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E. W. McCREADY,
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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
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New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers

These newspapers advocate:
British connection
Honesty in public life
Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion.
No graft!
No deals!

"The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine, The Maple Leaf forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 31, 1912.

A LITTLE BREEZE IN HALIFAX

The visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to Halifax has resulted—through no fault of his—in a slight unpleasantness. What was probably a mere oversight on the part of some one charged with the duty of selecting the guests for the state dinner has been seized upon by the Halifax Herald and magnified into a deliberate slight to one-third the population of the province.

The Herald discovered that while Presbyterians, Anglicans, and Roman Catholics, were present at the dinner, no representatives of the Methodists and Baptists were invited. When Joseph Howe was Premier, it appears, he caused representatives of all the Christian denominations to be invited to state dinners. Now the Herald charges that this excellent custom has been violated after half a century, and it demands to be told whether the Lieutenant-Governor is responsible personally, or whether Premier Murray named those who were to be invited to dine with the Governor-General.

As Premier Murray is a Liberal, the Herald suspects him of having been at the bottom of a scheme to ignore all the Methodists and Baptists in Nova Scotia, constituting, as has been said, one-third of the entire population. Of course, as Premier Murray is a gentleman and a politician, he would not think of doing that of which the Herald professes to suspect him; but, all the same, that journal is disposed to grow, or to pretend to grow, somewhat excited over the matter. Here is a specimen paragraph:

"It might as well be understood first as last that the people are in charge. The day of the 'classes' and 'cliques' politically came to an end long ago. Democracy, being enfranchised, has come to its own and will brook no return to the dark ages, when the CLASSES danced and the PEOPLE paid the piper. Every attempt at the resurrection of old class and clique customs, now long in their graves, will, as they deserve, meet with grievous failure."

The Herald, one surmises, can scarcely keep a straight face as it thus simulates indignation. Its motive is obviously political, and its labored attempt to stir up strife will be futile. The man who actually did make up the list of guests was certainly guilty of bad judgment, and his poor selection doubtless caused some heartburnings. But that the incident can be so twisted as to affect the popularity of Premier Murray is most improbable.

A FORLORN FIGHT

Hope springs eternal in the breast of the English tariff reformers. Their hodgepodge scheme of protection has been steadily defeated for ten years, every time the people had an opportunity of expressing their views on the subject. Outside of a few leaders, the best minds of the Tory party are still as much opposed to the scheme as they were when Mr. Chamberlain introduced his proposals. In the event of Unionist success it is exceedingly doubtful if any attempt will be made to reverse the fiscal traditions which have prevailed during the last two generations. The rank and file of the party is composed of men who are intensely conservative, who are Unionists in spite of the heresies of the leaders; and when the time comes they will object to be driven along a road they dislike to an end they cannot foresee. They are still much of the opinion they held in the days that Disaeli was their spokesman. He declared that protection in England was not only dead, but there was no hope of its resurrection. He gave the clear-cut opinion on the subject: "Protection is not only dead but damned."

Lord Cromer, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Hugh and Lord Robert Cecil, Sir John Gorst, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and a host of others who constitute the best intellects of the Unionist party, are free traders.

The commerce of Great Britain is the biggest in the world. She owns over half of the total shipping of the world, and much of her trade is of a complicated character. She deals in every commodity under the sun, and what the protectionist would have to do would be to try to construct a tariff with schedules full enough to suit every trade, and clear enough to be a guide to customs officials who know little or nothing of the articles they handle. The party has not a single scheme fit to frame a tariff, and the practical working out of their vague scheme, would simply be a scramble of interests seeking to do the best for themselves. The manufacturers and merchants would take the proposed bill and write down quickly as much as they considered their interests would bear. Mr. Chamberlain considered that each manufacturer would be satisfied with a modest ten per cent. But the woolen trust in the United States has been able to secure more than 273 per cent on some items, and an average of more than 102 per cent on all. Other interests there have been proportionately successful, and if a similar scramble occurred at this time in England, nothing is more certain than that it would kill a great deal of existing trade, and the heavy commerce of the country would dwindle.

