

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1903.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 19, 1903

MR. BALFOUR DECIDES.

Britain's premier has crossed the Rubicon. In a pamphlet issued last evening he declares that Britain's fiscal policy must be altered to meet new conditions; that while he is a free trader, Britain must come to afford an open market for a world of protectionists; that a measure of tariff defence is necessary under the circumstances in which she finds herself; that she must bargain with other nations and with her colonies.

The cabinet secretary of the Premier's pamphlet on fiscal matters gives no details as to the policy proposed and it is assumed that Mr. Balfour did not go into particulars. He made no mention of a food tax, and he does not mention Mr. Chamberlain, apparently leaving these and other troublesome matters for discussion in the speech he is to deliver on the first of October. In this he follows Mr. Chamberlain who has yet to give flesh and bones to the ideas he put forward so impressively a few weeks ago. Mr. Balfour preferred to issue a pamphlet in advance of platform discussion because, as he says, he could not deal with the whole question in a single speech of ordinary length.

And there was another reason, no doubt, for the pamphlet. Its contents could be agreed upon, sentence by sentence, by such of his colleagues as are prepared to stand by him and whose task it will be immense. It will form sharply and immediately the lines of battle. It may cause the defection of members of the cabinet or it may show that the quiet man's control of the situation was stronger than was anticipated. All protectionist countries it will be received as notice that, if the government succeeds, the greatest market in the world will be open to them only at a price. In the colonies it will intensify interest in the coming British campaign and whet curiosity as to the details of the fiscal policy which evidently are soon to be revealed and upon which hangs the fate of the government—and much more.

THE CAMP AT SUSSEX.

Fourteen hundred officers and men have assembled at Sussex, and as the troops are drawn only from this military district and not from other provinces, the camp this year may be regarded as unusually large. With the coming of Lord Dundonald last year the work planned for the militiamen became, at once more picturesque and more practical. A soldier of high distinction, Lord Dundonald intends to have the Canadian soldier devote himself, during the two brief periods of field drill, to those exercises which will prepare him best for active service in time of war. Thus last fall Sussex was attacked and defended, and the training was practical, extensively considering the time and forces at the commander's disposal.

A critic in discussing the revelations concerning the British army has warned Canada not to count Great Britain too readily for her lack of preparation, pointing out that Canada is equally unready. True, Canada has no battles to fight and expects to have none, yet since we spend a great sum annually for the maintenance of a militia force, it is the country's duty to keep that force abreast of the times or disband it. So there is something in the argument protesting against the maintenance of regiments, some of which are without arms. On paper, as a writer in the Toronto News says, "we keep up eighty or ninety battalions of infantry, which at war strength would number about 90,000 men, and we possess less than 40,000 rifles, with about enough ammunition for two or three hours' steady firing. For our eighty or ninety battalions we have only 100,000 guns."

There is truth in this, and the defects of our system cannot be remedied very quickly because the spur of necessity is never applied in our case. Lord Dundonald, if he had his way, would increase our expenditures for militia purposes enormously—and the people do not wish them so increased. There is, however, a growing feeling that, cost what it may in cash, and that would mean, first of all, a somewhat large expenditure. The men are the best material in the world. They require more training and more encouragement. The militiaman as a rule has little leisure, and often he has no vacation unless it be the time spent in camp with his

regiment—and of late there is more work than play about the annual field drill.

Yet those who go to Sussex learn much and do their country a real service, since the scant training which can be crowded into a few days may prove of the utmost value in the future. In one sense the hundreds drilled here and there are really the skeleton of a great, but altogether undisciplined reserve force which is the country's real strength, but which is wholly ignorant of the first principles of soldiering. It does not lessen our neighbors' respect for us to know that we are increasing and improving our force of militia and that our young men "take" naturally to the military exercises.

We do not need a great military establishment. Our men have not the time even to drill as frequently as it is desirable. But all are agreed that we should have more militiamen rather than fewer, and that every step toward arming them properly, instructing them intelligently and making smart soldiers of them as far as is possible in the time at their disposal, is a good step to take.

A COMMON ENEMY.

"President Roosevelt passing through New York city on his way to Syracuse with mounted police ahead of him, secret service men beside him and reserves all around him seems to think the point of the joke which the funny men have been pointing at the Grand Old Man for so many years."—Boston Herald.

