

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is published every Saturday at 11:30 a.m. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

ADVERTISING RATES
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, 25c per inch.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, N. B.

AUTHORIZED AGENT
The following agent is authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:
Wm. Somerville

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 6, 1907

MR. EMERSON ACTS
It is announced in our Ottawa despatches of this morning that the Minister of Railways is beginning steps against the Fredericton Gleaner, Toronto World and Halifax Herald, which journals made or copied statements affecting his character, which statements he denounces as unfounded and slanderous. It was generally expected that he would adopt this course, for, as the Toronto Globe has said editorially the charges made, if untrue, constitute criminal libel, and are of a nature making it necessary to take prompt, definite and drastic action concerning their authors. It is intimated that Mr. Emerson will offer his resignation to the Premier today, and will then proceed to take his accusers into court. Whether or not his decision is to act under the criminal code is not yet clear. The Toronto Globe, the leading Liberal journal in Canada, which appears to have had some inkling of the Minister's intentions, expresses the conviction that criminal action is necessary under the circumstances. No doubt Mr. Emerson is fully in accord with the Toronto Globe's utterances in regard to this matter. The Globe says in part:

"The charge is definite. Its answer must be direct and absolute. It must be denied flatly. It must be disproved completely. But that is not enough. Men responsible for making and publishing the charge must be proceeded against in the courts for criminal libel. There is no room for excuses. Mr. Emerson will seek no other. He will not evade the issue. At this moment and under the conditions now prevailing in parliament no member of the Liberal government can afford to have a slander so specific and so damaging go unanswered and the only answer is instant action under the criminal code. Innocents spoken on the floor of parliament and insinuations published in the press are too vague to be grasped and met. The charge has now been given definite form, and the men who made it have done so with deliberation and do not plead privilege. Such a charge will not be blinked by the Minister against whom it is made. The charge is criminal libel the men responsible for it must be made to suffer the full penalty of the law. The Government and the press must be rid of the reckless traducers of public men. If the charge cannot be disproved and if its publication is justified before the law then the man against whom it is made can have no place in the government of Canada."

No doubt there will be interesting announcements in connection with these matters when Parliament meets tomorrow.

RECKLESS CRIMINAL
Recognizing that the plan for a railroad down the St. John valley will greatly strengthen the Pugsley government in the eyes of the people of New Brunswick, a local newspaper which assails the Premier in season and out of season endeavors to weaken public confidence in the valley project. The journal in question is no doubt convinced that the railroad will be built by Mackenzie & Mann's engineers report favorably upon it, but nevertheless it attempts to discredit the project, and in doing so it makes some rather reckless statements. To quote:

"It may be or it may not be necessary to have a third road over the whole distance, but there is no enquiry as to that, nor, indeed, is there any enquiry upon the general subject. The legislature rushes in regardless of consequences and indifferent to information, and offers to pay interest upon the sum of \$15,000 a mile for a road anywhere and for any length! One would suppose that a preliminary survey of some kind, a consideration of location, an examination as to the points to be reached, a statement of the possible cost of the work, and a consideration of the advantages of money by a province which is now unable to meet its burdens; is not a thing of that kind done. In a few hours the legislature commits itself to a scheme which it may be assumed will practically add three millions of dollars to the debt upon which interest must be paid."

It may be well to compare these loose and excited statements with the facts. The resolution adopted unanimously by the legislature authorizes the government to guarantee bonds to the amount of \$15,000 a mile for a road "to be constructed from Woodstock, in the county of Carleton, or from Centreville in the said county of Carleton, and thence following the valley of the St. John river to the city of Fredericton, and thence following the said valley to a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway at or near Westfield." In other words neither the length nor location of the road is in doubt. There is to be no guarantee of bonds unless the line is to form part of a transcontinental system or of the Intercolonial. There is to be no guarantee until Mackenzie & Mann's engineers have found the valley route satisfactory from an engineering and traffic standpoint.

Mr. Hazen, it will be recalled, has expressed his conviction that if the valley road forms part of a transcontinental system the people of New Brunswick will never have to pay a dollar of interest on the bonds. Even if the payment of interest were to be contemplated there is

absolutely no warrant for assuming that bonds will be guaranteed to the extent of \$15,000 per mile. The criticism, or rather the attack, quoted above was framed by one who was either ignorant of the terms of the resolution or who deliberately chooses to disregard its provisions. Section 7 of the resolution is as follows:

"Before guaranteeing any of the company's bonds aforesaid, the company shall provide in a manner satisfactory to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by a deposit of money or other sufficient security, in addition to such mortgage, for the payment of interest on such bonds during construction of said railway and until the same shall have been fully completed, equipped with sufficient rolling stock and passed and approved by the government engineer."

