These newspapers advocate: British connection Honesty in public life
Measures for the material progress and moral advance ent of our great Dominion. No graft! The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entw

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The Meros

The Maple Leaf forever."

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 2, 1913.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH, AND

present navy and its provision for future expansion were alike satisfactory, and that, if the rivalry of shipbuilding must exaggrate in his Cry of Toil, when he world we are, perhaps, the best able to "We have fed you all for a thousand years, and you hall us still unfed,"

That map has broadline to thinks that the country is retrumned in a proportionate toll. The poet does not man like Rosevelt can be secured to administer under the new conditions. If capital rejects Rosevelt the only thing left for it to do is to bring forward some other champion who will do what he claims should be manned and maintained by this bear such a strain if it should continue.

And you hall us still unfed,

We have greater accumulations of capital

There's never a dollar in all your wealth
than are found elsewhere. We are freed

from the need of maintaining an army of

We have yielded our best to give you

to be able to accomplish. That man, he says must be of a different type than those who have been selected by capital to

This is a policy which is soundly Imperial and which will be made and which are the says.

There's never a dollar in all your wealth to be able to accomplish. That man, he says must be of a different type than those who have been selected by capital to the continental scale. Our fiscal and fin-ancial system enables large expansions of And you lie on a crimson wool; living to the masses of the people being

through storm and flood. The sudden de- cipal younger than Justinian."

wealth, Good God, we have paid it in full.

There being no emergency, it is Candida's business to set about, and speedily, the introduction of a permanent naval policy, using our strength, our skill, and our wealth to supplement British naval power in upholding the honor and prestige of the Empire. This we can best do by beginning, as soon as possible, the construction of our quota of ships in Canada, to be manned and maintained by the people of this country.

CIVILIZED KILLINGS

Custom is the only perfect anaesthetic of the mind and will. In this country and the United States, more are killed in a few weeks through preventable accidents than the total of the loss in the west through storm and flood. The sudden de-

through storm and flood. The sudden destruction of peaceful and prosperous communities with tragic loss of life by an "act of God"—a happening that could not have been anticipated by human foresight nor guarded against by human wisdom—arouses sympathy and compassion; but the continual disregard of human life in industry, sacrificed through neglect of ordinary precautions, arouses no interest. Our disregard of human life is in this particular utterly unworthy of a civilized people. Rodney wharf, in this city, claims of the lack of safeguards that would cost little in either time or money to erect.

Substitute of the sudden destruction of peaceful and prosperous communities with tragic loss of life by an is due in part to the fact that as capital is at once fluid and compressible, its control has passed into the hands of a small number of men. Sometimes indeed it may be controlled by one man, who thereby possesses all the elements of sovereignty. These few men who have the giant's strength have not hesitated to use it like giants. When such powers are vested in a king, a breach of trust may be punished by deposition or death, but these capitalistic sovereigns have proved themselves beyond the control of organized society. As an example of this unlimited control of

Canada is interested in the statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty from two standpoints. The first and broadest of these is that of Canada's interest in the power and prestige of the Empire. The second standpoint is that of interest in the discussion of naval affairs now going on at Ottawa. From both standpoints Liberals will hail Mr. Churchill's utterance with the keenest satisfaction.

Let it be observed that Mr. Churchill speaks with the utmost confidence of Great Britain's naval position, not only today but for the future. While he addresses to a world in arms a proposal dresses to a world in arms a proposal State done. The railroads of the United wise equal. Yet this formidable power that naval shipbuilding should be suspended for one year, until the nations have in proportion to the number carried each have used it purely selfishly, as no legitimeter than three times as many has been usurped by private persons who have used it purely selfishly, as no legitimeter than the position of the United wise equal. Yet this formidable power has been usurped by private persons who have used it purely selfishly, as no legitimeter than the position of the United wise equal. Yet this formidable power has been usurped by private persons who have used it purely selfishly, as no legitimeter than the position of the United wise equal. Yet this formidable power has been usurped by private persons who have used it purely selfishly, as no legitimeter than the position of the United wise equal. Yet this formidable power has been usurped by private persons who have used it purely selfishly, as no legitimeter than the position of the United wise equal. Yet this formidable power has been usurped by private persons who have used it purely selfishly. realized the wasteful and runous character in Europe grade crossings are almost unity persons who have indignantly denounced the race in armaments, he says:

"This is no appeal of weakness, panting behind, which we make, but in this source scarcely exist; but in this source scarcely exist; but in the constitutional register.