Being a sensible man, President Roosevelt observes the ordinary precautions to prevent that which befell his predecessor, yet the danger is but lessened rather than removed. There are at best comparatively few obstacles in the path of a determined assassin. That which deters most killers of the deliberate class is undoubtedly their inability to baffle the punishing power of the state. Against the madmen whom kings and rulers fear most, the presence of secret service men is some protection at least, and the experience of the last few years has warranted an increase in the number of "plain-clothes" guards who accompany the first men of the nation on public occasions.

Against that common enemy of all rulers and all states, the anarchist, a new device is being framed. In future the secret service chiefs of Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany and Russia will exchange more frequently and more intelligently than heretofore, information concerning the movements of individual anarchists and the proceedings of anarchist societies.

After the assassination of McKinley the United States passed a law to exclude persons who were members of such societies and who evoked antipathetic sentiments, and recently Chief Wilkie, of the United States secret service, has perfected an arrangement with similar officers in the capitals of Europe whereby the secret service of most of the civilized world will form a league against the common enemy.

To some extent at least dangerous men will be proceeded wherever they go by telegraphic reports which will give their detectives for unseen company. One result should be the exclusion of a greater number of dangerous men from America whose names of late years so many persons of vicious ideas have found refuge and become busy. Surveillance, occasional exposure, and prompt punishment when merited, are strong weapons against a dangerous class, but as they sometimes must, the anarchist who is not mad is usually cowardly. There was more than humor in Robert Louis Stevenson's exquisite story, The Dynamiter. Little is said of the probability of the anarchist, and that is well. When the nations combine secretly to make him an outcast, as far as their detective machinery can do so, a long step in the right direction will have been made.

THE UNPREPARED POWERS.

Notwithstanding their enormous expenditures for military purposes, all the great nations of the world, Germany alone excepted, are unprepared to meet the demands of sudden outbreak of war. Since Napoleon was overthrown at Waterloo every great war has found the combatants unprepared for the conflict—France again excepted. These statements, supported by many interesting facts, are included in a very able paper on military matters prompted by the revelations concerning the South African war, and written for the Boston Transcript by an expert over pen name "Ex-Attache." Although he does not say so, the reader is left to infer that, stowed away somewhere at Washington, there are military maps of Canada together with a complete plan for the mobilization of the American forces and the invasion of the Dominion; not because it is expected such plans will be needed but because a war department which had not made such elementary preparations would be grossly negligent. He proceeds on the sound theory that when it is possible every nation's war department has "in stock" such plans in reference to all territory against which it might become suddenly necessary to dispatch an invading force. Of the wisdom of such complete preparation the writer gives a notable example:

It is said that when war was declared with France in 1870, Moltke, receiving the news in the middle of the night, merely directed one of the members of his staff to open a certain cupboard at the War Department, and to execute the orders which he found contained therein, and then turned over to sleep again, confident that within half an hour the entire process of mobilization as devised by him would be in rapid progress.

The United States was almost wholly unprepared for the war with Spain, and although army reform has made some progress since the strange campaign in Santiago, the republic today is by no means ready to meet any strong power and in the event of sudden war would almost certainly meet with reverses in the initial stage of the conflict, which re-

verses are sometimes irrevocable.

So Americans may read with mixed feeling this export's assurance that, if Germany and the United States were to quarrel, "it may be taken for granted that the Kaiser would find it necessary to do would be to open some receptacle at the war department, where there would be found, all ready for use, a full plan of campaign against the United States, including provisions for the immediate embarkment of specified regiments on specified ships, with directions where they were to make a landing on this side of the Atlantic, for the bombardment of American ports, for the seizure of American shipping, and possibly for an armed descent upon Porto Rico and the Philippines. It is difficult to conceive of anything more wholly improbable than a war between this country and Germany—and yet it may be taken for granted that the war department at Berlin is thoroughly prepared for the contingency, remote though the latter may appear."

War between the United States and Germany is indeed improbable today, yet many officers in the United States army and navy, remembering German conduct at Manila, and recalling how strong popular feeling against Germany was when Venezuela was coerced, have selected Germany as the power with which their country is most likely to clash.

Great Britain is as unready today as when the Boers invaded Natal—a fact which renders the revelations concerning the War Office all the more expediting for the British war budget is even larger than Germany's. France, notwithstanding its vast expenditures upon the army, is in the view of General Billot, formerly war minister, no more ready for battle than she was in 1850 or 1870, and a repetition of the fatal confusion and crippling disaster which marked the German advance might be expected were war to come now.

