

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH**  
Is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company of St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.  
S. W. McCREADY, Editor.  
S. J. McGowan, Bus. Mgr.

**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, 25 cents for each insertion.

**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.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE**  
All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.  
Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

**AUTHORIZED AGENT**  
The following agent is authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:  
Wm. Somerville

**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**  
ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 13, 1907

**A NEWSPAPER WAR**  
The Boston Herald does not want to fight Japan. "The President and his secretary of the navy and naval officers," it says, "cannot blind the country to the meaning and the possible consequences of this foolish of the big stick. These are understood and promptly proclaimed in Europe. It is there construed as a recrudescence of the boastful old spirit that the United States can 'lick all creation,' and has a navy to back up its belief. The boaster and the bully, among nations as with individuals, is the most likely to find the invited trouble. Such a demonstration as is now proposed is as needless as it would be futile. And it might easily have consequences costly, calamitous and criminal. The Atlantic ocean is certainly big enough for any fleet practice that our navy needs."

The Herald violently repudiates the suggestion that it will promote peace to send the American fleet into the Pacific and on to pay a "friendly visit" to the ports of Japan. It "remembers the Maine." "Did peace follow," it asks, "when our government sent the Maine to Havana harbor on a friendly visit in time of high excitement? What would follow if some fanatical Japanese, with their practical knowledge of torpedoes and other missiles for destroying vessels, should blow up one of our battleships in one of their harbors, as an answer to what they interpret as a menace, or in revenge for the injuries and indignities suffered by their countrymen in San Francisco?"

Many American newspapers, like the Herald, fear that the nations may be drawn into war without cause and against the judgment of the better elements in both countries. These journals do good service in striving to keep down popular passion and correct popular prejudice. But why does the Herald fear war? It will not come now—for several reasons. The latest British naval annual dealing with the naval strength of all nations gives the United States twenty-two battleships to eleven for Japan. In other war vessels, excepting torpedo craft, the Americans are also by far the stronger. Japan has just finished a most exhausting war with Russia. By fighting the United States she might win the Philippines and hold them by a tremendous expenditure of blood and treasure—which would not be business, for they are not worth any such price, as Japan knows. More than the Philippines Japan could not get. Besides, Britain, her ally, does not want war with Russia. Japan might like to see it, and would be tempted to recoup Manchuria and Korea once Japan was busy. That would involve Britain, and possibly France through the latter's recent arrangement with Japan looking to the preservation of the existing state of affairs in the Far East. If Japan intends to fight the United States she will wait until her treasury has been filled and her fleet has been pushed into the front rank of the world's navies. Either the United States or Japan would fight if there were sufficient provocation, and the struggle would be terrific; but neither country desires war—at present. Some years hence race and commercial rivalry may bring them face to face. From this time forward both will be preparing for a war that may come later on.

**SUGGESTS THE REFERENDUM**  
It appears curious that a great journal friendly to the House of Lords, and regarding that body as a absolutely necessary check upon the Commons, should suggest the referring of important measures to the direct vote of the people, but such is the effect of the proposal now put forward by the London Spectator. The referendum has been opposed in many quarters as likely to encourage unwieldy and hurried national action, and as in tendency destructive of stable, deliberate, responsible government. The Spectator takes the matter up in discussing the British Premier's resolution proposing that the will of the Commons shall prevail within the life of a single Parliament, and that the power of the Lords to thwart it shall be taken away.

It is noteworthy that the Spectator does not believe present conditions can long continue. "It is idle," it says, "to argue that the House of Lords will still have the right to reject or amend legislation at the beginning of a Parliament, and might, therefore, postpone the passage of a law for two or three years. To begin with, no man knows what the limits of a single Parliament are. Since the King must either act on their advice or dismiss them, the ministry commanding a majority in the House of Commons can at any moment act a limit to a Parliament and bring it to an end, and thus produce the conditions which forbid the Lords to amend or reject legislation. Even if such

peremptory action were not taken, the last year of a Parliament would automatically become a period in which the right of the Lords to amend or reject would become non-existent. This brings us face to face with the absurdity that the less the House of Commons reflects the will of the people the more absolute become its powers over legislation. It is notorious that at the end of a Parliament members get out of touch with the electors, and cease to represent their views. Owing to the working of what we may call the law of the pendulum, it is pretty certain that a majority of men holding perfectly different opinions will be sent to the next Parliament. Yet this is the very moment, under the so-called reform of the House of Lords, at which the powers of the House of Commons will be most tremendous, in fact, be absolutely unchecked and unlimited."

