The Rews.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 4th, 1909.

TARIFFS AND RECIPROCITY The Canadian government is follow ing the path of national dignity and business common sense in working out Canada's fiscal policy upon Canadian lines, watchful of but uninfluenced by the tariff vagaries of the United States.

While no intellegent Canadian is indifferent to the obvious benefits that would accompany a fair system of reciprocal trade across the border, we have learned that our presperity by no means dependent upon such an arrangement. Forced out of the American market by hostile tariffs Canada has found profitable markets else where, has framed her trade policy with the development of these in view and will proceed steadily along her appointed path, independently and

In the new American tariff as it is crystallising into final form in the senate there are many unfriendly features which tempt retaliation and a few possibilities of trade extension purchaseable by concessions whichexectoristic of Uncle Sam's bargainthe possible return favors. The Canwill neither offer retaliation nor make Britain and other European countries desire to trade with her on fair terms.

ance of the prehibitive tarisf barrier n. In the sumber business particularly we have the whip hand. In timber areas we have a powerful wea pen when the time comes to negotiate. made at our behest ten years ago we must have made concessions beyond our receipts. Even today we could not make a fair bargain. But a few years lumber and wheat and coal will give us the commanding position, and we time Canada will keep on doing business at the same old stand, working out her destiny upon imperial lines, content with the status quo on this continent until the delegations arrive from Washington.

-PERMANENT PAVING

The city engineer is quoted as opposed to any plan of expensive permanent paving. He thinks something of

A good deal depends upon what Mr. cheap process of making a cleanly, smooth , solid and durable paving, such as Hallfax has acquired during the power to him. But if by "something of moderate cost" he means the mise able makeshift, patchwork business that is disgracing the city, the people will pronounce an emphatic no. Good streets are a good investment at any time, and if they are permanent in character the cost may properly transferred in large measure to the

In connection with St. John's paving problem it may be interesting to note that the London County Council has ben siving a great deal of attention of late to the same question and has apparently come to the conclus that a modified macadam construction led on concrete and made homogeneous with an asphalt or pitch mixture gives the best all-purpose road-way. Mr. J. A. Brodie an expert road engineer of Liverpool, giving his exnoe with this style of paving. stated, according to The London Times, that heavy traffic streets paved with crushed stone 6x6x4 in., on a concrete bed with small sand bed and joints thoroughly racked with hard chingle and grouted with permanent

pitch mixture, which prevents any movement of the stones and renders the whole surface impervious to weather, give a life equal to at least 7% million tons per yard width-that is, a life of from 25 to 30 years without important repairs. At the same rate the life of the similar but shallower a street having a traffic of 60,000 tons per yard width per annum, have a life same stone only gives a life correspending to 100,000 tons per year; while the same material used in pitch surface is held up to its work firmly encastree so that no movement and stone wearing stone can occur, will have a life of at least 750,000 tons per yard

macadam. Mr. Brodie described a further experiment-namely, with mac-Tgiven excellent results in a street hav of width; but one of the most promising road-making experiments he has made the costly and complicated machines is with what he calls a small-stone with which modern sea battles are musurface. This is a surface made with 11.2% in. cubes of the same stone, which ""he can obtain at very slightly greater coost than that of the same stone for ordinary macadam. These stones are our own men to watch and take part hand-laid on a depth of small broken in the work and to learn how to do stone on a bed of concrete. The broken it themselves, as the Japanese did in material of the bed is grouted the beginning. But a better plan by with the pitch mixture used in Liverracked with small hard shingle and firms to Canada. That one of these a life of 30 years under the average Canadian government would seem to conditions of traffic on country roads.

been taking pleasant instruction from substantial contribution to naval deis playing a strongegame for a city nursery for British battleships. cities, where the climate is not very up a great new Canadian industry,

THE NEWS is published every week of 100 years, we ought to be able to devise something better than we have to put up with here.

THE RAEL SOCIALISM John Spargo, one of the recognized estruction of private property and eaders of international Socialism, conributes to the June number of the North American Review an interesting article on "Private Property and Personal Liberty in the Socialist State Mr. Spargo acknowledges that it is not strange that there should be an obstinate idea that Socialism aims at the personal liberty, since the fanatical Socialists advance the proposition that property is robbery and property holders thieves. This idea has, however, been discarded by modern Socialists, who observe that private property is a mere abstraction, since even now the individual's claim to property must vield to the superior claim of society. They aim to extend this princple so as o terminate all class privileges. He save:

'Socialism, it cannot be too strongly mphasized, is not the fulfilment of a reat plan of social organization, the principal feature of which is that the tate owns and controls everything and aims to administer things with approximate equality of henefits and uties. It is an ideal, objectively considered, of a society in which there is no parasitic class preying upon the wealth-producers. Subjectively considered, it is a struggle on the part of the producers to throw off the exploiters, the parasites, in order that the ideal may be attained.

