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C. J. McLEAGAN, Manager.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 16, 1903.

A REMARKABLE SHOWING.

Great Britain and her colonies have more steam tonnage than all the other countries of the world combined—more by a million tons. The latest figures given by Lloyd's show that the world's shipping consists of 17,781 steamers and 12,182 sailing vessels, 22,843 ships the tonnage of which is 33,643,181. Of this total tonnage, steam and sail, Britain owns nearly one-half, and her steam tonnage exceeds that of all the rest of the world. Britain added to her tonnage during the year by about half a million tons. The combined increase by the other Powers was but three-quarters of a million.

Here is a very striking table dealing with other countries possessing more than half a million tons of shipping, in the order of pre-eminence:—
Flag. Tonnage.
1. British..... 16,000,574
2. American..... 3,611,956
3. German..... 3,283,247
4. Norwegian..... 1,833,740
5. French..... 1,622,018
6. Italian..... 1,180,233
7. Russian..... 809,648
8. Spanish..... 759,447
9. Japanese..... 729,818
10. Swedish..... 721,116
11. Dutch..... 658,845
12. Danish..... 581,247
13. Austro-Hungarian..... 578,697

Of steamers of more than 5,000 tons, 326 are British. The next nation on the list is Germany with fifty-nine. The United States has thirty-four, and France thirty. Germany now sports the blue ribbon for speed, having two trans-Atlantic liners without peer, one of which, the Deutschland, reached New York on Tuesday last from Cherbourg in five days, eleven hours and fifty-four minutes, the fastest voyage on record. The ship steamed at an average speed of 23.15 knots an hour. Once she had made her first knot for twenty-four hours, thus making the greatest day's run ever recorded, 691 miles.

Yet it is expected that Britain will meet the speed prize from the Germans next year, when the new Cunarders are launched. These ships, it is believed, will steam twenty-five knots an hour. At the moment the shipping world is discussing a report that they will be driven by turbines.

Since the Cunard company withdrew from the trans-Atlantic combination, it has pushed out boldly for new business, and on Thursday it was announced that in October a new Mediterranean service would be inaugurated, to divide the immigrant carrying trade with the German and Italian companies which hitherto have monopolized it.

As to the new Cunarders, there have been many reports and many delays, but their construction is now assured, and whereas the ocean record has been slowly lowered by a few hours at long intervals, it is expected confidently that the coming ships will cross in less than five days.

TWO PROSPEROUS MONTHS.

While Mr. Tarte and his old friends the Conservatives are talking high protection they do not and cannot show that the country needs it. Never was Canadian trade so flourishing as today:—
Imports for July and August, 1902—\$32,033,000.
Imports for July and August, 1903—\$42,843,000.
Increase for the two months, nearly ten millions.

Exports for July and August, 1902—\$38,564,000.
Exports for July and August, 1903—\$44,173,000.
Increase for the two months, nearly six millions.

This year's wheat crop, the greatly increased acreage which will be under cultivation next year, the signs of solid and steady progress in every branch of trade and commerce, the unbounded confidence of the people—all give promise that this year's prosperity will outrun even the phenomenal advances made during the fiscal year ending last June.

The extreme protectionists must talk, perhaps, but it is a poor time to seek converts. The high tariff doctors are out of a job. The patient remembers their previous services, their enormous bill, and the disastrous results of following their advice.

MAN FOR MAN, CANADA LEADS.

Still galling from that enterprise which follows a great discovery, Judge P. R. McMaster, of Chicago, returned to his home this week and said to the first reporter he met:—

"I made a pretty thorough tour of the Dominion this summer, as I have been

doing for the past fifteen years, and I speak advisedly when I say that man for man the Canadians are beating us. They have an area about as large as the United States, but with only 5,250,000 people. But last year their imports and exports aggregated \$80 per capita, while \$30 per capita were the figures for this country. Their per capita of wealth is also greater than in the States. In every department of commerce, industry and agriculture they are forging to the front."

The Chicago newspapers, which must have suspected much of this before the judge arrived, printed it under big headlines, along with the news of Montreal's supremacy as a grain shipping port, and Winnipeg's big lead over Chicago as a grain handling city.

And no one appears to have made any comment when the judge calmly added, as one referring to something as easy as buying a cigar:—

"It seems to me that the time is ripe for us to enter upon better relations with those wide-awake men across our northern frontier. We need a tremendous amount of things they have in abundance—their lumber, coal, wheat and beef steers."

The judge and his friends need all these things greatly. Next year their need will be still greater. And they may have all of them—on Canada's terms.

THE AMATEUR AND THE GUN.