No man was clearer on this subject than Mr. Chamberlain before he took up with tariff reform. Speaking of the "Fair Trade" agitation of twenty years ago he said: "I notice that Mr. Dumphries complained that framework—wooden framework—was imported into this country from Canada, Norway and Sweden, to the detriment of English carpenters, and he proposed that a duty should be put on that manufacture also. In Germany they followed this recommendation: they have put a duty on the manufacture of wood, and what do you think the result has been? Do you think the carpenters and cabinet-makers have benefited? No, not a bit. There are fewer houses built and there is less work for the working man, and there are less wages paid. From a return that I have got I find that the average wages of 30,000 carpenters and cabinet-makers in Germany are from 18s to 19s a week. The week's work is seventy-two hours, and in many cases eighty-four hours, because they work on Sundays as well as other days of the week. (Shame! and 'We ain't going to have it here.') I hope not."

Mr. Chamberlain declared, at the same time, that the country had not forgotten the history of those times when protection starved the poor, when the country was brought by it to the brink of revolution. The memory of those days is still too fresh in the minds of the people. Even if the Unionists do achieve power tariff reform is a forlorn fight in England.

A BLACK BUSINESS

Not only Mr. Roosevelt but many men who have been conspicuous in the front rank of American business and politics are smirched in the controversy concerning the source of the Roosevelt campaign fund in 1908. We find the Boston Transcript, a journal of conservative tendencies, saying that if Archbold told the truth it looks dark for Colonel Roosevelt and many others concerned. The Transcript continues to frame what constitutes an astonishing indictment of American politics and of many public men. It says, in part:

"Mr. Archbold acknowledges or claims that he gave the money with the distinct understanding that Roosevelt should know of it, which means that the President of the United States was thereby to be put under obligations to the Standard Oil Company. Quid pro quo, clearly. Later there was demand for more and when Archbold hesitated, Mr. Bliss feared the Standard people were 'making a mistake'—which freely translated, meant that unless they came down again they would feel the pressure of governmental disfavor. In other words, blackmail. And in this blackmailing were involved the President and his adjuntants in the anti-trust hunt on the one hand and Mr. Archbold and his ramifying associates on the other.

"'Dear Mr. Bliss' was involved, too, in a sense, for he later expressed to Mr. Archbold his deep regret at the President's actions, bewailing his own failure to influence him. Mr. Cortelyou is involved too, for he must have known what was going on, at any rate during the campaign. There were thus two parties to the transaction, the bribe-givers and the bribe-takers. All the bribe-givers seem perfectly at ease in their consciences at their action, regarding it as simply a phase of politico-commercial life. How their acts will appear to posterity and to the world at large may be another matter. The only justification for them lies in the fact that they were approached by the other side in the beginning. That, of course, is usual, but not invariable. Then, too, they had courage enough to refuse to be bled still more, although warned that they would suffer for it. But it all shows the horrible plight of politics in this country and is a disgrace to the nation. How the London dailies and weeklies will exult at these revelations! How especially will the Saturday Review rejoice at a justification of almost every fling it has made at American corruption!"

Former Senator William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, has made a public appeal to Colonel Roosevelt to withdraw from the contest "in order that the Republican party may not die." But it would seem to be more in order to urge Colonel Roosevelt to continue in the race, in order that all the dirty linen may be washed at once, and that the American public, having learned the worst and realized the foul meaning of it, may set about cleaning house in earnest. If Colonel Roosevelt and many front rank financiers and politicians should be thrown into the rubbish heap in the process their fate will be of little moment if the sound moral health of the nation be restored.

REFORMS AND NATIONAL HONOR

The revelations of political corruption, police graft and industrial dishonesty in the United States do not indicate that these things are more common than formerly, but that the conscience of the communities are no longer ready to tolerate conditions that formerly caused little concern. Political and industrial reform is in the air as never before, and the standards are being raised in both departments. There is opportunity for optimism; a large number of men are entering into public life today with ideals of public service, and there is a great improvement in the efficiency of many departments of government.

But, nevertheless, there is a very serious basis for pessimism. This pessimism is not based on the fact that graft has been revealed wherever the probe has entered—that everywhere in the United States, in every case, every railroad, every packer, every valuable franchise, every life insurance company, every tax return that has been investigated, has been found lawless and rotten, when judged by any decent standards—but in the action of the Congress and Senate in their cynical disregard of treaty obligations. This does not affect the honor of a few private companies, or of greedy trusts, but of every citizen. It is not a question of party or political honor. Every country has had politicians who have disregarded solemn promises, and parties that have fallen into unreliable and unstable ways, but this tarnishes national honor. This action makes all future reforms incredibly more difficult, for a country suffering in this way in its very life will be less sensitive about ordinary industrial or political disgrace.

