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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 advancement
of our great Dominion.

No graft!
No deals!

"The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose and Wine,
The Maple Leaf forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

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

AGAIN A WAR SCARE

It is just about a year since, as was subsequently disclosed, Great Britain and Germany were on the verge of war. There is no question at issue between them today which might not properly be subjected to The Hague tribunal, but it seems to be an accepted fact that neither nation regards its real or imaginary cause of complaint against the other as being of a character which might voluntarily be submitted to arbitration without loss of national prestige or honor.

Back of all the war talk of today, and some military observers regard war as quite within the possibilities—there is, chiefly, commercial rivalry. Germany, with more than 60,000,000 of people, with a burdensome fiscal policy, is aggressively in pursuit of markets for its manufactured goods and of new territory which may be converted, in one way or another, into sources of revenue to assist in liquidating the vast and rising bill which Germany pays in preparation for war on land and sea. The Kaiser, though he has reigned long, has never engaged in war, but his preparations for war have been on a scale beyond any precedent in history. The German army outnumbers the forces enrolled by any previous war captain, and the German navy has been forced up into second place, although Germany has practically no colonies to guard overseas.

In a general way it is thought that the German war lord anticipates a European conflagration, as a result of which there will be some redistribution of the more sparsely populated portions of the earth, and is determined that in such an event Germany shall be prepared to demand, and to acquire, the lion's share.

So much talk about the possibility of war between Britain and Germany, so constant an interchange of opinion on the subject, the incessant activities of a jingo minority in both countries, all tend to bring within the range of possibility a war for which there is no valid reason. In these circumstances Great Britain is compelled once more to increase its already tremendous expenditure on ships of war. Heavy as the load is, Great Britain is more able to carry it than Germany, and should the Kaiser persist in increasing his war budget at short intervals, financial authorities believe that the latter will eventually find himself financially straitened, and that Germany, financially without, reaching a state of preparedness which would afford him any real chance of success in a war with Great Britain.

FREE TRADE AND LOW TARIFF

Several Conservative newspapers, the Toronto News for example, persistently misrepresents the attitude of the Liberal party and of Liberal newspapers with respect to fiscal matters. It is a poor device to speak of any newspaper which desires freer trade as a free trade organ demanding the removal of the duties even from manufactured goods. The Toronto Globe suggests that it would be well for Liberal papers everywhere in Canada to "emphasize the difference between freer trade and free trade, for the success or failure of the next Tory campaign of misrepresentation will depend largely upon the ability of the elector to see through the humbug of speaking of tariff reduction as free trade. The Liberal policy is one of gradual tariff reduction wherever it can be shown that such tariff reduction will benefit the consumer without destroying or making unprofitable any legitimate Canadian industry. The tariff reduction proposed under the agreement with the United States would have hurt no Canadian industry, and they would have wiped out most of the duties on foodstuffs on both sides of the

border. That measure was one in the direction of freer trade. To speak of it as a measure promoting free trade in manufactured goods would be dishonest in the extreme."

The Conservatives reduced the duty on cement, and they permitted the passage of Canadian wheat through American channels to overcome the car shortage in the West. Today it is unlikely that the Conservative government has courage enough to shut either of these doors which it opened in response to public pressure. If there were a Liberal government in office tomorrow it would not remove the duty from manufactured goods, though undoubtedly it would reduce some duties and might remove others if it were shown that the tariff were made being to shield combinations in restraint of trade. But a Liberal government would increase the British Preference, and would set about the removal of the tariff from food products and natural products generally.

There was in the reciprocity agreement no reduction of the duties on manufacturers with the exception of agricultural implements and farm machinery, and even with respect to these the reduction was too slight. The reason for Conservative misrepresentation of the Liberal position is clear. Conservative newspapers are frightened by the growing demand, East and West, for lower duties and larger markets, and they are endeavoring to effect that demand by representing the Liberals as free traders who would, if they could, immediately subject Canadian manufacturing industries to the full competition of outsiders. It is, of course, as the Globe says, dishonest in the extreme to speak of any Liberal policy as aiming at or likely to produce free trade in manufactured goods.

