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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 4, 1911

EARL GREY
Earl Grey and his family have endeared themselves to the people of Canada. No governor-general has taken such pains to make himself familiar with Canada and its people. From coast to coast and into the north Earl Grey has journeyed, seeing for himself the country and its resources and becoming personally acquainted with the people and their aspirations. Not only was this the case but his excellency entered very heartily into the life of the people, and proved his personal sympathy with their aims and aspirations. There was nothing of the autocrat about him. He liked to mingle with the people and was himself the soul of hospitality. Everywhere he held up before Canadians a high standard of citizenship, as the highest aim of a people. Even Canadians themselves were perhaps a little surprised when Earl Grey in a notable speech a few years ago expressed his conviction that Canada would become the dominant state in the British Empire. No man has given expression to a more abiding faith in Canada than he whose term as governor-general will end in a few days. In him Canada will also have a warm friend and an able advocate. He and his family carry with them from this country the highest esteem of the Canadian people.

WANTS MR. BORDEN'S HELP

The Standard informs us that Mr. Borden's plan of granting federal aid will solve the highway problem in New Brunswick. This is a rather astonishing statement. It is a confession, on the part of Mr. Hazen's organ, of Mr. Hazen's inability to carry out his pledges. He assured the people of this province when he was in opposition that if he were made premier he would give the province a system of good roads. The belief or hope that he would do so prompted the people to give him the opportunity. He has utterly failed, and now the Standard bluntly asserts that only federal aid can solve the problem. In what way will it solve the problem? The Hazen government has wasted the funds with which it should have improved the roads, and what guarantee is there that it will not waste the funds provided by Mr. Borden? If Mr. Hazen and his colleagues had adopted a good highway policy, federal aid would help them to carry it out. Having no policy, they would merely fritter away whatever money Mr. Borden placed at their disposal. After Mr. Borden has granted federal aid it will still be necessary to provide New Brunswick with a government which will know how to spend the money for the benefit of the people.

POVERTY

Perhaps never in the history of the city was there more poverty and suffering among certain classes than during last winter. With the approach of the autumn, the unfortunate, the occasional laborers and the loafers are again in evidence with needs more pressing than before.

The problem of poverty, in cities large or small, is of more serious moment than is generally supposed even by philanthropic societies. The way taken by philanthropists, since the time that the traveler fell among thieves going down from Jerusalem to Jericho, is to extend sympathy and give charity. We have done something to discourage the thief by policing and lighting the road, but hardly anything else to strike at the root of the conditions that multiply misfortunes. Much of our philanthropy tends to perpetuate the conditions that make philanthropy necessary. Charity can find many poor, and after it has exercised itself to the full, it will

leave the same number of discontented poor.

One of the causes of poverty in this city is the unsanitary condition of many of the homes of the people. Many of the people live in utterly unfit homes. There are courts and alleys where cleanliness would be an impossible virtue. The city council, if it were conscious of its mission, could have many of these destroyed and respectable ones would rise in their place. The present conditions produce low vitality of body and spirit, diseased morals and diseased bodies, and many gutter children. If the aldermen went into this matter they would have the assistance of many volunteers who have been trying to deal with single cases and who have realized how hopelessly inadequate all their efforts are to improve conditions more grave than has yet been realized. They day has gone when it is enough to go on dealing with details.

There is a poverty which is no disadvantage, which is indeed an incentive to wholesome labor. The majority of men pass from this kind of poverty a little way and come back to it again and again. But the poverty of which we speak is different from a mere lack of wealth. Mr. Devine says it can only be described by the word "misery." He says:

"This poverty which spells misery implies lack of wealth, but it implies also very grave disadvantages. To be poor when poverty means a low standard of living, overworking, disease, friendlessness, and other specific forms of misery, to some of which I have directed attention, is a very serious matter. I have no expectation that poverty in the first sense will be abolished. I have no desire that it should be. But I have a very ardent desire that misery, poverty in the second sense, should be eliminated from our social life. I believe that it can be."

There are many things that can be done in the city that will lessen the demands upon public and private charity. The doing of them will increase efficiency and promote prosperity and develop tax-paying capacity. The improvement of sanitary conditions and the destruction of unhealthy dwellings would be simply the husbanding of the resources of the city. Like the repair of a leaky roof it would prevent further disaster.