But the belief that other nations might suffer, if involved in war, from lack of preparations and from inefficiency in their war departments, is scant consolation. Britain's system alone has been subjected to recent trial, and the result of that trial we know. Others may profit by it, but Britain does not profit more by it than she did by previous real lessons, was with a nation whose army administration is efficient would mean certain disaster. Already, the London Saturday Review tells us, the war, with its disasters and fatalities, is half forgotten in England. The Review in its fright and its anxiety lest the reform of the army will not be thorough and lasting, almost advocates compulsory service outright, saying: "National military education in schools which some commissionaires advocate might and probably would help us. But the partition between it and compulsory service is very thin and we might as well show the courage of our convictions in a form that would insure good results."

THE SITUATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Balfour's pamphlet gives several Canadian editors of the high protection type an opportunity to proclaim anew the virtues they affect to see in a high tariff wall, and to misquote the British premier as a convert. Mr. Balfour, according to the opinion of the pamphlet at hand, simply declares that while he is a free-trader and believes free-trade would be wise had Britain free trade countries for her chief competitors, he sees that the time has come when protectionist countries must be dealt with as such; that they must be asked to pay at least some price for entry to the greatest of the world's markets. "Bargain for bargain," as Sir Wilfrid Laurier said last winter after Canada set the ball rolling by imposing a surtax on German goods seeking a market here.

Mr. Balfour, apparently, has side-tracked the "dear food" cry, for the present, at least, and succeeds in forecasting a policy which may prevent extensive defection from his forces and which may afford him a fair chance of victory at the polls after the long public discussion of which October will see the inception. He "wants for leave to negotiate." Further details are needed before his plan can be truly weighed. To style him a convert to protection under the circumstances he describes so clearly, is to make a mistake as plain as that made by the newspapers which proclaim Mr. Chamberlain's downfall because he was misled by a London mob. Mr. Gladstone was misled on occasion, but the circumstance did not kill him politically. Mr. Chamberlain is feared and detested or keenly admired. Like Mr. Balfour the Colonial Secretary is a free-trader but he does not maintain on that account that Great Britain should handicap herself for all time to the profit of the United States and Germany.

The question of the moment is What will the Duke of Devonshire and men of the Hicks-Beach view do? And, how successfully can the Liberals unite their own factions and Mr. Chamberlain's enemies before the next election?

COUNTING FORCES.

Mr. Bellamy Storer, United States minister to Austria-Hungary, believes that, if the Powers do not restrain Turkey, Bulgaria will engage the Sultan in self-defence. There may be open war before the month is out, and already observers are calculating the forces which may be placed in the field. Harper's Weekly decides that Montenegro with 30,000 or 40,000 admissible soldiers, Serbia with 150,000 and as many more in her first reserve, Bulgaria with 200,000, Roumania with 175,000, and 50,000 insurgents in Macedonia and Adrianople, would make common cause against the Turk. Thus, that journal says, there would be more than 700,000 men to oppose

the 400,000 which Turkey, at the utmost, could put in the field.

Turkey's available army is larger than the force mentioned, and combined and effective operation by the other states must be regarded as doubtful. Those former provinces of the Sultan could not be expected, unaided, to speed him from Europe, nor would they be expected to restore order in Macedonia. In the improbable event of their reaching that province from the Turk, prolonged and uncivilized war over the spoils would be more likely than anything else. The fatalist army of the Turk, weak in supplies and transportation facilities, but strong in fighting qualities, with a great artillery force, and a common impulse toward slaughter and pillage, would doubtless beat back the Bulgarians and their allies and complete the devastation of Macedonia. Coordinated action by several of the big nations appears to be the only fit solution of the problem, and once Bulgaria is openly engaged in a grip war with Turkey it is a solution which cannot well be long delayed.

A BRAVE RESCUE.

St. John Man Figures in Gallant Battle with Death in Moose Head Lake.

A Greenville (Me.) correspondent writes of a narrow escape from drowning and a gallant rescue in Moose Head Lake, formerly of St. John, and part. He tells that on Monday Ryan and a Prince Edward Island man named Edward Arnett, went boat sailing on Moose Head Lake with two young ladies—Miss Beauford and Miss G. Mooney. Their boat swamped and sank, leaving the four struggling in the water quite a distance from shore. The men had a desperate task before them to save the lives of the young ladies and their own. Burdened as they were with their wet clothes, they had all the less chance to reach the shore, but they struck out manfully and won. Many saw them, but were too far away to render assistance and considered it almost impossible that all four lives could be saved. The boys were warmly praised for their pluck and endurance.

