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The News.

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FARM ECONOMIES.

resent worship of manufacture and trade as the only form of progressive that wealth is built upon these, there will not be so much need for farm

book ever written—save none. But as yet the farmer has not profited much by his wisdom. In farming we are satisfied with a small yield at the expense of the most rapid soil deteriora-tion. Our present tillage produces only a fraction of what the land imight yield without losing an atom of its fertility. Yet in the United States we

government should establish four or tive small model farms in the chief curing an average of about \$10 or \$11 for our acreage when we might just as well secure from two to three times that sum with millions of dollars added to the wealth of the province. The new gospel of the possibilities of the farm should be proclaimed everywhere, torial office, from the platform and from every school house in the land. if the province will not fail the farmer He needs education to know the powers of the soil which are now hidden from him. He needs instruction in methods of co-operation to garner the iruits of his toil. With the growth of research work and the certainty that the products of the soil may be easily acubied and trebled by improve methods of agriculture it is becoming will not fill the need, but means musi be devised to give agricultural people be devised to give

fruits of his toil. In manufacturing we fraction of a cent, the utilization of a by-product, of something formerly consigned to the scrap heap, makes the difference between profit and pank-ruptcy. At present in many sections much of the hay and grain and nearly their chance to amend Britain's fiscal all the farming implements are un-sheltered. We have known a money lending and usury exacting trader who acquired dozens of farms in the best sections of Aroostook through selling cheap carriages and farm imthrough CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS ents, which, after serving their season, were left exposed to the weatheir to rust and rot. Similar experiences have befallen our New Brunswick farmers. Neither is there any efficient businesslike co-operation for the sale of products. These products are costly enough when they reach the hand of the city consumer yet they have enriched not the farmer but several middlemen on the way. In view of what has been done by way of dis-tributing products and improving nethods in other countries, we cannot knowledge practically to our farming

LORD FISHER AND THE NAVY

When Admiral Lord Fisher retired recently from his position as First Sea mary report of his five years' work, the following statistical story of how he found the Britsh Navy and how he

...... 16 Battleships ... First-class Cruisers......... 13 Smaller Cruisers and Gun-Destroyers.... 24 Porpedo Boats.... 16

Submarines... 0 59 But Lord Fisher's name in Britain's naval annals will be connected with something more than this mere inable though this increase is; it will stand foremost for the introduction of the famous Dreadnought type of fight-ing machine and next for the reconstrategy. Of course the Dreadnought its equivalent was bound to come. Japan and the United States were working years ago at the same idea. Fisher's service was that he seized the idea and carried it out with such rapidity that Britain still holds she might otherwise have been racing behind, and, perhaps, in vain. By April she will have ten Dreadnoughts completed against Germany's two, and by April, 1912, her twenty

maintain the two-power standard against Germany's thirteen. And without the efficiency of system and the naval economies elsewhere accomplished by Admiral Fisher this

splendid record would have been im-

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN AUS-

During the recent session of Australia's parliament both houses unautimously voted the following resolution:

"That this house testifies to the fact that after sixteen years' experience of woman suffrage in various parts of Australia, and nine years' experience

Australia, and nine years' experience

very slow to learn that the tillage of the soil is the natural and most capital and falsified all the fears and prophecies of disaster voiced by its opposed to the soil is the natural and most capital and falsified all the fears and prophecies of disaster voiced by its opposed to the soil is the natural and most capital and falsified all the fears and prophecies of disaster voiced by its opposed to the soil is the natural and most capital and falsified all the fears and prophecies of disaster voiced by its opposed to the soil is the natural and most capital and falsified all the fears and prophecies of disaster voiced by its opposed to the soil is the natural and most capital and falsified all the fears and prophecies of disaster voiced by its opposed to the soil is the natural and the second state of the soil is the soil proving such a leap into the dark, as

MR. ASQUILING TROUBLES

political storms in store for them in the session that opened yesterday. The conditions confronting them are none the less difficult because they are not new. Other governments before have been dependent on the vote of allied but not altogether sympathetic parties and none of them has lasted long. The government exists by the sufference of population these numbers are swelled out of all proportion. Yet with the present waste of our treasure this is not a remote but a very near possibility.

