

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

Is issued every Wednesday and Saturday 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, \$1.00 per line.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Sent by Mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in United States at Two Dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

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Wm. Somerville

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 27, 1908.

CANADA'S ADVANTAGE

If the United States had all, or nearly all, the pulpwood, and we had the pulp and paper mills but had about exhausted our supply of raw material, what action would the United States take? If they had a reasonable hope of transferring the industry to their side of the line by prohibiting the export of pulpwood, how long would they hesitate?

But what is Canada doing? The other day at a hearing before the commission which is investigating the alleged American white paper trust the president of the trust was asked what would be left to the paper industry in the United States if the Canadian government levied an export duty on pulp wood and wood pulp. His answer was that within a few years the paper industry in the United States would be practically out of business. "Here," says the Ottawa Citizen, "is testimony from headquarters which discounts all the allegations that the paper manufacturers of the United States were not dependent upon Canada for their raw material. If an export duty was put on Canada would create a great industry. Instead of that, this great national resource is handed over to the Americans for exploitation. They maintain great factories with thousands of skilled employees who earn their wages and spend their money in the United States, while the Canadians who own the raw material which creates all this wealth are merely hewers of wood for the Americans. Nobody has yet advanced any argument why Canada should not put on an export duty and have these great factories over here instead of supplying the raw material to the United States. And yet the monopoly continues. Why?"

Thousands of Canadians are employed in American industrial centres. They are good workmen and they earn good wages, but if equal wages were obtainable in Canada these men would prefer to live in their native country. To build up a great pulp and paper industry here would be to invite them to come home. Canada has the water powers in addition to the pulpwood. Why should she not have the millions which this industry would distribute here? How long will she remain blind to the great advantage she has in possessing a virtual monopoly that must increase rapidly in value as forest depletion progresses in other countries and as the world's terrible demand for white paper goes on multiplying?

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES

Germany declines to make an arbitration treaty with the United States of the sort which would bind her to submit any vital dispute to a tribunal beyond the borders of the Fatherland. Bluntly stated this means: There are questions which can be settled only by appeal to the sword; Germany believes it possible that one of these may arise; if it does arise no treaty would prevent war; and it follows that any arbitration treaty which Germany signs must not include the subjects which are charged with the graver possibilities.

The London Standard employs the German position to impress upon the public the necessity for looking some disagreeable facts in the face, instead of putting them aside or denying their existence. The Standard's tone is noticeably grave. It says, in part:—

"The refusal of Germany to conclude a treaty of arbitration with America, on the lines that some other Powers have accepted, is not altogether without its moral lesson. Underlying the terms in which it is expressed the refusal retains the right to appeal to arms in the case of the German nation may at any time approve as an adequately grave cause. This attitude is eminently characteristic of the Teutonic race, from the days of Tacitus to our own. The disinclination to face the unknown future under the handicap of a voluntary surrender of the right of resistance is sound policy, and rests upon the promptings of a calm judgment. The warning given to the world by Germany is necessary in an age when neurasthenia shows signs of affecting nations as well as individuals. Modern poli-

ticians and diplomatists will do well to heed it. There is unquestionably a limit beyond which, in the interests of posterity, no people can afford to pledge its future action. Circumstances alter rapidly. The strong man armed can count upon a certain prospect of peace. But, if he rashly engages to make no use of his advantages, the toll and cost that he has expended in the preparation and maintenance of them will be wholly thrown away. All history points this moral. Among nations of disproportionate fighting power there can be no stable agreement with regard to arbitration. The gain of one must be the loss of another. Unless some common calamity levels all the nations to an equal impotence, or some universal benefit dowers them with equal strength, arbitration in all important matters must remain an academic theory. The influence of the Man of Blood and Iron is still strong in Germany. Sentiment has never counted for much in the councils of the Fatherland. Teutonic statesmen believe in battlefields and army corps more than in agreements and conclaves. The effects of the rebuff which they have given to the American proposals will reach far beyond the limits of their own country. Each first-class Power will take the hint. It is to be hoped that England will realize the value of this blunt honesty, and look carefully to her own standing and position. We are not yet in Utopia. A glowing past and a golden future are not such valuable assets as a present readiness to face all emergencies. Without this last possession the past may be wiped out and the future may never come into existence."

