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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 entwined, The Maple Leaf forever. Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 24, 1910. LOYALTY AND PREFERENCE Nothing brings into such striking contrast the attitude of the Liberal and Conservative parties, with regard to the mother country, as recent statements made by Sir James Whitney and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The former clearly expresses the view that Canada's loyalty depends upon the attitude of the mother country with regard to imperial preference, while Sir Wilfrid Laurier declares to the world that the loyalty of Canada to the British empire is not dependent upon any tariff agreement. Since he went to London, Sir James Whitney has made two statements which set forth the Conservative attitude. The Standard of Empire represents Sir James as saying of Britain's free trade system: "You have set up a golden calf to be worshipped, and you forbid anyone to discuss its omnipotence or its right to be worshipped. All I can say is that if Great Britain continues in that frame of mind the ties which bind the Dominion to her will be loosened. We want a remedy. If preference be the remedy, then let us have it. We do not care what we have so long as we are fairly treated. Give us this, and the bonds of empire, which are so strong now, will become even stronger." "Canada," also interviewed Sir James, and in his remarks in that journal the premier of Ontario puts his views very bluntly: "All those of you who look forward to strengthening the bonds of empire and to inducing the people of the old world to understand that if they wish for the continuance of the empire they must realize that the overseas dominions are not to be treated like dependents, must realize the necessity of giving a patient hearing to all proposed measures looking in that direction. In my opinion, the continuance of the British Empire depends upon the consideration that will be given to all such measures during the next five or ten years. When you hear there is a feeling in Canada in favor of preference, you must remember it depends upon the effect it is believed preference would have. The feeling would be against preference if it were thought the results would be bad. We do not care whether it is preference or anything else. What we are anxious for is that something should be done to widen the empire and broaden it out. If the greater subject is to be obscured and a refusal to consider it is to be given because of 'free trade,' and the door is to be 'hanged and bolted,' you people in Great Britain will find some day that the empire is but a recollection." If this means anything, it means that in the opinion of Sir James Whitney a settled adherence to free trade on the part of England might result in the loss of the colonies. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on the other hand, in one of his recent addresses in British Columbia, stated the position of the Liberal party in Canada as follows: "The cardinal feature and outstanding principle of the tariff is the British preference, and so long as we stay in office it will remain. This policy has met with opposition. Our opponents said we should not grant a preference unless we receive a preference in return. Not so. I have only to tell you that the policy of Great Britain is a policy of free trade. They say we should ask Britain to change her fiscal policy. How absurd! It is not the policy of the Canadian government to ask Britain to change her fiscal policy one iota. We make our own fiscal arrangements to suit our own interests, so with Britain. Yes, and more: I have heard it said that, unless Britain gave Canada some mutual tariff arrangement there was danger of the estrangement of our Dominion. This is an insult to the Canadian people. Let the world know that the loyalty of Canada to the British Empire, of which she is proud to be a part, is not dependent upon any tariff agreement. Canada is united to the motherland in heart and in life, independent of all tariff arrangements." Sir Wilfrid Laurier rather than Sir James Whitney expresses the feeling of the people of this country. Canada does not demand control of the fiscal policy of the mother country. She is content to control her own policy and to grant the same privilege to other states of the empire. Neither Sir James Whitney nor Mr. Borden nor Mr. Balfour, nor any other Conservative, Canadian or English, has yet told us how an imperial preferential policy could be framed in a manner satisfactory to all states of the empire. Until they have done so, they cannot expect to influence public opinion to any large extent.