TAXATION REFORM

What progress are the city fathers making with the proposed tax reform? The principles of reform suggested in the report of the committee are entirely correct, and when the aldermen proceed on correct principles the results may be left to take care of themselves. The results of reform in this line have proved highly satisfactory in other Canadian cities. The partial application of land value taxation has proved distinctly beneficial. It has greatly stimulated the building trade. The object and tendency of this system of taxation is to compel land being put to its best use, so that the greatest amount of income may be derived from it; and it discourages the holding of land for speculative purposes and prospective increment in value.

If it has caused vacant sites to be put to their best use by expenditure on improvements. It has not had the effect of increasing rent, but on the contrary as the tax becomes heavier it tends to bring into occupation land not put to its best use and so decreases rent. If the plan as outlined in the report of the committee would apply in this city no time should be lost in putting it into force. If it has defects, these should be remedied and the amended plan adopted.

There was a very interesting discussion of the whole question of taxation at the recent meeting of the Ontario Municipalities Association. Mayor Hopewell of Ottawa declared himself in favor of an amendment to the assessment act of the province, giving power to municipalities to tax land at a higher rate than improvements. He pointed out that the system worked well in the west, and that not one of the municipalities which had adopted it would think of returning to the old system. He was satisfied that if similar power were given to the municipalities of Ontario it would result in great benefit.

Mr. A. B. Farmer, Secretary of the Tariff Reform League, pointed out that over two hundred municipalities in Ontario had petitioned the provincial government to give them power to raise the tax on land, and lower it on business improvements. "The more you tax the land," said Mr. Farmer, "the more desirable will owners find it to do something with the land." In his opinion the chief reason that the population of eastern Canada had remained stagnant and that of Ontario had increased so slowly was that the tax system was so poor compared with that of the west. The poll tax and income tax were denounced by Mr. Farmer, who insisted that the proper thing to do was to tax the land.

Mayor Hopewell made some remarks on the subject of expropriation. He contended that every city should have power to expropriate land for public improvements. He might well go further and contend that, where suitable sites for new industries can not be otherwise secured, cities should have power to expropriate land for an industrial centre, to be sold on reasonable terms to manufacturers.

The question of tax reform is to be discussed by the Union of New Brunswick Municipalities at its meeting next month. It may be hoped that those who attend will inform themselves upon the subject, and that at the next session of the legislature such action may be taken as will enable cities and municipalities to adopt a system more satisfactory than that now in operation.

CRITICS OF MR. FOSTER

The statement in a Conservative paper that the Liberal party in this part of Canada is engaged in building Hon. George E. Foster is not well founded. It was the Montreal Star which told Mr. Borden in 1908 that the country would not stand for a Conservative cabinet of which Mr. Foster would be a member. The other Con-

servative papers should first have it out with the Montreal Star, before they turn their attention to the Liberal press. When they do get around to the latter they will perhaps first consider the Toronto Globe. It will be remembered that Mr. Foster himself took action against the Toronto Globe. The result should interest the Conservative journals in question. Mr. Foster's ability has never been questioned by any man on any side of politics. It was not because they doubted his ability that certain St. John Conservatives, when Mr. Foster was a member of the federal government, denounced him from the house. The inaccuracy in the statement made by the Conservative press, therefore, is in the fact that they are blaming the Liberals instead of the Conservatives for criticism of Mr. Foster.

GRATITUDE

We would commend to the Conservative office seekers who receive even the crumbs that fall from the cabinet, the extremely polite letter expressing the thanks and gratitude of an English constituent whose long-suffering member had secured for him admission into the strangers gallery. The letter reads:

"To the Hon. Mr. M. P.
"Honorable Sir, Son in Jesus Christ, I beg most respectfully to say, Hon. Sir, to accept the very deepest gratitude for the ticket which you, Hon. Sir, with noble kindness favored me by giving today. May the blessings of God Almighty come upon you, Hon. Sir, and may He preserve you, Hon. Sir, for ever and ever, Amen! With all due respect, I have the honor to be, Hon. Sir, your most humble and obedient servant."

"Old men write odd letters." Many odd men will apply for positions in Mr. Borden's cabinet who will have to be satisfied with something less. Few of them will be so enthusiastic in their gratitude as the writer of the above.

In the writing of our letters the supreme honors belong to Mr. Bright. Having been calumniated by a Tory orator at Barrow, Mr. Bright wrote as follows about his traducer: "He may not know that he is ignorant but he cannot be ignorant that he lies. And after such a speech the meeting thanked him I presume because they enjoyed what he had given them. I think the speaker was named Smith. He is a discredit to the numerous family of that name."