In casting about for a relief from the threatened deadlock, and to escape the theory that the House of Lords must have its power greatly weakened, the Spectator proposes the adoption of the referendum. "We suggest," it says, "that it should become the custom of the Constitution for the House of Lords, when they find it impossible to agree with the House of Commons in regard to the amendments to a bill, to add to the bill in the form finally insisted on by the House of Commons a referendum clause under which a poll of the people, 'Aye' or 'No,' shall be taken before the bill can come into operation, and then pass the bill in the ordinary way. Further, and in order to prevent the referendum being a dead letter when the Unionist party is in power, we would pass a general law requiring an act to be submitted to a poll of the people before it came into operation, provided that a sufficient number of electors in a majority of the constituencies in the kingdom petition the Crown for such a poll of the people."

Another reviewer argues that the Lords would be likely to embrace the Spectator's proposal. "The referendum," he says, "may come in the way outlined by the Spectator. A new Education Bill is to be submitted to Parliament next session. Doubtless it will be as obnoxious to the Lords as was the last one which was thrown out. If the Lords should permit it to pass, subject to the condition that it be submitted to a vote of the parliamentary electors it would be difficult for the Campbell-Bannerman government to resist the challenge. The tactical advantage of the referendum would be altogether with the House of Lords. A vote in opposition to its wishes would doubtless be accepted by its members with the utmost nonchalance, but it would be a very serious matter for a government to have one of its major measures rejected by the people upon the direct submission of the matter. It would be difficult for it to retain office after such a rebuff. The knowledge that the referendum would be an admirably designed means of periodically endangering a Liberal ministry will tend to reconcile the House of Lords to the Spectator's proposal."

**WHEN?**  
For the last two years there has been a constant stream of talk from public men in the United States to the effect that rich men like poor men must pay fair, obey the law, respect the interests of others and of the nation generally, or go to jail. Occasionally a man of some prominence has actually been punished, but that happened ten or twenty years ago as frequently as during the period of political preaching in which President Roosevelt and others have been so prominent. Consideration of the tremendous volume of talk, compared with the small actual performance growing out of it, leads no little point to a question asked editorially by the New York World. Its question is, "When?" It says in part: "Paraphrasing a sentiment recently expressed by Attorney-General Bonaparte in a World interview, President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University said in his speech at the Jamestown Exposition: "One really responsible man in jail, one real originator of the schemes and transactions which pollute the air, is of more interest lodged in the penitentiary, would be worth more than a thousand corporations mulcted in fines if reform is to be genuine and permanent."

"President Wilson is a Democrat. Attorney-General Bonaparte is a Republican. They are in accord on this important question, and Theodore Roosevelt, if we may judge from his public speeches, is in accord with them."

"At Indianapolis the President said: 'As a matter of course we shall punish any criminal whom we can convict under the law.'"

"Again: 'Wherever evil-doers can be they shall be brought to justice, and no criminal, high or low, whom we can reach will receive immunity.'"

"Again: 'The power of the nation must be exerted to stop crimes of cunning no less than crimes of violence.'"

"And again: 'There has been plenty of dishonest work by corporations in the past. There will not be the slightest let-up in the effort to hunt down and punish every dishonest man.'"

"All these sentiments are laudable; all these promises are praiseworthy. But when is the actual punishment to begin? When are we to see the 'one really responsible man in jail'?"

The last two years have been marked by a terrific exposure of wrongdoings—theft in one form or another, oppression, bribery, treason to the best interests of the republic. The insurance investigation is a case in point. A few cogs in the machinery have been punished. But the really big criminals in the United States continue to enjoy their freedom. The World may well ask "When?"

