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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES New Brunswick's Independent newspapers. These newspapers advocate British connection Honesty in public life Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion No graft! No deals! The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwined, The Maple Leaf forever.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 17, 1910

EAST AND WEST

The Minister of Public Works has among his occasional critics, some who are disposed to fear that Federal aid given to projects such as the Hudson Bay railroad, and the improvement of western waterways and harbors, will interfere unduly with the expansion of eastern Canadian ports, in which we are all so deeply interested.

Growth of trade and commerce in Canada must be along natural lines, remembering that it is the settled policy of the administration, as long ago defined by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to keep Canadian trade in Canadian channels.

The success or non-success of the Hudson Bay Railway and of other western projects is a matter that will be clearer some years hence; but, however that may turn out, the increased acreage yearly brought under cultivation in the West, and the great stream of population continually flowing into that territory, must mean, for a generation to come, a tremendous increase in the traffic flowing between East and West.

What is the cause of the disappearance of the Stars and Stripes from the ports of the world? Thirty years ago American ships were noted for their record passage, for speed and all round sailing they had no equal. They divided with Britain the carrying trade of the world, and received a fair proportion of that trade, for in many cases shippers preferred them on account of their speed.

Year by year it has become increasingly clear that the expansion of St. John as a winter port has been along sound lines and it is more than ever a matter for congratulation that, thanks to the present

Minister of Public Works, the work of harbor expansion here has been officially recognized as a national duty in the performance of which not only this city and province, but the Dominion as a whole is interested and to the continuation of which along progressive lines, the country as a whole is definitely committed.

MEN OF PLAIN SPEECH

Thousands of St. John people crowded several of the city churches last Sunday to hear some of the foremost men in the Church of England in our day. Some, perhaps, went through curiosity, but more, doubtless, in search of some new and strengthening word from these great captains of the Gospel.

It has been asserted in some quarters that there is in the Church of England today a tendency either towards unbelief or towards symbolism. One could not readily discover excuse for that assertion in any of the more striking addresses made by our visitors to last Sabbath.

The Bishop of London himself, chief among the visitors, is in the view of the wayfarer, who thinks of religion rather than of creeds, a twentieth century crusader, dealing manfully and with unflinching courage, with tenderness and yet with daring, with the great problems and the small, with the high things and the mean, that come into the everyday lives of the rich and the poor, the hale and the sick, the righteous and the sinners, among the people to whom he ministers.

In every century, in every decade, there spring up in every church tendencies which, were they not resisted, would surely weaken the religious efficiency of the organization. Our generation is not peculiar in this matter, though some believe it to be so because they perceive that it is marked by a freer range of thought, a more daring analysis of all things on the part of an increasing number of the thoughtful men of the time.

THE TARIFF AND SHIPPING

The tariff reformers in England still speak of commercial decadence and the decline of England's commerce. Not only do the stars in their courses fight against them, but England's ships and sailors on every sea are proving them lying and foolish prophets. Two-thirds of the carrying trade of the world was conveyed last year under the Union Jack.

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exporting millions of bushels of wheat, millions of bales of cotton, gallons of oil and manufactured articles without number, her merchant marine has dwindled to the present pitiable condition. Something has happened to explain the fact that she lags so far behind in marine enterprise; that the old courage to succeed in spite of all hazards has departed. Here is real decadence, and not the fancied artificiality discovered by the English tariff reformers.

There is no question but protection has blasted this industry. There are no articles to which protection can be applied which are not directly a factor in a myriad of other industries and indirectly so in all the countless branches of industry. Even to secure data upon which an estimate can be made of what is or what is not fair protection requires an accurate knowledge on the part of the framers of a tariff of every conceivable industry in all its varied relations.

But that is not all. The only remedies proposed today to build up a merchant marine worthy of the traditions of the past are subsidies and more discriminating duties. The habit of running to Washington for aid seems fixed. The doctrine of paternal care taking the place of self-help has transformed the former aggressive self-reliance into limp dependence. Ship-building companies whine for a subsidy or a grant of aid, and the spirit of the old days of the "Flying Cloud" and of the Salem ships and sailors is never heard of. The United States has the material for building ships, she has the commerce for making ships pay, she has in the fisheries of the Maine coast and of New England the finest material the world ever will produce for manning ships.