MR. BOURASSA ONCE MORE

Mr. Henri Bourassa's nature is thought by most of those who know him, to be honest. He is undoubtedly a clever man, and one of independent thought. But he seems to lack direction, and to have considerable fondness for public notice. His prestige greatly through the great Liberal victory in the Quebec elections. We should be sorry to think that Mr. Bourassa's present discussion of annexation represented a desire to recover the attention of the spotlight at all hazards, but if that be not his aim, his purpose is difficult of discovery.

Annexation is an exceedingly dead issue. But Mr. Bourassa contrives to give it a sort of hot weather interest in Ontario and Quebec by discussing loudly of it in Le Devoir, and by flitting somewhat carelessly with treasonable tendencies during the exercise.

The burden of Mr. Bourassa's song is that no French-Canadian ever thought of annexation until now, and none would be thinking of it now, were it not for the extraordinary efforts which have been made to impose on them extraordinary sacrifices on behalf of the Empire, and to engulf them in an immense combination of naval and military forces, whose political and strategic direction will remain in the hands of a government and parliament submissive to the will of the people of Great Britain." He says, also:

"By, in fact, a long series of concessions and humiliations, which appear to see no end, they are forced to admit that outside their reserve here in Quebec they possess no more privileges than in the United States, and that they are even treated with less regard by their Anglo-Saxon brothers than their compatriots emigrated to the United States are by the descendants of the Bretons, the Bretons, the enemy against whom they defended the integrity of the Canadian soil and the honor of the British flag."

Mr. Borden's London activities are seemingly responsible for this outburst on the part of his ally, and perhaps Canada's waning interest in Mr. Bourassa will now attach chiefly to the difficulty Mr. Borden is likely to have in holding the Nationalist vote without making the Conservatives party in any way responsible for the wild utterances and activities of the Nationalist leader and his lieutenants. As a matter of fact, French-Canadians are not thinking about annexation now, and will not think about it even though Mr. Bourassa should desire to direct their thoughts to it. The French-Canadians are some times the prey of eloquent gentlemen who take advantage of their lack of information to misrepresent most grossly certain questions like that of naval defence. We had some wretched examples of this during the Federal campaign of last September. It remains a fact, however, that the French-Canadians are loyal, brave, and soundly Canadian at heart. To attempt to sow dissension between the races in Canada is a work as unnecessary as it is misguided. It is better to think of the French in Canada not as represented by Mr. Bourassa, but as by a greater man of that race who said that the last shot fired in defence of the common flag in this country would be fired by a French-Canadian.

LORD ROSEBERY ON CHARACTER

While most of the world is talking of dollars and cents, or of war, or of industrial statistics, and making daily sacrifices to the great God Success, Lord Rosebery has been reminding the universities that the Empire, while it needs material success, needs more young men with character, with a quiet philosophy to serve not merely as leaders but to permeate the whole framework of society from top to bottom and spread the influence of their calmer and juster estimate of what is really worth while in life.

Recently when Max Beerbohm, the English caricaturist, gave an exhibition of his work, it was said that the sketch which caused most amusement was one of "Lord Rosebery surveying the Final Dissolution of the Existing Order." But that is rather a tribute to the ear of Beethoven than a reflection upon the serious character of Lord Rosebery's recent contribution with respect to education and the higher politics. His last speech was delivered at a congress of university men in London. He reminded his hearers that as industrial competition increases between the nations too much stress is placed upon mere material

success, and too little thought is given to character building and the effect of men of character upon their nation. There must be more education in character if not more in classics and mathematics.

This is no new thought, but in his elaboration of it and in introducing it at this time Lord Rosebery undoubtedly has performed a service of high value. In the universities, in the public schools, in the homes, there should be less talk about making money, less emphasis upon success, and more effort to give the young a well balanced view of the world, of the meaning of life, of the things that are worth while. Every boy is taught that it is a disgrace not to succeed in business, but how few are taught that it is even more disgraceful to succeed in material things at the expense of developing a warped character. The world, as Lord Rosebery has suggested, seems to be forgetting how to extract the real worth from life. Too many have not the character to find contentment in modest comforts and in honest work. The world is busy seeking short cuts to wealth and to ease, or devices to avoid what is described as dull work. Also, the world is forgetting how to play. It thinks too much about watching professional amusements and too little about the joys of plain living and hard exercise in the open air, the pleasure that comes from the wind and the sun and the rain, the observing various moods of nature. Materialism is giving the world a false sense of proportion. Far too many people think wealth is another name for happiness and contentment.