"Of course, under Socialism, as in

every civilized society, private property of all kinds would be subject the ultimate rule of society. The inadian government will ignore both the terests of society as a whole, that is threats and the conditional invitations; to say, would be regarded as superior to those of the individual. Subject to eventures; will simply go ahead as it this superior social right, there is no has been going, developing Canada's reason why private property should not be far more widespread under Sobuilding up her trade with Great cialism than today. Take, for example, the matter of homes. The great mass which show a continually increasing of the people do not own their own homes, though there can hardly be any In the long run we have more to question that the great mass of people gain and less to bee by the mainten- desire to own homes of their own. It is conceivable that in a Socialist state than the United States. As regards of society every person who desired it materal resources we are in the better | could own a home for himself and family. On the other hand, it is not concelvable that the state would have any the comparison between our Himstable interest whatsoever in forbidding the forests and their rapidly diminishing ownership of homes. Since all afimilies must have houses in which to live, otherwise, there should be no reason If reciprocity arrangements had been whether provided by the state or otherwise, there could be no reassn for the state's insisting upon being the universal landlord. Government ownership of dwellings in preference to the ownership of the dwellings of the many by a few extortioners, certainly; but there is no more reason, so far as the central principle of Socialism is con cerned, for denying the right of a man to own his home than there is to deny him the right to own his hat."

There can be no objection to this gospel from any public standpoint. But unfortunately this conception of Socialism is not the common one. If it were Socialism would not be so popular. And even here the fundamenta difficulty arises of drawing the line. Socialism will permit a man to own a home who is sufficiently industrious and successful to acquire the purchase price. But how about the man who is not? And how will Socialism prevent the man who has the money making instinct from acquiring the home of the man who has not. The fallacy of Socialism as a practical policy is that it presupposes an equality that does ot exist and a spirit of fraternity and co-partnership beyond that which human society has yet evolved. If men were placed on a common level as regards property tomorrow a decade or ess would see society divided again into the same strata it exhibits today.

The election protest against Mr. H. Ames in St. Anteine division of Montreal has been "sawed off" with the protest against Mr. Robert Bickerdike in St. Lawrence division. That is, Mr. Ames has agreed to let Mr. Bickerdike escape on condition that the improprieties in St. Antoine are not exposed. This Mr. Ames is Mr. R. L. Borden's understudy in the purity role. When he is not engaged in denouncing his wicked Liberal opponents for crooked work in elections, and otherwise, he is fond of addressing Y. M. C. A. gatherings on righteousness in public life and strongly condemning the "saw-off" evil.

BUILD CANADA'S NAVY AT HOME

We note with interest that, as one esult of Canada's declared intention | the cost of production." to create a navy of her own for the defense of her coasts and for cooperation with the British navy in everywhere are today, as they have times of Imperial stress, representa- been for many years, compelled to pay 4 in. deep sett construction would, in ready been in consultation with the erage farm. Proper business methods world's trade. Canadian government. In this appears a hint for a practical policy of tion in the cost of farm products. The the door remains open, and still Great of 100 years. Ordinary macadam of the naval construction from which Can-business of farming should be as much Britain finds a way to provide for conada might benefit in a material as a business as manufacturing. As the stantly increasing expenditure. More-

well as in an Imperial way. That Canada is to enter upon the construction of warships and that her ists, the heavy cost of wasteful and policy in this regard is to be governed unbusinesslike methods is transferred of the dismal predictions of the Tariff largely by the advice of the British to the consumer, and the consumer admiralty, is all that is settled of our width or 7% times that of orinary naval programme. The details must is the difficult question. To force cerwait until after the conference between the British and Coloadam concrete blocks, which have nial authorities in England this summer. But it is evident that Canada ing 250,000 tons of traffic per yard has at present neither the knowledge nor the equipment for the building of son has suggested and has declared necessities of life. Mr. Lloyd George

fought. It has been suggested in this connection that we could get our first ships build in British yards, sending over far than this would be to bring one of pool, and the joints of the surface are the experienced British ship-building six months' operation of New Brunsthe pitch, and this is expected to have firms has been in negotiation with the an earnest—of more to follow we welindicate that this is possible. The Common Council might find it stantial subsidy would no doubt be re- tural settlement is good advertising of value to take this expert suggestion quired and probably, in addition, a and a competent system for forwarding into consideration, together with the guarantee of a certain regular amount opinions of the aldermen who have of work. This in itself would be a the American paving company which fense-establishing as it would a new The experience of English at the same time there would be built And