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admission that in view of the verdic Here lies Mr. Asquith's great dilem If he can escape without im-ment on either point his course difficulties that confront him in the matter of reforming the parliamentary system are largely matters of detail. of reform of the Lords is admitted even by Lord Lansdowne. Undoubt-edly, on the other hand, British opinion is not favorable to an abolition of the upper house. So that Mr. Asquith's problem is to find a plan which will be devised to give agricultural people instruction by word of mouth which will enable them to utilize the information given out by the department of action given out by the department of the Lords, and will enable the Company of the Lords of the be acceptable to his party and his allies and which will carry out his own

four cannily invites this, by his tack

But long life in such a troubled sea is not likely. Dissolution will probab-ly not come in a few weeks, as the policy and to see if they can handle the navy better than the men they have criticized.

proportions reached by the co-operato garner more of the fruits of their toil. We have trade and labor organizations among other classes for the purpose of advancing wages and increasing the cost of the goods bought by the farmer, but beyond one or two co-operative stores in different secions there is no effective organization

among the farmers of the province.

Particularly in the work of marketing farm products is the way open for great improvement. It is here the weakness of the present system of individualism is most apparent. It is here that the middleman steps in and reaps his easy harvest. The farmers sell at varying prices at different sec-

CAUSE OF ECZEMA EXPLAINED

GERMS PESTER IN THE SKIN AND BLOOD CURES ARE IM-POSSIBLE.

After years of debate medical au-thorities are now agreed that Eczema and other skin diseases are not seated in the skin. Myriads of micro animals gnaw the flesh just below the pidermis. The patient is perfectly healthy, it is only the skin that is diseased. Hence, scientists are now agreed that you must cure the skin

The medicine must be in liquid form his speech but because of the inde in order to penetrate property, as without reaching the inner skin.

The remedy that will search out and destroy the disease germs, stop the itch and soothe the healthy tissue is that mild, clean compound of oil of wintergreen, thymol, giycerine, etc., known

as D. D. D. Prescription. The instant you wash with this soothing liquid you will find the itch re-lieved. We positively assure you of Write the D. D. D. Laboratories Dept. J. B., 23 Jordan St., Toronto, for a free trial bottle, and prove it

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tions and their products pass through tions and their products pass through the hands of many, always going up in price, before they reach the hand of the consumer. When the trader makes a profit of from .25 to 80 cents on every barrel of potatoes marketed by the farmer, as he is doing at present, it indicates an impossible condition. If potatoes were selling at the farm for two dollars instead of .55 cents as now he might be able to farm for two dollars instead of .55 cents, as now, he might be able to afford this extortion by the wholesaler. But with the potato market so unsatisfactory as it has been this whole season and fertilizer \$40.00 a ton, the farmer stands to lose heavily at best. And he must go deeply into debt and mortgage his harvest for the coming year if he is to continue in the business of potato raising under these conditions.

Straint of party discipline and government afformed the patronage has been too streng for the great majority. In the circumstances the few who stick to their convictima are deserving of particular encouragement and support from those among their friends and constituents who value straightforwardness and independence in their representatives. This, as we have said, is without regard to the merits of the controversy. For, while The Sun, for itself, would have been glad to see the government

in the Commonwealth, the reform has justified the hopes of its supporters, and faisified all the fears and prophecies of disaster voiced by its opponents."

In Kansas some four or five years ago about fifty farmers established a co-operative grain elevator. The railways and the grain trust tried to its conditions.

and borne the most abundant fruit.

varying social and political conditions of men as agriculture, because no occupation so depends for its life on settled habits, peaceful life and general prosperity. All that the farmer buys and the transportation and marngrease indefinitely. That they may will profit by this increased production and njoy a larger share of the world's easure, leisure and pleasure, wider

COL. MOLEANIN THE LIMELIGHT

ing the naval policy of both Canadian parties and preparing the people for, a tator, another Conservative paper, which naturally opposes Sir Wilfrid's proposition and has been having some difficulty swallowing Mr. Borden's, finds ground for satisfactory compro upon an effective sta policy in the proposal recently put for-

ward by Col. H. H .McLean. This proposal, The Spectator believes, majority of the people while at the same time it would embody the essential feature of both the Liberal and Conservative policies and so would avoid the danger of dragging party politics into this Imperial discussion.

The government has said Canada is to have a Canadian built navy with-out any vessels of the Dreadnought type—a coast and commerce defense programme chiefly—and that the work all be undertaken on the initiative of parliament, without further refer-

ence to the people.

The opposition leader has announced his preference for a Dreadnought contribution to be made at once to Great Britain by parliament, and a vote of the people to be taken later to decide what shall be done about the building of a Canadian coast defense fleet in

Canadian yards.

