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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH HE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAP THE EVENING TIMES

New Brunswick's Independent

These newspapers advocate:
British connection
Honesty in public life
Measures for the material progress and moral advancenent of our great Dominion. No graft!

No deals! "The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine The Maple Leaf forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 16, 1912.

PROTECTION AND THE STALKING

The Conservative newspapers which are telling us that after the Asquith government is defeated in Great Britain (an event not likely to come soon) Mr. Bonar than foreign imports, the Colonies shall admit British manufactures duty free. If Law and his friends will introduce only characteristic construction to enable the Old Country to give a preference to the Dominions oversea, are not wholly frank. They do not tell us that British protectionists have proposed a duty on Colonial wheat and on Colonial grain generally, and that it is first proposed to introduce a general policy along that line while it is waiting for the mark of the prophets.

Degood for business in Canada and in the prophets.

Canadian Liberals will be likely to re-chased upon credit and hope too far and bring about reaction. It is as much the naval policy as about as close to the mark cause of depression as of prosperity." of protection and then to arrange the matter of preference "by negotiation with the

Britain?"

The protectionists are for protection and the Liberal posts in Britain?

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The protectionists are for protection and the Liberal posts in Britain? ter of preference "by negotiation with the Britain?

The speech in which Mr. Chamberlain outlined his plan was delivered in Glas-gow in 1903. He proposed to impose a perialism as a stalking horse. gow in 1903'. He proposed to impose a duty of two shillings a quarter on foreign corn except maize, a corresponding tax on flour, such as would give "a substantial preference to the miller," five per cent. on the foreign meat (except bacon) and dairy produce, to remit three-quarters of the duty on tea, and one-half of the duty on sugar. He proposed, also, an averag duty of ten per cent. on manufactured in ports, higher or lower according as the article is more or less finished.

That was the start. But the preparation of a protective tariff was entrusted by Mr. Chamberlain to a commission, and this commission did not wholly agree with his ideas. They proposed a general tariff for foreign countries which admit British goods on fair terms, a preferential tariff for such colonies as "give adequate pre-ference to British manufactures," and a maximum tariff consisting of comparative by negotiation. They proposed an import duty of two shillings a quarter on foreign wheat—and one-half that duty on Colonial wheat. They proposed "equivalent duties on other grain—both foreign and colonial." And they proposed to tax all inc flour and meal, animals for food, and meats (including bacon)—"the preference on all these to be arranged by negotiation

It is true that Mr. Balfour, in 1910, expressed himself as personally opposed to any tax on Colonial wheat, but his pro-tectionist following insisted that all other Colonial foodstuffs must submit to import tax, although that tax would be lower than the tax on similar imports from

It will be observed, therefore, that the

maintaining that it would produce evil results both for the Old Country and the Dominion oversea. In that view he agrees with what Lord Salisbury said about a fiscal bargain with the Colonies "If," said Lord Salisbury, "you give preferential treatment to your Colonies, it must be that you tax the similar goods from the rest of the world, and that the Colonies are to command a better price for goods than they would obtain under unrestricted than they would obtain under unrestricted competition. A better price for the vendor means a more disagreeable price for the consumer, and we have to receive proof that the people of this country are in favor of a policy of preferential taxes on voting must wheat, on corn, and on wool." Lord Rosebery had a plain word to say policy, gives editorial credence to the pre-

about the proposal to tax food. Here it is: It does not fill the Canadian lumberman is with the slightest enthusiasm for the Emtire to be told that the wheat of Canada e are going to do nothing. But 'Oh' you at the next session at Ottawa, and that of the elaboration of a permanent naval polsand we have said we cannot tax raw materials.' Is food not raw material? Why, Sir, food is the raw material of the race, without which your Empire is nothing but

that, in any reasonable time, this country, or the Parliament of this country, would or the Parliament of this country, would adopt so one-sided an agreement. The foreign trade of this country is so large, and the foreign trade of the Colonies is comparatively so small, that a small preference would he but a slight benefit. I do not believe the working classes of this country would consent to make a revolutionary change for an infinitesimal gain."

that, in any reasonable time, this country as of the Federal system of the country as a possible will specify out the country as a possible will specify the system of the country as a possible will specify the system of the country as a possible will specify the system of the country as a possible will specify the system of the country as a possible will specify the system of the country as a possible will specify the system of the country as a possible will be a system of the country as a possible will be a system of the country as a possible will be a system of the country as a possible will be a system of the country as a possible will be a system of the country as a possible will be a system of the country as a possible will be a system of the country as a possible will be a system of the country as a possible will be a system of the country as a possible will be a system of the country as a possible will be a system of the country as a possible will be a system of the country as a possible will be a system of the country as a possible will be a possible wi

