis-missed for referring to the Conserva-tives, fire or more years ago, as a dirty parts of the Statement of the more total of these re-exports has during the lighthouse keeper who had been dis-missed for referring to the Conserva-tives, fire or more years ago, as a dirty part. Atter losing the lightkeepers' parts of the Statement of democratic more to the government of states. A superficial and more to the government of states an ad-ment of \$6,000,000,000. The was in the hisfortune to lose both legs, had here appointed as fishery guardian dur-in the light the volution total and the total states and foreign medic labor difficulties and foreign medic has the laber and foreign and the instance of a semicid to the power Another instance of a semicid to the power and a semicic tabor difficulties and f

age of about \$85,000,000. It was in 1911 that the foreign commerce of the United Kingdom, exclusive of the move-ment of treasure, but inclusive of the it re-exports, passed the \$6,000,000,000 mark. As Consul General Griffiths points out, this figure was thought to establish a record that would not soon be equalled, but 1912 saw a total trade radius at \$6,588,687,970, notwithstanding domestic labor difficulties and foreign wirs. Even this latter vast sum was exceeded in 1913, when British foreign commerce attained an aggregate value of \$6,538,301,290. It is inbresting to note that, while the domestic exports valued at \$6,535,637,970, notwithstanding domestic labor difficulties and foreign wirs. Even this latter vast sum was exceeded in 1913, when British foreign of \$6,533,801,290. It is interesting to of \$6,533,801,290. It is interesting to note that, while the domestic exports of the United States for 1910 exceeded those of 1909 by 7.6 per cent, the Briti-ish increase amounted to 18.80 per cent; that in 1911 the increase over 1910 in the United Kingstom was 5.51, against an American increase of 12.5; that in 1912 the British increase was 7.90

was 7.86, against an American percen-tage of only 3.7." "In the last five years British imports have exceeded the sum of exports and re-exports by from \$600,000,000 to \$700, 000,000 s year, and Great Britain might thus be expected us be a large exporter of the precious metals. But, in these five years, the imports of gold and sil-ver builtion and specie into the United Wingdow has exceeded the exports by

hre years, the imports of gold and s ver buillion and specie into the Unit Kingdom has exceeded the exports just \$173,828,045, making an annual of dition of nearly \$85,000,000 to the exc of imports. During the same peri-1909-1918, the excess of the exports of the imports of the United States I been \$2,368,617,147, so that this coun-might be assumed to have drawn larg on the world's stock of precious met in order to adjust what is called 'credit balance.' But during these f years our exports of gold and silver h been \$178,410,525 in excess of the i ports, making an annual sverage ad tion to the apparent 'balance of tra in our favor of nearly \$86,000,00."

The manner in which Great Britain is being "ruined" by Free Trade con-tinues to confound the protectionists.

the natural products of the country con-tinuously but there are hundreds of thousands of Canadians making their

officers if they can? And how many officers if they can? And how many women who will smuggle will also avoid paying their fares on street cars if they can evade the collection box? These searching if disagreeable ques-tions are raised by the editor of Toronto Saturday Night, who professes to have aways with success, who have fought for bearing more or less upon the matter under examination. Perhans it would be

CHURCHES,

Perhaps the churches are no better a taking advice than the politicians and the newspapers, but perhaps hitherto they have not had so much offered to them. A great deal of advice, however was offered the churches at the So

a lawyer named H. P. Duchemin to in-vestigate charges and report to the de-partment at Ottawa. Liberal members accused Mr. Duchemin of falsifying the reports and conducting unfair trials to secure the dismissal of the accused gov-ernment servants. In one inquiry in-

it is owned by the province of Ontario. This bit of financing produced a con-

accused Mr. Duchemin of falsifying the reports and conducting unfair trials to secure the diamissal of the accused government servants. In one inquiry increases a witness named Currie gave testimony against an aleged Liberal partitizant to indicate that the accused person should be dismissed. Immediately after the investigation was held the accused man denied on oath the assertions made the investigation was held the accused man denied on oath the assertions made in an denied on oath the assertions made the investigation was held the accused man denied on oath the assertions made in arcested for perjury. When the case came up for trial Mr. Currie tried to defend himself by pleading that he was not sworn when he testified against the government servant. Mr. Duchemin appeared as a witness on his behalf, and proceeded to swear that he had not handed a copy of the Holy Gospels to Mr. Currie when the cast was atminister the consequences of bearing false with ness were unavailing." He is now serving a term in the penitentiary."
The Citizen does not mention the case of the man who received a Conservative at the worker fears losing hell-fire the avertage worker fears losing hell fire the avertage wor of the man who received a Conservative when he will get out of the hell he appointment while he was serving a term in fail, or the Liberal official who was dismissed after he had been dead for some time. But the cases it does men-

