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E. W. McCREADY,
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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 Thrift, Shrewd, Rose-crowned,
The Maple Leaf forever."**

**Semi-Weekly Telegraph
and The News**

JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 14, 1912

TORY METHODS EXPOSED

The facts brought out at Ottawa Monday regarding Conservative appointments included these:

The Borden government appointed a man to office in Cape Breton, discharging a Liberal to do so. The displaced Liberal when asked to turn his keys over his successor, did so by placing them in his grave and reporting the manner of his compliance to Ottawa.

In another case the Conservatives dismissed a Liberal and appointed in his place a man who was serving a sentence for forgery. There was a row about that naturally. The facts could not be denied. But the government had the prisoner released from jail and gave him an appointment, though it is true he did not get the one for which he was originally slated.

Mr. Hazen, in whose department these beautiful manifestations of Tory reform have dropped up, does not deny the facts, but says he did not know the man who got the appointment had been in jail, although he received a protest from a parish priest who doubtless gave the prisoner's name and otherwise identified Mr. Hazen's man. "Defense" is his assertion that the Liberal administration aimed in "kissing men from power." He could not say that they followed the jail delivery by giving the man public office, so even on his own showing his administration has peculiar characteristics unmentioned in the political history of this country.

The facts brought out at yesterday's session of the House of Commons will cause contemptuous laughter among some Canadians and contempt and indignation among others. They show what Tory "reformers" can do in their haste to "place some of the thousands of hungry partisans who helped them 'save the Empire' in the Federal elections. There is one dead man who will live a long time in Canadian politics; there is one man whose jail sentence will stick to him longer because of the additional notoriety given him by the Borden government's action in giving him an office. But the laughter and contempt of the country will not follow him as long or as closely as it will the Tory "reformers" who ousted Liberals to make way for dead men and jailbirds.

GOVERNOR BLEASE AND LYNCHING

At the conference of governors of the Southern States, Governor Blease, of North Carolina, openly expressed his approval of lynching. His views were repudiated in a sweeping resolution by a large majority of the governors present, but Governor Blease, defending himself, snatched his fingers in the faces of the others and declared that he cared not one whit what the conference did or left undone.

When a responsible governor of a state takes this attitude, it gives an indication of the amount of race bitterness that exists. The negro question is at the bottom of many of the problems confronting the South. The political impotence of the South is altogether due to the fact of race solidarity, and the time is not in sight when there will be a division according to party principles in policy. The political solidarity of any race or group of citizens is harmful to them, and the division of the negro race would be an advantage to the political parties as well as to the negro.

In the meantime, the South can never solve the negro problem by race barbarism. The guilty officials who permit the flogging of justice must be punished by the enforcement of law. When a governor snubs justice in his defence of barbarism, he disgraces not only himself, but his state. The president, speaking of mob

crimes, said some time ago: "I don't know that the race bitterness is any stronger today than it ever was. For a length of time it seems to be altogether abated, and then there will be an outbreak, a mob will be formed, developing the most fanatical cruelty, manifesting itself in its blindest and most unreasoning assaults upon perfectly innocent people simply because of their color. It is only fair to say that such brutal exhibitions are not confined to any one section. It is impossible to read accounts of this kind without having one's blood boil with indignation that there can be such a thing as a mob in the human breast such a savage and beastly impulse and motive."

But the condition exists, and a very disturbing condition it is. The South has the negro for all time. Expiration of the negro is impossible, and if he were expelled the South could not get on without his labor. It is almost equally impossible to repeal the fifteenth amendment. The hope for the negro and for the South would seem to be in making the negro labor educated and effective. The constitution guarantees equality before the law, equality of opportunity, at the ballot-box, and in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness. This is as far as law can go. As for the hughaboo of social equality, that will always be regulated by public opinion and not by discriminating laws.

At present by terrorism, actual or implied, by cheating, by lying and deceit, the educated, wealth-producing negro is denied his vote in thousands of communities. It is the old confession and fear that the much vaunted superiority of one race cannot be maintained except by giving it exceptional opportunities, comforts and privileges. In their attitude toward the great problem of the races in the South, Senator Washington and Governor Blease are as far apart as the poles. One believes in law and progress through intelligence; the other believes the negation of all law and civilization.