The man who rocks the boat, the man who goes sailing without understanding how to manage a sail boat, and the man who goes hunting without knowing how to keep from killing himself or his companion, these are firm friends of the undertaker. From Vermont comes the first of what, doubtless, will prove a long series of accidental killings in the woods this year. A foolish hunter, hearing a splash in the water beyond some bushes, fired and killed his guide. Such amateurs seldom kill big game. They escape death because the American and Canadian woods hide few really dangerous animals, and because it is difficult to kill oneself with a hunting rifle. But the rifle shoots hard and far, and the projectile is of the soft-nosed kind intended to kill an animal of any size, and when it strikes a man the result is serious if not fatal.

The amateur gets excited. He lacks even steadiness of nerve enough to wait and see what it is that he intends to kill. He blows away when there is a noise in the underbrush, or fires at something which, to his excited fancy, resembles a deer, while in most cases, such men have never seen a deer in the woods and could not tell what color the animal is this month or will be later on.

In Canada, where there are fewer hunters "from the city," and where the visiting sportsmen are usually experienced men, accidents are not so numerous as in Maine and the other northern states. Here the average man has more gun-ammunition than is common among Americans in the east, and his nerves are steadier. He knows enough to keep the business end of a rifle pointed away from human beings and he does not shoot at noises. Ovation in the woods is a distinguishing sign of the experienced man. The old guide does not put his employer. The man who is accustomed to handling a rifle does not fire until he knows what the target is and has a reasonably good chance to kill. He wastes less lead than the wild-eyed amateur, and gets more venison. And he shoots neither his guide nor his companions.

The hunting season in New Brunswick, which opens tomorrow, should be a most successful one, for the province has been extensively advertised and as much big game was shot last year the sportsmen will return and bring others with them. There are more deer in the woods than there have been in many years, and moose, too, are numerous. There will be more shooting than usual, and it may be well to warn the amateur against firing before he is sure about what he is firing at.

THE RIGHT TO DISCHARGE.

An employer may discharge an employee for any cause other than that of connection with a labor union—such is the most widely discussed and most important result of the decision of Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, to whom as umpire were referred five disputes between the operators and miners' representatives on the board of conciliation appointed under the provisions of the Coal Strike Commission. That a principle so elementary should have been the rock upon which the conciliation board split, appears strange and shows how the miners cling to the idea that they might dictate terms to employers. Mr. Wright's decision was to be final, both sides having agreed to abide by his verdict, yet already there is a loud growl from the mine fields, accompanied in some instances by threats to strike and begin the war all over again. A very large proportion of the small strikes have been caused by the discharge of employees for cause, and the operators regard the decision of Mr. Wright as far-reaching and vital.

The curious thing is that any such decision should be necessary. When a workman wishes to leave his employment no one questions his right to do so. When an employer has no further use for the services of one his men he surely has the right to dispense with those services. As Mr. Wright said in his verdict:—

"Taking the rulings of the court, the assertion of the anthracite coal strike commission, the clauses in the agreement made by and with the United Mineworkers of America, and the admission of the different members of the Board of Conciliation, whether on the one side or the other, there can be no doubt that a man has a right to quit the service of his employer when

ever he sees fit, with or without giving any cause provided he gives proper notice, and that the employer has a perfect right to employ and discharge men in accordance with the conditions of his industry; that he is not obliged to give any cause for discharge, but that he should, as in the reverse case, give proper notice."

"This right to discharge, therefore, must be sustained. Any other view of the case would result in compelling men to work for an employer when they did not wish to, and thus enslave them, when, on the other hand, it would compel employers to employ men whether they had work for them or not, and whether the men were incompetent or not, and would thus stagnate business and work to the injury of all other employers."

But no man should be discharged simply because he is a union man. If the operator uses this device to get rid of union men as such, they will be violating their agreement and preparing the way for another struggle in the coal fields. That this was realized by Mr. Wright there can be no doubt, yet he could have made no other ruling. The right to discharge, like the right to stop work, should not be questioned. And the right to work, with or without a union card, is as important as the right to hire whom one chooses.

A CABINET CRISIS?

The cable indicates that at a meeting of the British cabinet today Mr. Balfour may choose between the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain. On the principle that a house divided against itself cannot stand, opponents of the government, who assert with growing confidence that members of the Balfour ministry are at sixes and sevens, evidently expect a disastrous split before the Colonial Secretary opens his preference campaign in Scotland. It is said that every inducement possible has been made to prevent the Duke of Devonshire from retiring, but that apparently he will be moved by nothing but the impossible inducement which would be afforded by Mr. Chamberlain's recantation.

