

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

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.

Advertising Rates Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per line.

Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion. Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 50 cents for each insertion.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOV. 12, 1913.

THE STANDARD AND DR. PUGLEY.

Thursday, while the Standard was denouncing Hon. Mr. Pugsley because he made a strong speech in defence of St. John's interests at the Board of Trade meeting on Wednesday evening, several prominent Conservatives were telling the Evening Times that they heartily agreed with everything Dr. Pugsley had said and that the position he took was a sound and public-spirited one. We publish their statements today. The Standard and these citizens, it will be seen, are not at all in agreement with respect to Hon. William Pugsley's position. Naturally, but there is no doubt that the people of this city and county, and New Brunswick generally, will thoroughly agree with Dr. Pugsley that the time had come for some plain and forceful speaking, in order to protect the interests of the Winter Port and of the province at large from being sacrificed by means of a deal so clearly injurious that not even the Standard dares to defend it.

Whenever the Conservative organ feels it necessary to assail Dr. Pugsley its readers know that Mr. Hazen is in difficulty. Whenever Mr. Hazen's position becomes awkward, as it frequently does, the Standard invariably makes an attack on Dr. Pugsley, in the vain hope of distracting attention from the sad plight of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The Gutelius-Bosworth agreement was signed on September 30 last, thirty-eight days ago. Up to this time so far as the public know, Mr. Hazen has said that the agreement was made without his knowledge, and that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy said it was all right, and that he would see that a copy of it was forwarded to St. John, and that no discrimination against this city would be permitted by the government. This is his record. People are tired of asking why Mr. Hazen was not in a position to know about a proposed agreement of such vital importance to the province he represents, just as they have become tired of asking why he was unable to prevent it from being made. Everybody is asking, "What has Mr. Hazen done to defend St. John since the present situation arose?" And what is Mr. Hazen's position today? He is a member of the cabinet which will approve or disapprove of the Gutelius-Bosworth agreement. If Mr. Cochrane signs the agreement and it becomes effective on November 15—one week from tomorrow—it clearly will have the approval of the cabinet of which Mr. Hazen is still a member, and if he remains a member of the cabinet the agreement will have his approval and he must defend it.

Under these troubled circumstances, does the Standard advise Mr. Hazen to resign, or to remain a member of the Borden administration? In other words, does the Standard advise him to stick to office, or to stand up stoutly for the constituency which honored him by making him its representative at Ottawa? Possibly a clear and sharp answer to these questions would do more for the Standard at this hour than any attack which it may make upon Hon. Mr. Pugsley. Even the Standard must realize that it is not Dr. Pugsley but Mr. Hazen upon whom this responsibility rests. It is easy, of course, to sympathize with the Standard's desire, at an awkward

time like the present, when its party is soething with discontent, to raise side issues and wax indignant with the Liberal representative—but the public understands.

Meanwhile it is clear to everyone that Hon. Mr. Pugsley has performed a public service of no small merit by clarifying the issue by his able remarks on the subject, and by the offer of his great ability at this time to be employed in any way that may seem of service to the community. It would be positively unkind at this moment to enlarge upon the comparison which must be made in the public mind between the representative Liberal whom the Standard assails and the representative Conservative whom it vainly seeks to defend.

MR. BORDEN'S SUCCESSOR.

Once more a report comes from Ottawa to the effect that the Conservatives consider it necessary to be on the lookout for a successor to Premier Borden; not that the immediate retirement of Mr. Borden is probable, but that recent reports concerning his health appear to be regarded in the inner Conservative circle as sufficiently serious to warrant the examination of material available for his post should his retirement become necessary some time before the next general elections.