The protectionists are for protectionists and the flag afterwards, both her

THE OLD CHIEFTAIN

The inspiring reception given to Sir Wil frid Laurier during his recent tour of On-

editorially by the Toronto Globe:

"The reception given to Sir Wilfrid Laurier was one that must have warmed the old Chief's heart. He has spent two strenuous weeks touring the prov-ince, but he has had the reward of learning that he is not less the hero of Liberalism in opposition than he was in office. The wave of distrust so cunningly set in motion against him on race and creed grounds a year ago by the whispering brigade has subsided. There are thousands of Ontario elect-ors today 'returning to Laurier' who have discovered that he had nothing to do with the ne temere decree, and that the marriage laws of Canada cannot be made or mended at Ottawa unless the British North America Act is first amended. The lesson of the Ontario tour is that the best way to meet the slanderers and whisperers, who hurt both Laurier and the Liberal party last year by sectarian appeals, is to give the dupes of such base political tactics the opportunity of seeing and hearing Sir Wilfrid and of learning that he is a Liberal of the British school, who stands for all that is best in the traditions of a great historic party. The old Chief, as the Ontario meetings have proved, is still the greatest asset of Canadian Liberalism."

Had Ontario kept its head during the protectionist element of the Unionist party is animated by motives very much like those which control the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. If they give a preference to any other country they would like to be sure that the preference with their ability to exploit the home market.

Mr. Asquith has steadily oposed the introduction of protection in Great Britain, maintaining that it would produce evil results both for the Old Country and the Dominion oversea. In that view he agrees with what Lord Salisbury said about a feed a bargain with the Colonies of the country has a steadily appears of the country was a barger sure of the country that were wonderful a few years ago are that large sum unless its expenditure is a feed bargain with the Colonies of which gare and has maintained it throughout. Her pre-eminence does to the United States against the throughout. Her pre-eminence does to the country did, Sir Wilfrid Laurier protection in the country did, Sir Wilfrid Laurier protection in the Colonies than any other to the possession of a contemplating a perity. Leaving out Ontario, the Liberals had it the pre-eminence does not depend merely on the possession of a contemplating a perity. Leaving out Ontario, the Liberals had to the possession of a contemplating and the possession of a contemplating and the protection in Great Britain, maintaining that it would produce evil results both for the Old Country and the protection in Great Britain, maintaining that it would produce evil results both for the Old Country and the protection in Great Britain, and as having been promoted for years by a device to divert public attention from the protection in the late election was merely of the home market.

A very large sum unless its expenditure is that large sum unless its expenditure is the country and the protection in the late of the country and the protection in the protection in Great Britain, and the protection in Great B

> THE LONDON TIMES AND THE NAVY

without which your Empire is nothing but an idle dream; and if you try to say you will not tax raw material and tax food you are proceeding on a basis as illogical as it is absurd. Depend upon it, an Empire which is based on a tax on bread after you have enjoyed free imports of food for fifty years is not likely to last as long try has not yet been informed. The Times appears to be under the intervence that as the Campanile of Venice."

Also Mr. Chamberlain himself might be called upon to testify. In a famous speech which he made in London Mr. Chamberlain said:

"Well, I express my own opinion when I say that there is not the slightest chance that it is now ween that it is now that it is not the slightest chance that it is now ween that it is now that it is not the slightest chance that it is now ween the sight of the slight of the sli do something which will give excuse for another flag election. The Liberals will

expects the Liberal party in Parliament of the tariff, but constantly a stiffening to resist any reasonable action which he of protection until the home market was may propose in regard to Imperial naval absolutely controlled by the beneficiaries defence. When Mr. Borden has brought of the tariff and by the organized seekers down his policy, and has given his rea- after special privilege, who continually sons in support of it, both his policy and besiege Congress on one side of the line his reasons will, of course, be subjected and the House of Commons on the other to the customary examination of responsible members of Parliament; but to predict, beyond that point, the action of Sir Wilfrid and his associates, would not be visc. The Liberal party is quite as anxviscious theory that a nation can make
ous to serve the cause of Imperial deitself rich by taxing itself. ious to serve the cause of Imperial de-fence as is the Conservative party, and t must not be forgotten that the Liberal party in Canada has done much more to further sound Imperial relations than have its opponents.