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RECIPROCITY The Boston Journal, discussing the question of reciprocity with Canada, says it believes an agreement can be reached that will be mutually profitable. It points out that Canada ranks third among the countries buying from the United States, to which her trade is worth more than the trade of all South America combined. The markets of each country are near to the other. The Journal observes that the United States has been rather late in recognizing the wisdom of promoting freer intercourse between the two countries, but that there is at present a disposition to do something practical. Summing up the situation the Journal says: "It will be no easy matter to get legislative approval for a reciprocity treaty either at Washington or at Ottawa. Of course, protected interests in both countries will file objections. We may recall the obstacles put in the way of Cuban reciprocity and also the dexterous knife of the reciprocity treaty negotiated a few years ago with the government of Newfoundland and which, while insuring a profitable trade to thousands of manufacturers in this country, incurred the hostility of the relatively small fishing interests of Gloucester and Marblehead. However, sentiment in favor of reciprocity with Canada has grown largely in New England and elsewhere in the last few years, and congress may find it wise to heed that sentiment rather than defer to the wishes of a few over-coddled industries."

GREEK PATRIOTISM From the early days life and poetry were identical among the Greeks. Comes a long haired Greek poet, Spiros Matuskas, and in a few minutes separated the Greek colony in Montreal from the handsomely sum of \$6,000 for the purpose of building at Athens a battleship to be called the New Generation. He had collected over one hundred thousand dollars from his compatriots in the United States for the same purpose. Spiros, I draped with a Greek flag, recited a few poems, recounted a few of the heroic deeds of the past, repeated a few Greek proverbs, such as: "It is better to live free for an hour than to live a slave for a hundred years," and immediately hundreds of staid Greek merchants and tradesmen rushed to the steps waving bills or hurriedly writing checks to help lift the yoke from the neck of their mother. Even the old priest with trembling hands removed the jeweled cross from his neck, and telling his parishioners that while a priest and his cross should never be separated, yet for his country he sacrificed that which he loved beyond all else. Patriotism is a sentiment that belongs to modern states. It stands in antithesis to the medieval notion of Catholicity. But in the early days no country exceeded Greece in love of race. Their poets then gloried in it and sometimes coined it like Spiros Matuskas in Montreal and Boston. Euripides in one of his tragedies says: "It is fitting that Greeks should rule over barbarians and not otherwise because Greeks are free and barbarians are slaves." A similar sentiment is as naively expressed by the Chinese minister of education a few years ago: "How grand and glorious is the Empire of China, the middle kingdom! She is the largest and richest in the world. The grandest men in the world have all come from the middle kingdom." The Arabs regarded themselves as the noblest nation and all others are more or less barbarous. Similar conceits are found mostly everywhere. The ancient Athenians were the youths of the world, and the average citizen gave a far deeper personal attention to public affairs than is general nowadays. The 25,000 freemen of Athens in the days of Pericles were ministered to by about half a million slaves, and each freeman was a member of the chief legislative council. The opinion has often been expressed that the average intelligence of the Athenians in the time of Pericles was greater than that of the British Parliament today. There may be some truth in the opinion. But they were always restive even under the restraints of a government imposed by themselves. Today, although the burdens imposed on the people are lighter than in any other monarchy of Europe, the people are not contented. If the control of the powers were once removed Greece would suffer a revolution. The fear of the Turk is the great unifying and nationalizing influence. But the Greeks as a race have always shown a frank contempt for the "barbarian," and from the beginning they were enthusiastic in their love of race and native land. Odysseus, even when Calypso, the "fair goddess," promises him that she would make him to know not death or age forever: "And ever with soft and guileful tales she is wooing him to forgetfulness of thine; but Odysseus, yearning to see if it were but the smoke leap upward from his own land, hath a desire to die."

It is a sweet and beautiful thing to die for one's country, as Spiros Matuskas reminded the Greek colony in Montreal; but it is a much more difficult, beautiful and useful thing to live for one's country, and this latter form of patriotism will ever be less popular than the other among all races.