Mr. Foster, by seniority and mental equipment, is easily the man that has the best claim upon the position, but he is not popular with his more powerful associates in the cabinet circle, or even with the Heutenants and the rank and file, and it is therefore possible for Hon. Robert Rogers, the practical political engineer from Manitoba, and several others, to put themselves forward. It will be remembered that considerable pressure was brought to bear to bring about Hon. Mr. Borden's resignation in 1910, and there have been other occasions on which it has been hinted that some of the inner circle would welcome his retirement. Whatever may be his shortcomings, he is still easily the best man of his party, and it would be a misfortune for his party, and in one sense for the country at large, if his health were really impaired sufficiently to bring about his departure from the activities of politics. From the standpoint both of the country and the Conservative party, to exchange Mr. Borden for either Mr. Foster or Mr. Rogers would mean a serious loss.

It seems likely, in the light of Ottawa reports, that an attempt will be made to dispose of Mr. Foster by making him chairman of a permanent tariff commission, providing the Conservatives succeed in establishing such a commission for the purpose of keeping the tariff up at a time when public sentiment is demanding that the tariff be brought down. Mr. Foster is the most eloquent exponent of the doctrine of protection at large in this, or perhaps in any other country, but even the eloquence of Mr. Foster does not easily demonstrate to an enlightened world the utility of the effort to lift oneself with one's own bootstraps—and that is protection. It is not many years ago that another attempt was made to throw Mr. Foster overboard. On that occasion he himself was ill, and the treatment he received from party associates was far from creditable. He was not disposed of easily then, and he will not be disposed of easily now.

The country at large, however, it may be said, may regret the influence of special privilege in the councils of the government, will honestly hope that Mr. Borden's health may not be so bad as some reports would indicate, or that he may speedily recover in order to disappoint the ambitions of more practical but less worthy men in his own party.

A NEW PLATFORM.

A new platform for the Liberal party of Canada has been proposed by the Ottawa Free Press, the principal Liberal paper of the Capital. Among the planks proposed by the Free Press are the following:

- 1.—An increase in the British preference to fifty per cent.
2.—The abolition of all duties on food—a free dinner table.
3.—The abolition or material reduction of duties on all machinery used in the production of food.
4.—The appointment of a Permanent Tariff Commission for the purpose of constantly watching for and advising Parliament on the presence of injustices in the customs tariff.

With respect to the first three of these there will be little difference of opinion among Liberals generally, but there will probably be a very marked difference of opinion in Canada with respect to the fourth. The proposal to increase the British preference to fifty per cent. is popular, and rightly so, all over Canada, except among certain manufacturers, who as business men are naturally inclined to avoid further competition if they can do so by means of political influence at Ottawa. Unfortunately among the supporters of Mr. Borden there are many who during the last election campaign were professing that they would lay down their lives and their property for the old flag, but who, immediately after the election, informed Mr. Borden that there must be no increase in the British preference. Not only would Liberals like to see the British preference increased to fifty per cent., but they would like to have coupled with this a proposal to reduce the tariff on British goods for the ensuing five years until free trade with Great Britain had been brought about.

The Free Press should now be in favour of a permanent tariff commission. It is likely to be found that a tariff commission of this sort, organized on the assumption that it would give scientific treatment to our tariff schedules, would really develop into an instrument for removing the tariff from the floors of the House of Commons into a bureau where it would be much less likely to be influenced by the needs of the public at large. A sound plan with respect to the tariff is that it should be always wholly within the direct control of the House of Commons, and while tariff "hinkering" is not to be encouraged, "hinkering" is to be a mistake of a serious character to place in the way of Parliament any obstacle in making tariff changes which may from time to time become necessary through changing conditions in Canada.

While Liberal leaders are discussing useful planks for a new party platform they should give attention to the resolutions adopted a few days ago in Regina, at a meeting of the Canadian Councils of Agriculture, of which representatives of the Saskatchewan and Manitoba Grain Growers' Associations, and the United Farmers of Alberta, were present. This influential body decided to organize and send to Ottawa a large delegation of farmers to interview the government just before the approaching session of parliament, and to urge upon Mr. Borden and his colleagues the advisability of introducing legislation along the lines of the following resolution:

- 1.—That we urge the Parliament of Canada to increase, at its first session, the British preference to at least fifty per cent., and to provide for a gradual increase from year to year until we have free trade with Great Britain in five years.
2.—That Parliament accept the offer of the United States of a free interchange of all agricultural and animal products between Canada and the United States.
3.—That all foodstuffs not provided for in the above offer of the United States be transferred to the free list.
4.—That agricultural implements, lumber and cement be transferred to the free list.
5.—That pending the passage of legislation asked for herein, any duties now imposed under Canadian customs laws which are the means of countervailing duties be imposed against any food products of the country by any foreign country, be immediately removed.