There will be many who will regret Canada's formal assumption of the panoply of maval war. But the thing is inevitable. Peaceable and peacesiring though our people are, we alone cannot change the spirit of thetimes. If we faced the world as a separaten ation we could not go unarmed, flaunting our rich possess before the eyes of the armed and aggressive powers. Remaining in the Empire we cannot in honor and decency refuse to take our share of the burden of Imperial defense. In the circumstances, national prudence demands that the policy we shall adopt shall give ourselves, as well as the Empire, the maximum of advantage. And since Canada must spend her money for warships it is obviously her best plan to build these warshins in her own yards and as far as possible by her own men, keeping her at home and making it serve as a new

ABOR AGAINST THE FIELD IN AUSTRALIA

stimulus to the development of her

material resources.

combination of opposing factions the Labor ministry of the Australian Commonwealth has been defeated. Ever since the federation of

was defeated was 39 to 30. general election will be fought will be free man. largely the question of Imperial defollow New Zealand's action in offering | head. direct contributions to the British In the United States the dead-head Hon. Mr. Fisher now, has apparently seized the opportunity to make loyalty the government out of office in ostensible protest against its lack of Imperialism. But though this "old flag" issue may be apparently dominant throughout the campaign, the real ground for the Liberal-Conservative calition is undoubtedly distrust and dislike of the Labor leaders and their domestic policies, with their strong tendency toward socialism.

THE CONSUMER AND THE FARMER

Apropos of the current tariff revision and its relation to the cost of living, the New York Sun points out with force and justice that no amount of legislation will measurably affect the

items in the family expense book are toria, Fort William and London. food and clothing. Beside the price and wood pulp, are of limited import-

ance. millions of people of modest income, within the next few months. the people whose need of food and filled the banks with money belonging to farmers and made our agriculturists during recent years the most prosperous class in the country, will get on the trail of the farmers. They will insist upon a discount on the billions of dollars paid to the producers of wool and cotton, of meat and dairy products, of cereals, fruits and vegetables. Such a reduction is conceivable without any lessening of the farmer's profits. It can be effected by measures which would force the adop tion of business methods on the farms and a consequent material decrease in

This applies with equal force to Canadian conditions. Consumers pays. How to amend these conditions tain prescribed methods upon individual farmers, as The Sun seems to such education as Prof. J. W. Robertprovincial government to provide. /

IMMIGRANTS COMING One hundred new settlers can hardly be claimed as a satisfactory return for wick's new immigration policy, but as come them cheerfully. All that New Brunswick needs to induce agriculinterested immigrants and for taking care of them after their arrival. The late government's preliminary steps in ministration has worked off some of its political steam and appears to be tariff is always at a disadvantage template a paving that will have a life ket for our limitless mineral products. made, Mr. A. B. Wilmot, the new Su- arily concerned with the question of in 50c, boxes by all druggists.

be taking a good grip of things, and a good land and perhaps if a sufficient number of newcomers discover and proclaim this fact they may convince ever, keep them home.

PUBLIC MEN AND PRIVATE FAVORS

In publishing the following protest against the acceptance by public mer of favors from private corporations, The Toronto World had no knowledge of the excursion taken by the St.John dermen at the expense of a paving fits, just the same.

Nothing, says The World, is more insidious in undermining the fine distinclons of honor which should characterize all men in public life, whether in an elective or official capacity, than the dispensation of special favors by corporations dependent on public good-

will for their existence.