THE AIRMAN IN WAR

The opening moves in past wars have been the conflicts between the opposing cavalry screens. Future wars will open n the air, with the meeting of the flying varmen-the new war eagles. Men are ousy with the problems of the practical pplications of the powers of mechanical applications of the powers of mechanical flight, and they are performing many new exploits of daring in the air. In peace, the aeroplane will be used chiefly in sport, ecording to present indications; it is on the prospect of extensive government con-tracts that the manufacturers of flying machines rely for large profits. The outof Europe have recognized that it is a necessary auxiliary arm, and Tennyson's vision of "The nations" airy navies grappling in the central blue" may well be a reality in the future; but instead of the necessary but instead of the necessary auxiliary arm, and Tennyson's vision of "The nations" airy navies grappling in the central blue" may well be a reality in the future; but instead of the only the matter anects, in point of money, in point of comfort, and in centage of our imports from the United Kingdom.

New Brunswick, urban or rural; and perhaps it affects the farmers more than any other class. The men who began on Sat

THE PRICE OF POTATOES

The Conservatives have usually carried to the control of the control of the central blue in this market and so draw a greater percentage of our imports from the United Kingdom.

But the "interests" say "No."

THE PRICE OF POTATOES

last Dominion election as well as the rest France has taken the lead in this new of the country did, Sir Wilfrid Laurier preparation for war and has maintained sound suggestion that satisfactory transportation is in no sense a political question. It is, on the other hand, a business

learned their business, and performances that were wonderful a few years ago are come to be very ordinary. The learner has the experience of many to guide him, and with use and knowledge has come the most self-reliant daring that accomplishes extraordinary evolutions.

Aeroplanes promise to be better eyes to fleets than the fastest cruisers, and because of the developments in the direction of fitting them with floats, they are likely to take the place of the fast cruisers in scouting and reconnaissance. The problem of using wireless telegraphy from an aeroplane has been successfully solved.

Photography has been used as an aid to

"It does not fill the Canadian lumberman with the slightest enthusiaam for the Empire to be told that the wheat of Canada is to obtain a preference in our markets.

Australia sends us 334,000,000 pounds of wool every year. What are you going to do with wool? Why, you are going to do for it what you did for the timber; you are going to do going to going to

PUT THE CARDS ON THE TABLE, of modern roads in this province.

No doubt the question has its diffi

arning to the business men of the United tates, asserting that tariff reduction Taft and others who have taken sub-

The first step toward justice in fisc natters is an examination of the tariff. item by item, in order to determine which schedules may properly be revised. Why should anybody object to such an examination; which will throw all the cards on the table, face up?

THE ROADS-WHAT IS TO BE DONE ?
The automobile men did a good day's

ook for its serious use lies altogether in owners of motor cars only, or in their in-the direction of war. All the war offices terest only. The matter affects, in point reality in the future; but instead of the rain of blood, he imagined, there will be the crashing to earth of shattered managed bodies of men.

onds, and if the tax on motors were so employed, a very large fund would available with which to undertake construction of some hundreds of m

The Journal of Commerce says:

"If the return of prosperity is due to the existing tariff, which does not differ perty, which waved the old flag so extended the control of the standard forgets, if it ever

"We had a most determined opposition from His Majesty's opposi-tion of the Conservative party. They opposed the British preference for two reasons. First, they said that such a reduction would kill our manufacturers. Well, they could not maintain that position very long because the manufacturers were not killed, the factory chimneys did not tumble down. On the contrary, more were built. And they could not be consistent and honest, or even politic, by maintaining such an argument. The end objection they made was that it was not right for us to give a preference to Great Britain unless we re-ceive a preference in return. The British policy is a policy of free trade; therefore it was not possible for them to give us a preference with out changing altogether their fiscal policy. Whatever may be the policy of the Conservative party, it is not the policy of my government to ask the British people to change their policy. We claim the right to make our own tariff to suit our own needs and interests, and the right we claim I think ought to be given to the British people as well. We intend to maintain our policy of preference to Great Britain, leaving it to the British people themselves to give us a preference or not to give it, accord ing as it may suit their interests to

work on Saturday in the sense that they work on Saturday in the sense that the sense t After the people of the United Kingdom John and Hampton, which road, unfortunately, has no more defects than five out of every six of the principal roads throughout the province.