**IRRITATING WORDS**  
Our special New York despatches this morning make it clear that war is the topic of the hour in the United States and

Japan. Obviously everybody is talking about preserving the peace, but a great many of the noisiest and most conspicuous publicists insist that the peace can best be preserved by preparing to slaughter the enemy, and on the whole a more irritating discussion has not held the world's attention since Japan and Russia began to talk loudly, their hands upon their swords. See, now, how the New York Herald wants to keep the peace:

"To grasp a nettle boldly is the best way of preventing it from stinging one. To prepare industriously, intelligently for war is the best way of preserving peace. The transfer of our battle ship fleet to the Pacific coast, instead of averting war, might render war inevitable. For the progress of the fleet around the South American continent would be recorded in countless despatches from every port of call; the Japanese public, unemotional though it may be, could not remain unimpressed by what would seem like a slowly approaching danger, and Japanese jingoism might finally gain the upper hand and precipitate a crisis by forcing the government to open hostilities and seize the Philippines as a precautionary measure."

The Herald, as has been noted in these columns, insists that the American ships must go to Manila via Suez. Once there, it argues, they would sweep Japan—and so prevent war. But let them start for Cape Horn or for the Suez Canal, with their final destination unannounced, and one can imagine the growing strain to which popular feeling in Japan would be subjected by constant reports of the progress of this most formidable fleet as it steamed for weeks toward Japanese waters. Whatever be the outcome of the present excitement—and we believe it will blow over to recur a year or two hence—the error of the American government in deciding upon a spectacular show of sea power in the Pacific is not to be doubted.

**THE PUBLIC IS WAITING**  
The government, which was represented at the Crystal Stream inquest, will receive from its representative a report upon that unsatisfactory and indefinite investigation. It may not be profitable at this time to suggest that the coroner in his address to the jury overlooked the need for directing attention to such matters as regulations for the protection of crew and passengers on river steamers, or of testing the jurors might adopt in recommending to their verdict. The public, it may be said, has long since taken it for granted that the Crystal Stream was destroyed by fire and that certain persons perished by burning on that occasion. The verdict, however, leaves the public in the dark as to the origin of the fire, and the jury appears to have found no basis for suggestions such as might lead to precautions against similar disasters.

Remembering the David Weston and the failure of that lesson to produce safeguards against wreck on the river, we may be sure that the local government will not allow this whole question to drop or regard the incident as closed by the routine verdict just recorded. Some of the matters involved fall within the province of the Dominion Government, but it is the duty of the province to seek from the Federal authority such legislation or such inspection as may be required in addition to what the provincial officials can do to make river navigation reasonably safe.

Mr. W. H. Trueman has an opportunity in connection with this matter to outline measures which will suggest themselves to others and of the nation generally, or go to jail. Occasionally a man of some prominence has actually been punished, but that happened ten or twenty years ago as frequently as during the period of political preaching in which President Roosevelt and others have been so prominent. Consideration of the tremendous volume of talk, compared with the small actual performance growing out of it, leads no little point to a question asked editorially by the New York World. Its question is, "When?" It says in part: "Paraphrasing a sentiment recently expressed by Attorney-General Bonaparte in a World interview, President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University said in his speech at the Jamestown Exposition: "One really responsible man in jail, one real originator of the schemes and transactions which pollute the air, is of more interest lodged in the penitentiary, would be worth more than a thousand corporations mulcted in fines if reform is to be genuine and permanent."

"President Wilson is a Democrat. Attorney-General Bonaparte is a Republican. They are in accord on this important question, and Theodore Roosevelt, if we may judge from his public speeches, is in accord with them."

"At Indianapolis the President said: 'As a matter of course we shall punish any criminal whom we can convict under the law.'"

"Again: 'Wherever evil-doers can be they shall be brought to justice, and no criminal, high or low, whom we can reach will receive immunity.'"

"Again: 'The power of the nation must be exerted to stop crimes of cunning no less than crimes of violence.'"

"And again: 'There has been plenty of dishonest work by corporations in the past. There will not be the slightest let-up in the effort to hunt down and punish every dishonest man.'"

"All these sentiments are laudable; all these promises are praiseworthy. But when is the actual punishment to begin? When are we to see the 'one really responsible man in jail'?"

The last two years have been marked by a terrific exposure of wrongdoings—theft in one form or another, oppression, bribery, treason to the best interests of the republic. The insurance investigation is a case in point. A few cogs in the machinery have been punished. But the really big criminals in the United States continue to enjoy their freedom. The World may well ask "When?"