The subtlety of the poison is almost incredible. If it were not so the evil the Australian provinces the Labor quently the service rendered is so would be far less pronounced. Fretrifling that the man approached in the Commonwealth parlia- scarcely dreams of regarding the little ment, dictating to the government of favor as a bribe. But if he accepts the day. In the general election of one favor, however slight, he bears the 1906 the Labor party secured a ma- mark of the corporation creature. He jority in a very broken field. The cannot refuse the second and the third standing of the house after the elec- and the series that follow, and the tion was 26 Labor members, 19 Con- day comes when the cumulative influservatives, 14 anti-Labor members and ence is brought to bear on some deli 16 Liberals. Mr. Deakin, the Con- cate point where the public interest servative leader, has apparently won stands in the balance of doubt. The over to his banner all but four of the unsuspected influence proves mightier members of the opposition factions, as than the victim could imagine. The the vote upon which the government corporation gets the benefit of the has entered upon its career of service to meet the enemy. doubt. The public would have received under an admirably efficient executive The issue upon which the imminent | the benefit had the dead-header been a staff of men and women of proven ca- abroad, and only a couple of months

The acceptor of corporation favors is fense. Hon. Mr. Fisher, the Labor not free. His vision is blinded. His of them heavy, but we are confident Premier, has adhered to the policy of judgment is twisted. His reason has that their responsibilities will be well his predecessors in this regard—the a bias. His conscience is numbed. His and ably met and that the results will construction of a fleet of torpedo boats honor is enslaved. His brain is dead. amply justify the efforts which made for coast defense-and has refused to The corporations know him as a dead-

navy. But Hon. Mr. Deakin, whose evil has assumed monster proportions, icy when in office was the same as and the principle involved in the practice of dead-heading is extending its force in many directions. In yestertrumps in the political game forcing day's World reference was made to the railways, the express, telegraph and telephone companies, but other corporations are also to be included. Wherever a public official is known to receive corporation favors in the shape of free services or anything else the public are justified in suspecting his good faith. No family pressure and no amount of temptation should ever induce a public man to place himself under obligation to any corporation with which he, as representing the public, may have to conduct negotia-

AN INDEX OF PROGSESS

Statistics of building operations throughout Canada, compiled by "Con- last consented to appoint a commission struction" of Toronto, give St. John to recommend a policy for the camliving expenses of the average man high rank among the cities in the num- paign against tuberculosis, and even ber of building permits granted durthe cost of his food supplies, kept at ing the month of April, amounting in purpose is limited to an amount less drivers replied, "We have had fewer Mr. Brewer was missing and the next the unsystematic and wasteful the amount credited to Halifax and of the wild game which haunt our for-Take the man with a \$1,200 income. such flourishing cities as Regina, Twenty years hence those of us who Of this he pays \$460 to feed and \$180 Kingston, Peterboro, Windsor and Berare are alive will look back in angry Where is this discrimination to end? This evening a number are grappling or this he pays \$400 to reed and \$100 lin. Of the fifteen cities which have amazement that such things could be— Where is the line to be drawn in the for the body, but up to a late hour tofree hydraulic cement, cheaper nails furnished figures the only cities of that in the face of modern medical field of manual labor beyond which night there was no result. and cheaper lead pipe, might make a equal population with St. John which proofs that consumption is unnecespays show a better building record for the sary, preventable and capable of comfor house rent; but the prominent month are Calgary. Edmonton, Vic- plete extermination, the provincial and

which the man of modest income tions of the country are enjoying a people a year until the efforts of a few must pay for meat and vegetables, steady advance in building work and fruit and cereals, the schedules on it seems quite evident in view of the chemicals and oils, on metals and heavy influx of settlers into western plague. manufactures thereof, or lumber, hemp provinces of the Dominion and the attendant growth of the middle and eastern portions, that even the large gains "Some day," says The Sun, "these already attained will be surpassed

The average gain for April, as based clothing has paid the mortgages on on returns submitted from fifteen rehundreds of thousands of farms, has presentative centres throughout the country, twelve of which supply com- the tracing and identification of those parative figures, is 53.36 per cent., and afflicted with the disease and the eduonly one city in the entire list shows a falling off.

BRITISH TARIFF REFORMERS

deed if confident assertion counts for machinery, centered in sanatoria where anything there has been a distinct lull patients can be isolated and treated, in the can paign. A few years ago Mr. and radiating by means of competent George E. Foster, speaking in St. John, officials through every hamlet of the Canadian advocate of the tariff policy breeding grounds with the aim of Joseph Chamberlain. Men who stamping it out as it can be stamped listened to Mr. Foster on that occasion out and must be. This is a duty of the felt that the Free Trade policy of state quite as much as the care of in-Great Britain was quite outgrown and sane folk and the provision of hospitals will look into the merits of the much tives of at least one of Britain's lead- for the indifferent, shiftless and often that the open door would speedily be for the treatment of disease in general discussed proposition for a dry dock whole world." ng firms of warhip builders have al- stupid methods prevalent on the av- closed and that in the face of all the

But the years have passed and still industry is now conducted by an over- over the British manufacturer has not whelming majority of our agricultur- yet closed his shop in favor of his American or German competitor. In spite Reformers, the country has so far escaped bankruptcy.