represent it for generations back. taxation to be made without the cost of For, if blood be the price of all your MR. HAZEN'S UNHAPPY POSITION The Standard's daily attempt to wither first have to borrow in Great Britain. Here we have the official spokesman of the British government setting forth in the most specific and impressive manner the proud and commanding position of the first of the nations. From the Imperial standpoint nothing could be more satisfactory than this reasoned estimate of the more satisfactory than this reasoned estimate of the with stone like the first Christian marky. tory than this reasoned estimate of the strength of Great Britain, coupled as it is with a fair and attractive offer to lead with cold, poisons them by the quick or Railways or Minister of Public Works.

constituency, which aspires to become a great shipbuilding port, but he struck a blow at Canada from which it will take it many years to recover. And, what is the extuse given by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries? He says, as it would take six years to build all these vessels, some of them would become obsolete before the entire programme was completed. What would you think of the wisdom of the German government which had a navel programme which runs along until 1920, not building any ships at all because many of the vessels constructed in the earlier years of carrying out that programme will, according to the Minister of Marine, become obsolete? I have no doubt it is true, as was said by Mr. Churchill, that from the day a war vessel is laid on the stocks she begins to become obsolete because of the changes and improvements that are constantly being made; but is that to prevent you beginning to build ships? If the Japanese government had taken that view, they never would have started to build a navy, If, thirty years ago, when the United States undertook to build a navy navy, and began making appropriations under which they have since built upwards of four hundred vessels, they had been actuated by the view enunciated by the Minister of Marine, they never would have become obsolete. And what is the spectacle we have now presented to this Parliament? It is suggested by the Prime Minister that it we give dreadnoughts to Great Britain, the British government will in turn undertake to build small cruisers in Canada.

An hon member—Oil tanks.

Mr. Pugeley—Oil tanks and light

An hon member—Oil tanks.

Mr. Pussley—Oil tanks and light cruisers. Well, some of these light vessels will become obsolete before the programme is completed, and what a foolish thing it is for the British government to undertake to do that which the Minister of Marine and Fisheries says it would be foolish for the Canadian government to attempt to do. I dian government to attempt to do. I am one of those who have not a shadow of doubt that whatever war vessels we undertake to build should be built in Canada. Canada is a great manufacturing country, with thousands of skilled workmen who could work the country of the country o essfully at the building of vessels well as at other structural steel

perial, and which will be much more bene ficial to Canada than Mr. Borden's scheme of sending the Admiralty a cheque for \$35,000,000, which \$35,000,000 we would

lish journal, in discussing editorially Mr. Churchill's letter to Mr. Borden, says:

lish journal, in discussing editorially Mr. Churchill's letter to Mr. Borden, says:

"Party feeling on the Navy Bill is running very high in Canada, and the reading of these passages had the same effect on the House as if Mr. Churchhill had intervened in the debate with a powerful speech on the side of the government. Canadian Liberals are furious. Would not English Conservatives have been furfous if Mr. Lloyd George at a critical point of the debates on his 1909 Budget had intervened with letters from the Australian Premiers denouncing the Lords and arguing for the increment tax? But that parallel hardly does justice to Chadian Liberals. The passages from the Admiralty Memorandum were not merely contribution to one side of a heated debate, but contributions from the party on which as the real or supposed beneficiary under the Bill a special duty of silence was incumbent. It was indiscreet of Mr. Churchill to write the Memorandum; but, having written it, he certainly ought to have withheld the permission to use it for the purposes of party controversy. It is not only a breach of the rule of Imperial neutrality between contending parties in the colonies—a rule which there were special reasons for observing in this case,—but it touched Canada on a most sensitive spot of national pride. This colonial enthusiasm for navies is the result of an intense feeling of nationality; and for Mr. Churchill to write as he did, is as though someone were to say to a friend who was about to give him a present Churchill to write as he did, is as though someone were to say to a friend who was about to give him a present and was in doubt about what it should be: 'My dear sir, I appreciate your kind intentions, but your taste is not very good; better give me the money and I will lay it out ever so much better.' No doubt the storm will subside, but let it be a warning. The least suspicion of Imperial partiality as between the parties will dry up the springs of colonial enthusiasm. The nationalist feelings of the Dominions will look towards England only so long as she avoids even the appearance of conflict between colonial aspirations and Imperial ambition."

effective and do it quickly, but the inexorable truth is that naval aid is not a matter in which a dominion suddenly making up its mind can do something effective and do it quickly. A simple grant of money is ineffective, unless morally, until ships are built. which may be three years or more. If money is required, Britain has more to spare than any dominion, and there is always the possibility, some of us think a tolerable certainty, that in the end the dominion's check would merely relieve the tax-payers of Britian instead of ultimately increasing the naval strength of the Empire."