TRIPOLI

Tripoli, which is at present the scene of a war of a sort between Italy and Turkey, is in the northern part of Africa, and was conquered by the Turkish corsairs in the sixteenth century. It is under the suzerainty of Turkey and directly dependent upon Constantinople. For long it was a pirate state, the Turkish authority was little more than nominal, and the French masters of Tunis have expected it at some time to fall into their hands.

Tripoli was the first country with which the United States declared war. This was one hundred and ten years ago during Jefferson's term. In the third year of the war Commodore Preble was sent into the Mediterranean and after humbling the Emperor of Morocco, appeared before Tripoli with most of his squadron. The frigate Philadelphia, which he sent into the harbor to reconnoitre, struck on a rock and was obliged to surrender to the Tripolitans. The officers were considered prisoners of war, but the crew were treated as slaves.

In the following year Lieutenant Decatur, under the cover of darkness, entered the harbor of Tripoli with a crew of about seventy men, and with the design of destroying the Philadelphia, which was then moored near the castle with a strong Tripolitan crew. With the aid of his pilot, who understood the Tripolitan language, Decatur succeeded in bringing his vessel into contact with the Philadelphia, when he and his followers leaped on board, and in a few minutes killed twenty of the Tripolitans and drove the rest into the sea. Under a heavy cannonade from the surrounding vessels and batteries, the Philadelphia was set on fire, and not abandoned until thoroughly wrapped in flames. Then Decatur and his gallant crew succeeded in getting out of the harbor without the loss of a single man.

This was one of the chief incidents of a war that lasted for several years, and that was concluded by the reigning bashaw of Tripoli offering terms of peace which were considered favorable and accepted by Mr. Lear, the agent of the American government. The Americans paid \$60,000 to buy the freedom of the crew of the Philadelphia, and promised to take no part in internal disputes in Tripoli.

Italy's claims to overlordship date from about ten years ago, when in return for declaring herself disinterested in Tunis she obtained French recognition of her predominant rights in Tripoli. Italy has little historical warrant for demanding that Tripoli sell or lease territory to her in Turkey. She is probably making her present claims in anticipation of the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire in Africa. In that event her present stand would ensure her coming in for a share. Turkey is likely to fight stoutly before according to the demands of Italy. The Young Turk party can not afford to make any concession in view of the fanaticism of many of the Turkish people. At sea Italy has all the best of it. On land it may be another story.

THE COMING FIGHT, AND THE ISSUE

The Bishop of London drew forth cheers at Newcastle when he declared that Canada preferred to remain poor and English rather than rich and American. This states the Conservative argument in a nutshell.

Are these ultra-loyalists convinced that British connection is inconsistent with freedom in fiscal matters and the largest prosperity of the farmers and workingmen? It is not. It is a doubtful loyalty to preach that British connection can be maintained only by keeping the people

poor. Such talk may bring forth cheers from the crowd at Newcastle, but it will make the thoughtful grave. Would the manufacturers preserve their loyalty if asked to make such a sacrifice? It is absolutely un-British, wholly against all British traditions, to declare that a trading people shall not do business on business principles. The Tories in England have failed again and again in their effort to fix protection upon the people of the United Kingdom in order that one class might tax another. If the Bishop of London supposes the fight is over here, or that the tariff question is settled, he is most short-sighted or lamentably misinformed.

The fight is only begun. The same solid forces favoring tariff for revenue only have Canada have met with a reverse, but it will only teach them how to win. Protection, with the aid of several stalking-horses, has won a battle at the beginning of a serious campaign. As the smoke lifts, the people are discovering the real nature of the devices employed to mislead them. "Loyalty" was professedly the chief Conservative slogan, but in reality the Conservative rallying cry was, "Protection of the interests, by the interests, by the interests, a tariff as high as Haman's galls."

A year or two of Tory rule, with the combines and money kings as dictators of policy at Ottawa, will bring even the people of Ontario to their senses. The lesson is going to be useful. And from this time forward, the Liberal leaders must get back to the platform of 1893 and build on that solid foundation in preparation for the next battle.