The latest budget of the Liberal govrnment is not of a character to serve the purposes of the Tariff Reformers. You'll Feel Worse Every Day Unsuggest, is of course impossible. The It is avowedly an atteempt to provide only apparent remedy is education, for increasing expenditures without recourse to an indirect tax upon the would increase the products of this may have failed to discover an ideal province by \$10,000,000 a year from the scheme but he has undoubtedly dempresent cultivated acreage such edu- onstrated the fact that Great Britain cation as it is the chief duty of our can raise money for naval expansion and for old age pensions without abandoning the Free Trade policy.

Moreover the discussion for the Tariff Remormer is not without embarrassment. He must agree with the government in the necessity for an creased revenue. He must consent to the unpleasant fact that every penny of that revenue must be collected as a tax from someone. He must also admit that Mr. Lloyd George's scheme gathers most of the money from those most able to pay. The Tariff Reformer is therefore compel!to hold out the prospect of relief to the over-burdened rich man or to keep this direction were unfortunately inpoor men must foot the bills. But the advocate of a protective

perintendent of Immigration, seems to taxation. The revenue is a matter of BRIAIN'S MILIARY PRAPARAsecondary importance. The burden of we earnestly hope that his well-meant axation may fall wherever the defruitful of results. New Brunswick is of a tariff is not to raise a revenue, but to protect a nation's industries. The British Tariff Reformer, how-

encounters a grave difficulty the present inhabitants and help to when he attempts to convince the British tax-payer has not been acknown how much he paid and how

British insistence leads finally to a means of fostering the industries of the nation.

significanco.

THE PLAGUE AND THE PUBLIC

tion for the Prevention of Tuberculosis be the equivalent of seven army corps pacity and public spirit. Their field of endeavor is wide and the work ahead | the Territorials when the invasion was possible the organization and their appointment.

But while welcoming this movement for the combating of the greatest physical ill that human flesh is heir to, one cannot escape a certain sense of shame that a work so eminently essential to the public welfare should be left to private initiative and energy and charity for its prosecution. What would we have thought in the time of that fearsome smallpox epidemic a few years ago if provincial and municipal authorities had shown such supine negligence that private individuals would have been forced to organize for the at least in its earlier stages-and the public health raise never a finger. It tion the provincial government has at

municipal of this province indifferent-"Construction" reports that all sec- ly permitted the death of a thousand public-spirited men and women created a private organization to fight the

But it is of little value to storm over the existence of such a condition of affairs. The business at hand is to remedy it. The associations now being formed throughout the province and particularly in St. John can do much to ameliorate the danger in a private way by forming an organization for cation of these and their associates in approved methods of prevention and are. But the most effective of their efforts will be those directed to the arousing of public opinion and the The British Tariff Reformers seem stimulation of the government to such o be making haste rather slowly. In- action as will create an efficient public old of his triumphal progress as the province, fighting the disease in its

NO APPETITE Your Food Disagrees Tau're Tired -- Lifeless Skin is Yellow

less You Brace Up Quick. The Best Treatment is Ferrozone

Every day comes the good news of wonderful cures with Ferrozone. In Peterboro it worked maryels for Louis Mechan-put him right on his feet-made him entirely well.

"About three years ago" says Mr. Meehan, "I had the Grippe which left me a in a very run-down condition that finally developed into Dyspepsia I was unable to eat but a few things and had a craving for acid. I gave up treting with the doctors because they did not help me and on the advice of a friend used Ferrozone. It not only cured me of Dyspepsia and Biliousness but has built up my strength to what it was before I had the Grippe. I can recommend Ferrozone as an ideal restorative.