Col. McLean urges the construction of a full fleet unit including one or two battleships, or rather first class fighting cruisers of the Indomitable type. He is as strong on the Canadian navy feature as Sir [Wilfrid Laurier himself but balleyes that Canadian himself but balleyes that Canadian himself but balleyes that Canadian self, but believes that Canada should nake a larger beginning than the Pre-

mier proposes.
"Why," asks the Spectator, "should not the leaders now compromise? If they could agree to Col. McLean's Dreadnought plan, these two vessels to be built in Great Britain at once, and let the balance of the fleet unit be constructed in Canada along the lines already laid down by the government, and without any delay for the taking of a vote by the people, there would be a quick finish to the naval debate and the question would be settled in a way it deserves to be settled—in a truly national way.

"Such a solution of the difficulty

might cost Canada more in cash than the proposed government plan, but we believe the people would be willing to spend the extra amount rather than-lose their self-respect, which they are likely to do if the debate continues much longer as it has been going."

The spectator's proposition is patriotic and sensible, but it will not be adopted, chiefly because the ruling element of the opposition believes that in this question they have the longsought issue upon which to appeal to the people. They see in their difference with Laurier on this point a chance to win votes, and that will influence them more than the idea of Imperial ser-

COL MOLEAN AND THE NAVY We congratulate Col. McLean upo is contribution to the naval debate, as reported in The Sun yesterday; not merely because of the loyalty and practical common-sense that marked pendence he showed in openly ventur ing to differ with the government

eclared policy.

The government's plan is for cruiser squadron. Col. McLean adve latest type of fighting battleships; and we believe that the majority of Canadians of British descent will agree with him. If Mr. Borden had advanced this alternative as the opposition pol icy he would have found many to sup port him who will balk at the tribute paying plan he has suggested instead. But, aside from the merits of the case, Col. McLean, as a Liberal mem-

with his party, is entitled to great credit for his plucky independence in

who receives .95 per barrel of 160 lbs siness man is getting the cream and we the skim milk." His letter indi be removed without great difficulty. The potato market has continued all nearly all there is in it for he has toiled and spun to that end. Our soil is admirable but our business organization of agriculture is execuable.

profitable farming is an active intelligent co-operation among farmers. This co-operation may be applied at first to buying fertilizer, farm machinery, stock, and to marketing the pro-ducts of the farm. Cheap railway transportation and better conditions of opportunities as well as more conservation are treatment from traders and poli-erate treatment from traders and poli-erate treatment from traders and poli-erate treatment from traders and poli-elign producer and the farmers of On-eign producer and the farmers of Ontario and the West supply those neces-sities which should have been produced at home. Superior organization will lacking is a desire for organiza ion though in a few localities this deect is being slowly overcome.
What characterizes the agriculture of

What characterizes the agriculture of Europe as compared with ours is the prevalence of combination. Alike in Denmark, Germany, France, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Hun-gary, Finland, Foland, Servic, we find a network of co-operative societies all over the country societies for the co-operative purchase of seeds, manures, implements, and machinery; co-operative creameries for the production of butter and cheese; egg-collecting soci-eties; societies for the sale of fruit and grain; export societies; mutual insur-ance societies, and so on. This volunby most of the states and has received much help from religious organisa-

Outside of the co-operative creameries established by the government through the West and a few bakeries, stores, and credit societies throughout the country, the co-operative idea has made but little progress in Canada. But there is no justification for this. is a mere parasite on the industry of the country co-operation has produced such results that men who were formerly on the poor rates are now con-tributing to them and their children are well fed and clothed. In a few years it has doubled the production of years it has doubled the production of staples in some sections and one writer says enthusiastically: "When we have really begun to work together in cooperation then, and not till then, shall we see our slums purged of human wreckage, our acres tilled by a smiling race of sturdy yeomen, our granaries filled with golden grain, and England

Wise efforts in this direction has al ready produced satisfactory results. The breeding of high-class live stock nas undergene great expansion, partly in order to provide good dairy cattle and the best qualities of meat, and partly as a separate commercial enterrise, to supply the requirements of puntries which have looked to Great Britain as the land whence the best of breeding stock could be obtained. Through the effects of co-operation the production of fruit is said to have oubled in the last twenty years. Flour production has largely increased. Market gardening, potato raising, vegetable raising have also grown. Indeed most of those who have gone into the subject believe that it is along this line that Englands agricultural future will develop. In this way they hope again to recover the land from the pheasant, the deer, and the lords, and put it to the uses of man.