International Control of the control

THE SHAME OF THE SLUM Sir Charles Cameron's report on the advocate protection, Lord Selisbury said: health of Dublin for the year 1911 brings "There is no danger that appears to me

ing of tenements in St. John in which bill. As a matter of fact fifty-two days seven persons live in three rooms and were occupied by the discussion, and the there are a considerable number of that debate filled 6,780 columns of Hansard. variety in the city—but here are nine per There were 228 divisions on the measure, sons living in a one room tenement! and the number of words spoken in the There is nothing that promotes vice and debate was approximately six times the immorality like the crowded tenement. It is the incubator of crime. It produces a Law is still threatening that there will be pitiful increase in infant mortality, and trouble if the government persists in terrible suffering among little children. granting Home Rule, but Mr. Asquith has The crowded tenement is the cause as well as the result of poverty; it is as much Welsh Disestablishment become law, but the cause of intemperance as the saloons, that, if his health is spared, he confidently for the exhaustion and aickness that it produces lead inevitably to the saloon. Drunk-bring down a measure—and put it through enness is often regarded as the cause of reffecteing real reform in the House of poverty, but it is often the other way Lords. This present administration is a That, merely, is plainly and well said. drunkenness. They act and react within at trifles.

hunger, are the convincing proof of the inadequacy of all our present endeavors to uplift the general conditions of life. Dublin is unfortuately not alone in this slum condition; two and a half millions of London's population require better housing conditions. In Scotland, twenty-two per of the inaditions is a single which have reached the press we expect which have reached the press we expect cent of the inhabitants live in single-room homes, and in Glasgow thirty-three per cent; while Robert Hunter, the well-known economist, says that in the matter of over-crowding the conditions in New York are three times as bad as they are in London. three times as bad as they are in London.

The problem of housing is a problem for every city. The intensity of the problem will be found to be in direct proportion to the value of the land in and about the

out? I reply: Ask them to sign and they will not do it; do not ask them and they will take for granted the pledge. This is not cussedness, but the most intelligent liberty that the world has yet seen."

Our Conservative friends will be unable to answer Mr. Jebb. Probably they will reall him a traitor.

This deplorable condition has been brought about by special privileges: The monry power has controlled legislation and enforcement of laws after elections. This would be impossible if we had a free and untrammelled dissemination of news."

In his valedictory to the nation, delivered just before Mr. Chamberlain began to health of Dublin for the year 1911 brings new evidence to bear on the evils of poor tenements and crowded slum conditions in our modern cities. The city is the hope of democracy as so many writers have said, but a continuation of the conditions revealed in this report can only mean a decay of citizenship, a high death rate, spread of disease, vice and crime, such as will ultimately threaten the physicial and moral life of the nations.

The very poor of Dublin live under terrible conditions. There are 21,133 single room tenements in the city; of these more than 2,000 are occupied by more than five persons; nearly 1,500 by six persons; 854 by seven persons; 431 by eight persons, and 146 by nine persons. The Commissioner of Public Safety spoke the other evening of tenements in St. John in which bill. As a matter of fact fifty-two days

parting behind, which we make, but of strength striking on in front. It is an appeal which we uddresses to all nations with more proposed an appeal which we uddresses to all nations with more proposed majority—found sintersity than our graft neighbor. There are many people—a majority—found sintersity than our graft neighbor of the facilities in Canada from this source are proportionately heavy; No. "feet once, and without reserve how much we welcome the caling friendly ione and temper of the recent German naval disassimon. British and German may disassimon may an equal to present rate that curring the four years of the parting of the street which is to preserve peace."

He went on to say this Grass British as that country domes are expension were allier satisfactory, and the provision for future expension were allier satisfactory, and the provision for future expension were allier satisfactory, and the maintained, "of all the nations of the maintained," of all the nations of the maintained," of all the nations of the maintained, "of all the nations of the maintained," of all the nations of the maintained," of all the nations of the maintained, "of all the nations of the maintained," of all the nations of the maintained," of all the nations of the maintained, "of all the nations of the maintained," of all the nations of the maintained," of all the nations of the maintained, "of all the nations of the maintained," of all the nations of the maintained," of all the nations of the maintained, "of all

strength of Gress Britain, coupled as it is with a fair and attractive offer to lead the with a fair and attractive offer to lead the way in the market of a suspensation of the principle of the strength of the leads and attractive offer to lead the way in the market of a suspensation of the leads and the lead