It has to be said in the light of Ottawa reports, that an attempt will be made to dispose of Mr. Foster by making him chairman of a permanent tariff commission, providing the Conservatives succeed in establishing such a commission for the purpose of keeping the tariff up at a time when public sentiment is demanding that the tariff be brought down. Mr. Foster is the most eloquent exponent of the doctrine of protection at large in this, or perhaps in any other country, but even the eloquence of Mr. Foster does not easily demonstrate to an enlightened world the utility of the effort to lift oneself with one's own bootstraps—and that is protection. It is not many years ago that another attempt was made to throw Mr. Foster overboard. On that occasion he himself was ill, and the treatment he received from party associates was far from creditable. He was not disposed of easily then, and he will not be disposed of easily now.

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INTRODUCING POLITICS.

Alarm over the political effect of Hon. Mr. Hazen's weakness and bad judgment appears to have caused the Standard's advisers to make a bad matter worse. The personal attacks upon Hon. Mr. Pugsley at this time are not only in poor taste but are certainly not calculated to hurt him politically or to promote harmony and progress in the Conservative ranks.

It is not possible to cover up the disturbances, the discontent, the disgust among Conservatives by abuse of Dr. Pugsley. It was not he who introduced politics at the Board of Trade meeting. If politics was introduced there it was Mr. Commissioner Agar who made the introduction—and we wish him joy of it. Dr. Pugsley not only defined the issue of the hour with clearness and with moderation, but he served the city well by pointing out that the Gutelius agreement, if it becomes effective, will threaten our expected Grand Trunk Pacific traffic in addition to causing the loss of the mail steamers.

If Dr. Pugsley had been our Minister at Ottawa when this deal was hatched, the citizens of St. John would not blame Mr. Hazen for it. But Mr. Hazen is the Minister, and it is merely childish to storm at Dr. Pugsley because the Conservative party fat is in the fire. Dr. Pugsley is ready to do all he can to prevent the threatened blow from falling, but whatever he may do, or fail to do, the public will not cease to place the blame where it belongs—upon the shoulders of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and the Prime Minister—if they do not cancel the Gutelius agreement.

MR. BORDEN'S REGRET.

Any Canadian who reads what Mr. R. L. Borden said in New York the other day, and who then recalls Mr. Borden's speeches during the campaign of 1911 may well ask for an explanation from the Prime Minister.

vious evening, and it is calculated to stir Canadian with astonishment. The Herald in its account of the dinner and speeches says—

"Melville E. Stone, General Manager of the Associated Press, was toastmaster at the dinner. He introduced Mr. Borden, Canada's Premier, who remarked facetiously that naturally every statesman liked to get an opportunity to speak, although he had come unprepared. He hinted that the record speech in the Dominion Parliament was three and one-half hours.

"In regard to reciprocity between this country and Canada, Mr. Borden said that the Canadians had no objection to such a treaty, and that Canada felt that the deal done her fair share towards it. He said that he regretted that it had not come to pass, but he added, 'Canada will conduct affairs so as to be the bond between the United States and the British Empire.'"

Of American newspapers the New York Herald is the one most widely circulated in countries outside the United States, and it is probably better known and more widely quoted in Great Britain than any other American journal. Thus far we have not noticed that Mr. Borden has offered any objection to the summary of his remarks published by the Herald, although that summary scarcely could have escaped his attention. That which the New York Herald quotes Mr. Borden as having said is by no means like the slogan "No track or trade with the Yanks," which he and his party raised so loudly in September, 1911.

THE GRIP OF THE CORPORATION.