THE SENATORS AND THE L R. C. The fact that the majority of the canadian Senators, solid, elderly men who are comparatively free from the influence of political ambitions and influence of political ambitions and patronage, should be frankly without faith in government ownership, as applied to the Intercolonial, has a significance which cannot be ignored. Men like Senator Ellis, Senator King, and Senator Power cannot be accused of

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of any sinister idea to profit personally by any encroachment upon popular rights. Yet these men openly admit the failure of Government operation of this railway and express the belief that its transfer to a private company would give money and men the Conservative party opposed that measure with might and main in the House of Commons, and killed it in the House of Lords. By all testimony the plural vote was never before so conspicuous in an electoral contest as he in the public interest. This must scare; it is quite another thing in calm in the recent one. The total narress the matter more forcibly home debate when we are years away from of plurar votes cast is estimated. to the minds of the general public. Interested politicians and party organs
who profit by patronage have represented all such talk herestefore as the
sented all such talk herestefore as the

Transport of Germany we overlook
the fact that her navy has its origin
in the same economic facts that caused
Fragillary to produce here. There is no fatten their purses at the public ex-pense. Here is a disinterested and

authoritative admission that a change rom public ownership would be in the general public opinion, including poli-ticians, in this province is probably true. The average man is distrustful of corporations and is theoretically favorable to government ownership. He may be a failure in his own business, but he is convinced that his deas, as an elector, are of value for the operation of a railway. But we believe that the sober husiness sense of the Maritime Provinces is becoming convinced that present conditions are not wholesome, that the Intercolonial many convinced that the Intercoloni ild do more for Maritime developnent than it has done, and that, uness the government is prepared dopt progressive measures for the Germany, if they fought over it, would peration of its line as an active agent be hopelessly behind in the race. Gerfor the stimulation and development of Maritime industry and trade, it should make way for a better system.

AN ILL-FOUNDED NAVY POLICY

In definitely committing his party to in view of present emergency, Mr. Bor-den may, as some declare, have shown commendable courage; but he has shown only a modicum of foresight or political wisdom. It is a brave at-tempt to re-establish his position as leader in house and country, but it will only increase the uneasy feeling his friends have that his talents lie in quite an opposite direction. That policy could only be carried in Canada at the present time by setting race against ice and province against province, while a real emergency would unite all classes and citizens of Canada. The secret of Laurier's strength lies in the sanity of his appeal to the average man. His power as a constructive statesman is shown nowhere mor

learly than in his avoidance of sectional issues and his invariable prac-tice of basing his policy upon condi-tions that do not depend upon the exigencies of the passing day. It is always difficult to determine these onditions, but that is the work of eaders. If the leaders fail in this, hey fail in everything. The people of Carada to-day are more free than ever before from all kinds of political incantations. There is little rallying power or inspiration in the name Libcral or Conservative merely as such. They ask what kind of Liberal? what kind of Conservative? If there is such a crisis as Mr. Borden pictures, demagogues and quacks may fall they will get no hearing. The people It is to men who have steadiness and power to whom the people will look in any disturbed political or national conditions. Any politician who thinks to befool them by a house pocus of issues in which he himself has no felic is

which he himself has no faith is that the most effective political magic is that which is exercised by sound judgment and stern integrity.

But does the emergency exist? To speak of making an emergency contribution in cold blood without any pressing or present danger is impossible as a policy. It would be taxation without representation and might well be put forward by men who would to see the Imperial tie weakened

scare; it is quite another thing in calm in the recent one. The total number

England to produce hers. There is no room on her farms for her increasing millions, so these must be supported in the cities and the raw material for manufacture must be imported and the finished product exported. A large part of her population must live by this service. Her navy she considers determined not by war but by technigration in Europe it would give that trade which he is in a fair way to secure to America. Both England and be hopelessly behind in the race. Germany has other matters which will take all her time in the years to come rather than the sport of war. She has her own internal problems which are coming every day more acute. The bayonets of her police will not always quell the liberty loving spirit of her

Germany. The final victory of the plural votes added, of 310,632, and that German people admits of no doubt. In gave them a majority of 213 seats in the meantime there is no possible com- Great Britain. In 1910 a majority of prepared to meet with confidence on the ocean's highway. Come the four s prepared now and will be next year.