THE SOLACE OF IDEAS

Cecil Rhodes spoke often of the satisfaction which he took in brooding over the plan of his great Oxford endowment. He once remarked to Lord Rosebery: "When I find myself in unbecomingly company, or when I am alone in a railway carriage, I shut my eyes and think over my great idea. I turn it over in my mind and try to get a new light on it; it is the pleasantest companion that I have." Rhodes was attacked as a money-grubber and many other things, but without worrying in the least, because of the anticipatory delight he obtained from an idea that would carry his name with increasing lustre through the coming generations, to the remotest circumstances of the Empire.

The satisfaction of an idea of this nature does not always depend on its being sane or feasible. The most fantastic plan may be as good a companion as a solid idea. The dabbler in alchemy, the seeker after perpetual motion, the ridge of mystical and knock-kneed hobby-horses may glory in their fancies as much as the greatest benefactor. The happiness lies in the absorption of the idea, irrespective of its nature.

But to receive the full solace of ideas, the philanthropist must leave their execution to posterity. The joys of contemplation would in many cases be dimmed by the difficulties and obstacles that would be met on the effort was made to put the scheme into execution. Rhodes brooded over his plan and left its execution to those who came after him. Misunderstood as he was in his day, he would say: "All this does not trouble me in the least. I have my will here, and when they abuse me, I think of it, and I know they will read it after I am gone and do me justice when I am dead." But had he tried to give form to his plan, the worry of execution would have removed much of the solace born of the idea itself.

The very fact that death stops envy, silences calumny, ends strife, may some day reveal to us how much better men succeed in living than the common report of the living about the living would have us believe. This lesson repeated at every death will some day convince most of us that we are better than we have thought ourselves to be. The man whom we today condemn as a malefactor of great wealth, a devourer of the homes of widows and the substance of orphans, may be solacing himself with the thought that the plans for human betterment he is nursing may secure for him not only posthumous justice, but enduring immortality and a place among the greatest benefactors.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The view is expressed in business circles in Montreal that Mr. Borden will appoint a tariff commission.

Lord Strathcona is to continue to represent Canada in London. It is a good decision for and by all concerned.

The town council of Newcastle has declared itself in favor of reducing taxation on improvements and increasing the tax on land. The movement is spreading.

Mr. Borden continues to saw wood, but as there is much cabinet timber to be dealt with, and as no little of it is knotty or unsound, the job is a tough one. Let the cabinet-maker finish his work.

An Ottawa dispatch mentions F. D. Monk, Hon. L. P. Pelletier and Rodolphe Forget as possible members of the Borden cabinet. Mr. Monk is in the same boat with Mr. Bourassa, Messrs. Pelletier and Forget are what may be termed old line French Conservatives.

The work in Courtenay Bay—which is of the highest national importance—seems likely to go on. The government is going to give the contract to the lowest tenderers. It will let contracts for the Transcontinental terminals at Quebec, and for the I. C. R. extension in Nova Scotia also.

St. John harbor, thanks to the Liberals, is ready to accommodate all the traffic that will come until the Grand Trunk Pacific arrives. The Tories and the C. P. R. may not be in any feverish hurry to have the Grand Trunk reach Atlantic tidewater. St. John still wants the two new transcontinentals.

Sir Hugh Graham of the Montreal Star is not to succeed Lord Strathcona. Thus both countries are enabled to avoid an odious comparison which otherwise would

have been inevitable. The Knight of the Star is ambitious, but he will do well to refrain from attempts to bend the bow of Ulysses. That way discovery lies.

The proposed site of a new building, where the present court house and other structures stand, is of a very desirable one. If it should be decided to erect a building there it should be one that would be credit to the city, and large enough to meet the future requirements of a growing city; for it must be assumed that St. John will grow.

At the Canadian Club dinner in Ottawa, at which Earl Grey was the guest, both His Excellency and Mr. Borden paid very high tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Coming so soon after a political campaign in which Sir Wilfrid was described as a traitor who sought to separate Canada from the Empire, this testimony by Earl Grey and Mr. Borden is very significant. It proves the utter hollowiness of the charges that were made against the prime minister.

The Orange Sentinel, of Toronto, declares that the defeat of the government was due as much to "an aroused Protestantism" as to reciprocity, and warns Mr. Borden that he must not flirt with Quebec. The aroused Protestantism was of course in the province of Ontario. If we take the Sentinel's view of the case the old strife between Ontario and Quebec, which was one of the causes leading up to confederation, is to be revived. It will be bad for Canada. The man who stood for race harmony has been defeated. It cannot be long until he or another who has his breadth of view will be called on once more to assume the leadership.

