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St. John, N. B.

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**University of
New Brunswick**
Fredericton, N. B.

**Next Academic Year
Begins September 30th**
Fourteen County Scholarships of \$50
each. An Ass. Dow Scholarship (\$50)
for First Class Male Teachers. Other
prizes and Scholarships.

Well arranged Courses in Arts and
Applied Science. Science courses in-
clude Civil Engineering, Electrical
Engineering and Forestry. Thorough
and complete.

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Chancellor.

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Wholesale only

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WHISKY,
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ST. JOHN, N. B.

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WORKING
BOOTS**

\$2.25 per pair
HEAVY LEATHER, WHOLE
STOCK, PLAIN TOE, TAP
SOLE, LACED BOOTS made
one piece foxing, buck strap,
solid leather, soles and
counters. Two lasts, medium
and broad.

\$2.25 per pair
Open evenings until 8.

**Francis &
Vaughan,**
19 KING STREET.

MARINE NEWS

Daily Almanac.
Sun rises today . . . 6.27 a. m.
Sun sets today . . . 6.00 p. m.
Sun rises tomorrow . . . 6.28 a. m.
Sun sets tomorrow . . . 6.00 p. m.
High water . . . 6.26 a. m.
Low water . . . 6.40 a. m.
High water . . . 12.49 p. m.
Low water . . . 12.07 p. m.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived Sept. 30.
Str Governor Cobb, 1550, Alton,
Boston via Maine ports. W. G. Co.
Ende and pass.
Coastwise—Str Harbinger, 40, Rock-
well, Riverside; sch Gladstone, Shaw,
Port Maitland; str Brunswick, 72,
Potter, Moncton and old for Little
Pass River.

Cleared Sept. 30.
Coastwise—Sch George Linwood,
Boudreau, Church Point.

Vessels Bound to St. John.
Steamers.

Pontiac, Sharpness, Sept. 26.
Oruro, Bermuda, old Sept. 27.
Dart, Fleetwood, sailed Sept. 9.
Manchester Merchant, old Manches-
ter Sept. 23.
Indrani, Glasgow, Sept. 23.
Leucra, old, Portishead, Sept. 23.

BARKS.

Alcona, Perth Amboy, sailed Sept.
10.
Robert Grafton, Galway, July 31.

Schooners.
Henry May, Portland, Me., old Sept.
23.
Carrie C. Ware, Point Wolf, N. S.,
Sept. 21.
Mayflower, sailed New Haven, Conn.,
Aug. 25.

The Spanish Success



General Marina the successful Spanish leader conspiring with Moorish
tribesmen. General Marina was yesterday the recipient of a con-
gratulatory message from King Alfonso.

THE PROVINCE
AND THE NEW
PAYNE TARIFF

**Manning W. Doherty of Sussex
Discusses the Pulp Wood
Question and Its Bearing
Upon Local Trade.**

WHAT THE NEW ACT
MEANS TO CANADA.

(By Manning W. Doherty.)

The people of Canada are eagerly
watching the signs which may be
taken as an indication of the probable
attitude which will be assumed by
the Canadian Federal Government to-
ward the United States in the matter
of trade regulations. The latter by
its recent tariff bill has plainly said
to the people of Canada, "You must
not show any trade favors to mem-
bers of your own family, and further
you must not attempt to build up in-
dustries calculated to manufacture your
own raw material because this would
seriously injure our already estab-
lished industries which are becoming
more and more dependent upon this
source of supply. If you dare to do
otherwise, we shall strangle the in-
dustrial life out of you." Will Canada
call this bluff, or shall Canadians re-
main "fellow travelers of wood and
drawers of water?"

This is the great question which
is agitating the public mind and
most straightforwardly be answered.
The answer will be given, and unless
we are very much mistaken our friends
across the border will not have to
rejoice between the lines of our an-
swer to grasp the significance. Self
preservation is an instinct of the human
race and the human race is not likely
to be usually fairly well developed in
the Anglo-Saxon. "Cold feet" is an ac-
quired character and disappears with
a little friction.

A tariff war is predicted. Cana-
dians are not anxious for this, but if
it comes they will not shrink from
doing their duty by their country and
adopting a policy looking toward a
conservation of their own natural
resources and building up their own in-
dustries. Nothing will develop the
manhood of the people of Canada and
fill them with self reliance so rapidly
as a tariff war. Trade policy as has
been adopted by the United States.

The Payne Tariff Bill.
One phase of the Payne tariff bill
in particular interests the people of
New Brunswick, and that is con-
nection with the pulp and paper in-
dustry. This provides for the free ad-
mission of pulp wood but imposes a
duty of 12 cents per pound on me-
chanical pulp and an increased rate
of duty with each successive step in
the process of manufacture.