AUTUMN FOREBODINGS There is a dark and gloomy suspicion that the critical and seasoned bachelor who guides the destinies of the Chatham World is about to reconsider and enter into partnership with some one of the fair maids of the Miramichi. His mind has turned toward a philosophic contemplation of the merits and demerits of the opposite sex, and in the last issue of the World we have the result as follows: "There are two kinds of girls in Chatham, the girl who works and the girl who gads. Commend us to the former. Work lends dignity to a pretty girl, is an added charm to her. The girl who works, God bless her, combines the useful and ornamental. She might gad about, loll on sofas, gossip and read story books, but she prefers to be of some account in the world and goes out as stenographer, teacher, saleswoman or housekeeper, bravely making her own way. Such are the salt of the earth and of such is the kingdom of heaven." If this is not an indication that there is to be a joyous September bride, to enjoy her honeymoon on board the Oriana somewhere near the haunts of brant and duck at Bay du Vin or Tabusinat, this journal is very far out in its reckoning.

MR. MONK ONCE MORE It will be necessary once more to read Mr. Monk out of the Conservative party. This was done by the Ottawa Citizen some time ago, and the act was approved with more or less vigor by the Conservative press generally, outside of the province of Quebec. But the Quebec Conservatives are not quite ready to cut loose from Mr. Monk. There was a Conservative meeting at Montigny last week, at which some three thousand electors were present, and at which a Conservative candidate for the next federal elections was nominated. Here, if anywhere, the man who had been read out of the party should receive a cool reception; but Mr. Monk was one of the honored speakers, and we are told that, when he advanced to address the meeting, the Mayor presented him with an address, and a young girl gave him a huge bouquet of flowers. The chief portion of his address appears to have related to the government's naval policy, which he vigorously condemned, amid the applause of those Quebec Conservatives.

It would not be so bad if Mr. Monk were opposed only to the government's naval programme, but he is equally opposed to Mr. Borden's proposals regarding the navy. In short, Mr. Monk wants no navy at all. He is thus not only out of harmony with Sir Wilfrid Laurier but with his own leader, and is apparently supported in that attitude by a large number of Quebec province Conservatives. This, of course, means more trouble for Mr. Borden. The condition of the Conservative party in federal affairs is hopeless. The divisions in its ranks, and a certain degree of discontent with its present leadership, make it impossible to find a common rallying ground. On the other hand, the Liberal party is strong and united, under the leadership of a statesman who is great not only as a Canadian but as an Imperialist, in the truest sense of that term.

THE MANUFACTURERS The appeals made to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by the farmers of the West for marked reductions in the Canadian tariff have resulted in a very general discussion of the whole question. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has since visited the West and presented its case for the consideration of the free traders of that section. One feature of the discussion is that which relates to the conduct of the Canadian manufacturers. They are told by so strong a protectionist journal as the Toronto World that they must manufacture goods cheaper, and that unless they can produce home-made articles equal in quality to imported goods, they cannot expect anything else but a demand for free trade. If the Canadian people have to pay more for all inferior articles manufactured at home they will naturally insist that the foreign article be given freer admission to the country. They might be disposed to pay a little more for an article of equal quality manufactured at home, in order to uphold the industries of their own country, but they have a right to insist that they get at least as good an article as is sold at a lower price on the other side of the border.

MORAL LAPSES The thoughtful man cannot fail to be impressed by the number of absconding bank tellers, failures of men in public trusts and other moral lapses noted recently in the press. It is a common fallacy today that the rich are happier than the poor and that wealth will insure well. With that conception we are changing the virtue of thrift into the vice of avarice. The surface car companies of New York report that they have to discharge three thousand conductors twice over each year for failure to register fares. Whenever money is so eagerly sought for as it is in this country today it is sure to give rise to tricky methods and unfair dealings among all classes. The aged bank-teller of seventy, summoned to the bar of justice from a sick-bed and the young man meditating dishonesty upon his bed prove to us that this gilded generation has no substitute to offer us for stern moral integrity in our national life. The causes of these lapses from virtue are not as mysterious even as the Hassem method. When many of our citizens seek heaven in the bottom of a bank vault and are ready to run amuck at morality to take that heaven by fraud or violence, they will surely in the long run bring every one of us into judgment. The evil strikes deep. The absconder, the pick-pocket and the thief are not curious and apart. Obtaining something for nothing is their motto and it is the motto of all the get-rich-quick contingent. The principle "as much as the traffic will bear," is just as likely to rule in the management of a telephone company, as in a freight office.