While in a war between Italy and Turkey the latter would have considerable difficulty in carrying on military operations in Tripoli, a comparison of the military and naval strength of the two countries is in favor of the former. The Italian army on a war footing is placed at three million men, and that of Turkey at about one million men. Italy has a powerful fleet, while that of Turkey is weak and small. In population the two countries are nearly equal. The greatest danger in the present situation, is the possibility, and what some observers regard as a probability, that in the event of war other European nations would be involved.

While the Liberal press generally shows a disposition to accept cheerfully the verdict of the people on the issues of the late election, there is an equally evident disposition not to abandon the fight for fiscal reform. The cost of living is still too high, and it will be the duty of the Liberal party to stand for the masses of the people against the highly protected interests which profit at the people's expense. When the next vote is cast the Liberal party will be more powerful in parliament and in the country. The demand for a relaxation of tariff burdens is not silenced, but will be heard with increasing insistence.

The Montreal Star has an interview with Admiral Sir Charles C. Drury, who is a Canadian, and who was lately second sea Lord of the Admiralty. Discussing the Canadian navy, Sir Charles congratulated Canada in her laudable ambition to have a navy, but expressed some doubt whether this country realized the enormous expense of running it. However, if Canada desires to have a navy of her own she has, he says, started in the right way. He adds: "I consider the establishment of a Naval College the best thing she could have done, as I know from experience the enormous value of being trained right in the country which is the one you will be called upon to serve."

Several questions asked recently by Sir Richard Cartwright remain unanswered. He said, for example:

"Sir, these patriots fear that if reciprocity comes to pass that trade will be turned into a channel. Suppose that it did not pass, but that the United States, for their own benefit, allowed our products to be admitted free, (which if we take no action, they will do about 12 action); Sir, what will they do about it? Will they put on export duties? They are fools enough to do it, but they had better have a care. Should they commit such a monstrous proceeding, there are 2,000,000 sturdy Westerners, likely soon to be 4,000,000, and likely in no long time thereafter to be 6,000,000, who will have to be heard from on this question. Do you suppose that they will succeed in stopping them, and a great majority of the people in the Maritime Provinces, and in Quebec, and the majority of the farmers in Ontario?"

TURGEON HAS 992 MAJORITY IN GLOUCESTER

Bathurst, N. B., Sept. 28.—Declaration proceedings passed off quietly here yesterday. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Turgeon and Mr. Burns. The following is the state of each poll in the county:

	Burns	Turgeon
Bathurst village	188	206
Bathurst town	188	206
Green Point	60	182
Petit Rocher	104	282
St. Theresa	66	123
Maionette	18	49
Grand Anse	18	24
Stonhaven	107	187
Upper Caraque	73	86
Centre Caraque	124	107
Lower Caraque	132	302
Paquetville	53	190
Tracadie	207	332
St. Leonard	58	122
Main Shippegan	118	149
Miseco	122	79
Lamorne	91	177
Lalman	89	106
Stemouche	113	123
	2190	3182

Majority for Turgeon declared 992.

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REV. J. J. McCASKILL'S REPLY TO CRITICS

To the Editor of The Telegraph:
Sir.—The duties of religion are liable to become petty if we neglect the wide horizon. It is only by sending our eye through the task and viewing each particular duty as a righteous one, that we acquire the dignity of citizens of that kingdom. Members of Presbytery have offered undiscriminating criticism of the clergyman in politics and they find it difficult to forgive him for the crime of being a citizen. But those who criticize forget that the chief work of the prophet in the past was altogether civic and national rather than ecclesiastical. They may call it presumption of me to cite the example of the prophet, but with a suspicious eagerness they tender the prophet's reward. With remarkable unanimity they offer the cup of bitterness and the poison chalice. But the "unanimity" is more apparent than real. From a leading clergyman in the church comes a letter in which he says that the present attitude of the people towards the rights of the clergy in this matter treats a spirit of hypocrisy and cowardice. He continues: "If a man dare not give expression to his views on any subject he is a slave. So if your action will break the tyranny of the people on the one hand, or awaken the conscience of the ministers on the other it is good some one spoke out."