Section 11 provides that if there is unreasonable delay on the part of Mackenzie & Mann, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may incorporate a company to construct and operate the road, and may guarantee its bonds provided it is in a position to secure the double Dominion subsidy and is under contract or lease with the Dominion government or one of the transcontinental railway systems for the operation of the valley route for ninety-nine years at a rental sufficient to pay the interest on the first mortgage bonds guaranteed by the province. The position of the province, the government, and the legislature in the matter of the valley line, therefore, is not at all as represented by the journal which is endeavoring to discredit a very popular and necessary enterprise.

INDEPENDENCE
Newspapers all over Canada are commenting upon Hon. J. W. Longley's remarks about Canadian independence at a recent dinner in Halifax. In many instances Judge Longley's critics charge him with more than he said or meant. He was speaking of an ideal to which young Canadians might, in his opinion, well look forward. This, from the Ottawa Journal, is in line with much Canadian editorial opinion elicited by the Halifax dinner incident:

"Judge Longley of the Nova Scotia Supreme Court, who in other spheres of activity had already shown that, however far astray his convictions might have carried him, he had still the courage of those convictions, has given another proof of the fact that courage and sound judgment are not necessarily interchangeable terms. At a dinner of the Mining Society in Halifax the other night, in response to the toast of Canada he said that the destiny of Canada was independence and that some of his hearers would live to see it. His declaration was strongly resented and was followed by the singing of 'Rule Britannia.' Judge Longley, as a prophet, is still without honor in his own country. Incidentally it might be remarked that when a man accepts an office of emolument under a government, he should leave to others the task of deciding the form which that government shall take."

Some others who have been led to discuss independence in connection with the remarks of Judge Longley express impatience and resentment that any representative Canadian should use language which might be regarded as indicating a desire for separation. Judge Longley, no doubt, has no such desire. Canada is well enough as she is. For a long period at least she must continue to grow as a member of the British family, and as she grows, while her powers of self-government will not become less and are likely to become greater, there will be a gradual tendency toward greater unity. At the same time there is a difference between the Canadian idea of Imperialism and the British idea of it. A Canadian publicist has undertaken to define this difference. He writes:

"The Morning Post (London) is distressed at the thought of opposition in Canada to the proposals of Australia in regard to an Imperial Council. It seems unable to understand the Canadian point of view. Australia is a howling wilderness, with scarcely a white settler who went voluntarily there, within the lifetime of many men now living. Canada is peopled by a population of British extraction, many of whom are from families which have resided in America for two centuries, and of French extraction, representing families who have been here even for a longer period. Necessarily we look upon imperial matters in a different light from those who were either themselves born in the United Kingdom, or whose fathers were. The Morning Post takes the view of the Empire that is held by those people, who yet look upon the United Kingdom as 'home.' The vast majority of Canadians do not so regard that country. To them Canada is home. They are Canadian first, and citizens of the Empire afterwards. Until the Canadian point of view is thoroughly grasped by British writers, they will continue to misunderstand the Canadian attitude, which is strongly imperialistic, but is permeated, if we may use the term, with a stronger idea of local independence than animates those fellow-citizens of ours whose connection with the Mother Country is closer in point of time and more intimate in the matter of family relationship, which of itself is an important factor in this regard. There are Canadians, whose ancestors lived on this side of the Atlantic before William of Orange was invited to the throne of England, and unless the significance of such a fact in its influence upon public opinion is recognized, Canadians and Englishmen will fail to understand each other's views of Imperial questions."

MR. EMERSON RESIGNS
Under the circumstances it will be the general verdict that Hon. Mr. Emerson could have taken no other course than that he has adopted—that it was his duty to resign and that it was the duty of the Prime Minister to accept his resignation. Pending the result the action he intends taking to disprove the allegations made against him by one newspaper and repeated by two others, the Minister of Railways could not with justice to his leader, his party and himself have remained in the cabinet and continued his duties as executive head of a great department. Circumstances which could not have been foreseen, which are of a nature unprecedented in Canadian public life, have thrust upon him an imperative duty to which, for the immediate future,

all his energies must be directed—the confronting of his accusers.
The general public which has no knowledge of the matters in question, which has no facts by which to judge those who have assailed Mr. Emerson's character, which knows him only as a conspicuous public man of long and honorable service, will certainly be fair-minded enough to grant his request that judgment be suspended until he has had the desired opportunity to refute the damaging assertions made against him. His friends will acquit him in advance of any dishonorable conduct. His enemies—and most of them are political enemies merely—should be willing to await the judgment of the court, which will have the evidence before it and which will be guided by the evidence alone.