Ferrozone gives you force, energy, It strengthens the stomach, cures in digestion, prevents headaches-guar-

antees good health.

ments of Lord Roberts and other problem of British defense against in-British tax-payer that the collection of vasion in a recent after-dinner speech, the nation's revenue is primarily a Mr. Haldane said that the Territorial matter of industrial protetcion and Army had already got 87 per cent. of secondarily a matter of taxation. The its war establishment, and the men press occasional were coming in daily. Today the regucustomed to the indirect and subtle lars were practically full as far as men methods of raising revenue that we were concerned, and the special rehave grown used to. He has always serve was rapidly filling up. At present they had a much larger expedimuch his neighbor has paid. He has tionary force than ever before in the always been persistent in his criticism history of the country. As regarding of the practice of this proposed scheme the contingency which was known as company which is endeavoring to get a of taxation. He is not ready to be the bolt from the blue, one heard and lieve that injustice in taxation disapone saw on the stage a good deal of pears when the tax bill is never rend- gloomy apprehension. Supposing that ered, but simply collected with 100,000 men got past the fleet in time every loaf of bread and every of peace—he doubted whether so many yard of cloth. Tariff Reformers in could get past—they would find the Great Britain must justify their whole expeditionary force of 167,000 scheme as a system of taxation before men trained to a much higher standthey will be permitted to dwell upon and than continental armies. There its rare advantages as a means of would be the equivalent of three orfostering the industries of the nation. ganized army corps, besides another And after all, may it not be that the 150,000 of trained regular troops.

The Englishmen wants to know who of Territorials. Mr. Haldane went on pays the tax, while the Canadian in- to say he doubted whether a couple of quires who profits by the tax. It is a army corps coming across the sea difference in point of view of no little | would live very long in a hostile coun-The St. John branch of the Associa- a well trained force, and there would

> But if the expeditionary force were had elapsed after the mobilization of attempted- Mr. Haldane agreed that was the most difficult case. But, to begin with, they would be on the alert The navy would be watching the coasts. Moreover, a government would the country the Territorial force would think there would be any serious dan- triots. ger even in the most doubtful of the three cases.

THE RACES IN THE SOUTH protection of the community? Yet here | men get from fifty cents to one dollar is a disease which kills every year six a day less than the white firemen, have times the number of the victims of to do menial work, and cannot become that smallpox epidemic, a disease easi- engineers. They can, however, by good ly preventible and not difficult of cure, service and behavior, be promoted to authorities constituted to guard the Even this the white firemen object to, is only after years of persistent agita- people of this state refuse to accept

disappearing point. settle this question, than which none more complicated confronts the American people. But the dangerous difficulties to which its existence gives rise form for us a warning which we cannot afford to neglect against the unwisdom of permitting the settlement in Canada of races who cannot work peacefully and congenially together, who cannot harmonize in dustrially and eventually blend socially into a homogeneous nation.

SIR ROBERT PERKS' VISIT The intimation that Sir Robert Perks

at this port naturally lends additional local interest to his visit, and the hope local interest to his visit, and the nope will be general that his keen and WEAK MAN RECEIPT FREE trained intelligence will view the scheme favorably and assist in its consummation. But apart from this St. John will extend a cordially hospitable welcome to this eminent Engpublic spirit, and a capitalist whose word is influential over millions of money. While the city is somewhat THE RETURN OF PROSPERITY apart from the main purpose of Sir Robert's present visit to Canada. has some opportunities that may inter- of young men and women. est him. His reputation is not that of a man whose energies one task can confine, and St. John, as the inevitable winter outlet and inlet of the bulk of Canada's foreign trade, and as a city conveniently centered among the raw materials of many branches of industrial enterprise, is not unworthy of his attention for a day or two.

---THE QUEEN'S RANGERS

IONS

Hon. Mr. Haldane, the British War the statement that when the war be-Minister, discounts the alarmist state- gan the Queen's Rangers numbered military men regarding Britain's state last muster roll shows, the regiment of preparation for war. Discussing the numbered only 173 of cavalry, of whom

That in itself was pretty formidable but besides that they had fourteen divisions and fourteen mounted brigades try. As to the danger of invasion when the army was abroad, if the regulars had to go overseas the Territorial forces had to be embodied. Supposing the Territorial force to be mobilized, in six months they would be

be very rash if it sent the whole expeditionary force abroad at once. As more and more regulars went out of be stiffening. Therefore, he did not