The turpitude of the Congress in passing the Canal Bill, and of the President in signing it, is not an expression of the spirit of the country. The people are not corrupt or dishonorable. By torturing language and resorting to ingenious shifts, legislators can convince themselves that a dishonorable course may have some justification. The combination of big corporations in the background and of dishonest politicians in the foreground is the real cause of the difficulty. It is impossible for them to realize that national honor is the supreme issue in the controversy. By playing fast and loose with the plighted word of the nation they have done more vital injury to the self-respect of the citizens than would be possible in any other way. Mr. Taft had an opportunity of doing the country a real service, but with that genius for blundering which has pursued him like a Nemesis all through his high office, he signs the bill.

PARTY PRINCIPLES

When Adam Smith published "The Wealth of Nations," he stated in complete and popular form the economic theory which he skilfully supported and which has been popular in England for several generations. He said: "In every country it always is and must be the interest of the great body of the people to buy whatever they want of those who sell it cheapest. The proposition is so very manifest that it seems ridiculous to take any pains to prove it; nor could it ever have been called in question, had not the interested sophistry of merchants and manufacturers confounded the common sense of mankind." Smith in this book—a book which is only surpassed by the Bible in its influence among English-speaking peoples—speaks of restrictions upon imports as "the sneaking acts of underling tradesmen," and it is an extraordinary comment upon the political acumen of statesmen that the interested sophistry of merchants and tradesmen has been erected into political axioms for the conduct of nations.

The monopolizing spirit of combines, and the rapacity of the beneficiaries of tariff legislation, have fortunately caused a reaction against high protection.

The statement is sometimes made that there is no particular difference in policy between the two parties in Canada. There is a radical difference. The protected interests have bought and sold the Conservative party. The leaders have committed it for good and all to the half-civilized policy of taxing a whole people for the sake of the private profit of a few. They have done that at the time when the people everywhere were beginning to understand the fallacies of the system of favoritism and high protection; at a time when the consumers in every country understand that the tariff is a hedge behind which the monopolist hides to rob the buyer. It was so understood by the interested advocates of the system from the beginning, but in the words of Adam Smith, "the interested sophistry of merchants and manufacturers confounded for a time the common sense of mankind," and the voters supported the system and carried its burdens under the idea that good would come out of evil and the country benefit through the burdens to which they submitted themselves. But when these privileges were used to traffic in legislation, to mulct the consumers that dividends might be paid on watered stock, to build up great private fortunes and debauch the electorate, came the reaction against class legislation and false economic theories.

The Liberal party owes nothing to the trusts and monopolists. It is in favor of allowing the masses of the people to buy whatever they want from those who sell it cheapest. It will join with other nations in opening new facilities for mutual intercourse and trade, and the restraints it will put upon importations will be in the way chiefly of excise duties for revenue. It believes that whether a country is rich or poor it will be benefited by the removal of restrictions from trade; it seeks to give the citizens as many chances to trade as possible. If they cannot profit by these chances they will not trade; if they can, then they, and through them their country, will be richer for their having them. No country is either so rich or so poor that it is not to its advantage to have its citizens better off than they are. To the extent to which trade is facilitated and great industries that do not need protection are left free from legislative interference, the happiness and prosperity of a country will increase.

There are minor differences between the two parties, but the fundamental difference is between high tariff and low. The attitude of the Liberal party may be fairly described as the setting up of an ideal of liberty and justice in place of monopoly and greed. Their policy looks to the future, while the party of special interests and class legislation faces backward.

CROWDING MERE MAN

The rate at which women are crowding into occupations ordinarily regarded as those upon which men have first claim is causing some Americans to believe that the time is not distant when their sisters will be given the right to vote as a matter of course. Their inference, of course, may not be justified, and there is in the United States a vast army of women who do not care about voting. Nevertheless, an examination of the last American census report, showing that there are more than half a million female stenographers, clerks, bookkeepers, and teachers, gives some idea of the extent to which women have taken up work formerly done entirely by the other sex. Here, for example, is a list of some of the occupations in which women are found in the United States, together with the number employed in each:

Architects	1,041
Clergy	3,373
Dentists	780
Journalists	2,190
Lawyers	1,010
Electricians	409
Engineers	84
Teachers	327,614
Bookkeepers	85,240
Clerks	85,246
Commercial travelers	946
Officials in banks	1,207
Manufacturers	3,433
Packers and shippers	19,998
Stenographers	86,118
Telegraph operators	22,556
Undertakers	323
Carpenters	545
Masons	167
Painters and glaziers	1,750
Plumbers	120
Miners	1,300
Blacksmiths	133