Mr. Borden is working apparently in perfect accord with the C. P. R. for an end equally dear to both. The Canadian Pacific is determined to reach Halifax and Sydney on its own rails. Legal difficulties hamper it in incorporating the Dominion Atlantic into its system, and governments before this have stood in the way of its acquiring the people's railway. It will secure the Intercolonial if it has to ruin St. John in the process. It is the true inwardness of the condition we are facing at present, and its seriousness cannot be overestimated. The voice of the corporation is not heard in the halls of council, but from time to time echoes of the low thunder that goes on behind the scenes in Toryland, are heard. If the people have hopes of retaining their railway they are likely to find these hopes well fostered before they have an opportunity of expressing themselves at the polls.

Mr. Borden has made a mistake in concluding that the people were ready to have the corporation usurp the functions of government. If he thought he could run a corporation control a basis for good government, he is pushing the consequences of his new found principles too far. He should remember that the proportion is fatal in such matters. Aristotle would have reminded him, but without honor, that a nose which varies slightly from the ideal line of beauty appropriate for a nose, tending slightly toward becoming a hook or a snub, may still be of fair shape and not disagreeable to the eye, but if the excess be very great, all symmetry is lost, and the nose at least ceases to be a nose at all. He has apparently lost all conception of symmetry, and the government, ceasing to be representative, is becoming wholly one of corporations. It is part of the conditions by which Mr. Borden secured power. This is the compelling necessity of the situation. The price must be paid.

WHAT IS THE ANSWER?

We have not yet seen in the Standard a correct or unbiased report of the speech delivered at St. Hyacinthe by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, although the Standard has insinuated from time to time that Sir Wilfrid on that occasion made statements which were reasonable, scandalous or in some other way shocking or against public policy. Now, it might be thought that the Standard would not make these insinuations unless it were in a position to prove them by quoting Sir Wilfrid's words. The speech in question was delivered before a very numerous assembly of Canadians, estimated by the Montreal Gazette, the leading Conservative journal of this country, as exceeding 4,000 in number. Representatives of the press were present, and long reports of the speech were published in Montreal and elsewhere. Therefore, the Standard should be able to obtain without difficulty a correct report of the utterances which it pretends to believe were so shocking.

As nobody will believe that the Standard refrains from publishing certain portions of this speech through fear of injuring Sir Wilfrid, its refusal to produce the evidence to support its insinuations must be interpreted by the public as indicating that it has slandered the Liberal leader deliberately.

However, we will give the Standard one more chance. If it has any evidence to support its insinuations against the honor of the Liberal leader, let that evidence be furnished without more evasion or delay. Will the Standard print the St. Hyacinthe speech tomorrow, or any correct portion of it? To encourage our neighbor, we may say, in passing, that the Conservative Montreal Gazette, in the course of its report of the meeting at St. Hyacinthe, said: "Sir Wilfrid was in the fettle, and, despite the overwhelming heat, he spoke for one hour and twenty minutes before a gathering of over 4,000 persons. The audience comprised representatives from the Montreal, Rivestelle, St. Johns, Sher-

ford and other districts, special trains having been arranged for the meeting. St. Hyacinthe was overflowing with the remaining farmers who arrived from every part of the province. The streets were festooned with flowers and bunting, special arches of grocery being thrown across at various points. In the latter little girls dressed in gala attire sprinkled flowers on the roadway as the Liberal chieftain passed. Addresses were read on behalf of the citizens, as well as on behalf of the Liberal clubs represented at the demonstration.

If this side light upon the speech is not sufficient to stimulate the courage of the Standard and induce it to publish what really was said by Sir Wilfrid on that occasion, it may be encouraged by a further quotation from the Gazette. Again we quote: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who gave all evidence of having been improved by his repose of the last few months, made a speech which was qualified by several of his followers and colleagues of the House of Commons as one of the most vigorous and eloquent in years. While many of the younger men were 'washed out' by the humid temperature, and had in consequence all to pick with difficulty through an effort of twenty minutes or so, the veteran leader kept on for four times that space of time without any apparent fatigue. There was something of the old resolute voice, and graceful pose, which were characteristic of the Laurier of the old days, and some of the old enthusiasm which he was wont to rouse up amongst the populace in his prime was also evident."

