

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1911

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 10, 1911.

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THE EVENING TIMES
THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

New Brunswick's Independent newspapers.
These papers advocate:
British connection
Honesty in public life
Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion.
No graft!
No deals!
"The Shamrock, Thistle, Rose entwined The Maple Leaf forever."

THE VALLEY RAILWAY

It is quite useless for the Standard and its friends to attempt to persuade the public that the provincial government has pursued the right course from the beginning in the matter of the valley railway. Had Mr. Flemming been as willing months ago to discuss Intercolonial operation of a line built from St. John to Grand Falls as he is now, the whole project would now be very much further advanced. The people remember quite well the various devices by which the provincial ministers tried to get away and keep away from the plan lately approved by the federal parliament. They were apparently not willing to favor a plan that was favored by Dr. Pugsley and Mr. Carvell. But now Mr. Flemming has expressed a desire for a conference with Dr. Pugsley, and for Intercolonial operation of a line from St. John to Grand Falls. He says he believes the requirements as to the grades must be modified, but all other objections appear to have faded away.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley, in his letter, which the Times publishes today, reminds Mr. Flemming once more that action, not words, is needed. That is the point. The conference will be held, and, unless the provincial government stands in the way, action will be taken.

MUST ADVERTISE

The last issue of the Maritime Merchant contains a very interesting interview with Mr. R. E. Harris, president of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, on his return from a visit to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Harris while in British Columbia looked into the question of fruit-raising, and found that the apples of that province are rather inferior in quality to those of Nova Scotia. Hundreds of settlers are going into that province every year, and taking up orchard lands, and Mr. Harris says he could not help thinking that if New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had been half as well advertised as British Columbia, many of these immigrants would have located in these provinces. What he says further may be quoted in full: "I have no doubt that in course of time the sheer merit of these provinces by the Atlantic as a country for apple-raising will attract large numbers of new people, but the process of doing so will be a long one, and I for one do not think that we should be content to sit with folded hands until this time arrives. We should endeavor to boom the Maritime Provinces in the old country by the same advertising methods that a manufacturer adopts when he wishes to popularize his product with the public. No doubt it will cost money, but in my judgment it will be money well spent. I found that in the United States a great many people were well acquainted with the natural riches of our western provinces, but of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick they knew practically nothing."

The press of these provinces has for some time urged with increasing force that action be taken to advertise our resources and advantages in a proper manner. The boards of trade, municipal and civic authorities and the provincial government should take up the question and devise and carry out a comprehensive and progressive policy to that end. Every visitor to England speaks on his return of the great extent to which the west is advertised, while the east is comparatively unknown.

THE TARIFF BOARD

It is very evident that the American tariff board is not satisfying Mr. Underwood, the House leader of the Democrats. Careful observers predicted from the beginning that it was bound to fail. The new policy of the Republicans, which is to make protection a permanent institution in the country, can find no machinery able to secure information as to the difference in cost of manufacturing in America and abroad, consequently they will not be able to decide just what is "adequate protection" for the American producer. Mr. Taft hailed the idea of a tariff so arranged as to equalize the cost of production with great glee, and Senator Aldrich laid it down as the policy of the party. He said in the last House: "If it costs ten cents to produce a razor in Germany and twenty cents in the United States, it will require 100 per cent duty to equalize conditions in the two countries. . . . As far as I am concerned

I shall have no hesitancy in voting for a duty that shall equalize conditions." He goes on to say that he would vote for three hundred per cent, as cheerfully as he would for fifty.

It is taken for granted that it is worth while to encourage a domestic industry if costs of production are so large that duties of thirty, sixty, or one hundred per cent are called for. Yet it is the merest commonplace of political economy that domestic production is only good when it is carried on under advantageous conditions. To import goods is not a loss if they can be imported much more cheaply than they can be made at home. To make a thing at home is not to the advantage of the country if it can be made at a very high cost.

The equalizing principle that caused the appointment of the tariff commission runs directly counter to this. Its argument is that things should be so equalized that anything and everything can be made at home. If capital and labor are self-sustaining, the result is wasted capital and labor. The tariff board has good precedent for wasting a quarter of a million of dollars in its work, as Mr. Underwood charged. If its "true" principle of protection is ever accepted and applied, this is but a tithe of what the country will waste in costly experiments.

Mr. Underwood charges, too, that if the board went on for ten years as at present, they would not furnish enough information on the wool schedule to write a tariff bill. It is a reasonable charge, for no matter how long their investigation might be carried on they would only reach rough and approximate results. They must be equipped with power to investigate both home and foreign factories and that power no one can give. Foreign manufacturers particularly would be jealous about imparting the information. To the eager quest of the tariff board they would give answers like that of Dickens' cabman, who in reply to the query as to how long he stayed out at one time waiting for a fare, replied, "three weeks."