TOYS AND TOYMAKING

Germany is the home of toymaking. But in that land of high protection, the toymakers receive only very small wages. Some of the German toymakers receive only 3 pfennigs an hour. As there are 100 pfennigs in a dollar, this means thirty-three hours work to earn a dollar. The making of toys is one of the worst of the sweating trades. At a sweating exhibition held at Berlin some time ago, a hanging figure of Christ carved in wood was exhibited, made at Oberammergau. It was made by a man and his wife, working together, in seven hours, that is, fourteen hours work. They were paid one shilling for the fourteen hours.

Toys and playthings survive from the most remote period of man's life on earth. There are many dolls of wood, stone, earthenware and metal preserved in the different museums—toys with which the children of Egypt played before the beginning of recorded history. They are in many varieties, most of them almost as ingenious as the present day creations. Toy animals, toy elephants with riders, toy men and women, carrying burdens, toys with jointed arms and feet, have been discovered in abundance by the men in the ruins of ancient civilizations. Their history is bound up, not only with play but with worship, with the votive offerings to the gods. Jointed dolls moved by strings were in high favor with Greek and Roman children, and small models of furniture, chairs, tables, sets of toys painted from scenes of children's life, survive from both Greek and Roman times.

The amusements of children have changed but little during the ages, as the balls, tops, rattles and implements of numerous games which are still favorites, and which exist from the earliest history, testify. The one thing constant in all history is human nature. If a Saxon child today could be transported back into the life of Egypt as it was 4000 years ago, it would adapt itself completely to its surroundings and grow up, not much different from its fellows—or differing only in color. It would spin, with a spinning wheel, or hum a tune, with the same enthusiasm it does at present, and it would find that carved with great skill, ready at hand, Homer was familiar with the humming top, and classic literature is full of references to it.

Persius says that girls vowed their dolls to Venus when they got married. Although the desire for playing with dolls generally disappears after the ninth or tenth year, it often lasts longer. Cortes is said to have found Montezuma and his court playing with elaborate dolls, and although dolls are prohibited in the sacred book of the Mohammedans, they were much used by the Arabs in the days of the Prophet, and one of the young wives of the Prophet is said to have induced her lord to join her in her play with them.

The desire to play with dolls is a universal instinct, but many children will likely be forgotten by the bringer of gifts when he goes on his rounds this Christmas. Some children will have more than they can use, and some not any at all. Perhaps there are in many homes some of the cast-off ones of last year that would bring great joy to the less favored children. If these toys and dolls were brought from the attics and corners where they lie forgotten, they would work like pure magic in many homes.

THE CHAUFFEURS

The automobile has a record of many accidents during this year. In New York the fatalities exceed that of any other year, and it is fair to assume that the proportion has been kept up over the whole continent.

It is not just clear how the title "chauffeur" as applied to the driver of an automobile originated. The name is appropriate, for many of the chauffeurs of the present day possess the qualities which distinguished their earlier prototypes. Balzac describes the early chauffeurs. He says: "Here we will need a few words of explanation as to an association which made a great noise in the day. I mean that of the rippers known as the chauffeurs. These brigades pervaded all

the western provinces. Nocturnal raids were frequent. These bands of destroyers were the terrors of the country. I am not exaggerating when I tell you that in some departments the arm of justice was completely paralyzed."

YOUR TAXES

If St. John should begin to exempt improvements from taxation, would the result be to penalize the owners of real estate? Would it punish the average citizen by raising rents? Would it hit the big fellow particularly? Would it grind the small fellow? These are the questions that should be answered. St. John, naturally, does not intend to adopt any radical change in taxation without knowing what it is doing. But, as some improvement in assessment and taxation must be brought about in St. John before long, we take it for granted that nearly every taxpayer is eager to have information on this subject. "Saturday Night," the well known Toronto weekly, editorially directs the attention of those who are interested in the problem of housing and taxation to an article in its news pages dealing with the effects of the exemption of improvements in Vancouver. The Vancouver correspondent of "Saturday Night" writes in reply to the assertion of a Toronto newspaper that the new taxation policy inaugurated rents higher in the West.

The Vancouver correspondent points out that the whole tendency in Vancouver, under the present taxation system, is toward buying or building a home rather than renting one, and he contends that the result of tax reform in the West has been two-fold: a low tax rate and a well distributed ownership of homes.