Perhaps in very few of these occupations are the women as well paid as men who do the same work. But that cannot well last. The day is coming when a woman who does a task as well as a man must receive equal remuneration. That would seem to be inevitable. If the American women do not secure the right to vote for a long time to come—and it seems likely that the time will be long—the cause probably will be found in the fact that the number agitating for the franchise is relatively small, a far greater number being indifferent or actually hostile to the movement.

MONEY FOR OUR FARMERS, IN SHEEP

Dr. George R. Parkin was asking yesterday why New Brunswick is not a great sheep-raising country. The same question has been asked by many other men of prominence who are interested in the prosperity of this province. The highest agricultural authorities who have given attention to this question have recorded the opinion that New Brunswick is remarkably well adapted to sheep raising, and that with the prevailing prices during recent years for wool, mutton, and lambs, intelligent attention to the sheep business would make it very profitable.

An editorial in the Toronto Globe of last Tuesday devotes attention to the sheep farming enterprise recently begun near Markhamville, Kings County, by Mr. Telfer. The Globe's observations should be of interest to most New Brunswickers, and we reproduce them here:

"It has been so long the custom in Canada to go West to grow up with the country that young Canadians are apt to forget that opportunity for growing up with the country is not confined to the West. Mr. J. A. Telfer, a member of the notable Brant county family of sheep-breeders, has been conducting an experiment in sheep farming near Sussex, New Brunswick, during the past two or three years that should open the eyes of the young agriculturists of that province to its possibilities as a grazing country. He has succeeded in inducing local capital to carry on and develop the enterprise, and the result will be carefully noted by all interested in the food supplies of the people.

"There is room in New Brunswick for millions of sheep, and the world needs lamb and mutton in ever-increasing quantities. Mr. Telfer is entirely convinced that New Brunswick farmers could make a lot of money in sheep-raising and at the same time very greatly increase the fertility of their land. On many New Brunswick farms today the cultivation of the soil and the raising of live stock is but a side-line. The lumbering industry calls the men away in winter when live stock most needs care, and the women and children are left in relative isolation to wrestle with the problems of the farm. Little wonder that under these conditions the women of New Brunswick are not enamored of life in the remote farming sections. If the farmer-lumber workers would throw up the winter camp-life, stick to their farms all the year round, and go in for sheep and cattle rasing, Mr. Telfer believes the province would become one of the richest of the dominion. There is a moist climate, that gives abundance of pasture when Ontario's pastures are dried up. And while the cultivation of silo corn and alfalfa is as yet a good deal of an experiment, with results more or less doubtful, the root crops, especially turnips, that are greatly used in the sheep country of the south of Scotland, can be grown to perfection in New Brunswick.

"It would seem that this Ontario sheep-breeder in his eastern adventure has done real pioneer work. There is many a New Brunswicker on a harvester train today en route to the West who would be quite as likely to find opportunity on a sheep farm in his native province as on the prairies."

The time has come, surely, when practical steps should be taken to stimulate the sheep industry here. The advantages which The Globe and Mr. Telfer enumerate are so great that if we availed ourselves of them fully they would enhance very materially the prosperity of this province. For years the Dominion government has occasionally sent department commissioners here to report upon the sheep raising industry, and the present government has continued that policy; but something more is required. Thus far, New Brunswick has shown that it prefers mongrel dogs to flocks of sheep. Until we have passed that stage, little can be done. It is said that there is in existence an adequate law for the abatement of the dog nuisance, but if that be the case no real attempt has ever been made to enforce it. It has been suggested that the Kings County farmers who are now co-operating in the marketing of their produce might take another useful step by uniting for the enforcement of this law, or calling for a new one under which a farmer whose sheep were killed by dogs would be recompensed, chiefly at the expense of the dog owners. With the establishment of half-a-dozen successful sheep farms, demonstrating that thorough work and fair knowledge of the industry will command success, this province would have made an immense forward step.

ANOTHER BRITISH PROTEST

Great Britain has fyled another protest in regard to the American Panama Canal bill. In a calm and dignified way the British government has signified its intention to examine with care the legislation recently passed at Washington, together with the message of President Taft, and has added that if the action of the American authorities is found to violate the provisions of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, Great Britain will ask that the matter be referred to The Hague tribunal.