A business man's interpretation of
the clauses relative to the tariff war
would lead to the conclusion that the
framers of this bill consider the ques-
tion along the following line: The
pulp and paper industries of the Uni-
ted States are of vast economic im-
portance to the entire community. In
order that they may be perpetuated it
is necessary that they should be able
to procure a sufficient supply of pulp-
wood. The supply of pulpwood in the
United States is wholly inadequate to
meet the demands and it is highly
necessary to conserve what remains.
Canada has a vast supply of pulp-
wood. Therefore by the first and best
doctrine of our great belief, "The
World for the Americans," Canada
must not manufacture her own wood
into paper, but must cut down her
trees and supply the wood to Ameri-
can mills. If you should manufacture
your wood into paper you will cut
off annually from our national payroll
about twenty-five million dollars and
the same will be transformed into the
pockets of Canadian workmen, and as
a result we will "bite off our nose to
spite our face."

That is what it amounts to. Cana-
dians are waking up to the fact
that they buy annually from the Uni-
ted States about one hundred and eighty
million dollars worth of goods,
whereas they buy from us about one
half of that amount. It is highly in
the interests of both countries to do
business one with the other, but in a
tariff war the United States has all
to lose.

Conserving at Canada's Expense.

According to statistics the consump-
tion of pulp wood in the United States
since 1895 has increased by about
250 per cent. During these years the
cut of pulp wood in the United States
has practically stood still. As Canada
furnishes seven-tenths of all the pulp
wood imported into the United States
it can really be seen that the forest
resources of the United States are
being conserved at our expense.

The Province of Quebec and the

Maritime Provinces export annually
about one million cords of wood for
which they receive in all not more
than seven dollars per cord. This wood
per cord, if manufactured into pulp
would be worth about twenty dollars,
into fibre, thirty dollars, into paper,
from forty to forty-five dollars. The
difference between seven dollars and
forty dollars represents the labor put
on each cord of our wood after it
leaves our borders, and the profit
made by manufacturing it into its
finished state.

In the year 1907, the Pulp and
Paper Mills of the State of Maine,
Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Ver-
mont and New York consumed two
million, four hundred and ninety nine
thousand, one hundred and twenty
six cords of woods, of which over
forty per cent came from Quebec and
the Maritime Provinces. Some of the
largest and most prosperous paper
mills are to be found in these states.
Vast cities and numerous towns have
sprung up around these industries.
The pay rolls are enormous.

Should Prohibit Export.

The duty of our Government is
plain. The exportation of pulp wood
from Canada should be prohibited.
In the absence of such Federal Legis-
lation the Provincial Government of
New Brunswick should go as far as
its power and prohibit the ex-
portation of pulp wood from Crown
lands. Quebec has declared in favor
of such prohibition. Ontario and New-
foundland also saw the wisdom
of such a policy and are now enjoy-
ing the results. Newfoundland has
one of the largest pulp and paper
works in the world and a second is
under construction. Ontario has sev-
eral large and prosperous mills.

To no Province in the Dominion is
this question of more consequence
than New Brunswick, and yet of the
last to act.

A Lumbermen's Deputation.

We remember when a depu-
tation of lumbermen went from Toron-
to and Buffalo to visit the late
President McKinley at his home in
Canton, Ohio, asking that a duty be
placed on lumber, and lumber coming
into the country. President Mc-
Kinley, awake to the interests of his
own people, replied that he was in
favor of such a policy as would
build up the interests of Buffalo and
Toronto and Montreal.

At the next session of Congress a
bill was brought down placing a duty
of 12 cents per thousand on lumber. It
further provided that if Canada im-
posed an export duty the same was
to be added to the import duty. At
that time the Pine forests of Michi-
gan were being cut and the num-
erous mills along the Michigan shore
of Lake Huron were raising their
loss across from Canadian timber
limits. The American shrew was dot-
ing up the lumber trade, the busy
hives of industry, and the Canadian
shore along the Georgian Bay was
one blank and wilderness.

The Hon. A. S. Hardy was then
Premier of Ontario with three
crosses of Irish blood in his veins he
was not the man to sit still and al-
low his Province to be dominated
in this fashion. He brought into force
a bill prohibiting the exportation of
saw logs out of Crown lands. If the
argument as stated above is sound
economics the Ontario forests would
have been left to slow decay. The
experience would be repeated if
the Americans will not buy our pulp
and paper. As a matter of fact they
will buy our manufactured product
or do without it altogether. Nor-
way's supply of pulp wood is rapidly
decreasing.

The United States today, even with
the Canadian pulp wood which she
has been using with such a lavish
hand, cannot manufacture enough
pulp for her own consumption. In
1907 she imported 20,570 tons of
pulp. What would happen if Canada
stopped off about 25 per cent of the
total supply of raw material used by
the American mills? The production of
pulp and paper in the United States
would decrease and the imports of
these would increase.

The passing of an act prohibiting
the exportation of pulp wood would
build up the pulp and paper indus-
tries of Canada and in a few years
the United States would be our best
customer.