Some one will be saying that it is all very well for Lord Rosebery to talk, since he has wealth, and place, and honor. But that is no answer to the lesson he has been teaching, which is that a proper philosophy will make any man rich in the best sense of the word and really useful to his fellows.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS

The railways are beginning once more to advertise their so-called "harvest excursions," by which they mean that they will attempt in a week or two to drum up large parties of farm laborers and others in the Maritime Provinces and haul them to Alberta and Saskatchewan in order that the railways may profit by the passage money. In former years the C. P. R. charged less for the journey from the Maritime Provinces to the West than for the return trip, thus discriminating against residence in this part of Canada. If that policy is to be continued this year it will meet with the sharpest sort of protest.

For that matter, boards of trade and city governments throughout the Maritime Provinces should set their faces sternly against this annual organization of an exodus from the Maritime Provinces by the railroads. When the census returns were published recently it was found that during the last ten years Nova Scotia had lost more than 20,000 of its population, and that New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island had also suffered heavily. A great many of these native sons were carried away by the railroads at excursion rates, but anyone noticed that these railroads have at any time offered excursion rates for the purpose of bringing farmers and farm laborers, or useful people of any kind, to the Maritime Provinces? The railway lines the long haul, and therefore it is continually engaged in persuading the Eastern Canadian, or the newly arrived immigrant, to go as far west as possible.

Some time ago it was announced that the C. P. R. was going to do all sorts of things to build up that portion of New Brunswick through which its lines run. The greatest practical service it could render the province would be to suspend the activity it devotes to the transporting of our people to the western prairies. The railroads owe no duty to the western grain grower that they do not owe to the eastern farmer. All this talk about saving the crop means merely that the railroad needs the money it collects from the passengers it secures through its annual drum-beating about the great harvest.

Some months ago, when New Brunswick was discussing immigration, one of the ideas which received much attention from both political parties here was that the time had come to demand for eastern Canada equal terms as compared with the West in regard to immigration, publicly, agriculture and colonization, in so far as these were influenced by Federal machinery and Federal money. The first thing to do it to stop the railroads from promoting in the Maritime Provinces this annual exodus to the West. It is not even good for the men who go from here to the wheat fields. Moreover, it is encouraging an enormous type of farming in the West, just now the Grand Trunk is proposing to take 18,000 farmers or farm laborers from Ontario, carry them West and attempt to have them to settle there permanently. This leads the Ottawa Citizen, a Conservative journal, to make some very sensible observations about this whole question. We, in the Maritime Provinces, are directly interested in the general questions which the Citizen raises and which it discusses with considerable penetration. We are reproducing the article on another page today.

In many instances those who go on these farm excursions are carried west under false pretences. Many of them are unable to return to their homes, a majority are subjected to ill-treatment or hardship of one kind or another, nearly all meet disappointment, and no good purpose is served, in most cases at least, by the so-called "excursion." New Brunswick has had more than enough of it.

"REPEAL IN WHOLE OR IN PART"

The Borden government is in difficulty because of its frequent professions of loyalty and a desire to do Imperial service and because of its dependence upon certain Canadian interests which are opposed to the British Preference, which really desire its abrogation, and which hope soon to be able to compel Mr. Borden to increase the Canadian tariff. The people of the United

Kingdom are in no hurry about adopting protection, and until they do adopt it—time which now seems most unlikely to come—they can, of course, give Canadian goods no preference in the British market.

The Standard professes to have discovered in The Telegraph a "sweeping announcement" which it describes as an "amazing declaration that the Mother Country ought to get all the preference she can out of the dominions, but give nothing in return." The Standard's error is that it speaks the language of protection and thinks only in protectionist terms. To speak of the Old Country "getting all the preference she can out of the dominions" is to leave it to be inferred that when we give the people of the United Kingdom a preference we do ourselves some sort of injury. The reverse is the case. The British preference has been of great service to both countries, but chiefly to the Canadian consumer. The Standard does not wish to have the preference increased because its manufacturing friends are to be looking forward to a day when the British people will adopt protection and thus afford Canada an excuse for a tariff "readjustment." The Standard has fallen into the habit of quoting Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement at the Colonial Conference of 1902. It might be better if the Standard recalled Sir Wilfrid's repeated statement that he is in favor of free trade within the Empire. In order to reach that final condition it is not necessary that British should adopt protection, but since additional freedom of trade would be beneficial to all concerned, the logical thing is for Canada to make a further reduction of the duty on British goods.