The course of Great Britain has been marked by admirable restraint and dignity from the first. In the eyes of the world the American position is impossible. To refuse to arbitrate would be to confess that the American case is so bad that it could not safely be referred to an impartial court. Seemingly, also, to arbitrate would be to lose, so clearly is the evidence against the American contention.

In case the United States should decide upon a policy of bluff, and should decline to submit to arbitration, Great Britain, and the other nations for whom she is virtually acting in this affair, have at their command many remedies for the situation created by Washington, and the application of these remedies would be likely to confirm quickly enough the opinion widely prevalent in the United States to the effect that the President and Congress have dishonored the country.

THE FARMER'S SIDE OF IT

"When the farmer has grain or other products to sell he is told grain or butter or any other truck, is down; when he has it to buy, it is away up. . . . There is no need for the town consumer to pay thirty or thirty-five cents a pound for butter when the farmer is getting eighteen. And when it leaves the farm it is fresh and dainty, but after it lies in a box in a hot store and is carried to many homes in a man's coat pocket or a woman's handbag, it is in bad condition." This extract from a correspondent's letter describes a condition that the farmer can correct. The matter lies very largely in his own hands. The consumer cannot go to the farm to buy his produce; he has to depend upon the middleman, and at present he often has reason to complain of the fact that he has to pay a dozen profits before the goods reach his hand, or his mouth.

There are two ways by which the unsatisfactory conditions complained of can be changed, and both are within the reach of the producer. The first is by way of co-operation; the second, by securing a free market for his produce. The start might be made through the co-operation. This takes little money to start, and is simple in its operations. Farmers who really want to better their condition should get together, familiarize themselves with the working details and make a beginning in a small way.

The work of marketing their produce is a very simple and natural development from this beginning. It is easy for any community of farmers who unite in a co-operative association to secure to the consumer their products in good condition and at reasonable prices, and if the market prices are high, they can reap the benefit instead of taking the skimmed milk and letting others take the cream, as at present.

The idea is not at all new and it has been carried far beyond the experimental stage. There are several co-operative societies of this nature in New Brunswick at present, and others are forming. One-fourth of the population of England do most of their trading in co-operative stores. In Denmark the bulk of the agricultural exports is of co-operative origin. Their produce is the finest in the world, and commands the first prices in English markets. This is largely due to intelligent co-operation among the farmers. The co-operative wholesale society of Copenhagen sells to more than a thousand distributive stores. There are more than 1,100 co-operative creameries, and the butter produced from milk delivered, during 1907, was valued at £8,400,000.

The Danish farmers cannot be fooled by any nonsense about tariff, or by waving the old flag, to vote against their own interests. They remain "more than usual calm" when self-seeking politicians and greedy interests raise religious or patriotic cries so that they may tax all for the benefit of some. Thirty thousand Danish farmers signed the following declaration on the fiscal question a few years ago: "We Danish peasants do not want a duty upon grain or fodder. We do not ask for protection at the cost of others, nor do we wish by artificial means to make food dearer for our countrymen." The tariff does not benefit the farmer. It raises the price of everything he buys and restricts him in his market when he goes to sell. His butter, his cream, his hay, oats, pork, must all seek the local market or pay heavy duty to go across the border.

"Them that the tariff looks after will look after the tariff;" it will not benefit the farmer. There are always an eager crowd of self-seekers who try to impose duties and by sophistry confound the common sense of the people as to the reason for these duties. The farmer cannot compete with the gold-brick artist; but he can seek by co-operating with his neighbors, to place his product directly into the hands of the consumer; in the same way, he can buy with his neighbor more cheaply than at present. Mose important of all, he can reject the ridiculous claims of those who would put a tax upon the products of the farm and restrict his market.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who has made a tour of the world in connection with the boy scout movement, reports that it has gained a greater hold in Canada than anywhere else.

* * *

The Maritime Province politician sometimes finds it difficult to visit every parish in his constituency, but here is Mr. J. L. Cote of Athabaska who has just made a journey of 2,500 miles in visiting the electors who sent him to the Alberta legislature. His constituency is just about as large as the three Maritime Provinces together.