If these things are correctly stated, St. John would do well to examine the Vancouver situation. The Vancouver correspondent of "Saturday Night" says that those who advocated the exemption of improvements did not contend that rents would be reduced. Their purpose was to prevent the speculators getting hold of a lot of land in the city and "holding it idle until the enterprise of neighboring owners had made it more valuable." He continues:

By taxing vacant and improved land alike, the owners were given an incentive to improve their land, and the result in two years has justified the strongest claims in this respect. This city has a skyline of half-built houses which would be a credit to any city on the continent. There has been a tremendous building boom during the time culminating in the month of October last with building permits being issued for over three hundred houses. The rate of taxation, the largest total for the month of any city in the Dominion, the incentive to build is just as great. The poor man can't afford to pay for a house, but he can afford to rent one. He has a cheap lot and after having erected a home there finds his taxes no higher. It is indeed more profitable to build than to rent. The life and equally more profitable is for him to build his own home and pay for it in small instalments than to go on paying rent. The rate of taxation is low, being 20 mills on a 40 per cent. valuation of the land, which is really less than a 10 mill rate. In consequence a larger percentage of people of all classes own their own homes in Vancouver than in any other city in Canada. Therefore two of the results of the taxation system in vogue here are a low rate of tax and a well distributed ownership of homes.

St. John people should be much interested in the reference to the "well distributed ownership of homes" for, as Mr. Farmer recently reminded us in his address here, no better thing can we hope for a city than to have a very large proportion of its people own the homes they live in.

The correspondent goes on to speak of rentals, saying:

Coming to the question of rentals, the chief factor in putting rentals up is the rapid influx of population and the inability of the contractors to build enough to meet the demand. Last year over 25,000 people were added to the population, and this year that figure will be considerably exceeded. The new comers are buying homes, not renting them, and they get the preference. Few buildings are being built for leasing purposes outside of the apartment blocks, and these have been a decided tendency to reduce rents for apartments during the past year. The Vancouver Home Builders' Ltd., put up fifty houses this summer and sold them all. Not one was advertised to rent. The scarcity of houses to rent is the cause of high rents. It is the old law of supply and demand, and in this case the demand is much greater than the supply for the reasons shown. Another factor which enters into the question is the much higher cost of labor in Vancouver than in Toronto. Contractors receive fifty-five cents per hour and bricklayers receive even more. That and the not materials is what makes construction costly, and once more the system of taxation is not blameless. The situation will adjust itself in time and one assisting element will be the influx of more labor. The development of agriculture and extensive settlement in the province will also be assisting factors in reducing the cost of both living and labor.

Vancouver spread the exemption of improvements over a term of years. Had the first twenty-five per cent. exemption proved unprofitable or dangerous, Vancouver would have stopped at that. St. John, without danger, could begin the exemption of improvements, and, if the plan did not prove satisfactory, could revert to the equal taxation of all forms of property—though it must be hoped that if ever a start is made in the right direction there will be no considerable body of citizens who will desire to return to the present cumbersome, unjust, and obstructive system. What is needed first in New Brunswick is legislation permitting the municipalities to tax the people according to the method they may select. Such a measure of home rule in taxation is surely not retrogressive.

Recently there has been reason to believe that the Mayor and Commissioners will adopt the unit system of valuation, and if they have so decided a very important forward step will be made, and the way will be opened for even more progressive departures in the matter of taxation.

THE MORAL ELEMENT

The influence of parliamentary leaders upon the moral life of the country, is a favorite subject with Sir Richard Cartwright in his "Reminiscences." He says that some of the irregularities connected with the later years of Conservative rule created an ugly impression as to the code of honor and even common honesty among our public men. With the calibre of the present cabinet, it will require all the skill of Premier Borden to prevent a return to the excesses that disgraced Canada in earlier years and lowered the tone of both public and private life. Already the eyes of the public are being opened as to recent occurrences among the Tory "reformers."

Mazin, the Italian reformer, writing "Every political question is becoming a social question, and every social question is rapidly becoming a religious question." Perhaps no characteristic of the present effort for social reform is more hopeful and more important than the deepening emphasis now placed on the moral element. Today the key word in industrial reform is "co-operation" and in economic "character." Under the old political economy man was considered simply as a money-making animal; "economic man" was the word most often heard. Political economy is now a pure science today, and more a practical art.

For this advance we are indebted to the great moral reformers like Carlyle, Ruskin, Mazzini and Tolstoy. To Ruskin we owe the conception that wealth is well living; that man should own property and not property man; that life is more than food. It is to Carlyle that we owe the assertion of manhood over social and economic shams; Mazzini, in emphasizing duty as greater than rights; and Tolstoy, more than any other, has taught individuals the greatness of sacrifice.