**THE MILESTONES OF PROGRESS**  
The revenue of Canada in 1905 was \$71,000,000, and its population was approximately 6,000,000. The revenue of the United States in 1895 was \$65,000,000, and its population was then approximately 77,000,000. In ten years our aggregate revenue rose from \$23,000,000 to \$82,000,000, and today it is two and a half times that of the United States per head of population. These figures are among many relating to Canada which are referred to as very striking by a writer in Harper's Weekly. Noting the fact that our purchasing power is so much greater than was that of the United States fifty years ago, he thinks it quite natural that Canadians should look ahead with buoyant confidence. In examining the expansion of the Canadian market, to the extent and vast promise of which he directs the attention of Americans, he informs them that last year Canadian railroads in which \$1,380,000,000 are invested, carried 30,000,000 passengers and 102,000,000 tons of freight and earned \$106,000,000. The paid-up capital of the banks in the Dominion is \$83,000,000, and the sum of their assets is \$767,000,000.

Canada's progress is the theme of another conspicuous United States newspaper, the Philadelphia Ledger. It regrets that in the past there has been ignorance and indifference with respect to the Dominion. As a consequence the policy towards this country has not been prudent, and the great growth of Canada, and our enormous wealth, have not received due attention. Now, however, they are learning with surprise that Canada is vast in proportions and rich in the material sense. The Ledger becomes enthusiastic over our mighty areas of farm lands, our rich mineral deposits, our boundless timber resources. "Canada," says the Ledger, "has had the immense advantage of British protection. She has been obliged to maintain no fleets to protect her waterborne commerce, and her contributions to defence have been insignificant; she has had no pension roll and no war debt, though it is true that the Dominion assumes far more responsibility for the expenditure of the provinces than any corresponding outlay in this country. But,

**SAFETY ON THE RIVER**  
There is much to commend in the report which Mr. W. H. Trueman has submitted to Premier Robinson dealing with the Crystal Stream tragedy and its lessons. Attention may well be directed particularly to the closing paragraphs of the report, which follow here:

"Attention should be drawn to the singular absence of anything like an efficient and systematic inspection of our river steamers. Apart from the annual inspection by the Dominion officials none other is made. The result is that many of our now in force relating to steamers has been carried out is largely left to the evasive discretion and varying judgment of the management in charge of each vessel. This system does not make for a high sense of duty, for an effective observance of the law or for the bringing to light of sources of danger."

"Periodic and rigid inspection at frequent intervals is desirable and regulations for the protection of passengers and crew should be revised and also made more specific and exacting than in many instances they now are."

This is well said. If excuse for the report Mr. Trueman could point to the David Weston and the Crystal Stream, and as his report was being prepared there was a startling rumor to the effect that a large quantity of gasoline was carried as freight on one of the river boats on a day when it was crowded by excursionists. If there were any such sensible provision for inspection as that Mr. Trueman advocates we should be sure that this report was groundless.

There may well be some difference of opinion as to the carrying of hay by these

steamers. Pressed hay might be carried without danger if placed in a part of the ship remote from the engine room and where it could not be ignited by careless smokers. Loose hay stowed in such fashion as to invite disaster is obviously another matter. Here the inspection would come in. A proper system of inspection would mean no hay, or hay so carried as not to be a source of peril. If the river service is made safe, and kept safe, the public will not split hairs over the nature of the cargo; but delay in giving travelers a reasonable guarantee against death by fire would be inexcusable, and the wisdom of precautions during the remainder of the present season of navigation is not to be ignored.

That each vessel should have a night watchman, and that the crew should have sleeping quarters from which escape would be easy in case of emergency, are self-evident propositions. Yet a trifling sacrifice of life was seemingly needed to produce safeguards which the public would have thought no steamboat man would have neglected. The corner, as Mr. Trueman intimates, fell short of his duty in omitting direction to the jury along these lines. As to the origin of the fire there was no real evidence, and Mr. Trueman does not speculate. Apparently the cause of the tragedy is to remain a mystery. But at least this latest horror of the river must be the last, and if it is to be must be followed by businesslike measures for the protection of passengers and crews such as the Crown's representative outlines.