* * *

While the Montreal Star and the Toronto News are talking about the "grave crisis" between Britain and Germany, the senior Conservative organ, the Montreal Gazette, observes placidly:

"It will be noted that so far as Great Britain is concerned, where one man is worrying about war hundreds and thousands are concerning themselves about cricket matches and boat and horse races, and the new features of the music-hall shows. The world is not so foolish as those who think they make its opinions imagine it is."

* * *

Mr. White is to be congratulated on being able to pay off £1,285,000 of the Dominion's obligations. Mr. Fielding is also to be congratulated on having left Mr. White the means of doing so.—Montreal Herald.

Mr. White is probably man enough to acknowledge Mr. Fielding's merits in this connection. Also, to the horror of certain more excited tories, Mr. White recently spoke in quite friendly fashion of the United States. If he is not more discreet some one will be reading him out of the party.

* * *

Mr. Borden, who met a delegation of suffragettes in London Wednesday told them that he thought the Canadian women "are sufficiently capable and intelligent to judge for themselves in this matter" of the franchise, and that "no suggestion of the employment of methods of any kind will have the slightest influence." This was said in reply to a suggestion that militant tactics might be used in pushing the cause in this country. It was, perhaps, well for the Canadian premier that he did not make such a declaration until he was about to leave the United Kingdom. It is well to defy the lightning at a distance.

DR. PARKIN AND HIS NATIVE PROVINCE

Hopes to Spend More Time Here in Future — Montreal Star on His Work.

W. Shives Fisher had Dr. George R. Parkin and a few others as his guests at an informal luncheon at the Union Club yesterday. Dr. Parkin is intensely interested in the maritime provinces, particularly New Brunswick, and is giving much thought to problems connected with their development. He hopes to be able to spend an increasing portion of each summer here in future.

The Montreal Star of Tuesday published an editorial on Universities and the Empire, giving attention to a work in which Dr. Parkin is actively interested. The Star's article is here reproduced:

At the recent congress of the universities of the empire in London was mooted the formation of a Central Education Bureau. The subject was brought before the congress by our Dr. Parkin, and so favorably were the members impressed by his presentation of the case for such an institution, that a provisional committee was appointed to work out details. Obviously the delegates were not empowered to commit their universities to the expenditure necessary to set the bureau in working order and therefore no final action was taken. What was done must be considered quite satisfactory as a beginning.

The provisional committee will work out detailed plans, but in the meantime Dr. Parkin set out pretty clearly what he had in mind. The first work of the bureau would be the study of the methods in different universities—presumably methods of management and instruction—and the publication of the results of those studies in a Year Book readily accessible to the various universities. Out of this would come the facilitation of appointments to the professiorate and exchange of both students and teachers. For the latter purpose details would be given in the Year Book as to courses of study; and special emphasis would be laid on applied science.

It is easy to see that the plans are, in rather than inchoate state; but nevertheless, there is here the germ of an institution that might do much for the empire. Particularly hopeful are the proposals for the exchange of professors and students. One of the greatest needs of the empire is mutual knowledge among the different colonies, and an exchange of students and professors should have a powerful influence in promoting this knowledge. Such an exchange ought to have as a by-product—and a very important by-product—a quickening of interest in the history of the empire. At present how many of us are there who have anything like an intelligent knowledge of the history of Australia or South Africa? A series of lectures on the history and present day problems of the commonwealth by an Antipodean professor would have a strong influence in informing our university men and might have a wide popular vogue if properly managed. Then students traveling from one colony to another during their college course would acquire a knowledge of the empire that is now the possession of but few men and those few veteran statesmen.

This proposal has, in fact, a much wider than university interest. Canada and the other British colonies are now coming to take a share of responsibility for the foreign policy of the empire. It is, therefore, necessary that we should learn to think in terms of continents and hemispheres. We can no longer judge Canadian politics by the standards of Montreal or Toronto or the west. We must see that our problems are the problems of Australia and of South Africa. We must see, too, that our problems are the problems of Great Britain and of the whole imperial fabric. If that fabric is to be held together, these problems must be solved on the basis of world politics. The empire touches the world in all the seven seas and there is no other school of world politics so all-embracing as is open to our students and our people in considering conditions of life in the diverse parts of the empire. Thorough mutual knowledge would be not only a valuable educative force in the schools. In its wider applications and extensions it would make our people citizens of the world.

ABE MARTIN

Lafe Bud asked Hon. Ex-editur Cale Fluhart if he got any sea food when he wuz in Baltimore an' he said, "Yes, I'm purty sure I got a steak off a sea cow." It used t' be considered quite a send off t' be called conservative.