Let no one suppose that the question of good roads is to be agitated by the owners of motor cars only, or in their interest only. The matter affects, in point of money, in point of comfort, and in point of public spirit, every resident of spirit every resident every resident of spirit every resident every resid

THE PRICE OF POTATOES The attempt, made recently by some Conservative newspapers, to convince the New Branswick farmer that the local market offers him as good a price for his at any price, and our farmers have a large crop of which they are naturally anxious to dispose at decent prices. The Evening Sun has this to say of conditions in the United States, where prices are high:

"The scarcity and high price of potatoes in this country have led to heavy importations in the last three or four years. The domestic price has kept soaring, behind the fariff walls, but the importations have tended to keep down the price and supply the market in spite of the duty of twenty-five cents per bushel. The action of the Agricultural Department is not spontaneous, but is forced upon

Our Conservative friends are not going armer as to the injustice done him when he was denied the privilege of selling in the nearest outside market. He should be able to command for his products, cometitive prices the year round.

THE NATIONAL POLICY

The Standard has re-discovered the Na-onal Policy, but in re-discovering it our ontemporary seems not to have studied given an exaggerated importance, will certainly approve the principle for which the Canadian exile contended when he can Policy the Dominion enjoys that "free enterprise" which Governor Wilson commended in one of his recent speeches.

The Standard has wholly misinterpreted Taft and others who have taken substantially the same position, advances some very sound tariff doctrine. The pronouncement of this reliable business newspaper is worthy of study by those who have been deceived by the protectionist cry that depression would follow the removal of fiscal injustice from the tariff.

The STANDARD'S EXCUSES

to one class only. And let us hope that the protection will be organized in business like fashion, and that the movement for good roads will be organized in business like fashion, and that the movement for good roads will be organized in business like fashion, and that the movement for good roads will be organized in business like fashion, and that the movement for good roads will be organized in business like fashion, and that the movement for good roads will be organized in business like fashion, and that the movement for good roads will be organized in business like fashion, and that the movement for good roads will be organized in business like fashion, and that the movement for good roads will be organized in business like fashion, and that the movement for good roads will be organized in business like fashion, and that the movement for good roads will be organized in business like fashion, and that the movement for good roads will be organized in business like fashion, and that the form legiance to a foreign flag.

Gentlemen who say food can be taxed downward respectives without raising the cost of living cught to give thought to facts like these: The fiscal policy, which is that he favors an immediate and unhesitating downward respectives.

The Standard has wholly misinterpreted the next session of the Legislature will not be permitted to pass without the in an advance of the series of the second form of the favors of the second form of the favors of t immediate and unhesitating downward re- were as follows:

coined by conspicuous advocates of a application to the government for author the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

One of them said the manufacturers want—then switch to a procedure which en ship ed a tariff "as high as Haman's gallows." it to issue its stock without the gover The other, in telling his fellow protec- ment's consent? Was the government tionists that they must toil early and consenting party to this slap in the fa late to secure what they desired, said as the best way out of an awkward sitt significantly. "The wheel that creaks the tion?"-Manitoba Free Press. oudest is the wheel that gets the grease." Gentlemen guided by these sentiments will continually be urging Mr. Borden to MACCAN MAN BADL raise the tariff and to decline to increase the British preference. If he listens to them the country will punish him, and them. And if he does not listen to them the "interests" which financed the Conservative campaign last year will complain that they are not getting that which they bought and paid for.

NOTE AND COMMENT

ness says of today's contest:

"Were it not that the Roblin-Rogers tea d sentiment of the main issue at present before the people. If the Conservative strength of the constituency is placed at three hundred and eighty majority, its average in the last five general elections, and anything more or less than that be accounted a victory for the cause winning the handicap, a very good test of the sentiment.

Exports of hard wheat, the kind of wheat grown almost exclusively by western Canada ceased from the United States, for all practical purposes several years ago. There is little probability, except in a very abnormal year of the United States again exporting hard wheat.—Manitoba Free. Press.

Everybody knows that But certain peo ple in Canada pretend to believe we are in danger of being swamped by cheap wheat from the States. The object of this silly pretence is twofold. First, it is in-tended to help the Canadian by preventing American bids for Canadian wheat; secondly, it is intended to help the Canadian miller in keeping up the price of flour in atives.

our is what is needed—and less water in anadian milling stocks.