**DR. ALWARD'S ADDRESS**  
Dr. Silas Alward's recent address at King's College, Windsor, the subject of which was "The Unity of the Empire," made so good an impression upon those who heard it delivered that it was ordered to be printed for distribution. It continues to command attention. For example it is the subject of extended favorable comment by the Montreal Gazette which prints an editorial summary of the "strong and wise words" in which he set forth his views of Imperial unity and the duties that it implies. Dr. Alward recited some of the prophecies of the pessimists of pre-Confederation days—the men who said Providence clearly intended the Northwest for Indians and buffaloes. "Yet," said Dr. Alward, "as fact is sometimes stranger than fiction, out of this Great Lone Land have been carved three flourishing provinces, into which are pouring annually hundreds of thousands of immigrants from all parts of the world, attracted by their marvelous fertility of soil. Their yield of wheat last year amounted to over one hundred millions of bushels. Of two of them, the last created, it has been said: 'Put together the whole German Empire, the Republic of France and your England and Scotland and you shall find place for them in those two new provinces.' . . . It was said that the sea of mountains beyond the foothills presented an impassable barrier to the railway's further construction. Yet in 1885, eighteen years after Confederation, this great undertaking was carried to successful completion. The veil of the Great Lone Land was lifted, the sea of mountains crossed, and now this national highway is changing the current of trade and travel of continents. The Canadian Pacific Railway now owns and operates 13,000 miles of railway together with a fleet of 186,000 tons, yielding annually a revenue of over seventy millions of dollars."

Dr. Alward went on to say that the overshadowing question of the hour is: What is the destiny of the Empire? He spoke hopefully of the work done by the Imperial Conference, and "after noting the advance achieved in the reaffirmation of the preferential trade resolution of 1902—recalled some to the imperialistic speeches of the late conference, and closed his stirring oration by an appeal to that spirit of unity which made practicable the Empire of Germany, the Australian Commonwealth, and the Dominion of our own once divided provinces." "With such an impulse, well directed, everything is possible," says the Gazette.

There are many reasons to support those who like Dr. Alward and the Gazette regard the Imperial outlook with confidence and faith. The very fact that in every self-governing portion of the Empire unity is the subject of earnest attention and discussion is in itself a happy omen. True, the ready-made plans of some enthusiasts who are impatient at the slow but characteristically British pace at which we move are not always or everywhere received with enthusiasm. Yet it tends toward unity is none the less certain because it is the safe British habit to build solidly and only when both the need for building and the plan of construction are past doubting. Some of our men are told that the drift is toward disintegration, or that the Imperial bonds are already too loose to justify belief in their continued strength, some member of the great family gives fresh and clear evidence of its love for the common flag and the doubters and separatists are silenced. It is a stout family and one whose individual members are tenuous of their rights and privileges and self-respect; but say a word against the household and see how they stand together.

**NOTE AND COMMENT**  
A Japanese admiral is in New York, breathing peace and good will—and actually inspecting the navy yards and battleships. . . .

Meanwhile Admiral Togo continues to advise with the spirits of the illustrious dead and to think up schemes for increasing their number. . . .

Rev. Mr. Waring's book caused a breeze among the United Baptists at Woodstock. Authors do not find these incidents injurious to the sale of their volumes. To condemn is often to advertise. . . .

The great trial in Idaho is nearly finished. The Socialists, newspapers have printed a great deal of incendiary comment upon it, but there is no reason to believe it has not been fair, or that the nation generally will hesitate to accept the verdict quietly, whatever it may be. . . .

The public will watch with close attention the steps taken by the authorities, as a result of the Crystal Stream disaster, to protect life on the river. Unless such steps are to be taken it was useless to investigate the fire. And it will not do to wait for a year. This season is the time for action. . . .

Recent assertions that Great Britain's naval strength has been overestimated elicit this straightforward comment from the New York Herald: "The foolish challenge of Great Britain's supremacy at sea, even in the event of surprise attack, is disposed of in short order by the special cable from London published in yesterday's Herald. This calm and logical review of the situation should be most comforting. . . .

"There are of course many ways of establishing relative naval rank as there are of naval thought. Each analyst is governed by his predilections for schools and often conflicting notions of offence and defence. But after all, if it is not right, set himself to find out where he made his mistake. The object of each retailer should be to sell all the meat he can at the smallest price, and in that way to keep and build up his trade. He should make a science of his business, study it as carefully as if he were doing a business of a million dollars a week. He should keep first in view the greatest good to his customers possible with a fair profit to himself. Yes, he should be a retailer, not a food thief. It is hard to teach an old dog new tricks, and if you put new dogs—that is, beginners—in the school you will have to teach them afterwards by practical experience before they will be any good to themselves or the public."