"Very extraordinary," ejaculated the questioner, while the answer went down in the note book. "Rough and unreliable" would be the information they would receive both at home and abroad.

But the investigations of the Board may result in good. As a result of their industry it will be more difficult for special interests to resort to ingenious devices and "bribe" in order to bring about high rates, without it being made plain that the rates are high. The investigation may indicate, too, that the dependence of the United States manufacturers on the tariff is less real than is generally supposed. They may reveal that the general prosperity of the country is not dependent on the tariff. Anything that would make the tariff lose its importance in the eyes of the manufacturer and of the public would be a great gain.

A Story of Lincoln

Major General Daniel E. Sickles, the last of the surviving corps commanders on the Union side in the Civil War, who lies a leg at the battle of Gettysburg, told the other evening an interesting story of the faith of President Lincoln in the efficiency of prayer, which tends to refute those who have held that the president was not a religious man.

The story related to a Sunday visit of the president to himself in the hospital in Washington to which the general had been carried with one chance in five hundred to live, after a bullet at Gettysburg had shattered his right leg.

"Sickles, I couldn't help coming to see you as soon as I heard of your arrival," President Lincoln said. "I want to tell you how pleased I am with the victory at Gettysburg. I hadn't a doubt our army would win, but I am full of gratitude just the same."

"Why did you think we would win?" Sickles asked.

"Well, I will tell you," replied the president, in a hushed voice, "but you mustn't noise it abroad; I wouldn't have anything said of it. When I realized that if we lost on northern soil, England would probably intervene—and perhaps France—and the Union would be lost, I went to my bedroom, locked myself in, so that I might be alone with God, and fell on my knees. I never prayed so fervently for anything in my life as for victory for our arms at Gettysburg. As I prayed a feeling of peace came over me and I rose sure of victory, for I knew that God had answered 'Yes' to me and would be with us on the field."

"Now, I am in prophetic mood. The doctors say you have one chance in five hundred to recover. I say you will get over this trouble, that you will outlive the war and will be able to serve your country in the years to come."

"My left hand was next to him," General Sickles said last night as he finished the story. "He folded it in both of his as he bade me goodby and good cheer. That was the last time I ever saw him alive."

In all Europe there are only 45,000,000 pupils in school, with 1,119,413 teachers. In Russia there is one teacher to every 644 inhabitants, in Germany 1 to 201; in England 1 to 234. But in Germany there are only three literates to every 1,000 of population, while in England there are 10. In Russia there are 617 literates out of every 1,000 inhabitants.

J. H. Smith, junior of the Rutland, Vt., M. E. church, being ordered by the trustees to rid the church of bees that had collected between the weather boarding and the plaster, tore off the boarding, and succeeded in beating out the bees. He gathered more than 200 pounds of honey which the bees had stored during the last few years.

ON A NAUGHTY LITTLE BOY

Just now I missed from hall and stair
A joyful treble that had grown
As dear to me as that grave tone
That tells the world my older care.

And little footsteps on the floor
Were staid, I laid aside my pen
Forgot my theme, and listened—then
Stole softly to the library door.

No Sight! no sound! a moment's freak
Of fancy thrilled my pulses through:
"If—no!"—and yet, that fancy drew
A father's blood from heart and cheek.

And then—I found him! There he lay
Surprised by sleep, caught in the act—
The rosy rascal who had sacked
His little town, and thought it play!

The shattered vase, the broken jar,
A match still smoldering on the floor;
The inkstand's purple pool of gore;
The chessmen scattered near and far.

Strewn leaves of albums lightly pressed
This wicked "Baby of the Woods."
In fact of half the household goods
This son and heir was seized—possessed.

Yet all in vain, for sleep had caught
The hands that reached, the feet that strayed;
And fallen in that ambuscade
The victor was himself overwrought.

What though torn leaves and tattered book
Still testified his deep disgrace!
I stooped and kissed the inkly face
With its demure and calm outlook.

Then back I stole, and half beguiled
My guilt, in trust that when my sleep
Should come, there might be One who'd
"Keep An equal mercy for his child."

—Bret Harte.

IN LIGHTER VEIN



STRENUOUS METHODS.

Tom—Did you ever see such a pretty girl? How on earth can we meet her? Dick—I've an idea. You push her off the pier and I'll dive in and save her life.



SURE THING.