A bolt by the Devonshire wing might well prove fatal when the government is attacked and pressed so closely regarding its fiscal policy, the Education Act and the conduct of the South African war. Mr. Chamberlain will stand where he is, and if the Duke prove irrevocable, there should be trouble. Perhaps the Colonial Secretary expects defeat at the polls next year anyway, but if he is willing to wait a tide for success his colleagues may have other views, alarmed though they must be at the prospect of standing aside from him. Many of those who remember Mr. Balfour's skillfully worded speech of a few weeks ago, by which he averted the ruin predicted for him, will expect to see him keep his forces together for a while longer, though the future must be regarded as threatening overthrow.

ONE WAY OUT.

The duty of the great European nations is very plain, but the paths of diplomacy are tortuous. America can properly do no more than have the Sultan plainly informed what will happen if American lives and American property are injured in the slightest degree. It is deplorable that the great empire of Europe cannot enforce a peace and lay the foundations for a just division of sovereignty in the warring regions—Bosnia and Serbia.

If the Balkan problem were as simple as the Globe assumes, some people would almost wish that a worthless or pious American would have this property destroyed and his liberty and life menaced for a while by the Turks in order that the Uncle Sam of the Globe's imagination might settle the whole question in short order. It is assumed that the Sultan has been informed just what will happen if his busy killers get an American by mistake, and is exercising all possible care.

Everyone would like to see the Turk driven from Europe, but apparently no nation likes the job. Nor is it likely that the Globe could explain the matter satisfactorily to the Americans if President Roosevelt suddenly committed them to the task of expelling the unspcakable one, inasmuch as while the United States could do it, the process would be long and bloody.

The situation appears to have become more acute within the last few days, and concerted action by the Powers may not be delayed long. With the Turk out, Europe would still have to police the territory where there are so many eager murderers and also so many amazing liars.

BRITISH PLEASANTY.

The average Briton, it is believed in some quarters, is not quick to see a joke. That may not be the reason the London Leader has been so long in waking up to an appreciation of the humorous side of the South African war. Over here we can see nothing funny in the revelations concerning the weakness of the War Office and the lack of preparation for the struggle. But a writer in the Leader, who reviews the commission's report, is moved to much characteristic British pleasantry and no little sarcasm. Here is a sample of it:—

"What, for example, could be more amusingly funny than the joke the War Office played off with the rifles? A very large number of these weapons of precision were found to be fitted with such amusing sights that they shot 18 in. to the right at a distance of 500 yards. Indeed, a little more of this merry pleasantry and the rifles would have equalled the achievements of Herr Seppelkamp, the Bohemian gentleman whose rifle shoots round the corner. Of course, the joke was a little spoiled by the fact that the rifles were not so accurate as never had any sense of humor. Instead of coming on in an open, manly, honorable way, shoulder to shoulder, so that the British Tommy with a War Office gun by aiming at one Boer could have made cer-

tain of hitting the next man to him, these dense, stolid creatures crawled about behind rocks in single spies. The result was a great waste of ammunition. But one can imagine the shrieks of laughter in Pall Mall when it was reported in the early stages of the war that about 150,000 cartridges had been expended for each Boer killed."

But now that the worst is known, what will be done about it? If the outcry which follows the Commission's report dies away and is not followed by drastic army reform, Britain will be in sorry case.

THE PEASANT'S "ENTHUSIASM."

A striking sentence in the reports from Macedonia is one which represents the peasants everywhere as receiving the insurgents with enthusiasm. It does not ring true. Irregular troops—and that would be a flattering description of any of the combatants, Turk or Bulgarian—are not received with enthusiasm by the peasant whose country is the scene of their operations. They leave it as the houses or the crops are left, with the addition that usually there is untold cruelty and widespread murder and incendiarism swell the destruction of property incidental to uncivilized warfare.

The peasant pays. He has no friends, for one side destroys him and his of settled purpose, and the other, by its presence in his country, invites and participates in the destruction. Cattle, horses, and food for man and beast are seized to feed the troops, or driven off or destroyed that "the enemy" may not have them. In the absence of such operations no man able to carry arms dare remain at home. If he does he is a traitor to one side or the other, and so he must choose between them. The old men, the women and the children remain in the villages for a time, to fly to the hills and die by hundreds later, if they have luck enough to escape before the savage enemy swoops down upon them and works his will.

The enthusiasm of the peasant under these circumstances may be imagined. The report of this enthusiasm means that as yet reliable correspondents of the most enterprising London newspapers have not succeeded in reaching the scene of the principal disturbances and giving to the world a true picture of occurrences there. When such a picture is drawn and recognized as authentic by the world at large, the end of the uncivilized strife in Macedonia will be in sight.