FROM ALL OVER T MARITIME

(Continued from W. M. Matthews, pastor ormed the ceremony. a traveling costume of n with hat to match, and loo After the ceremony the young the Ocean Limited for Miss Daisy McKendy,

PARRSBOR

Parrsboro, March 27-Mr. M. McCaul spent the East Halifax.
Mrs. McKenna accompa ter, Margaret, to Windsor week where the latter wi

Mr. Charles Dyas, of Aca Hortonville, spent the holin parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Tucket congratulations upon the Mrs. Stewart Day, of Ne visiting her sister, Mrs. H. Mr. and Mrs. Flemmin

Mr. and Mrs. Flemmin Springhill, spent Easter in a and Mrs. Wylie. Miss Minnie Yorke, of the guest of Mrs. Charles I Mrs. David Loomer, of spending a few days in to daughters, Misses Margare Loomer, Mr. Blois, of the Canad

Commerce staff, spent the E in Truro. Mrs. Daniel, of Springhill, guest of Mrs. J. E. Warren (ew days. Miss Marie Fullerton went on Tuesday to assist Miss My and Miss Pearle Wigle, of A

musical entertainment.
Mrs. Holmes, of Halifax, in town with her husband, who is superintending the the public building being ere Miss Muriel Johnson and Johnson spent Easter at their grandparents, Rev.

Miss Hala Phinney spen Mrs. A. R. McDonald, v spending the winter in Trus esterday. Mrs. Edgar Bigelow and

Misses Anetta and Margar Easter with friends at South Master Daniel Gillespie is Mrs. A. O. Seaman went

Vednesday to meet Mr. Se returning from Boston. Mrs. George Cole, of Ar Easter in town with her E. Yorke. Miss Annie Farrell, who

Miss Annie Farrell, who ver the Easter holidays returned on Monday.

Mrs. Percy Linton, of Trivisiting her sister, Mrs. John Mrs. Adelaide Gallagher was Nappan for the Easter holida Miss Lida Smith, who is Normal College. Trypo and Normal College, Truro, and mith, principal of the Fox spent Easter with their pare Mrs. J. D. Smith. Mrs. Bacon, of Maccan.

son, hos been visiting her and Mrs. Oliver Cameron. Dr. Ambrose McNeil and of Sydney Mines, are visit Neil's parents, Mr. and M. Mosher.
Messrs, Roland Jenks, and Raymond Gibson, Amherst for Easter. Mrs. H. M. Wylie is days in Springhill.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley R chester, spent Easter with parents, Capt. and Mrs. Bu Mrs. McAllister spent th days with relatives in F Mrs. Canham and little Easter at Southampton. Mr. George Atkins, of

ity, spent the holidays wit H. C. Jenks. Miss Vivian Roberts, who ng her sister, Mrs. Allison le, returned on Tuesday The many Parrsboro friends, H. R. Emmerson, sym

m in the loss of sons, whose death occurred Amherst last week. Mrs. A. E. MacLeod Sunday school class in a anner on Saturday evening Mr. Maurice Minahan. d, is in town visiting Mrs. P. McGuire, Mrs and the Misses Minahan. Mr. and Mrs. Forrest mherst, spent Sunday in Mrs. Neil Terris and Mis we returned from a visit rchibald, in Halifax. Mrs. Fred Pugsley spent

Vest Brook last week Stewart Pugsley.
Miss Elizabeth Dyas has millinery parlor in the stor ho has just returned f lowing a most attractive

Mr. and Mrs. George Je lands, have moved into tow capying the residence vacate Mrs. R. W. Hodgson.

AMHERST

Amheret, March 25-Mr. P., and Mrs. Rhodes, from Ottawa last week. turned to his duties Rhodes will spend some wee Miss Gladys Williston, of

Miss Millie Walker, of Fre has been the guest of Miss Leod, returned home last Ti Mr. A. J. Crease and son t Mr. Crease's old home in Miss Myra Barnes and M are home from Normal sch the Easter holidays. dr. Charlie Mack, who Fruro for some months, h

Mr. and Mrs. H. Brownell Mr. William Barnes, who le Robb Engineering Co. for the last week for Calgary, cepted a lucrative position Dr. C. H. Craig has return fax, where he has been attended a scotia Dental Association m Mr. H. J. Logan, K. C. from Edmonton, where he having the past three months, main in town until May.

Mr. and Mrs. Roderick Madaya have heard Mrs. have ben spending the Easter their son, Dr. J. G. MacDou Il. returned to their Miss Ella Chambers, of Do