SIR FREDERICK SHOULD EXPLAIN

In reports of the Ross rifle debate at Ottawa last week, Sir Frederick Borden was quoted as saying, in regard to the defects found by St. John militiamen who used the rifle, that the trouble here "was not reported by the local officer until it was necessary to find an excuse for the failure of the corps to perform their required rifle practice." Sir Frederick will be asked to explain this enigma at the St. John artillerymen. There are no facts to excuse it. It indicates, probably, that the Minister of Militia is hard put to it to answer the attacks made upon the weapon to purchase which he has employed the public funds so extensively.

Dr. J. W. Daniel, M.P., in discussing the Ross rifle in the House more than a year ago, gave a correct account of the experience of the Third Artillery in using the weapon in question. The breech-blocks of two rifles flew open when the rifles were fired. The men who fired these rifles would have been liable to injury if they had been in battle—provided they were armed with a safe weapon for use against the enemy. When a breech-block flies back the man behind the gun may escape serious hurt, but he is quite likely to lose his eyesight or his life.

It is bad enough to give the citizen soldiers an unsafe weapon. To blame the Minister of Militia to what extent the defects of the gun is a question that would be easy to decide if we knew the whole story of the Ross bargain. In any event Sir Frederick, by ordering more rifles of the pattern after the first lots proved defective, has assumed a terrific responsibility. It is true that he may have been angry last week when he heard so many damaging statements made about his favorite arm, but that cannot excuse his insinuation that the report from St. John about defects in the rifle was inspired by a desire to explain the failure of the local corps to perform its rifle practice. Sir Frederick might as well have said that the local officers were not officers and gentlemen. The annual practice of the corps was not carried out because the Ross rifle had proved to be too dangerous to experiment with. Dr. Daniel, when he spoke of the artillery's experience with the Ross, said the facts pretty well justified Mr. Bergeron's assertion that the rifle was more dangerous to the man at the butt end than it would be to an enemy at whom it had been pointed. Sir Frederick owes the local corps an apology—and a rifle of safe pattern and manufacture.

The Montreal Star dwells at length upon the Ross rifle debate, emphasizing several wretched features of the situation in which the government, and unfortunately the country also, are placed by the Minister of Militia. The Star says in part:—

"As to Sir Frederick, where is there a man more accustomed to taking desperate chances than he? "So, in this case, he took another chance. He has never yet found the Opposition very unkind in him, though they have ruthlessly set down his companions in arms. The political graves of fallen ministers strew his path, but still he marches on. Borden, the Immune, should be his title while the present kindly conditions exist. Thus he was able to tell Parliament that every one of the Ross rifles turned out were serviceable weapons to be placed in the hands of the Militia. He has the misfortune to think otherwise with astonishing universality; but, then, the militia must not be thinking at the wrong end of the 'perfect rifle.' They do not feel so secure as Sir Fred does in Parliament. The Northwest Mounted Police will be astonished to hear

this testimony from the 'responsible Minister'; but, then, the N.M.P. are a body of practical fighters, whose lives may pay the penalty if they are caught at a critical moment with a rifle which will not kill—the right man.

"The importation of important parts of the Ross rifle did not seem to Sir Frederick to be worth the mentioning. In fact, that appears to have been the opinion of most of the friends of the Ross rifle when they were giving their sworn testimony before the Public Accounts Committee. The country knew nothing of the wholesale manner in which component parts of this 'Canadian rifle' were being brought in from various American factories until the Star undertook the investigation of the matter and made its revelations.

"Sir Frederick says that other businesses do the same thing. The fact that other businesses are not being financed by the Dominion government on the understanding that they will give Canada a domestic source of rifles in war time, does not appear to be a detail like this, but overlooks. Yet the fact remains that Canada has been deceived into advancing three-fourths of the purchase price of these rifles under the belief that thereby we were establishing a self-sufficient Canadian rifle factory, whereas the truth has been that American workmen have been engaged in different parts of the United States in preparing the material for this Canadian gun which was to make Canada independent of the world. We would not buy in Britain, for we must be self-sufficient; so we bought in a foreign country.

"The militia of Canada owe a debt of gratitude to the men who have forced this question before Parliament in spite of the Dual Alliance of the Minister of Militia and the chief military critic of the Opposition. It is a pity that the men behind the gun in question—the Ross rifle—should be able to hypnotize Parliament into neglecting the reasonable complaints of our volunteer soldiers and compelling them to endure the demoralizing discouragement of preparing for war with a weapon which they distrust."