A big retail dealer in meats said: "It is the fact of the fact that I report are always at hand of actual sales of cattle on the hoof, the public knows that this, that and the other causes high prices. By reference to available market statistics we see that cattle on the hoof are sold to the packers at from 6 1/2 to 6 cents and up to 7 1/2 cents per pound. The shrinkage from a live steer to two sides of beef is about 40 per cent. In other words, a 1,200-pound live steer turns out two sides of beef weighing 300 pounds each. "Packers charge retailers from 8 1/4 to 9 1/2 cents per pound for the two sides, weighing but 720 pounds. These figures show no profit, and were it not for hide, head and by-products a successful packing plant would be impossible."

**Remedy in the Outing.**  
The retailer looks at the packer's bill. To 720 lbs. dressed beef at 58 1/4, \$39.40. How is he to cut these sides and calculate the different prices for different cuts in order to realize a fair profit? Let me make you a table to illustrate. It will be easily adapted to any individual method of dividing a side of beef. "Let the retailer get the two sides at the low price of 8 1/4 cents per pound, the retail price in the table will net him a profit of 76 per cent, and if he pays the high price of 10 cents the prices in the table will clear a profit of over 54 per cent, for him."

"The trouble lies in the ignorance of the small retailer, who imagines that if he is compelled to pay only a fraction of a cent more for his meat he must at once anywhere from 1 to 2 cents to the retail price in order to protect himself."

"The retail price quoted in the table is similar to the housewife. The boarding-house, restaurant, hotel and those persons living near a big market paid the extreme price of 10 cents."

**Big Profit for Dealers.**  
The retail butcher received \$104.03 for the 720 pounds he bought for \$39.40. He received over 14 1/2 cents a pound for the average, which would leave him a profit of 41 1/2 cents, even if he had paid the extreme price of ten cents.

"Let a household purchaser compare a butcher's present price with this schedule, cut by cut, and figure these prices out according to the weights given in the schedule, and then let the figures show what causes the abnormal prices the public pays at present. It will be found that the lack of knowledge on the part of the small re-

**Enough of His Own**  
Prospective Suitor—"Sir, I love your daughter."

Her Father—"Well don't come to me with your troubles."

**Today**  
Other men will shine as golden. Other skies will be just as blue. Other suns will glow as brightly. Gently drinking up the dew. Other goodness and asters. These for men and women—Just today for you and me.

Other fruit of winey flavor Wanderers will pick and eat. Other birds with wistful voices. Other songs will sing as sweet. Other daisies will nod and dance at hour, then cease to be. All the world may have tomorrow—But today's for you and me.

Other gardens will be planted. Fair as this which we call ours. Other dreams will put to shame. These benign, old-fashioned flowers. In the sunrise one may see. That which others call the dawning Is the night for you and me.

—Success.

**Lawn Tennis Supplies**  
There will be no let-up to the popularity of this splendid game during the present season. To play well you need the best materials, such as—  
Slazenger's Doherty Rackets..... \$2.01  
Slazenger's Centraject Rackets..... 4.35  
Slazenger's Demon Rackets..... 4.00  
Slazenger's Renshaw Rackets..... 4.00  
Slazenger's Champion Rackets..... 2.00  
Slazenger's LaBelle Rackets..... 2.00  
Racket Presses, Centre Straps, Nets, Marking Tapes, Out Preserver and Ball Carriers. The best value in Rubber Sole Shoes. Examine them. Price \$4.00 per pair. Market Square, St. John, N.B.

**CUT BEEF RIGHT AND EVERYBODY WILL GAIN CASH**  
Increasing Price of Meat is in the Main Due to Ignorance of Dealers in Slicing Carcasses  
TRADE SCHOOLS TO TEACH PROPER TRICK  
Laborers' Fastidious Tastes Held Partly Responsible for Vegetarians' Gain.  
(N. Y. World.)  
High prices that have prevailed in the meat markets of New York for a year or two have set wholesalers and retailers seriously to considering the causes. That the increased cost of beef is slowly but surely making vegetarians of a large class of persons the market gardens testify to with joy.