WINDING LEDGES; THE DAM NOT DEAD.

Thomas Clair, M. P. P., Says it Will Be Up Again Next Season.

The Fredericton Herald yesterday asked Thomas Clair, M. P. P., of Macanask, what he thought about the Winding Ledges dam, and he replied: "Oh, that is not dead yet by any means, and is very likely to bob up again next season. I have every assurance that many of those strongly opposed to it last winter will give it their support in future. They are beginning to realize that it is not such a bad thing after all. Why, look here, do you know that if we had a dam at Winding Ledges there would be forty-five billion feet of lumber hung up on the Upper St. John today? I am strongly of that opinion and I know of scores of other lumbermen who will bear me out in what I say. Take my own case, I worked hard last spring and spent a lot of money to get my drive out of the brooks. Well, I got it into the main river and every stick of it is there yet."

Mr. Clair then went on to explain that with a dam at the ledge it would be possible to float the river at frequent intervals, and that, he contended, would be a great aid to stream driving. "Oh, yes," said he in conclusion, "the Winding Ledges dam is a dam for the present, but it will rise again."

Personal Intelligence

Among the list of graduates from the University of Washington, Seattle, this year, is a New Brunswick boy, King Dykeman, who took honors in the law school and is now on a vacation.

Miss Annie Poole, a graduate of St. John's Hospital, Lowell, is home visiting her parents in Charles street.

Miss Frances Stead, of St. John (N.B.), is the guest of Mrs. A. P. Riddell, 908 Gloucester street. Announcement is made of the engagement of Henry Wilmet, of Belmont, brother of R. D. Wilmet, M. P. for Sunbury and Queens (N.B.), and Miss Agnes Perry, daughter of Captain A. T. Toogood, of the Bengal Engineers, and later of the Queen's Guards—Montreal Witness.

Miss Black, daughter of Dr. S. McCally Black, has gone to Guelph, to take the second year's work in domestic science at the Macdonald Institute.

Mrs. J. R. Limerick and Miss S. T. Kelly, of Fredericton, are visiting Mrs. J. E. Cox.

W. L. Mathers, draughtsman for the Schenectady locomotive works at Schenectady (N. Y.), is home on a vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ridgeway, of Springfield (N. S.), are at the Victoria on their bridal tour. They were accompanied to St. John by a wedding party composed of A. Durkee, F. Wallis and T. Wallis, of Yarmouth; Mrs. Victoria Nash and Miss Hartie Ridgeway, of Springfield.

Mrs. H. H. Pett, of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie (N. Y.), who has been spending some time in her home in Nelson, left on Saturday morning for Vassar, accompanied by her granddaughter, Miss Gertrude Pett, of Hyde Park. These have all been spending their holidays with Mrs. H. H. Pett at her home, "The Widows," Nelson (N. B.).