LILY LAKE TROUT

The opening of the fishing privilege at Lily Lake on Saturday proved that good-sized trout can be taken there with the fly, and that the flies commonly used by fishermen on the other lakes and streams of the province will prove effective. If the guardians of the lake will be guided by fishermen they will permit the anglers to begin at four o'clock in the morning, instead of at five. The size of the fee charged is a difficult matter for discussion. Too much fishing is not desirable, for the lake should not be fished out. As bait fishing is forbidden—and very properly—might be thought well to reduce the charge for any time occupied after the first hour.

The little trout with which the lake was stocked a few years ago have grown well and are now about ten or eleven inches in length, of good proportions and coloring, and very game. Besides these there are many of the old original stock, some of which are large enough to inspire the fishermen with that sort of hope that gets a man out of bed before the sun and causes him to whip the water for hour after hour. As all the fish taken are inspected by the caretaker under the present arrangement, it has been suggested that interest would be added to the proceedings if a prize were offered for the biggest trout caught during the season. The Lily Lake experiment shows that many of the lakes and streams in the province which have been cleared of fish by lack of protection against pothunters, dynamites, nets and seaweed, could be restocked within a few years. It would be a paying investment. The fish caught in Lily Lake on Saturday were found to have a fine flavor. The day was not favorable for fishing. With good weather fine sport will be available, and that, too, within gunshot of the city.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The New York Tribune recently said that treaties and agreements affecting Canadian and Newfoundland interests had in the past been made despite the protests of the governments of those territories. They were made because they had no veto power. It is this veto power which Great Britain, with all the force and solemnity that attaches to a treaty, has now placed in the hands of Canada, and Mr. Maurice Low, in writing to a leading London journal from Washington, anticipates that the change will "put an end to the practice so often employed by statesmen of the United States in the past of suggesting to the British government the coercion of Canada."

The Ross rifle led to some spirited exchanges in the House of Commons Friday, but the casualties were not severe. Every member of Parliament should be compelled to go to a range with a Ross rifle fresh from the factory and fire rounds of service ammunition. The survivors should then vote on the retention or rejection of the weapon by Canada. If retained an agreement should be made with the United States that in case of war they will remove to Canada the American factories in which eleven cases of the Ross rifle are now made. Taxpayers who have read much about the rifle are wondering what influences operate at Ottawa to prevent the publication of more particulars concerning the hypnotic effect of this weapon upon our public men. In Canadian politics there is no greater absurdity than this Ross rifle business.

From the military standpoint the whole arrangement is impossible. The item, tourist association, \$2,000 was voted.

LIVELY FIGHT FOR MONCTON STREET RAILWAY CHARTER

Old Company, that Abandoned Field Ten Years Ago, Wants Rights Restored.

City Delegates Claim That Having Sold Every Dollar's Worth of Their Property, They Have no Claim—F. M. Sproul Wants Statement of Receipts of King's County Probate Office—House Adjourns Till Tuesday.

Fredericton, N. B., May 22.—The house met at 3.15 p. m. Hon. Mr. Hazen submitted the report of the law committee; Hon. Mr. McLeod, of the standing law committee; Mr. Clark, of the municipalities and Mr. Slipp, of the corporations. This latter report recommended that as the application for incorporation of the Northern Pulp & Paper Co. had been withdrawn, the fee be returned.

The time for introducing private bills was extended till Tuesday next. Hon. Mr. Morrisey, answering Mr. Sweeney's enquiry as to the list of road superintendents for Carleton County, submitted the list. Hon. Mr. Grimmer replying to Mr. Sweeney, said it was not the intention of the government to introduce legislation to reduce the license fee on moose, caribou and other game.

Hon. Mr. Morrisey, answering Mr. LaBilloy, said the government was not plying aware that the steamer was not plying between Miguasha, P. Q., Dalhousie and Campbellton. The chief commissioner had not been notified that the proprietor of the steamer Florence was reluctant about undertaking the service. The estimate for steam navigation for this year included the \$600 generally granted for this service. The owners of the steamer Florence had been notified that they would have a subsidy. The chief commissioner was aware that the steamer was not plying between Miguasha, P. Q., Dalhousie and Campbellton. The chief commissioner had not been notified that the proprietor of the steamer Florence was reluctant about undertaking the service. The estimate for steam navigation for this year included the \$600 generally granted for this service.