The result of the investigation that big wholesalers of meats have been making is the declaration that the chief cause of high prices is not the combinations of packers, but the ignorance of small dealers. Wholesale prices, it is alleged, have not gone up as fast as retail prices. The small butcher, finding that certain parts of the carcass have advanced a trifle because of the pure food laws or the determination of packers by inspectors, or because of the scarcity of labor on farms, does not know how to cut his meat and figure a fair profit; therefore he puts up the price of all cuts indiscriminately to cover his lack of knowledge.

"It would be a good thing for the people," said Manager Felleury, of Swift & Co., Forty-fifth street and First avenue, "if the State agricultural colleges would establish evening schools in large cities where small butchers could study the points of their trade and learn to cut and to buy and to figure profits accurately. Of course, there are small dealers who understand, but there are others who do not."

**Business Methods Needed.**  
"What the retailer should do," said General Superintendent Kirschmeier, of Schwarzhild & Sulzberger, First avenue, "is to keep an accurate record of what he buys and sells and how each piece of meat puts out under his cutting; and if it is not right, set himself to find out where he made his mistake. The object of each retailer should be to sell all the meat he can at the smallest price, and in that way to keep and build up his trade. He should make a science of his business, study it as carefully as if he were doing a business of a million dollars a week. He should keep first in view the greatest good to his customers possible with a fair profit to himself. Yes, he should be a retailer, not a food thief. It is hard to teach an old dog new tricks, and if you put new dogs—that is, beginners—in the school you will have to teach them afterwards by practical experience before they will be any good to themselves or the public."

A big retail dealer in meats said: "It is the fact of the fact that I report are always at hand of actual sales of cattle on the hoof, the public knows that this, that and the other causes high prices. By reference to available market statistics we see that cattle on the hoof are sold to the packers at from 6 1/2 to 6 cents and up to 7 1/2 cents per pound. The shrinkage from a live steer to two sides of beef is about 40 per cent. In other words, a 1,200-pound live steer turns out two sides of beef weighing 300 pounds each. "Packers charge retailers from 8 1/4 to 9 1/2 cents per pound for the two sides, weighing but 720 pounds. These figures show no profit, and were it not for hide, head and by-products a successful packing plant would be impossible."

**Remedy in the Outing.**  
The retailer looks at the packer's bill. To 720 lbs. dressed beef at 58 1/4, \$39.40. How is he to cut these sides and calculate the different prices for different cuts in order to realize a fair profit? Let me make you a table to illustrate. It will be easily adapted to any individual method of dividing a side of beef. "Let the retailer get the two sides at the low price of 8 1/4 cents per pound, the retail price in the table will net him a profit of 76 per cent, and if he pays the high price of 10 cents the prices in the table will clear a profit of over 54 per cent, for him."

"The trouble lies in the ignorance of the small retailer, who imagines that if he is compelled to pay only a fraction of a cent more for his meat he must at once anywhere from 1 to 2 cents to the retail price in order to protect himself."

"The retail price quoted in the table is similar to the housewife. The boarding-house, restaurant, hotel and those persons living near a big market paid the extreme price of 10 cents."

**Big Profit for Dealers.**  
The retail butcher received \$104.03 for the 720 pounds he bought for \$39.40. He received over 14 1/2 cents a pound for the average, which would leave him a profit of 41 1/2 cents, even if he had paid the extreme price of ten cents.

"Let a household purchaser compare a butcher's present price with this schedule, cut by cut, and figure these prices out according to the weights given in the schedule, and then let the figures show what causes the abnormal prices the public pays at present. It will be found that the lack of knowledge on the part of the small re-

**Where to Swat It**  
In driving the ball," says a Boston instructor in golf, as reported by the Boston Herald, "do not try to hit it at either pole, but swat it at the equator." We do not wish to be final, but is "swat it at the equator" strictly Boetian?—Chicago Tribune.

At 80 years of age, the Marquis Bebutin, in London, announces his intention of swimming the East River, from Manhattan to Brooklyn.

**Veterinary Experience**  
It is the duty of the horse owner to keep his horse healthy. 100 best horse remedies. Symptoms of disease, and how to cure them. Write for "Veterinarian's Handbook" free. Write for "Veterinarian's Handbook" free. Write for "Veterinarian's Handbook" free.

**HUTTEN'S KIDNEY CO.** 74 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Sold by all druggists and by C. H. R. & S. Co., 65 Charlotte St., St. John, N. B., P. O. Box 100.