The flag incident recently reported in our despatches, in which the son of a former St. John man was the central figure, receives editorial mention in the New York Sun. "These encounters," it says, "are generally the result of tactlessness on the part of somebody in authority or the pugnacious disposition of a temporary dweller in the country." The Sun does not attempt to decide whether the Canadian pupil or the American schoolmaster was at fault in the case in question; but Canadians, while they may be disposed to think the incident has been dorsed his son's refusal to pledge his al-

Country. Tax. per quarter

Amherst, N. S., Oct. 12-A seriou "More than 29,000,000 are occupied for gain in the United States," says Lord Brassey; "less than 1,000,000 benefit by protection."

Additional content of the firm of Archibald, propried to one of the firm of Archibald & Locker Co., received serious injuries. Mr. Archibald took two double teams to Maccan archibald took two double teams to Maccan archibald. No date fixed yet for the completion of the new bridge at the Falls, but Mr. Flemming hopes soon to be in a position to call for tenders. What a pity the next provincial election is so far away.

One of the epigrams arising out of the American presidential campaign was coined by Job Hedges, Republican candidate for governor of New York. Mr. Roosevelt has made much of his reputation by coning as it may suit their interests to give or withhold it."

Here we have Sir Wilfrid's attitude on the question of preference, clearly enough defined for even the Standard's instruction.

After the people of the United Kingdom

After the people

(London Express). The clocks of France have struck. This is, of course, exactly what well-conducted clocks should do, but I mean the word in the labor sense. A few weeks ago all the railway clocks and many other clocks in France received new faces, with the hours from 1 to 24 instead of 1 to 12. People still puzzle a good deal over the People still puzzle a good deal over the times of their trains when the railway guide tells them they must be at the station at "0.18" (which is eighteen minutes after midnight) or "17.15," (which is a quarter past 5 in the afternoon). But although the new faces of the clocks show "9" or "17," they strike 12 or 5, as they used to, and no attempt has been made yet to put in a mechanism to make them strike up to 24.

ABE MARTIN



month's visit highly pleased with her relatives. White shoes may be cleaned by removin' th' spots.

What is the enthusiasm, the ov Wilfrid Laurier's are no offices to a recent thing, yet jected his followe an enthusiastic re and Empire admir reception," and a that it was proba the Maple City, friendly and cord The Mail and

a "last appearance spirits as well as tumultuous applau ward Laurier of were tricked into venom injected in who declared that and that he was t It has been seen t tion of the ne tem that the Dominion specting the solemi Sir Wilfrid. The men do not like to Hon. George

when at Peterboro a year ago talked t real work of th into the ears of m sponsible in some erers more imprud he had enacted it. that the ne temere had married Catho displaced and the riage law would be anyone from sugge Catholics were con

It was in vain was publicly discus Allen Aylesworth, the British North liament-placed un and that the Don Dominion marriage ed to power. One men who had lied Catholic, to the of Allen Aylesworth. uniform marriage Parliament, and my When Mr. Lancaste ment side-tracked it time the Privy Cour view of the law hel Borden's Catholic What followed

that the fight for a honest public oppor they will agitate fo are the whisperer into obscure public despicable campaign wonder that the p tricked, turn to La honorable men who the meetings which their splendid entl dication of Laurier State is neither Cat striving all the time 1896, against the ur again in 1911, again used Protestant sen

FAR TOO MU CUTTING,

An Interesting Occ What is Accor Scientific Treats eased Trees.

L. G. Vair, of the Ca Expert Company, is in Royal. Mr. Vair is a lan but he has another side which is much less wide which he gave The Telsome particulars which to the curious. Mr. Vair i as a "tree surgeon," the fulfils the similar office fo the medical surgeon p human race. If a tree is a either through a disease tree or through some lac In the soil that is necessar ance, Mr. Vair prescribe geon cuts, it off; if there trunk or a diseased part, wound is sterilized and re like dentistry than

ity is filled. After the surgeon has es duly made his diagnosis. t his prescription. Th to cut out the cavity, clear parts, and to carefully stor, which is then secur and any necessary carefully waterproofed with paration, one of the essen f surgery as of the other

filing and in course of the bark growing over the tree becomes as healthy a been diseased. ther of the tree sur ensists of the stopping of ones, many valuable tresaved in this manner firm operation is much tother. The break is cleaned

the cavity filled and the braced together.

Mr. Vair told The Tel werage man was much to mife and that the trees