Hon. Mr. Hazen, referring to this item thought it was a wise provision to have portraits of not only all the governors, but also other men who were prominent in the history and public life of the country. He would like to see paintings of the Hon. George E. King, Hon. Charles Fisher and Hon. A. G. Blair, hung on these walls. Mr. McKewen thought there should be a painting of Governor Boyd added to the collection. Hon. Mr. Pinder said the collections surely would not be complete without Mr. Pugh's portrait. He had taken more money out of the revenues of the province than any one else and should not soon be forgotten.

Hon. Mr. Sweeney endorsed Mr. Pinder's remarks. The item, prohibition commission, \$1,824.25, was voted. The item, unforeseen expenses, \$5,000, was voted. Hon. Mr. Fleming referring to the last item said that the two auditors had been appointed and the auditor now examining the crown land accounts, would have to be paid out of this sum.

Supplies made the order of the day for Wednesday. House adjourned at 6 p. m. till Tuesday next. The joint meeting of the municipalities and the corporations committee for the consideration of the bill promoted by the city council of Moncton to enable them to construct or operate a street railway resumed today. R. A. Borden, who appeared on behalf of the old street railway company in opposition to the bill, was set out that they had already spent in construction of the railway upwards of \$60,000 and that they were anxious to continue the operation of the road, if it was desired that such road should be operated. He said the company had an ample fund of capital to enable them to come in and rebuild the railway and provide the working plant as soon as an agreement could be arrived at on the terms of the charter which they were anxious to undertake the rebuilding of it themselves. He contended that the company's charter was good for forty years and not having been withdrawn by any act of the legislature, still continued to exist, notwithstanding that the company had ceased some few years ago to operate the road.

F. W. Sumner followed Mr. Borden and said that if the people of Moncton were willing that the company should operate the railway they were in a position to do so much more readily than any outsider. The members of the company had invested a good deal of money in the enterprise in years gone by and were anxious for the material welfare of the city as any one. The company would have no objection to their conveying the necessary capital and they were quite as well qualified to operate the railway as were the parties seeking legislation. He said the company had been in the business as well as the legal right and they were ready and willing to meet the city council and negotiate any terms that they might see fit to propose. He contended that the company's charter was good for forty years and not having been withdrawn by any act of the legislature, still continued to exist, notwithstanding that the company had ceased some few years ago to operate the road.

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REFRIGERATORS

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

We have just opened up a first-class lot which we offer at reasonable prices. These run from \$7.15 to \$42.00. All are well made and are highly finished with walls insulated by the best known materials for that purpose. The best have provision chambers lined with white enamel.

See them while the stock is complete.

W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd.

Market Square, St. John, N. B.

Canada.
(By Dr. Albert D. Watson, Toronto.)
Hail to the Great Dominion,
Her flag in splendor flies,
Upon the wind's wild pinion
"Neath blue Canadian skies;
And when the breezes bear it
Aloft on tower or flood,
It wakes the Viking spirit,
It stirs our kindly blood.

The Fathers of our nation
Have bidden sure and strong
On broad and deep foundations
Of valor, truth and song;
They came while yet 'twas morning
They thronged the true and best
And banded barriers scoring,
They dared the dauntless West.

Our might shall melt the mountains,
Our commerce gird the seas,
Our forests, fields and fountains
Give music to the breeze,
Here Scotland's purple thistle
With England's rose shall stand,
The fleur-de-lis shall listen
To the harp of Ireland.

Never may blight of battle
Or thundering steel-girt host,
Sword clang or war-drum rattling
Disturb our peaceful coast.
The bulwarks of our life,
God and the right shall be
Our Canada the homeland
Of power and liberty.

Build then a flaming altar
And with its sacred fire,
Of love and praise exalt her,
The land of our Desire.
Oh happy consummation,
Our destiny sublime,
To be a righteous nation
The standard for all time.

In the Flower Factory.
Lisabeth, Marianne, Flaminia, Teresa,
They are winding stems of roses, one by one,
One by one, they are winding stems of roses,
Little children who have never learned to cry.
Teresa's little crying that her fingers ache today,
Tiny Flaminia nodding when the twilight sits in grey.

High above the clattering street, ambalances
And fire-gong bells, one by one, one by one,
Lisabeth, Marianne, Flaminia, Teresa,
They have never seen a rose bush nor a
Or a black hand and a face behind a grate.
Never of a wild rose thicket nor the singing
Of a bird's note, they will follow through the
wasteness of their dreams.
And their tired little hands will flutter with
rapture's hysteric screams.