We are far enough today from placing sufficient emphasis on the moral element in social or political activity. The danger is that men, by the practice of conduct which at the bottom of their hearts they really condemn, may lose a belief in the greatness of the issue, and sneer at honesty and worthy ideals. Then the rewards are more quickly apparent in the course which disregards all scruples. Cartwright recognizes this in his dedication to Sir Alexander Mackenzie: "I have loved righteousness and hated iniquity, therefore I die in exile."

But one runs little risk of being a false prophet in predicting that we are at the beginning of a renaissance of the moral element in public service. Actions which in the past were winked at or looked on with tolerance, will not pass now. It will require more for political or social salvation than a certain man of Belfast was depending upon. The man, on being interrogated on his death bed by his religious adviser as to the ground on which he based his hope of future salvation, admitted that he had done a good many things he ought not to have done, but placed his dependence for his ultimate welfare on the fact that "he had always hated the Pope."

WHAT BECOMES OF THE REFORMS?

Sometime ago it was announced with a flourish of conservative trumpets that Premier Borden, while in London, had engaged Sir George Murray to carry through certain civil service reforms in this country, and to establish a high level in such matters. Now it appears, according to the Toronto Globe, that Sir George has abandoned the task, or that the government "has dispensed with his services."

The Morine commission, appointed to investigate the acts of various departments of the government under Liberal rule, has cost this country some \$50,000. The hunt for scandal for political ammunition with which to damage the Liberal party, has been a notoriously poor investment. In the first place Mr. Morine withdrew from the scene of action, after a frontal attack upon him and the government by Mr. F. B. Carvell. The other two commissioners, Messrs. Ducharme and Lake, have submitted a report of some 600 typewritten pages, but have disclosed no scandals, and have not attempted any real reorganization of the civil service. It was at first understood that they were merely preparing the way for Sir George Murray. They resigned on November 19 last, and the Globe says that a few days afterwards "the services of Sir George Murray were also dispensed with by the government, and civil service reform is emphatically promised by Mr. Borden in his pre-election speeches, still waits the first step towards its realization."

It is to be regretted that Mr. Borden's zeal for reform has cooled so soon. The newspapers which enjoy his confidence gave Sir George Murray a glowing certificate for character and efficiency, and if he had but remained here a little longer, he would have been able to give us the most enlightened English advice upon the situation disclosed in the House of Commons a day or two ago with respect to the appointment of a dead man and a man convicted of forgery to public office. The government's own explanation of these unusual appointments has not been sufficient, clear or convincing. Sir George Murray may not have been trained to deal with civil service incidents of the character which have developed under Mr. Borden and Mr. Hazen since they took office, but his comment would doubtless have had the charm of novelty and frankness.

THE MONEY TRUST

The Pulo Congressional Committee, which is very active and effective, is trying to ascertain whether or not there is a money trust in the United States. They are seeking their information from the very highest authorities. Jacob Schiff, a prominent New York banker, was called before the committee this week, and the

general public should get considerable enlightenment in one way and another from the men who are caught by the drag nets of the committee.

Senator Thibault and other statements, large and small, say there is a money trust, and that Standard Oil is not a circumstance to it. Evidence has been submitted that five men control two of New York's greatest financial institutions, The Bankers Trust Company and the Guaranty Trust Company, with aggregate deposits of about \$400,000,000. This committee seems to be hot on the trail of corporate, political and other peculiar activities, and many of the members feel confident that they will be able to reveal some of the causes of the high cost of living.

Whatever the results of the investigation, the one thing of which everyone is convinced, is that capital realizes handsomely on its investments. However others may fare, capital manages to look after itself. It gains what it can and holds it as long as it can. The attitude of labor, on the other hand, is marked by the same grasp and greed. Between the two the consumer always has to pay. After the anthracite coal strike was settled by presidential interference, coal was advanced \$1.25 a ton to the consumer. After the best trust was "busted" through government action, bed advanced in price immediately. With the dissolving of the Standard Oil Corporation, the same result followed; and when the government's action is concluded against the Southern Pacific, the price of transportation will be advanced.

Those directly interested in the big combinations of capital constitute a few hundred thousand. The labor unions that directly oppose their exactions and so often strike for higher wages, affect two or three millions directly. Outside are seventy or eighty millions who are indirectly affected, and who are comparatively helpless in the bickerings and quarrels of both parties. If labor and capital were two isolated individuals that could go into some remote field and hack each other's throats without disturbing the community at large, no one would have much cause for complaint. But the consumer always has to pay. Every time they come to blows, he finds the cost of living is materially enhanced. The leeching and bledging of the general public continually goes on, and the consumer is always the victim of the arrogance of the money-makers of all kinds. If, as a result of the investigations of the Pulo committee, the United States government decides to dissolve the money trust, the consumer will find the price of money increased and anything in the shape of collateral seizure and harder to get.