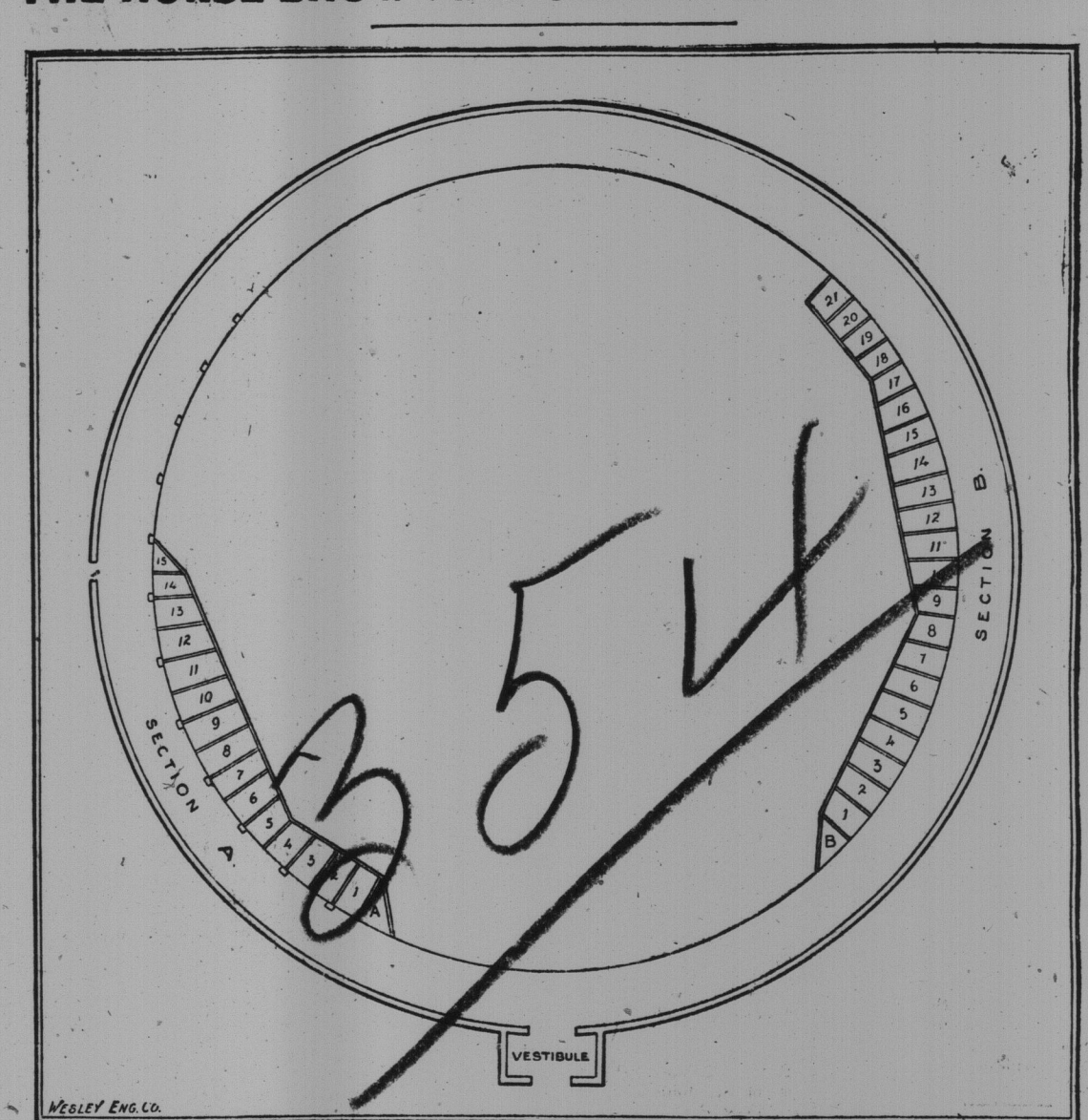
R. W. McCarty, of St. John, Mrs. McCarty and the Misses McCarty took in the exhibition. Joseph Pitchford, of St. John, is in the city. James Morrison, of St. John, visited Halifax this week. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Irvine and son, of St. John, are in the city attending the exhibition. They will visit Sydney and other places before returning home.

William Black, of Fredericton, who went to South Africa in the constabulary, is at present in Cape Town and expects to arrive home about December.

Miss Marsh, of St. John, is visiting Mrs. W. E. Porter, of Kentville (N. S.).

Andrew Jack and wife, of St. John, are visiting the former's sister, Mrs. Anderson, Rev. George J. Bond is dangerously ill at Toronto. Sir Robert Bond has left Newfoundland to visit him.

THE HORSE SHOW AND CARNIVAL NEXT MONTH.



A few entries are wanted for class 52 for the magnificent piece of plate offered by the Messrs. Harris Company for the best team team, 1,300 pounds and under, and besides this there are three cash prizes, two \$10 and one \$5 for third, in this class. The attention of farmers is particularly called to this.

As the interest in the show is becoming infectious, citizens generally are waking

up to the necessity of making the horse show a grand success.

The time is fast approaching when the big horse show and carnival will begin. The entries for the horse show of October 6th and 7th, are large enough now to insure the success of the show, but the management, not wishing to shut out any one who had not the opportunity on account of exhibiting at other places, have extended the entries for a few days, and from now until the entries close the secretary's office, at 54 Prince William street, will be open in the evenings from 7 to 8 o'clock.

The success of the aquatic and athletic features of the carnival, now is assured and altogether the four days are expected to be full of interest, amusement and pleasure. This drawing shown herewith sets out the situation of the private booths placed in the Victoria Rink for those who wish the best places to see the horses in the ring.

SUNBURY COUNTY
MAN'S SUCCESS.
Isaac Stephenson Left This Province When He Was a Lad.
NOW A MILLIONAIRE.

And is Talked of as the Next Governor of Wisconsin—He and Relatives Are Now Visiting Fredericton, and Are Going Moose Hunting.