Because the Georgia Railway has employed negroes as firemen on its engines the white employes of that road have gone out on strike. Negro firethe best runs by the rule of seniority. and say in a manifesto: the "white negro equality. This is worse than that." The other day the white automobile drivers of Atlanta made a frantic appeal in the papers for persons to

the negro may not step? If the negroes is well known as a contractor and has were natives of another country the in past years undertaken some imporproblem might be settled by exclusion | tant works. laws, as in the case of Asiatics. But The local government met this mornthey are native born Americans. All ing and afternoon, but outside of the over the States, and particularly in the appointing of Mr. Guthrie as clerk of South, they are numbered in millions. the York county court, only routine The black population of the United business was transacted. A number States greatly exceeds the total popu- of applications for letters patent were lation of Canada. To force them put through. This evening the governinto idleness is to intensify immeasur- ment did not meet, as the treasury ably the problem their presence cre- board held a session. The question of ates. And if they are to be shut out appointing Dr. Inch's successor has from all avenues of labor that are fre- not yet been considered ,and it is quented by whites, their industrial doubtful if it will be taken up at the opportunity is narrowed almost to the present. Chief Commissioner Morris-

A volume of unusual historical interest has recently been issued by the No Summer Vacation Royal Society of Canada in the form of a brief History of the Queen's Rangers, by Dr. James Hannay. For gallant and effective service for the King in the War of the Revolution no British regiment excelled this celebrated battalion of loyal volunteers, most ruption. f whom afterwards emigrated to the Maritime Provinces and formed the famous Loyalist settlements in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The story of their splendid work for the flag is admirably told by Dr. Hannay, disimilar to ours ought to be an excelproviding employment for thousands
lent guide. Surely if they can confent guide. Surely if they can conformed on the stormy period their histhat some substantial progress will be
scheme of taxation. He is not primtorm for thousands of Canadian workmen and a new marthat some substantial progress will be
scheme of taxation. He is not primtory covers. What they were and
what they were strong fighting what they did these strong fighting

men from whom many of New Bruns-

wick's best families inherit their names -may be forcibly summarized in 603 men; when the war ended, as the 64 were prisoners of war, and 295 infantry, of whom 194 were in the hands of the enemy.

We note in the English Conservative yelps of protest against Sir Wilfrid Laurier's disc ination in favor of Quebec. The impression generally conveyed is that with Laurier, the Frenchmen, Premier, Quebec rules the roost. Wa note also that Sir Lomer Gouin, the Premier of Quebec, took occasion last week to make strong complaint of Sir Wilfrid's injustice to Quebec; and Mr. Bourassa cordially seconded the criticism. Can it be that Laurier is hold. ing the balance true?

BEHIND \$150,000

IN ITS FINANCES

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 1.- The olony ran behind \$150,000 in its finances during the past year, according to a statement submitted to the legislaire. In addition to this indebtedness, Newfoundland is responsible for a considerable outlay on public works which was ordered by the late Bond government without legislative authority , due to the deadlock which existed until the recent election. The tloating debt is now \$330,000, for which a loan bill will have to be passed at this session

In his farewell address to the legislature today, Sir William MacGregor, the governor, who will leave here shortly expressed his regret at quitting Newfoundland and predicted at great future for the colony. After referring to the dispute with the United States over the fisheries question and its submission to arbitration, Sir William outlined a number of policies, which he thought, should be adopted These include a vigorous fishing and agricultural policy, the extension of the land and wireless telegraph systems, especially in the fishing dis-

HIS SUCCESSOR NOT YET NAMED

FREDERICTON, N. B., June 1.-Mr. rodd Brewer of Carleton county is missing and his relatives and friends are much concerned about his where abouts. Mr. Brewer's father and mother removed from Woodstock last year to St. Marys and the son, Tod. Brewer, who remained in Woodstock,

sey is unable to be in attendance, but We do not pretend to be able to it is understood that in the meantime the Hon. Mr. Maxwell is acting as commissioner of the board of works.



ECLIPSED.

Gunner-"That old chap Ajax defied the lightning.' Guyer-"He's a back number these days. Look at Castro. He defies the

lishman of international fame as an engineer, a man of broad charity and engineer, a man of broad charity and Detroit, Michigan.

means openings for a large number Prepare yourself by taking a course at the Fredericton Business

College. Open all the year round. You may enter at any time. Send for free catalogue. Address:

> W J. OSBORNE. FREDERICTON, N. B.