Even in the professions, we often hear the practice of making a person pay according to his ability seriously denied. Yet that practice is borrowed from Robin Hood, and has lost nothing of its outrageous quality since his day. The manufacturer keeps us higgling over the tariff, seeking more bonus for his specialty and losing all true perspective in the meantime. This moral downfall can only be prevented as men in general become more discontented with the emptiness of their heads than they are with the emptiness of their pockets. The mental and moral natures require more attention than they are at present receiving if greater betterments are to be reached. The wealth of a nation rests in the last analysis in the moral sense of its people. Today the average man has no time to cultivate that moral sense. When his ship comes in with its cargo of prosperity, floating him also with it over the shoals and quicksands, he will woo the fairies that make life whole some and sane. He will be disappointed then in these guests. They will not come.

WHAT DOES ROOSEVELT WANT? A grandson of the great Scipio is reported to have said on one occasion: "Quirites, if you wish to make use of wisdom and of valor, you will find no one to serve you without some reward. All of us who speak in public are seeking something. I, verily, in urging you to measures that will increase your prosperity and advance the republic, I too, have an end in view. But I seek not your money; I seek from you good will, respect and honor." That tribune of the people never made stronger bids for popular favor than are now being made by Theodore Roosevelt. Like the modern tribune he took the part of the common people against the nobles: "The savage beasts in Italy," he said, "have their places of repose and refuge; but the men who bear arms and expose their lives for the safety of their country, enjoy in the meantime nothing more in it but the air and light; having no houses, they are constrained to wander from place to place with their wives and children." But unlike the modern tribune he was always sane in the way of government interference with private initiative and liberty. In his Osawatimie speech Roosevelt has this remarkable passage: "We grudge no man a fortune which represents his own power and sagacity, when exercised with entire regard to the welfare of his fellows. But the fortune must be honorably obtained and well used. It is not even enough that it should have been gained without doing damage to the community. We should permit it to be gained only so long as the gaining represents benefit to the community. Such an increase in governmental control is now necessary." Among all the suggestions made by the most radical reformers for government interference with private activities, nothing ever surpassed this. It is the old exploded fallacy that whatever is wrong in human regulations can be regulated by government fiat. Neither in capacity nor in opportunity would their closest friends claim for the legislators of any country a title of the omniscience necessary to make the test as to what business was or was not a positive good to the community or to devise and apply the remedy.

THE DEMORALIZING EFFECT UPON LEGISLATURES of a policy of protection by which they take from one to give to another, is a passing trifle compared with the field opened up if this trail were followed. There are men who are progressive yet sane; open minded yet truly conservative; men who even have a sort of skill to stand upon both sides of a question and to maintain that attitude with becoming grace; men who would condemn Bryan and yet take the wisest of Bryan's suggestions, to incorporate them into practical legislation, but this goes beyond where sanity can follow. A warning was given as to the peril of putting new wine into old wine-skins and the wisdom bears abundant evidence of the wisdom of the caution.

Is Roosevelt trying to play the role of a Son of Destiny? The Republican party are approaching a debacle from which they cannot recover in years. Will Roosevelt seek to obtain from the debris a personal triumph, and is he training for another race to the White House? We would commend most strongly to him the frankness of that other tribune of the people, Tiberius Gracchus, we quoted above. Does he seek from the people only good will, respect and honor? In his popularity with them he has much opportunity of being of great service to the people by resisting the encroachments of predatory interests and malefactors of great wealth. At the same time we might remind him that the Roman tribune, the grandson of Scipio Africanus, lost his life because a sufficient number of people got the impression that he desired to be dictator, and regarding not the safety of the commonwealth wished the people to bestow a crown upon him. "Even so perish all who do the same."