Does great prosperity in a country make happiness impossible? Must commercial prosperity be considered as provocative of unhappiness and discontent? Professor Vandyske says that it is so, when "the individual gets money-made, when he sees dollars in the bottom of his coffee-cup, stock certificates in his breakfast, and heaven in the bottom of a bank vault, when he abandons family, friends, and country to run amuck at common decency, morality and honor." It is time then to call for an ambulance and a straight jacket. But it is not the fault of prosperity that these things occur. Starvation and cold were once thought aids to glory, but they are not pleasure-giving. The rational pursuit of wealth and the wise use of it are as commendable as any other activity. Strikes and mobs, bomb-throwing, loot and graft, monopoly and trusts, and anarchy are due to another cause than prosperity—a cause that reveals the sordidness and avarice of human nature.

There is no harm in a money trust if the men controlling the trust recognize their duty as trustees. If they recognize that it is really a "trust" which they are bound to discharge to the best of their ability for the common good, the more of such trusts we can have the better.

NOTE AND COMMENT

In future, for brevity, we will call that living coin, the H. O. of L.—Monetary Times.

Sound somewhat profane if you say it quickly, but, considering the subject, it may be none the less popular on that account. Hon. Mr. Fleming has not yet fixed a date for the completion of the new bridge at the Falls. It is painful to see so great a man become so indefinite about completing a public work which he discussed so hesitantly when he first began to talk about it some years ago.

"Canada," says the Toronto Globe, "to provide the ships and the guns, 'it is to provide the men behind the guns, and the powder and shell, and the coal, and the hardware, and all the other things needed to maintain the men and the ships. And yet they are to be our ships and subject to recall. No wonder John Bull begins to scratch his head and assume a puzzled look."

The London Financial Times has just issued a volume forecasting British business conditions for 1913. It is a sad blow to the protectionists. Under Free Trade the business of the country continues to expand. "A study of this book," says the London Chronicle, "would be a fine antidote in case where a belief in the decadence of the British Empire has become an obsession." With his trade booming, a hard-headed old gentleman like John Bull will not listen to the plea for a protective tariff.

The decay of oratory, particularly in the House of Commons, is the subject of an editorial in the Victoria Colonist. The editor recalls a public man of the old days, who used to speak in favor of Confederation, of whom it was said that he could tell the words "From St. Croix to Saskatchewan," in such a way that the audience would feel how vast the nation of the future would be. The Colonist adds: "A distinguished clergyman once said to a distinguished actor: 'Why is it that you can say things that are invention and arouse applause, while when we state the truth to our audiences, it is listened to with indifference?' The actor answered:

IMPROVING STOCK IN CANADA

**Fine Horses Imported for the
National Bureau of Breeding
—Results Good.**

Montreal, P.Q., Dec. 11.—The well known Stallion Pink Coat, arrived in Montreal yesterday for the National Bureau of Breeding. He is a grand specimen of the breed, and will be a sensational horse of the year. The big chestnut stallion St. Dennis, also arrived yesterday. He is a very fine young animal in the spring. The bureau has not yet decided where Pink Coat shall be placed, but will select the very best local horse, either in Ontario or Quebec. The bureau stallions King Cobalt and Oiseau, are in magnificent condition at Raymond's Farm, near Dorval. These two famous sires will be at the disposal of local breeders for the season of 1913.

The thoroughbred stallion, Work Day, by Box by Order by Bond On has arrived in Montreal en route to the bureau at day station of closest breeding and, in the eleventh descendant of Bend Or, which the Canadian Bureau has received by donation from the late Mr. J. P. McMorris, a fine horse of the breed, and one of the best of the breed, is in magnificent condition at the St. Simons.

Mr. Morrow, of Calumet, who has the bureau stallions, reports that there are many remarkable colts by the bureau in that part of Quebec. Mr. Morrow has a fifteen-month-old colt by Athol, of the name of St. Dennis, which is a very fine young animal of the small order and only a few months old. The filly is now 60 12 inches in height, girth 68 14 inches, and weight 925 pounds. Athol was mated with eighty-three mares in 1912 and none of his two-year-olds have sold as high as \$225, these youngsters being out of farm mares.