We would greatly enjoy one ,but as many of our students are from long distances, and anxious to be ready for

situations as soon as possible our

classes will be continued without inter-Then, St. John's cool summer weather makes study as pleasant as at any other time. Students can enter at any time

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FINE ADDRESS TOGRADUATES OF ACADEM

Rev. E. D. Webber, the Speaker

HORTON CLOSING

Class Day Exercises of Class of 1909 Acadia

Seminary WOLFVILLE, N. S., May 31.— The closing exercises of Horton Collegiat Academy took place this evening College Hall. The programme thoroughly enjoyed, being both instru tive and entertaining. The program was as follows:

Violin solo-R. L. Henshaw, H. A., '10. Address-Principal Class History-C. S. Young.

Prayer.

Vocal solo-Miss Annie H. Murray Wolfville. Class Prophecy-S. B. Allen. Essay -The Resources and Need of Nova Scotia, B. A. Palmer,

Vocal solo-Claude E. Balcom, Mar garetville, N. S. Essay-Benefits Derived from French Revolution, F. L. Christie. Valedictory-J. H. West. Speech to Graduates-Rev. E.

Webber, Wolfville. The prize list was as follows: J. Hinson West, highest standing school. Ten dollars. Donated by I W L. Archibald. Wilfred Colwell, highest standing

senior year. Ten dollars. Donated W. M. Black, Wolfville. P. F. Murray, highest standing middle year. Ten dollars. Donated E. N. Rhodes, M.P. Amherst, N. S.

Roy Short, highest standing junior year. Ten dollars. Donated b P. N. Balcom, Aylesford, N. S. Ernest Larkin, first prize for sp ing. Eight dollars. Donated by W L. Barss, Dartmouth, N. S. Frank E. Murray, second prize

spelling. Seven dollars. Donated b W. W. Clarke, Bear River, N. S. Minnie Reid, penmanship. Ten d lars. Donated by W. W. Clark, Bear River, N. S. Kingsley Carter, highest standing

business course. Ten dollars. Donat ed by W. A. Rhodes, Amherst, N. S. In his address, Principal Robins reported a very satisfactory year's work. The total enrollment was one hundred and five, divided as follows Senior year, thirty; middle year thirty; junior year, fifteen; business eighteen, and special students, twelve The standard of matriculation ha

has been raised. The teachers have endeavored to lay foundations for future college course firm and sure Thoroughness has been the watch In the principal's opinion unless the students sent to the college the academy stand high classes than do those from the ordinary school, the reason for our existence vanishes.

Of the senior class twenty-six graduated receiving diplomas of various grades. Three received certificates for work done. Of the business class only a small percentage took the entire course, yet four were graduated, while one received certificate for work done. Rev. E. D. Webber said in part: "We meet tonight in the line of a goodly succession. Fourscore years ago ou fathers founded this school and dedi cated it to the cause of popular education. From that time to the present has sent forth a multitude of those who have worthily borne their part i the world's work. As you stand ranged with these tonight it is well that you recognize the intermediate stage von have reached in your educational course. May I then direct your though to the real objective to be sought in

"At the risk of triteness I shall urge

you to set the idea of progress forenost in your conception of education Through years of laborious effort you have reached the point where yo stand tonight, but your faces are for ward, expectant and eager for the further acquisition of college or technical school. Let this onward look be characteristic of every step in your advance and every year of your life Life is the sphere education works in the material it moulds, and where life is there must be ceaseless movement. We build a house and finish it; we plant a tree and it is never finished while it lives. All the finest achievements of our civilization have come because there have been given the world those who never heard or heeded the command to halt in their pursuit of knowledge. All life is the school, all men and experiences are teachers. Success in any particular grasped and held as an ultimate good is deterioration. Only as the means to further advance is it of worth. Pascel's word is forever true when he says: 'There is no point where it is not perilous for us to halt. We can only escape a fal by continually climbing.' A fatal day is for any man when he exultingly says: 'I have attained,' and thencefort descrys no goal to tempt him further A due reverence for the truth urges us ever forward, for it is through the partial and fragmentary views held and proclaimed by those who are satisfled to stop that truth suffers eclipse Doubt, discord, disproportion, spring from half knowing: faith, order and the symmetry of beauty come with the fuller light.

"As the second element in a true objective of education I urge you to place personality. The stress must be laid upon the entirety of being rather than upon the superior efficiency of special faculties or aptitudes. Strong is the tendency of this practical day to insist upon the skill of doing. Whether it be work of hand or brain he who is expert therein has ready acclaim of honor. Specalizing has become part and parcel of our modern progress, but in the process ever lurks a subtle danger that we estimate men by some thing quite extraneous to their real worth. One highly trained faculty does not constitute a man. Doing even ir the highest degree can never be rank-