It is to be hoped that those in au-
thority in our Federal and Local
Governments will act promptly and

SPAIN HAPPY
OVER VICTORY
IN MOROCCO

Rejoicing General Throughout
Kingdom at Defeat of Moors
--Energetic Diplomatic Ac-
tion Now Needed.

ALFONSO CONGRATULATES
GENERAL MARINA

Madrid, Sept. 30.—The popular re-
joicing which began in the capital
last night over the victory of the
Spanish forces in Morocco, culminated
at midnight when immense crowds as-
sembled before the royal palace shout-
ing "Long live the king." Appearing
upon the balcony King Alfonso was
wildly cheered.

The Herald this morning insists
that Spain must obtain a reward for
her military sacrifices by energetic
diplomatic action. The opposition
press insinuates that the victory is
premature as the Beni-Bulflur, Beni-
Said and Beni-Gafi, the fiercest moun-
tain tribes, have not yet been whip-
ped.

King Alfonso has sent a hearty mes-
sage of congratulations to Gen. Mari-
na, at the end of which he said:

"Spain is proud of having such an
army, and I, as the first Spaniard and
the first soldier in the army, share
in the general rejoicings."

Morocco, Sept. 30.—While the
population of the Melilla garrison
was still rejoicing today over the
capture of Mount Gurugua, the Moor-
ish stronghold, fighting was recom-
menced on the summit of the moun-
tain. The Spanish post there was at-
tacked by the Moors, but the tribes-
men were easily repulsed. The Span-
ish loss was two wounded. Two Moors
were made prisoners. Simultaneously
Beni-Bulflur tribesmen appeared in
large numbers on the neighboring
heights but disappeared again under
the rain of shells and machine gun
fire.

OUTLOOK IS DARK FOR
UNEMPLOYED IN LONDON

England's Plague of Idleness
is Acute--42 Per Cent. More
Unemployed This Year Than
Last.

London, Sept. 30.—One of the most
active workers for the unemployed
of London at the present moment is
J. Eads How, who is organizing a
congress of unemployed to be held in
Chicago next year.

The outlook for the workless in
London during the approaching win-
ter is dark. The number of unem-
ployed registered last winter was
smaller by 42 per cent. than that regis-
tered in the present week.

Every day some committee is re-
ceiving applications for work daily, with
a thousand more already on each reg-
ister than can possibly be provided
with employment.

ADDITIONAL ARRESTS TO
FOLLOW IN LIBEL CASE

Dominion Coal Company Push-
ing Vigorously Prosecution
of Case--Warrants Out for
Bonneseid and Patterson.

Montreal, Sept. 30.—The Dominion
Coal Co. is pushing vigorously the
prosecution of the case of the alleged
criminal libel contained in an adver-
tisement printed in the French press
here some time ago warning workmen
to stay away from Glace Bay and
describing the conditions of work-
men there as living in "miserable filth-
y hovels."

In addition to Dan McDougall and
Lestage, now under arrest here, war-
rants have been sworn out against
two international U. M. A. officials,
Harry Bonneseid and Peter Patterson,
son, now at the Indiana headquarters,
if they come to Canada register they
will be arrested. They are charged
with having participated in sending
out objectionable advertisements.

GREAT BRITAIN HELPS
THE UNITED STATES

Pekin, Sept. 29.—It has been learn-
ed here that Great Britain is under-
standing exists between Great Britain and the Uni-
ted States regarding the outcome of
the Hankow-Szechuen loan con-
troversy, and that Great Britain's action
in preventing British banking inter-
ests from signing the agreement was
taken in the interests of American
capital. The recent American propo-
sals have not changed the position of
Great Britain. Willard Straight, the
representative here of the American
group of bankers has gone to Manchu-
ria.

not allow the Canadian people to be
further robbed of the wealth which
Divine Providence placed in their
hands.

Died of Injuries.
Woodstock, Ont., Sept. 30.—Erwell
McNeill, a young Trades Bank clerk
at Embro, who was accidentally shot
last Thursday while examining a re-
volver in his room over the bank, died
of his injuries in the hospital here
yesterday. The doctors could not lo-
cate the bullet.

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—ALWAYS ORDER—

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Eagle**

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AND RETURN**

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RETURN LIMIT, OCTOBER 31st.

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lines.
The good points of the STICKNEY
appeal to any man open to conviction.
GEO. J. BARRETT,
Fredericton, St. John.

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latest and newest
AT BIG DISCOUNTS
or cash during this month. Come at once and be
the first to select from my choice stock.

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99 Germain Street.

Store open till 9 p. m. Thursday, Sept. 23, 1909.

Men's Patent Boots

Blucher Cut, Swing Last,
Natty Toe, Dull Calf
Ankles.
Price Per Pair \$3.00
"Union Made." A boot with lots of snap.

PERCY J. STEEL, Foot Furnisher.
519-521 Main Street.

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