The real attitude of Canadian Conservatives toward the British preference is, of course, that competition from Great Britain is just as bad as competition from the United States and the Argentine. "Industrial Canada," the organ of the protectionist party in Canada, has now made an open confession which the Standard will do well to note. In a leading article entitled "Manufacturers and the Panama Canal," "Industrial Canada" expresses the fear that in favor of the British manufacturer against the Canadian manufacturer. Here we discover the real protectionist standpoint. We hear nothing about loyalty to the flag and the blood. "Industrial Canada" points out, with horror, that already, without the Panama Canal, British manufacturers are sending millions of dollars worth of their goods to Vancouver and Victoria. The awful toll last year was no less than \$1,376,560—a sum which causes "Industrial Canada" to exclaim indignantly: "Truly the preferential tariff is the friend of the British manufacturer on the Canadian Pacific coast."

"Industrial Canada" is asking what "remedy" is to be adopted by Canada when the canal is completed and the British manufacturer is thus enabled to further increase his sales in British Columbia. It puts forward tentatively three remedies, and the one it regards as most important it names first. This is: "Repeal, in whole or in part, of the British preference."

Only a little while ago the Conservative party was announcing that it had saved the Empire. Nevertheless, it is clear that the protectionists who placed Mr. Borden in office regard the exclusion of British goods as one of the most important things to be brought about.

The Standard is disposed to quarrel with our statement that the Liberal government, if it were in power in Canada today, would increase the British Preference. This is undoubtedly the case. But our contemporary's real trouble is that the wildly loyalist government which it supports has not only increased the British preference but is being urged by the interests which elected it to repeal that preference in whole or in part, in order, of course, to enable the interests to so control the home market that they will be able to exact heavy tribute from the Canadian people. Mr. Borden will not repeal the British preference, because he knows that to do so would cause a political revolt in this country. He will not increase it because he dares not offend the interests which financed his campaign last September. But his great difficulty arises from the fact that while these interests are pressing him to increase the tariff there is clearly visible opinion about the country a growing public opinion favoring a lower rather than a higher tariff.

The people of Great Britain have frequently rejected protection. If, as seems highly improbable now, they shall adopt it some years hence, Canada will not complain, though much that she now sells in the free British market would then be subjected to tariff chicanery. Today we have a bounding revenue. Canada does not need the money we derive from taxing British imports. The loyal Borden government has therefore a fine opportunity to serve Canada and Imperial interests at the same time by increasing the preference and announcing that within five or ten years the tariff on British goods will be removed entirely.

"THE PURRING OF THE RAILS"

The Ottawa Citizen is inclined to fear war with Germany immediately. It says: "Great Britain and Germany are moving towards the point at which they will clash in a disastrous war, just as certainly as two trains moving head on towards each other at full speed. Under the latter conditions, those who have their ears close to the ground can hear the purring of the rails while the collision is still a remote probability. When they get close enough you need not need to put your ear to the rail. After the speeches in the British house of commons on Tuesday evening, the purring of the rails should be loud enough for anybody to hear."

It summarizes the declarations of Hon. Messrs. Borden and Hazen in London, and continues: "These opportune declarations are evidently having the double effect of encouraging the British people, and possibly, to an equal extent, discouraging the German

people to rally to the support of the Mother Country. The question is whether Germany will wait for the rally."

Assuming that Germany has decided to fight, those who control her policy would not be likely to wait until the dominions overseas have furnished material aid to Great Britain. Considering the comparative strength of Britain and Germany at sea today, military observers do not believe Germany, if guided by sane counsel, can afford to strike this year or next. The importance of arriving quickly at a satisfactory understanding between Great Britain and the dominions overseas lies in the fact that once it had been decided that the full strength of Greater Britain was to be united in defence of the common flag, Berlin would probably recognize the hopeless character of the struggle Germany has undertaken for supremacy.