McBRIDE AND BORDEN Referring to the many kindly references in the Liberal press to Premier McBride, of British Columbia, in connection with the reception tendered to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Vancouver Sunset asks if the disheartened Tory cohorts throughout Canada may not be forgiven if they look to McBride as their coming Moses. Discussing the question further the Sunset says: "Last spring Premier McBride denied any intentions or ambitions for the post of Conservative leader and he was doubtless quite sincere. At any rate his denial was accepted as final and in absolute good faith by his close friends. Still things move rapidly in politics as elsewhere. Since that time Mr. Borden has abandoned the idea of a national convention, the one thing upon which so much depended for the interest of the party. Instead of the convention and a national progressive platform the planks of which could be sawn and nailed together by the party at large, as one cheering whole, Mr. Borden has gone back to the Halifax platform which has in two elections failed to form a bridge to the treasury benches. If the call comes from a sufficient number of throats in a sizeable number of places and the places are adequately scattered throughout Canada, and the call is loud enough and long enough, and Mr. Borden tips the wink, what is the most natural thing in the world to happen? Premier McBride is reported to be making money fast—and no one will grudge him his good luck. Pretty soon he will be a man of independent fortune, free to follow the bent of his own inclinations and the pursuit of his ambitions. Why should he not bend a kindly ear to the coy Conservative maiden when she coos, 'why not sweet-heart?'"

MR. HAZEN'S WRATH A wave of righteous indignation has swept over the whole being of Premier Hazen. The subject of his wrath is, of course, the Minister of Public Works. He cannot forget how complete was the victory of Dr. Pugsley in the federal elections in New Brunswick, nor his triumphant vindication in the matter of the base charges which Mr. Hazen permitted himself to be the medium in making, in connection with the dredging affair. Dr. Pugsley's latest crime is that which effort in the courts to bring about that which Premier Hazen had loudly declared should be done, but which he persistently declined to do himself. Dr. Pugsley took action in the courts in the matter of the Central Railway. The court has decided that he was not the proper person to take such action. This throws the responsibility back where it belonged, upon Attorney-General Hazen. When the Central Railway Commission submitted its report, Premier Hazen took no action, nor has he shown the slightest sign of any intention to take action. If he had had faith in the report of his commission, he would, as Premier and Attorney-General, have taken some action. He has not done so, but he has in his St. John organ made another savage attack upon the Minister of Public Works. That is easier, and apparently more to his taste. The people, however, understand the whole matter, and are not deceived by the wild commotion in the office of the Standard.

THE MODERN CITY Mr. Frederick C. Howe, in a recent book, The British City, makes many comments that will interest the men who have to work out the problems of a city in a practical way. In some places it is almost like a brief on the side of municipal ownership, for instance: "A city that keeps its hands off, that does nothing but police and clean the streets, means but little to the people. But when it adds to the traditional functions the manifold services of transit, gas, water, electric light, libraries, parks, baths and lectures, it awakens the low and interest of the community in the low and in the trading towns people talk city. One hears in the clubs, the restaurants, on the street cars, everywhere. The fact that a man is a joint owner in the tram line makes him critical and appreciative of the tram. He is interested in its earnings—he follows its balance sheet from year to year. He talks about extensions, rates of fare and the innovations suggested by the council. He follows the doings in the town hall and knows in an intimate way the life and traditions of his councilmen. The debates in the council are far more absorbing to him than the doing of parliament. All these things are but the reflex action of the city upon its people. It becomes the most important things in their lives." The general tendency in America has been to magnify private action and despise government. The result has been that civic governments as a rule have been left to the most ignorant citizens, while the able and more educated classes have generally left politics alone. This is the chief reason for corruption and weak city governments. There is an opposite tendency in American sentiment now. In Europe the function of the city being highly considered, the offices have attracted the best and ablest citizens, and compared with American cities their administration is efficient and pure. When Chamberlain took hold of the government of Birmingham he at once began to devise large measures. The city purchased the chief public utilities, built parks, improved dwellings for the poor. The experience of most of the British cities was that a broad conception of the city's function has purified civic politics and helped to elevate public life. The question is important for St. John. For failing a Public Utilities Commission, active and vigilant and with large powers, the citizen is helpless when telephone and other companies advance prices with an eye first to dividends and secondly to public convenience.