Mentally there need be no deception as to the feelings of the peasant over whose acres and across whose bodies the disgraceful struggle is fought out. Even in civilized war the fate of the inhabitants whose country is the scene of the strife is bad enough. But where there are, even on one side, guerrilla tactics, the men, women and children who wish only for peace, always meet the same evil fortune. Any irregular troops, any troops not under strict discipline, are destructive enough. Given a free hand and fired by the madness of fanaticism, what men will do the past history of these Turkish provinces tells as plainly enough.

And the suppression of an insurrection offers many excuses to those who need but the slightest. It is always the theory, and often it is a true one, that the peasant supplies "the enemy" with food and information. He usually does both—unwillingly. Therefore his goods must be seized, and his country so devastated that it will become incapable of supporting the enemy's forces. Before this work begins the able-bodied men of the peasant class are usually in one or the other of the forces at war. The fate of the non-combatants who remain is certain hardship, if not death from violence or starvation. No allusion here is necessary to the even greater horrors which seem inevitable when the Moslem and the savage so-called Christian take up the work of slaughter.

When London begins to print reliable information from white men on the spot, Europe will give ear. That there have been massacres and other horrors there can be no doubt, and that the Macedonians have invited a trial of strength is known, but this knowledge does not render the work of intervention any less necessary, for it is known to be true of the struggle is sufficient to make it a growing and intolerable offence against civilization.

From Spain's point of view a great blunder was made when American correspondents were permitted to visit the Cuban provinces, which Spanish generals claimed to have subdued, while the horrors of destruction and reconcentration were still so plain that he who ran might read, and write. Turkey appears determined to make no such mistake, yet in a little while the truth will be told nakedly and convincingly and it will have its effect.

THE OPPOSITION'S HOPES.

Mr. E. W. Thomson, the Ottawa correspondent upon the Sun's funny man named as one of the "authors" of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Grand Trunk Pacific speech, thinks the aim of the Conservatives in "filibustering" against the railroad bill is to prolong the session and so delay the elections. "By keeping in session for a couple or three months more, the opposition might find something turn up that would be to their advantage." As will be seen from this sentence, Mr. Thomson does not believe the Conservative chances are altered and sees that Mr. Borden and his lieutenants know their own weakness.

In casting about for some of the things which might "turn up," the correspondent retires to the Barr colony as likely to become an issue. But the Barr colony as a national question is not very promising. An outcry over railway congestion in the west is also suggested as something that may "turn up." If it does it will be neither new nor useful unless it causes the

Let's Get Together on the Clothing Question.

What's the use talking?—there isn't anything in or out of St. John to touch the values we are giving. Don't believe it? Go see what other stores are giving. Then come here—that's the way to believe. We want you to buy here only when you have convinced yourself that you can save money by so doing. Yes, we promise you lower prices and a higher standard of tailoring—and we are ready to deliver goods the moment you call for them.

Fall Styles Are Now Ready.

Men's Suits, new fall styles, - - - - -	\$5.00 to \$20.00
Men's Overcoats, new fall styles, - - - - -	5.00' to 20.00
Men's Reefers, - - - - -	3.75 to 7.50
Men's Ulsters, - - - - -	5.00 to 12.00
Boys' Sailor Suits, new styles, ages 3 to 10, 75c to \$12.00	
Boys' Reefers, - - - - -	ages 3 to 10, 1.50 to 5.00
Two-Piece Suits, ages 3 to 12, comprising	
Yoke Norfolk, - - - - -	ages 6 to 12, \$2.50 to 6.00
Sailor Norfolk, - - - - -	ages 3 to 8, 3.00 to 6.00
Double Breasted, - - - - -	ages 6 to 12, 2.00 to 5.00
Russians, - - - - -	ages 3 to 8, 3.50 to 6.50
Three-Piece Suits, - - - - -	ages 9 to 17, 3.00 to 10.00
Young Men's Suits, latest styles, 5.00 to 13.90	
Boys' Ulsters, - - - - -	ages 3 to 10, 4.00
Boys' Raglanette Overcoats, - - - - -	ages 6 to 10, 3.75 to 6.50
Young Men's Raglanette Overcoats, - - - - -	ages 15 to 18, 5.00 to 15.00

Ordering by Mail.

You are just as safe in shopping with us by mail as if you were buying in person. All orders are promptly and intelligently attended to. Our Fall Sample Book is now ready. Send for one.