The public will realize that it was a great meeting, and that the stage was set in striking fashion for the promulgation of views and sentiments of interest to the whole country. This thing was not done in the corner. We are indebted to the Standard for having drawn attention afresh to this great representative meeting at St. Hyacinthe, which evidently was a marked triumph for the Liberal chieftain. And now, once more, we invite the Standard to print any portion of Sir Wilfrid's speech on that occasion to which valid objection might be taken from the standpoint of morality, patriotism or good citizenship. If the Standard will not do so it should apologize to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and to its subscribers.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Standard is still charging Dr. Pugsley with attempting to "embarrass Mr. Hazen and the government." Surely under present conditions that were a work of supererogation.

Why does the Standard continue to play into Sir Wilfrid Laurier's hands by refraining from publishing a correct report of the speech he made at St. Hyacinthe, and which it hints was incendiary, or inflammatory, or immoral, or something of the sort? Let Standard readers know what he really did say.

MEN, AND PHEASANTS.

The Telegraph's cablegrams deal from time to time with the proposed land reforms promised by Mr. Asquith and his ministers, and outlined recently in striking fashion by Mr. Lloyd George. Why is the Liberal party making land the leading feature of its campaign of social betterment for the United Kingdom? As few Canadians have a good idea of the nature of the land question in the Old Country, we have selected from the Bedford speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer a vigorous account of some of the conditions calling loudly for reform.

Here you have set in this country millions of acres of uncultivated land. The farmer and the laborer together are only employed to the extent of 50 per cent. of the land. What other countries are the best elements of the rural population, not only that, but we keep land in this country uncultivated whilst at the same time we pay scores of millions of money for food imported from the other side of the world. Why is that? (Cheers.) It is because the chief partner in the business of agriculture, the chief capitalist, the man who has the most to be gained by the improvement of his property by other means than agriculture—(Hear, hear.) You take the owner of a mill or factory or a large house, and you find him devoted to making the most of his property. But look at the case of agriculture. There is no country in Europe—I am going to say two propositions now, and I will respectfully challenge anyone to deny them—there is no country in Europe where so much cultivable land is given over to sport as this country—(Hear, hear.)

What is the second proposition? There is no country in the world where cultivated, and even highly cultivated, land is so overrun and so continuously damaged by game—(Cheers.) You take those two propositions, in the Highlands, I would imagine, there are millions of acres which formerly supported a vigorous population. They are considered entirely to sport—the whole of the game is ready to hand in this country, and you find that the sportsmen of the country, which were formerly cultivated which are exclusively devoted to sports—game—(Hear, hear.) Here you have a specimen of an advertisement of an estate of 1,000 acres, with covers worth 3,000 pheasants. Here is another advertisement in which the seller is stated to have shot 5,000 rabbits on his estate—(Laughter.) You try small holdings there—(More laughter.) These advertisements are extraordinarily interesting. But it is all quite true. You cannot keep an enormous quantity of

birds like that without it having an injurious effect upon the highest forms of cultivation in this country. There is no country in this world in which you get anything which is like it. I can give you samples. Here is one from Bedfordshire. Mind you, I have no idea where it is at all—(Laughter.) I am not attacking any particular landowner. That is what I mean, and I am not going to give names—that is, unless I am asked—(Laughter, and "Hear, hear.") The writer of the letter says: "Here are hundreds of acres of good land, the greater part of which once yielded fine crops of wheat and other produce, now consigned to provide sport. Its influence is badly felt in surrounding farms on which the poor tenant is trying to pay his rent and make a living for his wife and family." In Lincolnshire there are 850 acres gone in 1884, and in another place 300 and 500 acres completely out of cultivation.