NOTE AND COMMENT Someone asked Mr. William Jennings Bryan, in Kansas City, whether or not Mr. Roosevelt had been stealing his thunder. This is what Mr. Bryan said: "Well, you remember a cartoon published some years ago in which Mr. Roosevelt was shown as a bird on the nest, while I was another bird sitting out on a limb. That same cartoon applies to-day. In the original picture I had but one feather in my tail, 'Harriett Redwood.' Since that time I have grown several new feathers, but now they are all gone." Mr. Bryan refused to be more specific when asked who had plucked the newly grown feathers.

THE LIBERAL PARTY, with Sir Wilfrid Laurier at its head, had been in power just fourteen years on June 23, having won its great victory over the Conservatives on that date in the year 1896," says the Montreal Witness. "We trust that Sir Wilfrid will remain at the head of the state many more years, and that the last years will be his chief crown of glory, renowned for the lasting good they will bring to the people, chiefly in making a harmonious nation of so many diverse elements, a task which it seems to be the special study of some of his detractors to frustrate."

THE RESULT of the elections in South Africa indicates that racial differences are still a strong factor in the politics of the new Commonwealth, and that the session of Parliament will be marked by more bitterness than had been anticipated. Premier Botha, to his credit it be said, has made a gallant attempt to bear down the race prejudices which have wrought such havoc in South Africa, but, though his party has won the elections, he suffered a personal defeat and must feel very keenly the manner in which he has been treated. Mr. Botha is great enough, however, to raise superior to the temptation of the hour, which might lead him to abandon politics. He has declared his determination to do all in his power to break down racial differences; and, so long as a leader of his personal strength and influence is at the helm, there cannot but be a growth of unity between the two dominant races in the country.

The Montreal Witness says: "The Montreal demonstration on the occasion of the return of Sir Wilfrid Laurier from the West has been officially fixed for Thursday, October 6. There will be a rally at the Monument National, and the premier will deliver a speech dealing with all the leading political questions of the day." Touching recent press discussions following the Eucharistic conference, the Montreal Gazette observes: "It has been discovered in some outside quarters in connection with recent events, that the paper has designs on Montreal. As much has been said from time to time by those who may be presumed to speak for the occasionally maligned and suspiciously regarded authority. The paper, there is no question, would have Montreal all Roman Catholic, if it could. It has in its way, however, those who would make the city all Protestants, if they could."

Every citizen regrets the circumstances under which Mr. Recorder Skinner is unable to continue the performance of his duties. In taking up the question of his successor, it is suggested that a corporation counsel be engaged, to devote his whole time to the services of the city. This would seem to be the best solution of the difficulty. Since a change is to be made, it should be in the direction of progress. The city is growing, and, unless all signs fail, it will have a considerably larger population and much more civic business before many years have passed. Necessarily it will also have more revenue. There is a feeling that, in times past, the city's interests would have been more effectively guarded had there been a corporation counsel whose whole time was given up to the services of the city. There should be no difficulty in securing the services of an able legal adviser, and it should be made worth while for an able man to accept the office. The difference in salary between a good man and one of secondary ability would be made up to the city over and over again from year to year.

A Western journal directs attention to a fact which is of considerable importance in relation to the respective rights of the individual pedestrian, the automobile, the street car, and the ordinary carriage. There are times when one is disposed, from the conduct of drivers on the streets, to question whether the humble citizen who walks has any rights at all. In London recently, a coroner's jury rendered a verdict which bears on this point. A man had been knocked down and killed by a bicycle. The bicyclist claimed that he had been struck by an automobile. The coroner in summing up the case declared that no one had a right to whistle or sound a noot as a command for a pedestrian to get out of the way. The latter was entitled to cross the road, and even if he was hesitating a driver must not assault him. According to this decision the pedestrian has the first right on the highway, whether it is a crossing or elsewhere. This throws the responsibility for injury on the driver of the vehicle. If this is good law, and it certainly should be, the drivers of teams and automobiles should be compelled to exercise more caution at crowded street corners.