tom, extremely common among reform-ers of all sorts in our time, of blowing

ish South Africa Company, they have ish South Africa Company, they have hever been at war. Six John Moore and Wellington fought for her against Na-poleon, and in other ways did much to preserve her independence. But if Brit-in expected gratitude she was disap-pointed. She was never popular in Por-ngal. But missed after he had been dead for tween Canada and her nearest neighbor. The idea of a war between the two countries in any coming time is abso-lutely unthinkable. The two countries in expected gratitude she was disap-pointed. She was never popular in Por-ngal. "But 111 remember thee Glencairn, For s' that thou hast done for ma" been prominent in church work. We hear on all sides talk of building up the church. I am sick of hearing such talk." Let us build up the people. The church is only a means of a purpose. Let us engage in this work of social reform even, if it doesn't add a member to the church. Let us work with an absolute sincerity and open-heartedness that will

servatives will use the closure to put the estimates through," as they are dechise and street railway monor nd the burdens are becoming continu-lly heavier upon the poor. Taxes on he necessities of life by the Federal termined not to announce their permanent navy policy until next session or be-fore the next election. Not having any government and on the homes by the city government, are producing a condi-tion which no civilized people can long would naturally be unable to make it fore the ly be unable to make it olerate. The city can lift its share of public at this time. In the interval their toleraté. The city can lift its share of the burden. If it does so it will remove most of the economic evils under which we now suffer. All that is needed is

re now suffer. All that is needed is ublic intelligence, and an effort to re-nove special privileges. It is possible very materially to relieve the burden of legislation exempting American coastvery materially to relieve the burden of existence, and that should be the chief study of legislators. It is possible to en-large the life of the people, instead of limiting it as at present—to give to the many whose life goes to the city's up-building something more than ten hours of work, eight hours of sleep, a two or three roomed tenement for a home, and a few hours in the saloon as compensathree roomed tenement for a none under the saloon as compensa-tion for it all. Taxation reform is long the New York Sun, although it disapproves sharply of his Mexican policy, says that no President from Washington THE DOMINION SUBSIDIES. Are the provinces going to ask the to Taft has so impressed his personality upon the people of the United States in his first year in office as has President Dominion government for a revision of the Dominion subsidies? New Bruns-

Wilson. wick, which is always looking for new * * * ources of financial supply, show Newspapers in Ontario and the west aterested in a suggestion made by the nance minister of Ontario in his buding that Canada can well afford are insist to remove the duties from agricultural get speech the other day. Ontario was facing a large deficit, but Hon. Mr. Lucas ments. They point out that dur announced that the province had been able to secure from the Dominion gov-blace sum in subsidies including \$1,896,000 for binders and including \$1,896,000 for binders. These able to secure from the Dominion government a very large sum in subsidies and back interest thereon in connection with the Temiskaming Railway, to which including \$1,396,000 for binders and \$712,270 for threshing machines. These newspapers argue that the Canadian manufacturer has shown that he is able including in foreign countries, paying the freight for long distances and in some alderable surplus in place of the expected instances selling his machines there in the face of a protective tariff. The United palities derived \$450,000 from the liquor rade. In 1918 they received \$1,200,000 States has abolished the duty on agricultural machinery, and it is expected

trade. In 1918 they received \$1,200,000 from that source. This by the way. The suggestion with respect to addi-tional income from the Dominion, made by Mr. Lucas was, in some respects, the most important feature of his speech Ontario received last year in Dominion subsidies and grants \$2,806,878. Its De-partment of Lands, Forests and Mines brought in \$2,798,809, and the succession duties \$1,062,694. These are the greater sources of income. Mr. Lucas, accord-ing to the Toronito News, "dwelt at some length on the subsidy relations with the Federal administration. At the time the Federal administration. At the time of Confederation, the province gave up its right to collect customs and excise duties and received in return from the hostility on the part of powerful South Dominion an annual amount based main- American countries which already rely on population. The provincial treas-urer believed that our subsidy should If intervention does become necessary, bear some proportion to the sum of these Mr. Wilson at least will have postponed luties collected by the Ottawa authori- it until there can be no doubt about the ties. For example the total customs and necessity for it, and the other countries encise duties had increased from \$11,-200,000 in 1867 to \$104,000,000 in 1918. him to deal with the matter with a free Ontario had joined the sister provinces hand. The cost would be heavy in in urging the government at Ottawa to treasure if not in blood.