Germany has not resources enough to enable it to build successfully against Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. Unfortunately differences of opinion are to be expected with respect to the manner in which the oncoming peril of the Empire shall participate in naval defence. These differences are likely to arise from party politics rather than from any doubt which exists in the minds of the people of the colonies as to the principle involved. If the British Empire is to continue to exist, if it is to become stronger and more closely united, the task of defence must be undertaken in common by all the white men living under the flag.

NOTE AND COMMENT

A subscriber suggests, in view of all the recent wet weather, that New Brunswick is likely to have an uncommonly fine autumn. Well, we can stand it.

The number of people who are worrying about hand concerts on Sunday are greatly outnumbered by those who welcome the music and would like to have it as frequently as possible.

As we figure it out, says the Toronto Star, British doctors are willing to help the cause of democracy at \$3.04 per help, which is sixty cents more than Lloyd George thinks their help is worth.

There should be no doubt about the law directing drivers of vehicles to keep on a certain side of the street. Traffic is rapidly becoming more congested, and if the present law is inadequate a new one should be passed and widely published without delay.

In 1880 the percentage of electors in the United Kingdom who voted as illiterates was 2.61. In January, 1910, the figure was 0.32. Since 1901, according to a statement by Mr. John Burns, the death-rate among children aged from five to ten years has steadily fallen from 4 per thousand to 2.9.

Mr. Hudson Maxim is working on plans for a submarine cruiser, which will be a comfortable enough craft for the time of an arrival when it will be sunk till only its big gun is exposed. If the idea is developed into a ship, there will probably be found men to man it. Their occupation is likely to be classed as extra-hazardous even in war, however.—Montreal Gazette.

Make one think of the old song "There's a Time for Disappearing."

The closing of King street necessitates much public inconvenience, but that will soon be forgotten once the street has been finished. The work was undertaken now too soon. Good streets will pay in St. John. There is no better investment, even though the initial cost is large. But it will be necessary, however, to carry on systematic street repairs instead of neglecting the work of maintenance. We are now paying for much former neglect.

This tribute to English sportsmanship, voicing frank admiration for the "good looks," appears in the Boston Transcript: "Of the American athletes at the Olympic games an Englishman writes, 'One feels that they might be justified in their boast that they could send over three teams any one of which would sweep the board in the Stadium. A finer lot of men has probably never been got together. Their average height must be nearly six feet, and not even the Swedish gymnasts are more symmetrically built.' If deserved by the English, would such generous acknowledgment have been shown to an American? Let the question go unanswered. But let it be repeated that the English always were the true sportsmen among nations. They have something far more valuable than how to win—how to take defeat."

How Britain taxes the rich heavily in order to tax the poor lightly is shown by a recent item in the London Times:

"Inventories of the estates of Mr. James Oat, Jr., who died on March 22, and of his cousin, Mr. Archibald Oat, who died on May 12, have just been lodged with the sheriff-clerk of Paisley. Mr. James Oat had a net estate amounting to £1,964,745 and the duty paid was £289,210. The inventory of the estate of Mr. Archibald Oat amounted to £1,365,132, on which duty of £205,098 has been paid."

These two opulent British threadmakers, says the Ottawa Journal, left some sixteen million dollars, of which the thrifty British government at once appropriated nearly two million and a half as death duties. That, with a graduated income tax, constitutes the way in which the British rich people tax themselves and let the poor alone.

Australia controls its own navy, and recently the editor of the Sydney Bulletin said that the fleet is to be maintained primarily for the purpose of preventing any of the colored races from obtaining a foothold in Australia. He said further that "the British fleet exists in the first place to protect Great Britain and the foreign food supplies which are essential to the existence of these Isles, and in the second place to defend an Empire in which the colored population, outnumbering the white by perhaps six to one. The Australian fleet (where there really is such a fleet) will be found, when the day comes for defining the situation, to exist, first, for the purpose of keeping Australia a white man's country against all comers, and second (only second), for the defence of the mostly colored Empire."

It is unlikely that Australian opinion

ANOTHER LARGE INDUSTRY LIKELY

FOR BETTER EGGS AND MORE OF THEM

Ottawa Official Here in Effort
to Have Improvement
Made

FIFTH PROVINCE TO VISIT

Says Many Countries Excel Canada
in Quality of Eggs, and it is De-
sired to Raise the Standard—To
Sussex Today.