A cable from Melbourne, Australia, states that the domestic servant problem has become so acute there as to command the attention of the government. The factories are crowded, and piece-work is being done outside at sweating rates; but, though good wages are offered, the girls cannot be tempted to do household work. The government, it is said, has decided to include in its new education bill a special course providing for the instruction of girls in household duties. No doubt this course will help in the solution of the problem of domestic help, but another change is necessary before house work will become a popular means of livelihood with young women who are offered places in factories and elsewhere. One of the reasons for the unpopularity of domestic servants is the narrowness of the life, and the conditions which appear to make it less respectable for a young woman to work as a domestic servant than to work in an office, store or factory. The attitude of the public toward domestic service must be changed. This cannot be done by legislation, but by the gradual creation of public sentiment which would regard the young woman who works in the kitchen as one quite as worthy of recognition as her sister who works elsewhere.

For a good silver polish, take half a pound of whiting and mix with two ounces of turpentine, one tablespoonful of ammonia and half an ounce of camphor. Apply to silver with a Canton flannel cloth; let dry and polish with chamois.

WAR! Fines in Turbulent Times Sent Up on the Case Mr. Armstrong Associate Appeal—by Lawyer Ald. Baxter interesting Proceeding The case again with showing the Jeffries-Johnson without a license also showing corrupt morals, to a close last evening session of ration. On the showing the pre Robert Armstrong; Charles D. Dooley, a ticket the show, were fine of \$30 or struck against were three separate count against the amounted to \$90 are to be appealed against. Potts and men who were not disposed of, postponed until Wed. obnoxious charged. obnoxious charged. trial go appear. grand court. They were all made very light, strong, belonging missed on their. Dooley and Duff had to go streets and Dinizinger recognizances for Baxter and Ray. Only one writ was examined, which was very on to produce the he was unable. The Evening The evening 6 o'clock, was a live by many heated counsel. Frank Coleman called. In answer that he was the from the mayor. ture show in the also instruments transferred to the in here produced had it offered. further said Mr. Mullin the only witness. After a few Mr. Mullin said in he was gone on objection concern city by-law. Mr. Mullin her put forth ground a dismissal. The he said, that eve a license was gr for the Bijou transferred to the went to show t manager of the rink in the lega tion was whic had the author Mr. Mullin here had not thir so he should have pictures were of mayor admitted know what kind requested to go fused. The magistrate fer, Mr. Mullin, not have author a show until himself that it time the wrong and then it was Mr. Mullin— the mayor go to he could have If they found it. The magistrate the use of tak the? Mr. Mullin—he will not hear. The magistrate FREE TO Y

Uncle Walt The Poet, Philosopher It used to be when I was young, a candidate would wag his tongue until election day was over, and then he'd wag his tongue no more. When all the roorbaks had been killed, and all the slogans had been stilled, and all the phibots had been pied, and all the Warning Notes had died, the statesmen quit their tireless quest, and gave the wary world a rest. The voter saw election pass, and then returned to cutting grass, and didn't worry, fret or chafe—he knew the government was safe. The good old ways of yesteryear! Now campaigns run throughout the year, and jawsmiths thunder, storm and pounce, and scare us silly, every chance. They bring dark birds from their den, and show us hosts of bogie men, and soak us when we're not on guard, and spring statistics by the yard, and waffle clubs, and make us think that everything is on the blink. And notwithstanding all their song, my friends, there's really nothing wrong. There never was a better time, and all this fussing is a crime. The man who works, and works with vim finds fortune trotting after him. The government can not be beat; the bulwarks are as good as what; the eagle flaps its bully wings and turns a somersault and sings, and everything is all O. K. to those who work, day after day. Copyright, 1910 by George Matthew Adams. WALT MASON.