in urging the government at Ottaws of make a new arrangement, whereby, in addition to the fixed sum already grant-ed, the provinces would benefit by ten per cent of this customs revenue. That request was still under consideration." Is the Flemming government going to hand over the additional \$10,000 a mile (approximately \$2,000,000) to Mr. Gould for the building of the Valley Railroad? a no other nation cares to taste, are the most unpopular people who visit Portu-gal. The French have ravaged the com-try with fire and sword, and shed the blood of its sons like water; the French buy not its funds: and loss friendly relations. The foolish buy not its funds: and loss friendly relations. The foolish buy artifies an dashed, "No true and loss friendly relations trade, and trade fol-try wards the French. The reason for this is over the goes there to rest' and recup the Portugates on ly, but of corrupt and margements to this foll?. Not only is the probability of peace tween the two nations almost as sure the ween the two nations almost as sure tors, who, by conferring benefits on him, mertify in the most strences many to disk the two nations almost as sure tors, who, by conferring benefits on him, mertify in the most strences many for the two nations almost as sure tors, who, by conferring benefits on him, mertify in the most strences many for the two nations almost as sure tors, who, by conferring benefits on him, mertify in the most strences many for the two nations almost as sure tors, who, by conferring benefits on him, mertify in the most strences many for the two nations almost as sure tors, who, by conferring benefits on him, mertify in the most strences many for the two nations almost as sure tors, who, by conferring benefits on him, mertify in the most strences many for the two nations almost as sure tors, who, by conferring benefits on him, mertify in the most strences many for the two mations almost as sure tors, who, by conferring benefits on him, mertify in the most strences many for the two nations almost as sure tors, who, by conferring benefits on him, mertify in the most strences many for the strences many for the two nations almost as sure tors, who, by conferring benefits on him, mertify in the most strences many for the two nations almost as sure tors, who, by conferring benefits on him, As Mr. Borden and his friends are If it is the case is bad enough. At all

AGR what British Colum the Land-A Pro Should Study.

British Columbia can Brunswick something in promoting agricultural pro-favorable conditions, assist the way of extending loans easier and providi assistance and informatio roblems confronting the nd. The Agricultural C ritish Columbia, after a mbia, after a ensive examination of the as just placed its repo-gislature. It is to be not he many recommendations of the second second

given: Establishment of a c sion to make loans to fa

provements. Employment of prise the manufacture of tile in lime quarrying. Pr paid for their work ent of run

system, with government Contract system on pu Establishment of h Establishment of bos tion to afford financi Tamas.

nent of tra or child immigrants. Developm Government aid for

Inlargement of agri arate portfolio fo advisory board

ration of close · Inaugurati rnment aid in

Amendment to Nox

Establishment of qua hat are pest-infected.

The adoption of a sy gricultural credit on the gricultural credit on th lan in force in New Zea lended in the report of th lission on Agriculture, rought down in the legi

The report proposes the board to be known as the Credit Commission, consi perintendent and four dir with all matters appertain istration of government r to farmers. It is prop superintendent and two n superintendent and two m council, who are to be pra-should be appointed by governor-in-council and to the deputy ministers of fin culture to be ex officio m commission. It is propose islative assembly should minister of finance each y up to a specified amount minister of mance each y up to a specified amount stock or debentures bear not more than four per ce a currency of thirty-six an These moneys shall be a Credit Commission to len respect to permanent made on their land and ductive measures. Such repayable by authorizat periods as the commission and applicants for loans gated as to their persons responsibility and the their lands.

well to set forth the indictment. This wretched person, who evidently fears the rising power of woman, sets down the following odious paragraphs:

following odious paragraphs: "Of course, most women are natural born smugglers. It is no crime in their eyes to beat the Federal government out of a proportion of its revenues every time they get a chance. The only crime in this connection would be that of breaking the thirteenth commandment-being caught at it. However, one might smuggle as a matter of principle. For instance, they might be Free Traders and smuggle as a protest against what they considered unjust taxation. Or, again, they might be Suffragettes, and smuggle as a protest for having no hand in arranging the tariff schedules. "Thus we can possibly excuse the

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no other nation cares to taste, are the The C ald he

between the two nations almost as sure as is peace between the different provmortify in the most generous manner his

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win souls for Christ, that is more

THE ROOT OF THE MATTER.

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Edimonton is actively discussing the advisability of introducing commission government. government.

Maximum Loan \$10,000. It is proposed that value, after the improve ascertained by appraise direction of the comm maximum loan which m any land shall not excee of the value, calculated o basis. No loan shall be than \$250, or more than applicant or upon one p applicant or upon one i s suggested that appli-not exceeding \$2,000 sha

In dealing with the g In dealing with the ge affecting agriculture, the point out that the rapid coast cities, and the com in the price of land, has division of many farms, large acreage being with tivation, and that the a in the sities has attract in the cities has attract and made farm labor so mission points out that ers have gone into distri-um without conital and up without capital, and been unable to obtain credit to enable them to credit to enable them to under cultivation. The ther points out that the tion and efficient mar have led to returns be than they should be. That there is plenty extension of the valua work of the department ommendation of the cor

Closer Settlement Plan With regard to land ment plan in operation suggests that certain suggests that certain mined upon in suitabl province, which should for closer settlement;

THERE PERMA GRATE 15 ----