GREATER OAK HALL, KING STREET, COR. GERMAIN, ST. JOHN. SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

O. P. R. to buy some more rolling stock in time to use this fall.

In general Mr. Thomson says the opposition fear early elections. No doubt that is true. But they will fear late elections no less, for nothing will "turn up" to rescue them. A war, a famine or a pestilence might help them somewhat, but they can scarcely hope for any such "luck." As for the railroad question, Mr. Thomson says very truly that the chief point of interest now is the work to be done by the engineers.

GROWING BUSINESS.

But the Telegraph job establishment is extended to provide for more government printing—The Sun.

It is true that The Telegraph, because of the increasing demands of business, has found it necessary to lease an entire floor of another Courthouse street building. There is no harm in the Sun advertising this newspaper's prosperity. If there is a note of envy in our neighbor's comment, The Telegraph cannot help it. As this is above all a modest newspaper the extension mentioned would not have been referred to had not the Sun directed attention to it. The extension is now being made and in the course of time, no doubt, it may be necessary to crowd the Sun a little further along the street.

The Telegraph would return the Sun's compliment with pleasure—but no rumpus of the extension of any department of that journal's business has yet penetrated this busy establishment. Let us dismiss the matter, then, by thanking the Sun for calling attention to the fact that The Telegraph is doing business at the old stand and adding that the old stand is being materially enlarged.

STEEL WIRE HOOP Butter Tubs,
19 lb., 20 lb. and 30 lb.,
THE E. B. EDDY CO.,
Just Arriving.
SCHOFIELD BROS.,
Selling Agents.

torpedo boat, the Democratic elections may be dismissed as hopeless.

St. John's autumn carnival is well advertised by an article in the Boston Globe. We may expect a big delegation of former St. John people in October. The Globe's enterprise will be appreciated here and no doubt it will swell the number of our visitors.

The caddies of the Bangor Golf Club have gone on strike but the depression naturally following so grave an announcement is lessened somewhat by the news that Col. William Jennings Bryan indignantly denies the report of his daughter's engagement to Lt. Richard Pearson Hobson, of kissing fame.

The home plate and the players' bench for amateur base ball men were shifted to White's last evening, where Hon. H. A. McKoon's guests discussed the marked success of the season just closed. The Solicitor-General, whose trophy added materially to the interest in the series, will lend a similar impetus to amateur sport next year, and no doubt even the keen contests of 1903 will be bettered, though that will be difficult.

Lord Rosebery says Lord Kitchener should be made head of the War Office and given a free hand. No doubt the influences which made the War Office useless will combine to defeat any such plan. Yet Lord Rosebery's plan is none too radical. Desperate cases—of which this is one—require stern remedies. No doubt Kitchener would prove a stern remedy, but the thousands who fear the needed revolution have thousands of influential friends.

Every time the German emperor leads a successful charge in a sham fight newspapers published outside his jurisdiction insist that if the umpires were honest, Wilhelm would be beaten every time he took the field. They recall an occasion when he visited the Czar. A military pageant was organized in his honor. There was a sham battle. Wilhelm asked permission to command the attacking force.

"A prominent clergyman" in Macon (Ga.), says he has found scriptural authority in favor of lynching. And his congregation has made no protest. They are thoroughgoing folk in Macon evidently.

Now that President Roosevelt's daughter, Alice, has made a trip in a submarine

it was granted. He made his plans hastily and rode to the fray. In an hour or so he and his army were captured. At least the umpires said so. But in Germany the umpires know better—say the Emperor's critics.

Twelve very much surprised and very indignant citizens have been sent to jail in Danville (Ill.), for attempting to lynch a negro. Their sentences are indeterminate. The unfeeling judge remarked in disposing of them: "You men may thank God that you are not here on the charge of murder instead of an attempt to murder, and that I am not sentencing you to be hanged instead of to the penitentiary. For as sure as you live, had you gained entrance to the jail that night you would have committed murder, not once but probably a dozen times. And if the right man had not been Sheriff you would have succeeded."—Such language is calculated to abate the honest citizen's desire to lynch his fellow man.

DREADFUL FATE OF LITTLE CHILD.

An Almost Incredible Story That Comes From Gloucester Co.

A Bathurst letter to Campbellton Events says:—
"A sad story surrounded with peculiar circumstances came from Peter's River, a back settlement five miles from Bathurst, on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Bazile Armstrong went out in a field with her grandchild, a little girl two years of age. The old lady let the child down on the grass and went a few yards away to pull a few stalks of potatoes. She heard one little cry from the child and a minute later went over to the spot where she had left the infant only to find it missing. After satisfying herself that the child was not to be found and fearing an accident, she gave an alarm, and a searching party was at once formed, and the surrounding woods, fields, etc., have been well searched, but all efforts to find the missing child have so far proved unavailing. The child was an orphan. No wild animals are known to exist in the immediate vicinity."