STRATHCONA TRUST AWARDS

Prizes for Physical Training Announced — Names of Those Who Win.

F. A. Good, secretary of the local committee, announces that the awards have been made in the New Brunswick Strathcona Trust for Physical Training. Following is a list of prizes from the report of the school inspectors:

District No. 1, G. W. Mersereau, M. A., Inspector

Graded—1st prize, Miss Tezzie Gallivan, Chatham; 2nd prize, Harry L. Paget, Loggieville.

Rural—1st prize, Miss Helen T. Wells, Bloomfield Ridge; 2nd prize, Miss Annie Sansom, Cross Creek.

Semi-rural—1st prize, Miss Helena Flett, Millerton; 2nd prize, Miss Bessie A. Kelly, Stanley.

District No. 2, J. F. Doucet, Inspector.

Graded—1st prize, C. H. Harrison, M. A, Bathurst; 2nd prize, Jas. McIntosh, Bathurst Village.

Rural—1st prize, Miss Adele Pitre, Bathurst Village; 2nd prize, Miss Nadine Ringuette, Baker Lake.

Semi-rural—1st prize, Jos. S. Savoie, Shippegan; 2nd prize, Miss Edith Nachey, Bathurst.

District No. 3, C. D. Hebert, M. A., Inspector.

Graded—1st prize, R. P. Steeves, Richibucto; 2nd prize, Miss Jessie McDougall, Shediac.

Rural—1st prize, Miss Flora Atkinson, Ford's Mills; 2nd prize, Miss Nellie Wilson, West Galloway.

Semi-rural—1st prize, Miss Luck Richard, Legere's Corner; 2nd prize, Hypolite Legere, Pre d'en Haut.

District No. 4, A. O'Blenes, M. A., Inspector.

Graded—1st prize, Sister Loretto, Moncton; 2nd prize, Miss Agnes Alward, Dorchester.

Rural—1st prize, Miss Bernice Kay, Middlesex; 2nd prize, Irvine Rouse, Corn Hill.

Semi-rural—1st prize, J. M. Dixon, Hopewell Cape; 2nd prize, Miss Helen Jonah, Penobsquis.

District No. 5, R. P. Steeves, M. A., Inspector.

Graded—1st. prize Miss Muriel DeMille, Hampton; 2nd. prize, M. G. Fox, Chipman.

Rural—1st. prize, Miss Margaret Law, Carter's Point; 2nd. prize, Miss May Watson, Moss Glen.

Semi-rural—1st. prize, Miss May Saunders, Kingston; C. T. Wetmore, Kingston.

District No. 6, W. M. McLean, M. A., Inspector.

Graded—1st. prize, Miss M. E. Dougherty, St. John; Miss Florence Osborne, Milltown.

Rural—1st. prize, Miss Helen L. Watt, Upper Mills; Miss Emma Kirkpatrick, Maces Bay.

Semi-rural—1st. prize, F. G. Lawson, North Head, Grand Manan; 2nd. prize, Miss Mary Mitchell, Welchpool.

District No. 7, R. D. Hanson, B. A., Inspector.

Grader—1st. prize, W. M. Burns, Gibson; 2nd prize, Miss Sarah Thompson, Fredericton.

Rural—1st prize, Miss Agnes Cull[illegible], Smith's Corner; 2nd. prize, Miss Flor[illegible] Moniss, DeWolfe.

Semi-rural—1st. prize, H. L. Le[illegible], Moore's Mills.

District No. 7, F. B. Meagher, M. [illegible] Inspector.

Graded—1st. prize, I. M. Draper, W[illegible] stock; 2nd. prize, Miss Bertha E. Cl[illegible] McAdam.

Rural—1st. prize, Miss Bertha Me[illegible] ter, Meductic; 2nd prize, Miss Ruth H[illegible] er, Victoria.

Semi-rural—1st. prize, R. S. Gregg, [illegible] terbury; 2nd. prize, Miss Annie [illegible] Benton.

Each first prize is one of $12, [illegible] second prize is $6. Each winner is titled to two-thirds of the prize, the o[illegible] third is to be expended for some trophy or apparatus for the school in which it was won.

During August, potatoes can be well eliminated from the menu, and their place taken by rice or spaghetti, as the last named foods are lighter and easier of digestion.

To get a glass stopper out of a bottle, put a few drops of oil on it.