Lisabeth, Marianne, Flaminia, Teresa,
They are winding stems of roses, one by one,
One by one, they are winding stems of roses,
Let them have a long, long playtime today,
Till their baby hands with roses, joyful
Fill the air with the sun.
Florence Wilkinson in McCure's
CAREERS FOR MILLIONAIRES.

(Tribune, Winnipeg.)
A career for youthful millionaires calculated to occupy their time and so keep them out of mischief, or worse, is suggested by Mr. Louis R. Ehrlich, the well-known American art dealer. He would have them turn countessons in art and give to public institutions the benefit of their knowledge as well as of wealth. Such careers of public service might seem a little far-fetched, but a recognition of "noblesse oblige," if you will, riches oblige, "might be paralleled by the recognition of English nobility 'noblesse oblige.' What the indulgence of leisure and of life spent in order to devote their life to the service of their country, is an extension of a criticism which that paper recently made upon the moneyed class in saying: "Among the rich Americans there is no such thing as a social force, artistic appreciation or public spirit to compensate the country for the bad influence of their misdeeds."

WATERED STOCK.
(Toronto Globe.)
The Hamilton Times seems surprised to find The Globe looking forward to street car fares at the rate of ten for a quarter under civic operation. The idea is very far from Utopian. The amount of interest now paid on watered stock and the \$450,000 paid yearly as the city's percentage of the gross earnings of the city give a three-cent fare. The Times does not seem to understand that a very large proportion of the street car passengers in this city already use tickets sold at the rate of eight for a quarter.

CARNegie's DONATIONS.
(Mail and Empire, Toronto.)
Up to date, Mr. Carnegie has given away \$10,000,000 and he is about the most conspicuous modern example of the Biblical saying about the man that giveth yet increaseth. The explanation is the Mr. Carnegie gives only the interest on his money.

MT. ALLISON ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES HAVE BEGUN
Sackville, May 24.—Saturday afternoon saw the interclass track and field sports of Mount Allison A.A.A. on the exhibition track. All the events were well contested and two records were broken. The class championship was won by 1908. In the evening a grand reception was held in the Ladies' College. As usual, the reception was attended by a very large number, many being present from all parts of the provinces. The following programme was rendered:
Song—Serenade, Gounod.
(Violin obligato, Roy Smith.)
Reading—Aunt Rosy's Advice, Anon.
Glee—Bells of the Old Brigade, Barron.
Duet—Nocturne, Chopin.
Musical—Gipsy Music, Anon.
Instrumental—Gipsy Music, Anon.
Reading—Serenade, Gounod.
Song—Serenade, Gounod.

This morning the annual sermon before the theological union was preached in the Methodist church by Rev. W. A. Outbridge, M.A., of St. John. The discourse was most eloquent and was heard with close attention by a very large congregation. Music was rendered by the church choir, assisted by Miss Midway Smith, '07, of Halifax, and was under the direction of Professor Horsfall, director of Mount Allison Conservatory, who was also organist. The Anthems were "Jesu Crucifixus," with solo parts taken by Miss Smith and Miss Ella W. James, of Sackville, and "Lead, Kindly Light,"

with Miss James and Mrs. Horsfall in the solo parts. The opening services were conducted by Rev. Dr. C. Jost, of Bridge-ton, who read as first Scripture lesson, Psalm 122. Second lesson was in Ephesians 4, from which Mr. Outbridge took his text.
This afternoon the farewell service of the Y.M.C.A. was held in Black Memorial church. It was read by H. H. Irish, '08, of Bayfield, N.S., president of the association. Special music was rendered by the college choir.
Tonight the church was filled to the doors to hear the Baccalaureate sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Howard Sprague, of St. John. Not only was Dr. Sprague's sermon one of the ablest ever delivered here, but impressiveness was added to the service by the magnificence of the music. The choir was made up of some twenty voices, chosen largely from the students of the institutions. The music was conducted by Prof. Horsfall, with Miss Booth and Miss Hawthorne of the conservatory staff at the pipe organ and piano respectively. The ladies college orchestra of twenty odd pieces added greatly to the beauty of the musical part of the service.
The first anthem was Sullivan's "Sing Heavens," with solo by Miss Edith A. Nugent, of Moncton. After which a trio "Lift Thine Eyes," from Elijah, was beautifully rendered by Misses Kaye and Anderson, of Sackville, and Goodhill, of Grand Manan. Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus" was magnificently rendered.
Dr. Sprague took his text from Romans 12 and 7.