Thomas McNulty, M. P., of St. John's (Nfld.), reports "thirty-three" yearlings and two-year-olds out of the bureau stallion, Senator Clay. He says they are the best looking youngsters ever seen in that part of Saskatchewan. The big chestnut stallion St. Dennis, donated by W. V. Conran to the Canadian Bureau, is on way from Norfolk (Va.) to Montreal. St. Dennis was the best looking horse at the recent Norfolk meeting. Down in New Brunswick Ostrich has 191 colts. Some of his two-year-olds are driven to harness, and reports from the bureau show that he is fully matured as a three-year-old of any other brood. Farmers are delighted with them.

The bureau stallion Zippango has been sent to the bureau at Bridgetown, Prince Edward Island. This is the first horse placed on the island by the bureau, and marked the commencement of the Edward Island stud, produced hundreds of the best class of light horses, and an effort will be made to re-establish the industry there.

Demands for stallions from the West continue to come in by the score, and the bureau is now making an effort to secure a carload for shipment from Montreal in the big show of the National Bureau of British Columbia. Five more horses will also be sent to Saskatchewan where the bureau work is making great strides.

Major G. W. Stephens, chairman of the board of governors of the National Bureau, left last night for England. He took with him a report of the bureau work for 1912, which he will deliver to General Sir John H. Macdonald, G.C.B., at the Imperial General Staff. General French is a valued member of the Bureau Board of Governors and takes a keen interest in the work.

MINOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS

Fredericton, Dec. 11.—The following provincial appointments are gazetted in today's issue of the Royal Gazette:

The Hon. James K. Fleming, premier and attorney general, to be acting provincial secretary during the absence of Hon. H. F. McLeod from the province.

Hugh A. Carr, of Campbellton, attorney-at-law, to be a notary public.

James H. Erskine, mayor of the City of St. John, to be chairman of the board of governors of the Boys' Industrial Home.

G. O. Dickson, O.P., to be chairman of the board of commissioners of public utilities in place of D. McLeod, vice, deceased.

Allison B. Connell, K. C., of Woodstock, to be a member of the board of commissioners of public utility in place of D. McLeod, vice, deceased.

Albert Connell—Elmer Smith, to be a justice of the peace.

Carlton county—Louis E. Young, barrister, to be judge of probate, pro hac vice in reference to the estate of Elizabeth Raymond, deceased.

Charlotte county—Frank Scott, to be a stipendiary police magistrate for the parish of St. David, to hold his court in said parish, with civil jurisdiction.

Gloucester county—John Baptiste Cormier, to be a member of and chairman of the board of liquor license commissioners for the license district of the county of Gloucester, in place of Geo. Gilbert, resigned.

Robert Rogers, Charles Landry and James Melvin, to be members of the board of liquor license commissioners for the license district of the town of Bathurst, the said Robert Rogers to be chairman of the board, Richard Sutton to be inspector of liquor licenses for the license district of the town of Bathurst, Joseph Napoleon Michael, to be a member of and chairman of the board of health of the health district, No. 22, of the town of Bathurst, Richard Burdette, to be a justice of the peace.

Madawaska county—Albert M. Sornany, M. D., to be division registrar of births, deaths and marriages, in place of Max D. Cormier, resigned.

Queens county—John E. Holder, to be a justice of the peace.

St. John city and county—George H. V. Belyea, barrister, to be a master of the Supreme Court in the place of J. J. Porter, deceased. J. L. Duval, to be a coroner, Wellington H. Dunham and Harry H. Brittain, to be justices of the peace.

Westmorland county—Edward Matthews and Edward Nichols, to be justices of the peace, George Porrell, of Cape Breton, to be a coroner.

York county—Charles D. Richards, to be a justice of the peace.

Miss Lafin—What has become of our friend Mr. Clay?

Mr. Rand—He has taken employment in a powder mill for six months.

Miss Lafin—How strange!

Mr. Rand—Not at all. He wished to break himself of smoking—Puck.

A boot-tree is an excellent thing to use when drying a stocking. It helps in shaping the damns to the feet.

No feller was ever so easy run that he could turn a knob without wakin' his wif up. Th' first thing a feller should do after he gets famous is 'a burn up all his early photographs.

To Feel C

No matter in w
man or office
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MINOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS

Fredericton, Dec. 11.—The following provincial appointments are gazetted in today's issue of the Royal Gazette:

The Hon. James K. Fleming, premier and attorney general, to be acting provincial secretary during the absence of Hon. H. F. McLeod from the province.