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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 on 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.
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-cold industrialists.'
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 Tabusintac, 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 pre-discounted as men in general become more 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.
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 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.
MANUFACTURER AND FARMER
The Manufacturers' Association are discovering much interest in the western farmer. No longer are the farmer's best friends his good sense and his ten fingers, but the manufacturer who keeps up the price of his oats and his wheat and of everything he sells. The seekers of special privilege are fallen on troublesome times. All over the land the spirit of rebellion is rising at the claims of that infant industry which has grown into such obnoxious manhood—human greed—the oldest of all industries. A fixed, tangible and reasonable doubt is settling in the minds of those who hoped much from protection. The way of protection is always the same. It sets out to create blessings and do away with evils, and it always ends that the daily toil of the 'protected' people to provide themselves with bread and meat and clothes grows so arduous as to be intolerable.
It would be folly for the manufacturer to ignore the feeling that is now abroad regarding the granting of special tariff concessions to any industries. Many of our industries live without these conces-

sions. Perhaps the rest should have some such props for their prosperous growth. But if it is argued that after a reasonable trial a business is still unprofitable without a protective bonus, precisely to that extent it is a lot of an industry but a nuisance.
In asking for a government bonus and special privilege the better way for the Manufacturers' Association is to do it openly and not try to hold that it is seeking it for the benefit of the other fellow. The whole matter is sordid enough as everyone knows. What the association is trying to do and will seek at the next tariff revision with all its splendid organization to accomplish is: 'So to pick the pocket as to get the most feathers with the least squawking.'
The statement that manufacturing and farming are both necessary to the proper development of a country is certainly true. It is also true that a benign Providence has so arranged that both can naturally flourish in this great country without governmental interference. If after the experience of this generation an industry of whatever nature is not self-supporting the quicker we stop paying taxes to support it, and get it a product from others, the better. If an industry with economy and enterprise is becoming more and more dependent on government aid, then the farmer will hesitate to increase the cost of his house or his tools, his clothing or his furniture or mult himself in other ways to pay for carrying on an unprofitable business. But if, as he openly charges, the tariff is used to make him pay more for his implements of husbandry than they are sold for elsewhere, then he has sold his birthright and lost his potting to boot. The manufacturer must be blind indeed who does not see that the day of such tariffs is past in Canada.
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, "Harrieff Reduction." 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.'
Mr. G. K. Chesterton, in discussing the proposal put forward some time ago that King George should be styled Emperor, joins in the general opposition to such a plan, and says that 'there are greater titles than King of England in mythology, but not in history.'
The C. P. R. Steamship Company some time ago placed organs in the saloons of their Atlantic steamers and provided neatly bound books of Common Prayer and Hymns Ancient and Modern. It is somewhat surprising to learn that, although in this literature the command 'Thou shalt not steal' was given the usual prominence, so many of the books have been carried off, presumably as souvenirs merely. The company has been compelled to replace the first editions by a cheaper lot. The honesty of some travelers is not wholly honest.
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.

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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 beat 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?'

Uncle Walt
The Poet, Philosopher
It used to be when I was young, a candidate would wag his tongue until election day was o'er, 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.
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