We have cases of that kind from all parts of the country, and it is not merely that you have got land which is not cultivated, we have complaints from farmers from every part of the country that the crops are being damaged by the game. Here is one farmer who was sowing his crops—a field of mangolds. This man assured me that there was not one mangold out of a dozen which was not pecked and destroyed by pheasants, and that was a field which was clear of the plantations. Where you should have got thirty-five tons here, you could not have had more than ten tons, and it was not worth the expense and labor of carting. And then the laborers in the district said that the pheasants destroyed the produce in their gardens.

Of course it is to be kept in mind that it is but a small portion of the speech of a party indeed of the Chancellor's treatment even of this one part of the whole subject. But it should serve to give us an idea not only as to the size of the issue, but as to its gravity, its vital relation to Britain's very life. The Bedford speech of Lloyd George, marking a new step forward by the government, gives the world fresh proof of the courage and breadth of the Asquith administration.

ALLEGED JOKES BY NEW BRUNSWICKERS.

Somebody has unloaded the following yarns upon Toronto "Saturday Night," from which journal they are reproduced: A Costly Councilor. In a certain New Brunswick county, where the members of the county council served without any seasonal indemnity, Councilor B. was defeated in a contest for the parish of C., and at the next session the councilors voted themselves \$3 per day.

In the next election Councilor B. was returned to the parish of C., by acclamation, and at the following session it was proposed to increase the allowance to \$5. Councilor B. supported the resolution. He believed, he said, that his services were worth \$3 per day to the electors of the parish of C., and that if he had not thought so he would not have offered his services.

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It will suggest itself presently to the Standard that even its widest efforts to convince the public that Dr. Pugsley is a monster cannot distract public attention from the main question. Mr. Hazen has done nothing. This is November 15. The agreement which threatens the port is to become effective on November 15. If Mr. Hazen remains in the cabinet and that agreement goes into force, he makes himself responsible for it. What course does the Standard suggest that Mr. Hazen should follow in these uncomfortable circumstances?

The real significance of by-election results is, perhaps, more often indicated truly by the utterances of the party organs before the event than by what they say after the event. On Tuesday of last week, two days before the rolling in South Bruce, the Montreal Herald, now one of the foremost Conservative organs, said: "Should South Bruce, independent in thought and action and representing the best elements of the rural Ontario, go to the Liberals will be regarded as a blow to the Borden Naval Policy." "The character of the electorate," said the Montreal Herald further, "is such as to inspire hope of a decision on the merits of the question." Such a decision was given—Manitoba Free Press.

A few days ago the Independent Daily Mail of Montreal said editorially: "The Maritime province members who fought for the outlets of the Transcontinental in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia now have the satisfaction of knowing that not yet to the full—the value of their services. But watchfulness is still required. 'Hands off the Intercolonial' should be as potent a cry as ever in these places by the sea."

How necessary this warning is was clearly demonstrated at Wednesday evening's meeting of the Board of Trade, where, among others, Mr. W. F. Hatheway reminded those present of the repeated efforts of the C. P. R. to secure running rights over the government railway on authority low terms. These are days when St. John needs vigilant and strong representation at Ottawa.

New Zealand is so far from satisfied with the contribution plan, that she is preparing to follow the example of her neighboring dominion, Australia, and establish a naval defense force, of her own. Her chief public men have declared that the policy, and the people, if we may credit the New Zealand newspapers are almost a unit for it—Toronto Globe.

About two days after Hon. Mr. White was thus taken to task by the Globe, New Zealand announced its decision to abandon the policy of contribution and build its own ships, beginning with a cruiser of the Bristol class, which type Mr. Hazen so roundly condemned as likely to become "obsolescent" before launching.

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"Mr. Warden," said a member who was opposing the increase, "there is nothing in that. Three years ago Councilor B. offered his services to the electors of the parish for nothing, and they rejected him."

Not the Same. Hon. Harry F. McLeod, who accompanied Col. Sam Hughes on his trip to England, is Colonel of the 71st Regiment of New Brunswick, and tells an amusing story of his rural recruits at the Sussex Camp who were arrested one night for being drunk.