THE EXTREMISTS

"No advocate of reciprocity," says the Conservative Toronto News, "can show its benefits to Canada even on local grounds." The News thinks that every advantage from closer international trade relations would go to the United States, and says it is impossible that it should be otherwise. The News says also that "to assert that reciprocity would be advantageous to the Empire is merely stupid."

Here we have the extreme view, put forward by an organ of the protected interests which desire a continuation and an increase of special legislation in order that the Canadian manufacturer may, under the cover of protectionist laws, deal with the Canadian consumer after the fashion of the railroading phrase which says that the proper freight charge is "all that the traffic will bear."

There is of course a kind of reciprocity with the United States that Canada is not seeking and would not accept under any circumstances. When our American friends come to talk reciprocity with us, as they expect to do a few weeks hence, they will no longer expect that we in Canada will throw open our markets to their manufactures in return for the free entry of our raw material into their country.

In dealing with the United States, as in dealing with other nations, any changes that may be made in the Canadian tariff will be made in the interest of the people of this country, and not because of any mere desire to promote trade with the Republic or any wish to curry favor with the people to the south of us.

When tariff making comes to be discussed, in Canada as in the United States, there is bound to be a great amount of dust-throwing by those special interests who fear any change in the tariff that may take from them the unjust profit they have enjoyed at the consumer's expense. In both countries the laboring man will be told that reduction of any sort in the tariff will lower his wages, whereas the truth is that any effect which such diminution may have will be in the opposite direction.

tariff agreement with the United States will be a step toward separation from the Empire—but that cry is well recognized in this country now as born of a desire to prevent any lessening of the profits which the protected interests in this country derive from class legislation.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding made it clear when they dealt with the United States a few months ago that they were fully sensible of the advantageous position occupied by this country and of the independence it has won for itself commercially. They demonstrated conclusively not only their desire but their ability to conserve every legitimate Canadian interest to the full. They have said on many occasions that they, the authors of the British preference, would not only maintain that preference, but that they regarded it as the corner stone of their tariff policies.

The News says that no advocate of reciprocity can show its benefits to Canada even on local grounds. If the News will wait until it has seen what sort of reciprocity the United States is willing to agree upon, the value of its words will be measured much more easily. It is unwise to argue in such a way in advance of the knowledge that we shall have a little later on, and it is worth noting that we cannot conclude any arrangement until that knowledge has been widely proclaimed throughout this country.

GOOD HUNTING

From now until the Ides of November many of our quiet, decent citizens will "play boby," as the unregenerate call the sylvan sport of hunting. Perhaps the first advice to offer to Nimrod, seasoned and unseasoned, is not to shoot one of your fellows, mistaking him for a goose or "lucifer," a caribou or bear. If a man you must slay, do it for cause, in the open, to your own hanging on a Heman-high gallows, if need be, but not in the thicket because he has moved a branch or broken a twig.

The one point which the mighty African hunter last year always insisted on was not to wound animals and lose them. However well a man may shoot at a small mark on a target, the conditions are different in the forest. Out of the thousands of men who go out every fall to hunt with the rifle, only a very few have any opportunities during the close season for rifle practice under conditions similar to those they will meet with in the forest. The targets offered by wild animals in the woods are about as different as anything could be from the targets used on rifle ranges.

As the matter stands today, the Hassam Company camps on the field. But the question is not settled, and echoes of it will be heard from this time until after the next civic election. In the meantime it will be necessary to ascertain by competent evidence what method, with respect to rolling the stone, was really followed by the Hassam Company in Fredericton; and it will be the part of wisdom at City Hall to see that the inspection of the remaining paving work to be done for the city shall be more than perfunctory.

THE MAINE ELECTIONS

As foreshadowed in these columns a day or two ago, the unexpected has happened in the adjoining state of Maine. Much had liquor will flow in this prohibition state over the result of Monday's elections. The fact that the Democratic party have elected a Governor, secured control of the Legislature, defeated Republican congressmen, and will be able to name the successor to Eugene V. Hale, is one of great significance.

THE VERDICT OF THE ALDERMEN

After some weeks of investigation by a committee of aldermen, a report was submitted on Tuesday evening to the Council, setting forth the opinions and findings of the judge and jury who have been trying themselves for neglect of their public duties. As is customary in such cases, the verdict of the jury is that "all is lovely and the goose hangs high."

manic report upon it now, the verdict of the aldermen will not be displeasing, because, although it is highly self-contradictory, it asserts in the main that the aldermen, the civic officials, the Hassam Paving Company, and all hands excepting only Mr. James Carleton and the newspapers, have attended strictly to their business and are in no serious degree blameworthy.