Meantime Mr. Emerson's strong and straightforward denial of wrongdoing, coupled with his specific and reiterated assertion that he can and will clear himself of the charges made, cannot fail to produce a favorable impression upon unprejudiced Canadians. These will be disposed to think that his language would have contained some qualifying phrases if he felt any doubt about his ability to disprove the assertions he denounces as calumnies. The case is an unpleasant one, yet so grave are the issues at stake it must be forced to a conclusion as soon as possible. Men's reputations are not to be taken from them in a day by their enemies without cause. If it shall be shown that Mr. Emerson's words of yesterday were justified—as all of his friends will believe—the position in which his accusers will be found will be by no means enviable. Indeed it may be clear that a victory in the courts for Mr. Emerson would place several gentlemen in a very serious predicament, for such a victory would mean the unmasking of a damnable conspiracy to ruin his public career and destroy his private character, not in the interest of public or private morality, but for the purpose of diverting attention from others who in that case would be judged to have had much to conceal and to have been ready to resort to the most desperate expedients in order to effect its concealment.

AN AMERICAN EXPLOSION
The list of men whom President Roosevelt has denounced as qualified and unqualified liars has grown to uncomfortable length. A notable addition to it was made yesterday when Mr. Roosevelt, after strong provocation, it must be admitted—added Mr. E. H. Harriman. As often has been the case, a newspaper is responsible for the latest explosion in the White House, and a very loud and picturesque explosion it is. Whether it is to prove destructive also remains to be seen. The New York World somehow got hold of a letter which Harriman wrote in 1905—the year after Roosevelt's election—in which the railroad magnate alleged that the President asked him to raise a campaign fund to carry New York state, that he did raise it, and that he personally contributed \$50,000 of the total. Mr. Harriman apparently expected that Mr. Roosevelt would appoint Dewey ambassador to France, and let him glance over the presidential message.

The wrath of Mr. Roosevelt when he read the Harriman letter was of no common variety. It permitted neither hesitation nor deliberation in denial. The President forthwith dictated a 4,000-word statement in the course of which he says Harriman's charge is "a deliberate and willful travesty which by rights should be characterized by a shorter and more ugly word." Mr. Roosevelt makes public a letter he wrote to Representative Sherman after the latter had told him and Secretary Root that Harriman said he could buy the New York Legislature, Congress, and, if necessary, the judiciary. While Mr. Roosevelt regarded these assertions as partly due to anger over the railroad policy of the government, and partly due to a spirit of boastful egotism, he said Harriman was by these expressions shown to be as undesirable a citizen as Debs, or Moyer, or Haywood.

Few have doubts that Debs, Moyer and Haywood are undesirable citizens, but it is noteworthy that the two last named are now on trial for their lives, and it may be thought that the President was unwise in making any reference to them while their fate is still in the hands of a jury. But the Roosevelt temperament, as is well known, is not judicial. Debs has urged the workmen of America to withhold their allegiance from Moyer and Haywood, asserting that they are being murdered by capitalism with the aid of a corrupt and subservient judiciary; so almost any description of Debs is justified by the facts. Mr. Roosevelt might have denounced Harriman without mention of the men on trial, no matter how firmly he is convinced of their guilt, for he, of all men, is bound to refrain from any utterance which might influence a jury.

As for Harriman and the corruption fund, the Harriman letter, wild as it appears, recalls the statement publicly made by Judge Alton B. Parker and other men of prominence during the campaign, to the effect that the big corporations were being asked for campaign contributions by the Republicans. Messrs. Bliss and Cortelyou were named as the Republican solicitors. Mr. Roosevelt at that time characterized Judge Parker's statements as false, though subsequently the insurance investigation revealed large campaign contributions.