PLURAL VOTING IN ENGLAND. Liberal majority is veiled by the un-"Moral victories" are as eagerly claimed by losing parties in England

as in this country and the political ergans there have been of late busily engaged in explaining the result of the election. The Conservatives are arguing that as the votes actually cast in England and Scotland have given the in a large measure drawn from remote districts of Scotland and Wales, the Conservatives really won a moral victory. Against all this the Liberal papers, after declaring that the cutthe plural voting.

part of journals vaunting themselves as Unionist, point out that the Liberal majority in Great Britain was piled up in the regions inhabited by the work- a country whose agricultural exports ers, the Conservative majority in the within the memory of living people regions inhabited by the spenders, and were comparatively nothing, the then pass on to discuss the effect of peninsula has become one of the im-

the House of Commons a bill to estab. I thing else.

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any political bias in this matter nor or broken. If a national crisis existed lish the principle of one man one vote Canada would give money and men without stint, but to give money where measure with might and main in the

> the time of the debates over the one man, one vote bill statistics were prepared for a number of typical county for example, there were 2,365 butside

voters; in Horborough, 3,095; in Pudsey,5,500, and so on. necessary to her ever increasing commerce. So her navy is being evolved out of precisely the same economic conditions that have produced England's. England and Germany are of whom cast other votes elsewhere. rivals in trade. That rivalry will be the total of the plural vote is figured out to be 643,096. The Westminster is to say there were 400,000 Conserva-tive plural voters, and 100,000 Liberal plural voters, giving a Conservative majority of plural voters amounting to

"As the votes actually cast at general election have given the Liberals a majority of about 300,000, and 300,000 must be deducted from the Tory total, when viewing the election as a counting of heads, the actual Libpeople. The world current of liberal eral majority is 600,000," concludes the ideas which has lately upset the ad- Westminster Gazette triumphantly, and then points out that "in 1905 the and even of Persia cannot be stifled in Tories had a surplus of votes, with Great Britain. In 1910 a majority of approximately 600,000 voters in Great Britain has only given the Liberals a majority of 63 seats. Viewed as a plebiscite the general election of 1910 is a far more significant demonstration of national feeling than appears on the surface, since the hugeness of the exampled strength of the plural vote."

WHAT CO-OPERATION DID

The value of co-opertaion among farmers is nowhere more strikingly illustrated than in Denmark, a little country about the size of New Bruns-300,000, and that as that majority was wick, which supports a population of over two million people and exports to Great Britain nearly a hundred million dollars' worth of butter, eggs and bacon every year. Forty years ago, Denmark was agri-culturally insignificant. Now it has no

tion is a curious proceeding on the food trusts or middlemen. The creameries, hatcheries and packing houses are co-operative and co-operative marketing is carried on Thus, from being portant food-producing countries in The Liberal government a few years the world. And co-operation had more ago introduced and carried through to do with the progress than any

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ELECTION

SUFFRAGE

Radicals Said £100,000

What is the cest e tions? Having cour and their bruises. tical organizations their bills Several months

Commons will recei office a return of outlay and the cha turning officers. Roughly the £1,250,000. But th whole expenditure. been spent, by outsi The country has s

tien in which the were the heaviest i Experienced £2,000,000 as a m the grand total. Central office fur party executives are one but their subse it is said that each ties must be prepa £150,000 to half a

every general electi A few generous candidates who ar side in the house. thus given are nev the financial disbur ties would find the tative compared Mathematicians

m some fig paper by the Suffr pression they made But the Women tical Union had paign fund of £5,0 been raised, and p ture will be over The Women's spent over £900 in tion upon a

entités where thei were standing. sections have not accounts, but they the total for the of all the local fun

tle at the price of town had paid for It is known that placed down their Some of was spent by nis does not inclienditure on pictor

Sold Pape

WENT T Died the Oth of Cigar

Citizens where

Early

back as far as th member a publ times who was k He was as broad bore himself abou a pair of legs whi borne of age and for he was only of the newsdealer "Fat Joe's" mo Jeseph Denovan. he rose somewhat ago, the owner of a string of cigar as described by t one of impressive floral tributes to room to overflowi As a boy, Joe Do Lopular "newsy" city. He far ou winning hosts of smile and his wit. Bell, Mr. Bell boy's manners, an street to make him maker in his facto one of him, for years of his twent Boston the deceas factory and two s the status of an The deceased le

> Childr FOR FL CAST

St. John, John D

Donovan, both of