"You must go to the guard tent," said the officer who ordered his arrest. "What right have you to arrest me?" demanded the citizen soldier. "I'm the officer of the day." "Officer of the day? H—!—This is night."

Too Comprehensive.

A Nova Scotia Justice of the peace was once called to draw a marriage settlement after the English fashion. Accordingly, he conveyed the property to trustees in trust to pay the income to Alice, wife of the groom, and then to divide the property between such children as she might have by John—the husband, all of which was usual and correct, says Chief Justice Townsend, who tells the story, if he had not added the words: "His heirs, executors, administrators or assigns."

The Text Was Suggestive.

"A young theological student who is now one of the leading Presbyterian divines of Eastern Canada, spent the summer of one of the recent Scotch mission fairs. When leaving, he preached his farewell sermon from the text, 'Alexander, the coppersmith, did me much evil.' "Why did you choose that text?" inquired one of the elders.

"I thought it very appropriate," replied the student, "I haven't seen a bit of silver in the collection this summer."

Retort Was Familiar.

Hon. James K. Pender, M. L. A. for York county, (N. B.), once delivered a work for the dominion government on Grand Island Bar in the St. John River, which was severely criticized by his opponents.

The next year Mr. Pender was speaking in the House. "What about Grand Island Bar?" "My honorable friends should know about the 'bars,'" retorted Pender, "for he's been working on them all his life." Juveniles Excluded. Some years ago an old New Brunswick farmer was elected to the county council.

As soon as the word reached home, the councilors flocked around the mother such claiming: "Are we all councilors now, mother?" "Of course not," she replied, "only your pa and me."

Always the Irishman.

In the New Brunswick local elections of 1898, the present Judge, McKeown was a candidate in St. John city. During his nomination speech, he was repeatedly interrupted by a crowd of young opponents who were members of a political organization known as the "Development Club," and trouble ensued, when the situation was relieved by an unconscious flash of wit from one of the Irish supporters. "Niver mind them, sir, it's only the remnants of the 'Divilment Club.'"

ABE MARTIN

An Irish sergeant enlisted a recruit who proved to be a female. Being asked by the officer how he made such a blunder, he said: "Faith, and I couldn't help it! I enlisted this girl for a man and now he turns out to be a woman."

UNION IN Strong to Land Refe and Out to Big Shipbu Montreal tal—Writ Makes S on Condi West London, Nov. 11. The election which is from Wednesday being looked for takes its view in the most important resolutions to be in the name of which reaffirms rule principle, ment for its refu, views with civil war, and relations on the party to support additional resolu ture. Other subject cusson are Wel surance, suffrag Marconi affairs, try on naval ELLOYDS UNTR STEAMER BR Considerable the marine insu day on the reco Quebec stating Brest on the Quebec on the At the close of quoted on rein layout of the ship in Trehassey BA KNOCKS RAIL IN NEWFOUN The Times the esting column at on St. John's, N. B. election issue one of railway a There is no the Newfoundland the issue may be the existing line that St. John's and its historic find that the rail land twenty year now means an abe past with real "No one, they ever been actual place for nervou BRITISH EMP EXHIBITION The grand c Dominion exhibi bers about 1,000 of the house of in commerce The committee cona is preside on the port of the p representation of ice have ahead of many membe eign parliament vented by illness augural functio Sunday ARKSTRONG NEEDS MORE It is understood more capital is ment of the Ar on the banks of the establishment provided for in preference a party in June last Good progress railway of the manufacture building sections speed tool steel persons with the with the larger ada self-contained structure of war Mr. MacBerna was severely he religious meetin crucade Sunday about Jim Lar ment of women termans appeal a religious serv the court was left cheering for CANADIAN SE A GERMAN SE According to Berling article on Cana pondent says th the railroads ar who arrived a persons with di fingers which he Prosperous hom scriber to travel which they must Referring to h correspondent i riving with larg ture dumped in prairie, with no of building a b expenditure of which they must and implements. Farm houses are clared, are made els that would make him a syc farmers on the p for which the div men to the mad