Most men will say, probably, that Mr. Roosevelt's word is preferable to Mr. Harriman's; but it is a fact that the President has been unfortunate in figuring in so many cases where the main question has been one of personal veracity between himself and others. Mr. Harriman's letter which caused the present row, but was unable to do so, he felt, doubtless, that his interests were already suffering

enough from White House hostility without the addition of new fuel to the flames. But the fuel has been added, and it is highly inflammable. The quarrel will not do Mr. Roosevelt any good; and it may do Harriman a lot of harm. In future if the railroad wizard writes any confidential letters he probably will post them in the fireplace.

WELL RECEIVED
The cable brings the news that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech of a few days ago, at the Bryce reception, in which he referred to Canada's fiscal policy, has been well received by statesmen from Australia, New Zealand, Natal and Cape Colony who are now assembling in London for the Colonial Conference. They regard his remarks about the enlargement of the preference and the promotion of a system of inter-colonial preferences as of great Imperial value. Lord Strathcona adds his opinion that Canadians, without respect to party politics, will second Sir Wilfrid's statement that Canada is no longer bidding, or likely to bid, for trade favors at Washington, but is eager to draw closer to the Motherland in trade matters.

Mr. Bryce no doubt spoke with knowledge when he said Great Britain and other sections of the Empire were most anxious to learn Canada's wishes and intentions in these matters and that her example would exert a strong influence everywhere under the flag. The utterances of the Colonial statesmen quoted in this morning's cable despatches would indicate that the coming conference may see a decided step forward in the matter of improved trade relations within the Empire, looking toward a fiscal understanding which may become a great instrument for promoting Imperial unity. Mr. Bryce's public utterances since he has been in Canada give assurance that the British government has no thought of pressing upon the self-governing branches of the British family, now or hereafter, any policy which might reasonably be held to modify their control of their own affairs. The course of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the conference will be watched with keen interest everywhere. It is probable that any proposal by him tending to improve trade relations within the Empire would command a large measure of support.

NOTE AND COMMENT
There is a lull after the storm at Ottawa. Mr. Bourassa failed to draw out Mr. Fowler. It would seem that the next development will be in the courts.

Hon. Sydney Olivier, the new governor of Jamaica, is a literary man and a Socialist. He has long been a member of the staff of the Colonial office, and after the Jamaica earthquake was sent to the island to deal with the emergency. He is a capable administrator and very popular among the people of Jamaica. He was acting governor of the colony on two former occasions.

Hymn of the Tomb Builders
(Charles Hamilton Musgrave).
They were three old men with hoary hair
And beards of wintry gray,
And they dug a grave in the yellow soil,
And they crooned their song as they piled
Their dirt.

LEGISLATORS LAUD
EMMERSON'S STAND
New Brunswick Members Wire of
Their Support and Sympathy.

I CURE PIMPLES!
My Remedy is Sure, Because it
Removes the Cause.

\$1,000.00 Reward Still Unclaimed
Lost by the proprietor of "Catarra-cocoe" a reward for a case of nose cold by a party that couldn't be reached by any means. The reward was never claimed, and meantime thousands have testified that no other remedy for cold, cough, and all other troubles of the throat, nose, and eyes, is so effective as "Catarra-cocoe" yourself—It is guaranteed.

APRIL 6, '07
If Your Spring Clothes Come From
OAK HALL You Can Be Sure They'll Be Right
And yet they'll cost 25 to 30 per cent. less than if bought elsewhere. You can wear OAK HALL CLOTHES anywhere or in any company with that comfortable feeling which comes from knowing you are correctly dressed. For no matter where you go, or whom you meet, you'll not see any clothes that are smarter in appearance, more up-to-date in style or better fitting.
And in addition to these features the fabrics used are of such splendid quality and the tailoring so good that "Oak Hall Clothes" will give the best possible wear.
And all at a saving of 25 to 30 per cent. Making the clothes ourselves and saving the middleman's profit—that is why our prices are so much less than those of other stores.

NEW SPRING SUITS	\$5.00 to \$25.00
NEW TOP COATS	8.00 to 18.00
NEW RAIN COATS	8.50 to 15.00

Stylish Clothes for the Boy.
Stylish, up-to-date Clothing built for boys with all the care that is given to men's clothing. As a matter of fact, getting to be the rule that the "child is father to the man" in correct clothing.
OAK HALL CLOTHING for boys has style and especially individuality. Come and see the care that is taken to get a perfect fit in cut, style, in color-range—in all that makes for correctness.