But, on the other hand, to all citizens who have given close attention to the Main street matter and to the administration of the spending departments of the city, the verdict of the aldermen will be at once inconclusive, contradictory, at odds with the facts and the evidence, and therefore very unsatisfactory.

There are some things which an observing public will not readily forget. Some of them are: That the city intended to have, and is paying for, a concrete foundation in Main street, but that it is not getting what it paid for.

That unless Mr. Carleton had resigned in protest, and had thus concentrated public and official attention on the Main street job, there is reason to believe that the whole work would have been as unsatisfactory as was that portion which was so roundly condemned not only by the inspector but by the Mayor and the aldermen generally.

That while the Hassam method has now been officially endorsed by the city, the city does not know, officially or unofficially, what the Hassam method is; the engineer was unable to tell what it is; and other evidence concerning it was so obviously contradictory as to leave this interesting question in doubt.

That the main proposition in the aldermanic report of investigation is based upon the contention that the Hassam people did not intend or desire to roll the broken stone before the grouting mixture had been applied; whereas, it has been asserted freely and frequently that in Fredericton when the Hassam company put regularly another contract, the stone was thoroughly rolled before the mixture was applied; that it was, apparently, at one time the intention to bring evidence to show what the Hassam method was in Fredericton, but that for some reason that very pertinent line of inquiry was not followed home.

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STOMACH LIVER LUNGS Each of the chief organs of the body is a link in the Chain of Life. A chain is only as strong as its weakest link, the body no stronger than its weakest organ. If there is weakness of stomach, liver or lungs, there is a weak link in the chain of life which may snap at any time.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY By Daniel Webster

I KNOW, although the idea has not been stated distinctly, there is to be, or is supposed possible that there will be, a southern confederacy. I do not mean, when I allude to this statement, that anyone seriously contemplates such a state of things. I do not mean to say that it is true; but I have heard it suggested elsewhere that the idea has been entertained that after the dissolution of this union a southern confederacy might be formed.

Sir, nobody can look over the face of this country at the present moment, nobody can see where its population is most dense and growing, without being ready to admit that ere long the strength of America will be in the valley of the Mississippi.

buyers of motor cars to have a horn that will make a more unearthly sound than that owned, controlled, and operated by any of their neighbors. There is no great point in this argument for uniformity of sounds, anyway. If the Ottawa alderman is in a state of a nervous collapse because of the honking, he would be even worse if it was pitched all in one key. The variety itself should be a relief to him.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Register-Extension, of Toronto, a leading organ of the English speaking Catholics of Canada, says editorially: "We feel somehow that Dr. Vaughan's denunciation of Protestantism as a soul-less religion, was a serious mistake. It is an offensive phrase and we have been objecting to offensive phrases. The expression means nothing and has merely served to stir up bad feeling and to create sentiments of resentment in the breasts of kindly and well-intentioned Protestants."

The appearance of typhoid fever at Campbellton should tend to direct public attention afresh to the serious nature of the situation bound to develop there as winter approaches. The brave and energetic men who have been exerting their selves to better the situation of the sufferers deserve at this time a great measure of public support, and any statements they may make as to the needs of the people there should be given close attention, for they are on the ground.

A HARD-HITTING RETORT.

When Wellington appeared in France at the Court of Restoration, the marshals of the empire turned their backs on him. The king apologized to him for their rudeness. "Nimporce, sire, 'est leur habitude," was Wellington's reply.

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher My shack is rather poor and humble, but on its roof the sun-shine plays, and in the yard the glad bees bumble, and birds are singing rag-time lays; my hours are long, my work is grinding, I journey homeward tired and sore, but happy, for I'm sure of finding a face that's sunny at the door. I suffer under sling and arrow the whole day long, and I grow sad; encounter people mean and narrow, and much that's wearisome and bad; but in the growing dusk I wonder, my troubles and my worries o'er, to that small cottage over yonder, and one who loves me at the door. The man who labors in the ditches, at hewing rock or plowing loam, should heedless be of worldly riches, if some one loves him in his home. When warnings from the evening bell come that day is done, its labors o'er, how sweet it is to meet a welcome from one who loves you, at the door!