Among the many New Brunswickers who have won fame and distinction in business in the western States, none have achieved more success and reflected greater credit on his native province than Isaac Stephenson, of Marinette (Wis.), who is at present spending a vacation in this city.

Federicton has a visit from such a capitalist of industry, who is computed to be worth at present about \$600,000. Mr. Stephenson came here on Saturday in company with his son, Col. L. W. Stephenson, two daughters, Mrs. J. E. Morgan, Miss Stephenson; his brother, Samuel Stephenson, who has also achieved success in the west; and his daughter, Mrs. Edmundson.

Dr. Colter, son of James Colter, of Kewick, accompanied the party and went out moose hunting on the Renous. Miss Stephenson is the lady who recently by her husband, the late John Stephenson, had been made a member of the United States Lumbermen's Association at its launching.

A Marinette dispatch in the Chicago Herald recently names as the next governor of Wisconsin Isaac Stephenson who, it stated, has done more than any living man towards development of the industry and resources of his state. The people owe him much and the obligation has not yet been settled. He has the confidence of both factions and his ability has been demonstrated by a long, honorable and useful record. His biography is interwoven with the history of the state.

Mr. Stephenson is at present seventy-four years of age, but is blessed with vigor and endurance of a man of forty. He, in company with three brothers, went to Wisconsin when a lad of sixteen years. He secured a small piece of land and by dint of hard labor, farming and in the lumber woods, managed to get a start. In 1850 he went into business on his own account, and even then his judgment, energy and integrity made him a leader.

During the summer he sailed vessels on the lakes and entered into the lumber business on a large scale, purchasing extensive and valuable lands.

In 1857 he purchased a quarter interest in the timber and saw mills of N. Ludington & Co., and still owns a controlling interest and is president of that corporation, which is capitalized for \$700,000. He was associated with William B. Ogden, Chicago's first mayor, in the Peshigo company, with \$1,500,000 capital, and built for St. Louis a great lumber factory in the world, which was destroyed on the same day as the great fire in Chicago. He was the first man to tow barges on Lake Michigan; he organized the Sturgeon Bay Canal Company, and with Jesse Spalding and the late William E. Strong, built that waterway, which was afterward sold to the government. He was selected by the lumber

Men's FALL Suits.
We are showing some very desirable patterns in Men's suits for FALL and WINTER wear. These have just arrived and have been marked at specially low prices. You can save from \$3.00 to \$5.00 by buying your Fall suit here. We ask you to call and verify this statement.
Men's Tweed Suits at \$4.00, 6.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00
Men's Blue and Black Serge and Worsteds Suits, \$5.00 to \$14.00.
Alterations when necessary made free of charge.

J. N. HARVEY, Clothing & Tailoring,
199 and 201 Union Street.

Haying Season Will soon be here and our stock of Waterville Brand Haying Tools is large and complete. We have found that the farmers like this brand of tools better than any other on the market. They are all made of the very best materials.

IN SCYTHES WE AVE
"Sibley" Pattern, "York's Special,"
"Cornwall's Choice," "King's Own."
Send for our new Price List.

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Agents for A. G. Spalding & Bros' Athletic and Sporting Goods.

Sussex Exhibition!

Dates—September 28th to October 2nd.
Rates—First class one way fare, stations between Amherst, Campbellton and St. John. See posters.

Racing—September 29th and 30th.
Special train from St. John, leaving at 10 a. m. Returning leaves Sussex at 10:30 p. m. Return fare, 75c.

Races.
1st Day—2:25 trot and 2:27 pace, \$300
2:20 trot and 2:22 pace, 300
2nd Day—2:30 trot and 2:30 pace, 250
Free for All (best race of the year) 400

Entries.
John T. 2:09 1-4, J. H. D. Keith
Hura 2:10 1-4, J. M. Johnson
Tonita F. 2:08 1-4, Fred Warren
2:11 1-4, A. B. Etter
Parker S. 2:06 1-2, — Wheeler
Joe Hall 2:21 — Cummings
Nominee Prince, 2:18 1-4, C. H. Berry
Park Campeno, 2:18 1-2, Fred Warren
Gully 2:14 1-4, E. LeRoi Willis

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Kings County's best, with plenty from outside.

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Rearranged, redecorated, refitted.

Attractions.
Striking, original, amusing.

Five Great Days
Don't fail to attend.

H. MONTGOMERY-CAMPBELL, President.

E. B. BEER, Manager.