Sailor Suits	.90 to \$7.00	D. B. Bloomer Suits	\$4.50 to \$7.00
Bloomer Sailor Suits	\$4.25 to 7.50	Norfolk Suits	2.00 to 9.50
Russian Suits	2.50 to 5.00	3-Piece Suits	3.50 to 9.50
Sailor Collar Russian Suits	3.00 to 7.00	Reefers	2.00 to 6.50
		Top Coats	4.50 to 6.50
		Rain Coats	3.50 to 15.00

Mail Order Department.
Business through this department is ever on the increase. No part of the Dominion too remote for this mail order department to serve. We promise a prompt and careful attention to all commands—whether for samples or an order. Our catalogue is now being mailed. Send your request for one.

King Street, Corner Germain.
Branch Store, 695 Main St.

GREATER OAK HALL
SCOVIL BROS. LIMITED,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Close at 8 p. m.; Saturdays, 11. St. John, April 6, 1907
NEW SPRING CLOTHING
That Cannot Be Matched at the Price
The most convincing argument we can produce in comparison of our new spring clothing with that sold elsewhere at the same price or even higher; you will find the odds much in our favor. Quality counts first here, and because we get cash our prices are lower.
Samples sent on application.

Men's Spring Suits	\$3.95 to \$20
Men's Spring Overcoats	10.00 to 15
Men's Spring Raincoats	7.50 to 15
Boys' Spring Suits	.90 to 8

ALSO SHIRTS, TIES, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, ETC.

J. N. HARVEY, Tailoring and Clothing
203 Opera House Block

MINTON HOLLINS TILES
Have a World-wide Reputation for Durability and Appearance
We carry a very large assortment for
HEARTHES, FACINGS, VESTIBULES, BATHROOMS
WALLS, BASE AND MOULDING TILES
Special designs submitted when required.
Write us or call at our store when tiling of any kind is needed.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

SUPPLEMENTS
OVER TWO MILLIONS
For Dredging St. John Harbor \$13,000—Insurance Commission \$75,000, Among the Items.

Ottawa, April 2—House meets tomorrow at 11 o'clock.
The supplementary estimates for the fiscal year ended March 31 last were presented parliament tonight. They amount to \$2,105,103. The items for the Intercolonial are:
The dredge and blast-rock at deep water terminals Halifax, \$15,000.
To increase accommodation at Sydney, \$8,500.
Princess Pier, \$3,800.
Diversion of the line at St. Leonard's, \$2,500.
Double tracking parts of the line \$7,000.
Ice houses, \$11,100.
To increase accommodation at St. John, \$8,000.
Piston landing, raising wharf, \$5,000.
New Glasgow, increased accommodation, \$3,000.
Public Buildings.
\$29 North Sydney.
Partridge Island, St. John, \$1,650.
New Brunswick Harbours.
Dipper Harbor breakwater—Balance due contractors, revise of lapse amount, \$3,850.
Great Salmon River—Groynes and breakwater combined, to pay balance due contractors, etc., \$300.
St. John harbor, dredging, \$13,000.
Additional amount required for ocean

and mail service between Great Britain and Canada, \$19,000.
Additional amount required for one trip in Canada and South Africa, \$12,100.
Additional amount required for service between Quebec and Gaspe to close of navigation in 1906, \$2,125.
Fisheries protection service, \$39,320 and for fishery commission \$12,000.
Patrol boat N. W. M. police, Hudson Bay, \$22,000.
In connection with the visit of Prince Arthur of Connaught, \$11,000.
Insurance commission, \$75,000.
John Bain gets \$1,000 for services as secretary of tariff commission, and John McDonald, commissioner, \$800.
On the third reading of the tariff bill, R. L. Borden moved to strike out the provision of putting the intermediate tariff in force by order in council, so that the tariff in whole or in part could be put in operation on the authority of parliament. This was defeated 33 voting for and 81 against.
The bill was read the third time and passed.
C. J. Just, the London immigration officer, who was suspended by W. T. R. Preston, gets \$3,579 back 1907.

WHOLESALE VACCINATION
OF ACADIA STUDENTS
Woolville, N. S., April 3—A wholesale vaccination is taking place tonight among all the Acadia students resident in Chipman hall. On Monday a Fredericton student came across on the steamship Yarmouth, on board of which was a person suffering from smallpox. This student is now quarantined in the college reading room.
All day yesterday the wires were hot between here and Woolville trying to locate several commercial travelers who had been exposed on board the Yarmouth, suffering from smallpox.
Black snow has fallen in Christiania and other parts of Norway. The phenomenon is believed to be due to volcanic dust.