"It is said that impetuous people have black eyes."
"Yes, and if they don't have them they are apt to get them."



ON HER METTLE.

Mistress—I have some friends coming to dinner today, Mary, so I want you to cook your very best.
Cook—You can depend on me, ma'am; I've got some friends of my own coming, too.

SHE TOOK THE DAYLIGHT WITH HER.

She made the world a little brighter
Because—because her look was glad;
Because her heart a little brighter,
In spite of all the cares I had.

She made life seem a little better
Because—because she was so fair;
She caused me to become her debtor
For sweetly sitting near me there.

But, O, she robbed me of my gladness
When she arose to quit the car;
I journeyed on my way in sadness,
Annoyed by every jolt and jar.

She left the car, and I, ad-hearted,
Quit dreaming of what might not be;
I heard her say as she departed:
"My! How that old fellow loved me!"

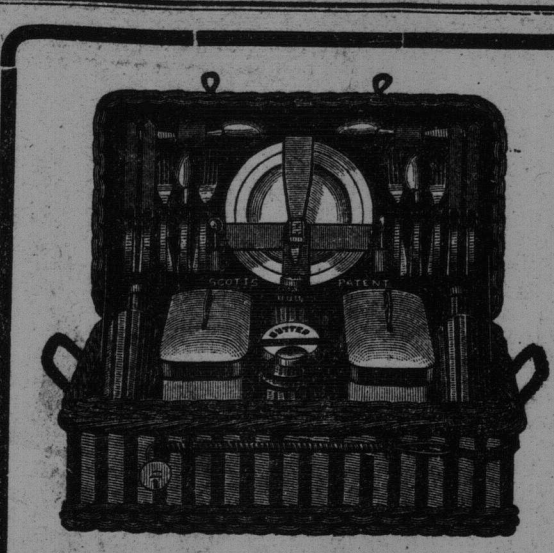
—S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record Herald.

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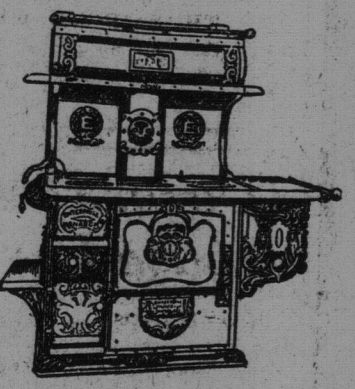
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Jerry Hurley, 13 years old, of St. Louis is the legally adopted son of 38 members of a fire department in that city, and he will live with his new guardians in their quarters.

THE FRESH SENATOR.

(Philadelphia Times.)
One of the women suffragists who went to Harrisburg to try to induce the members of the legislature to consider the question of equal rights tells this story:

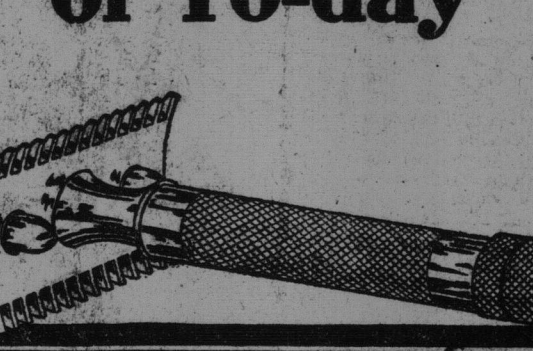
"One of the senators seemed to be a bit interested in the subject, but we found out that he was inclined to 'be fresh.' One of our leaders was talking to him, and finally said: 'Now, Senator, look me straight in the eye and tell me truthfully if you don't believe women ought to vote.'"

"Well," the brute responded, "the eyes have it," and then tried to hold her hands."

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In making GILLETTE blades we start with an ingot of steel, too fine in quality to stand forging, whose composition we know by analysis. We roll this out to the thickness of the finished blade, then stamp out the blades ready for tempering.

The composition of the steel is not altered by the rolling and stamping as it is by forging, so that each blade comes out not only even in texture throughout, but of the same quality as every other blade. As our patented automatic tempering process tempers each blade through and through in precisely the same way, the finished blades have an even, uniform hardness which cannot possibly be equalled in forged blades.

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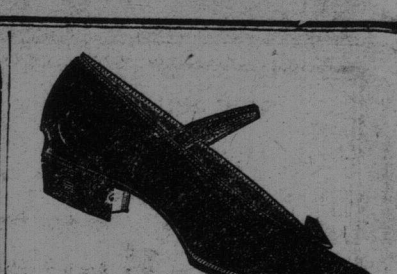
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