Saturday, July 27.
Sheep raising is not the only branch of agriculture that is being brought to the attention of the provincial farmers. Among the visitors to the city yesterday were W. A. Brown, of Ottawa, of the poultry division of the live stock branch, and Mr. Jones, the poultry superintendent in the agricultural department of this province, who are touring the province with a view to development of the local poultry business.

Mr. Brown has already investigated conditions in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Quebec, P. E. Island, Nova Scotia and is now starting a tour of New Brunswick. Speaking to a Telegraph reporter last evening, he said that he was particularly interested in the egg trade of Canada. The egg produced here, he said, was not comparable with that of the United States, Ireland, Australia, Denmark or even Russia in quality, and an effort was being made to increase the trade and bring the quality up to a better standard. The method adopted was to endeavor to induce the farmers work on a co-operation basis and establish egg circles and the like; to more carefully draw the line between the eggs for hatching and eggs for consumption.

"Why," said Mr. Brown, "in many places eggs are just used as a medium of exchange for other articles in country stores, and anything that has a shell on it seems to pass, small eggs, cracked eggs, and some with the insides questionable."

"Again, Canada loses from a million to two million dollars annually on account of the stopping of eggs which should be saved for hatching."

After investigating the causes of the lack of development and so forth, Mr. Brown will furnish data to the government to enable them to remedy matters by legislation or otherwise. Mr. Brown will leave today for Sussex.

HOT WEATHER AILMENTS

A medicine that will keep children well is a great boon to every mother. This is just what Baby's Own Tablets do. An occasional dose keeps the little stomach and bowels right and prevents sickness. During the hot summer months stomach troubles speedily turn to fatal diarrhoea or cholera infantum and if Baby's Own Tablets are not at hand the child may die in a few hours. Wise mothers always keep the Tablets in the house and give their children an occasional dose to clear out the stomach and bowels and keep them well. Don't wait till baby is ill—the delay may cost a precious life. Get the Tablets now and you may feel reasonably safe. Every mother who uses the Tablets praisethem and that is the best evidence there is no other medicine for children so good. The Tablets are sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brookville, Ont.

generally would concur in this statement of the case, which elicits the Imperial issue, but there is no doubt that Australia fears Japan and is stoutly determined to resist Hindu immigration.

J. Stirling King, manager of the Middlemore Home at Halifax, has been in Carleton county investigating some complaints about the ill-treatment of immigrant children in that county. He says that in the majority of cases they are well cared for, but that there are some instances where the treatment has been bad. Mr. King has so much territory to cover that he is unable to make sufficiently numerous visits to New Brunswick. In one or two cases it is likely that there will be a criminal prosecution. It may be hoped that Mr. King will follow up the cases that have been brought to his notice, and that steps will be taken to arrange for a more frequent inspection of all the children placed in this province.

Mr. Borden's London utterances concerning Canada's right to share in deciding the issues of peace and war is causing many to recall Mr. Asquith's statement at the Colonial Conference of 1911. On that occasion Sir Joseph Ward proposed "an advisory council of state, in theory and in fact advisory to the Imperial government in all questions affecting the interests of the dominions overseas." Of that proposal Mr. Asquith said:

"It would impair, if not altogether destroy, the authority of the government of the United Kingdom in such grave matters as the conduct of foreign policy, the conclusion of treaties, the declaration of war, and, indeed, all those relations with foreign powers, necessarily of the most delicate character, which are now in the hands of the Imperial government, subject to its responsibility to the Imperial parliament. That authority cannot be shared, and the co-existence side by side with the cabinet of the United Kingdom of this proposed body—it does not matter by what name you call it for the moment—clothed with the functions and the jurisdiction which Sir Joseph Ward proposed to invest it with, would, in our judgment, be absolutely fatal to our present system of responsible government."

Great as Any Now in City

British Capital is Interested in Project

One for Moncton, Too, Says
W. Leonard Palmer—Officials
Come to St. John to
Enliven Interest in the
Raising of Sheep.

Saturday, July 27.
W. Leonard Palmer, who is still in the city and expects to be in the vicinity for some months, will in all likelihood be located at Hampton during his stay. To a Telegraph representative at the Royal Hotel last evening Mr. Palmer said he was expected to find a suitable cottage in that village and would settle there for a while. On Monday, he will start out on his tour of the province, taking in not only the cities and towns but chiefly the country districts, in order to get a good lay of the land.