For myself personally this tyranny has had no existence. I have held somewhat definite views on most subjects and have never hesitated about giving them expression. I claim this right for myself and deny it to no one. I would not for a moment continue my connection with any ecclesiastical or other organization that denied that freedom. Emerson says that "The man who aims to speak as books enable, as synods use, as the fashion guides, and as interest commands, babbles. Let him hush." Our predecessors have built for us a haven of freedom of opinion, so today we can brand our theories of church and government and society with no fear of Claverhouse and his dragoons clattering down the rocks upon our conventicle in the glen, or of Alva and his troops halting us to the inquisition. I freely grant that ordinarily there is not enough difference between the policies of different parties in this country to justify positive action. Without a great issue the criticism of Presbytery might be justified. But it is impossible to disguise the importance of the issue on which the people of Canada expressed a passing opinion. When Colborne was fighting for an exactly similar issue in England the repeal of the corn law, he was asked to subscribe to a fund for erecting ten new churches in Manchester. A part of his reply was: "Until this object is attained I shall be compelled to deny myself the satisfaction of contributing to other public undertakings of great importance in themselves, and secondary only to the first of all duties—the feeding of the hungry. It is for this reason that I am reluctantly obliged to decline to contribute to the fund for the building of ten new churches. My course is, I submit, the Nonconformist pulp in England was placed at the disposal of the party and many prominent clergymen took the platforms in the interest of the popular cause. The question at issue was similar. There it was

FARMING FOR MINISTERS

Learning Life's Practicalities Makes Preachers More Successful, Says Rev. Breeze.

Most every one has heard of the Rev. Moses Breeze, who gave up an influential pastorate to get into home mission work, in which he has won a national reputation through his sensational activities. Rev. Breeze is out with a new idea almost every day, and each sees a little better than his predecessor. Here's his latest, as set forth by a writer in *Munsey's Magazine*.

"In the first place, Breeze believes that the training of ministers is deficient. The machinery for making ministers seems to have no relationship to the purpose of its product. Foreign missionaries, city pastors, theological professors, and country preachers all pass through the same hopper. 'Why shouldn't the theological seminaries prepare men for the particular work they have to do, just as a university gives vocational training according to the special bent of the student? They will do so in time. But Breeze is taking ridicule with Christian complacency just now for advocating a chair of agriculture side by side with the dignified chairs of theology and philosophy."

"Of course, he isn't backing water on the proposition. Largely as the result of his efforts, hundreds of ministers in the middle west have attended the agricultural summer schools of the universities. These men go back to their parishes full of intelligent sympathy for the farmer and become the apostles of scientific agriculture. They make their churches what the country church should be everywhere—the real centre of rural life, the clearing-house of advanced methods and experiments. The sacred doors are thrown open for institutes and conferences on every subject pertaining to farm life, and preachers were solemnly dedicated to the spread of predestination often hold men and women who are much more interested in a lecture on poultry-raising."

Uncle Walt

The Poet Philosopher

"We know so much that doesn't count! We load up with a vast amount of useless junk—of Latin, Greek, and tongues the dead ones used to speak! We learn to draw a little bit, and then old Euclid's stuff we hit. We learn a string of useless dates—which learning nearly busts our pates. And when from school we take our way, in this broad world to put up hay, we can't apply the things we've learned and all our little works are spurned. The hopeful kids we send to school will study by an ironclad rule, one may be built to twang a lyre, and one to stoke an engine's fire; one has Caruso's gift to sing, and one may elevate the ring. Whatever the talent or the mind, they all must try the same old grind, and o'er their dog-eared volumes sweat to learn fool things they should forget."

FOOL KNOWLEDGE

Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew Adams, WALT MASON

INTERIOR HORTICULTURE

BEST VA

Kinds Grown in N

essentially Bo

Now that the possibility of New Brunswick more prominently being a new and increasing industry in the coming years is being created to note what we expect in the coming years, fruit industry in Canada building up a large must be based upon the box as the most profitable of marketing which we excel.

Our three leading varieties of the export trade is the Dudley, Fameuse and the Red Duke. These are all edible and selling quality varieties need no comment. The Dudley is a variety of the export trade is the Dudley, Fameuse and the Red Duke. These are all edible and selling quality varieties need no comment. The Dudley is a variety of the export trade is the Dudley, Fameuse and the Red Duke. These are all edible and selling quality varieties need no comment.

Between 2000 and 3000 are in bearing in the proved to be quite heavy and early and heavy to large fruits, practical and most attractive with bright carmine light bloom. The flavor is very good, and as at November apple on the the Dudley should be and create a large demand for this variety of the nurseries today.

Many people are inclined to season apples, their perishability and do not class them with the varieties of the export trade. It is reported that the Nova Scotia the Dudley Gravenstein.

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