Asked regarding the probable result of the British capitalists, Mr. Palmer said that one of them was considering establishing here an industry as large if not larger than any already in the city, while another of the party had Moncton in view as a possible industrial location. Mr. Palmer would not disclose the nature of the business, as he said the matter had not yet been definitely decided upon. The sheep industry was probably of chief interest to the people on the other side, he said, but they were primarily interested in securing settlers from the old country to develop the valuable lands in the province. "Nobody would go West to settle," he said, "knowing that he could secure better land, at a much cheaper price, in this province."

Colonel R. M. McEwen, representing the Dominion Sheep Breeders in the Maritime Provinces; C. M. Macrae, of the Dominion live stock branch, and Colonel H. Montsmy Campbell, representing the province of New Brunswick, arrived in the city yesterday on a tour of the province, in the interest of the sheep industry. Colonel McEwen and Mr. Macrae are touring the maritime provinces, and their mission is to investigate carefully the conditions of sheep breeding, export and other phases of this important industry, with the hope and expectation of stimulating the farmers and others particularly interested, in this business to pay more attention to this work, and obtain better results by carrying it on more scientifically and in a more business like manner.

Mr. McEwen and Mr. Macrae have already toured Nova Scotia in company with H. W. Corning, M. L. A., of Yarmouth, representative for Nova Scotia, and in touring the island, after completing their tour of the province they will be accompanied by Roy Curtis as a representative of this province.

Already the visiting representatives have visited the various farms and covered the territory comprised in the southern portion of this province.

In conversation with a Telegraph reporter at the Royal Hotel last evening, Mr. Macrae said that the minister of agriculture had made a grant of \$15,000 to be expended in the development of the sheep raising industry in British Columbia, and the maritime provinces. Conditions in the western provinces were now being looked into by Colonel D. M. Macrae and Dr. F. S. Tomlin, the latter representing the live stock branch of the Dominion.

After inspecting and studying conditions here, said Mr. Macrae, they will return to Ottawa, and in the fall after Sept. 15, more than 200 head of pure bred stock and probably as many ewes, or whatever number of each may be required, will be brought to these provinces and sold at auction. One auction will be held in St. Stephen and another likely in this vicinity. This, he said, would tend to greatly improve the stock.

Referring to conditions in the province, Mr. Macrae said that they were equally good as in any other province from all other standpoints, while with respect to the quantity and quality of the land available, the province of New Brunswick was preferable to the others. There were good opportunities here, he said, and a bright future was in store for New Brunswick in the sheep industry.

The sheep industry, Mr. Macrae added, has been on the decline for some years, and it is expected that the present campaign will effect a big development.

Mr. Macrae said that the Dominion (Ont.) is at present engaged in buying stock for distribution by the government, and T. R. Arkell has been appointed in charge of the sheep department for the Dominion. Later he will have many assistants under his control.



It don't cost half as much 't' live if you're unpopular. What's become o' th' sweet old fashioned girl that used 't' tag after her moth-

INTER GENERATION CROP ROTATION

Value of the Farm of Gr
ance—Reasons for Ad

The aim of every farmer is to produce as large crops as possible, while at the same time the crop producing powers of the soil are maintained. Crop returns depend upon the soil and its management. The soil is the medium from which every crop lives from to harvest. The soil is rich or rather the storehouse of food. Crop returns depend to some extent upon the character of the soil, but upon the handling of that soil, and in the crop, to its management during season.

Different crops have different requirements as to plant food. Some crops are large crops and require large quantities of readily available plant food. Other crops, such as cereals, require large quantities of plant food, but not so readily available. Crop returns depend upon the character of the soil, but upon the handling of that soil, and in the crop, to its management during season. Different crops have different requirements as to plant food. Some crops are large crops and require large quantities of readily available plant food. Other crops, such as cereals, require large quantities of plant food, but not so readily available. Crop returns depend upon the character of the soil, but upon the handling of that soil, and in the crop, to its management during season.

Crop returns depend very much upon the physical condition, that is, the fertility and fitness, upon the moisture-containing power of the soil, and upon the character