

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers. These newspapers advocate British connection. Honesty in public life. Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion. No graft. No deals. The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose and the Maple Leaf forever.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 10, 1912.

THE PLEDGED WORD

Mr. Roosevelt is finding much difficulty in explaining the breaking of his pledge not to be a candidate again for the presidency. Unfortunately for him, he tried to explain it by saying it was given with a mental reservation. The man who changes his mind as easily as he could be most sincere a few years ago in declaring that he did not want another nomination, and similarly sincere in declaring now that he did. But he has chosen the indirect and evasive method, and his troubles are multiplying. A famous New York divine gave him the cue when he constructed this justification: "When a man says at breakfast in the morning, 'No thank you, I will not take any more coffee,' it does not mean that he will not take any more coffee tomorrow morning, or next week, or next month, or next year." The pervasiveness of this reasoning found ready lodgment in the mind of the ex-President, and ever since he has been declaring that the only thing he dreaded was a third consecutive term. He is now thirsting for more coffee.

In his present campaign, the declarations, "Under no circumstances will I be a candidate," "I have not changed or will not change the decision thus announced," are dogging his footsteps, and making it a matter of grave doubt whether he will ever be able to take his hat out of the ring and hang it in the White House. The seven governors who some months ago could render a reason why he should run, have been unable to convince their states, and in nearly every case the delegates have been instructed for Taft. But it is foolish to think that Roosevelt is already beaten. Never was there a greater political magician. He has always been able to shift the attention of the people from an unpleasant issue to one entirely different. By some overnight change he may soon throw all the troublesome things into eclipse and project himself and some new issues into the foreground, in a way that will secure him the nomination. If he does not secure it in the regular convention, he may simply adjourn to another hall and, with the Adelmans who will flock to his standard, form a new Republican party. They know little of Roosevelt who say that he is already beaten.

His advent into the fight under present conditions emphasizes the change that has recently come over the spirit of public men. There is not the same reverence for the pledged word; many a bond is made to be broken, many a trust to be betrayed.

MONTREAL VOTES FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT

Montreal scored a decisive victory for good government on Wednesday by electing Mr. C. H. Godfrey to the board of control to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Wanklyn. Mr. Godfrey was opposed by several candidates who represent the old regime, but after a stirring campaign, in which most of the newspapers fought steadily for reform, Mr. Godfrey was elected by a tremendous majority, having 18,269 votes, whereas the next candidate had but 5,406.

The issue in Montreal was clear. Would the electors give encouragement to the old, reactionary forces, or would they make it plain that they appreciated the recent betterment in civic management, and leave no doubt that the city is determined for the future to keep clear of the

influences which made necessary the famous and drastic Cannon report.

Many attempts were made to confuse the issue in this election, by introducing the race question, and by pleading sympathy for men who had previously served the city in one capacity or another. The result shows that a great majority of the citizens disregarded these side issues and voted straight for what they believed to be the good government cause. There is a lesson in this for St. John.

PRIDE OF RACE

William Elliot Griffin, writing on Asiatic people, declared recently that "after an adult lifetime of study of the peoples of the Far East, I find few, or no novelties in their history or evolution as compared with that of our own race from savagery to civilization; nor is their human nature by a hair's-breadth different from our own. What we need now to have cast in the world's melting-pot is the colossal conceit common to the white and the yellow man with more scientific comparative history."

In spite of the discoveries of science and the study of comparative history, the fetish of Teutonic superiority will continue among Teutonic peoples and the dogma of racial supremacy will be cherished to the last by every race. The Greek tragedies always assert that it is fitting that Greeks should rule over barbarians, and not conversely, because Greeks are free and barbarians are slaves. The Arabs regard themselves as the noblest nation and all others as more or less barbarous. The Greenland Eskimo considered themselves superior to Peary, and they think that Europeans go to Greenland to learn virtue and good manners from the Greenlanders. Their highest praise for a European is that he is, or soon will be, as good as a Greenlander. In myths and folk-lore the origin of the particular tribe is always traced to the real human race. They do not account for the others. As a rule nature people call themselves "men." Others are something else—perhaps not defined—but something less than real men.

The feeling of racial superiority grows hardly less strong with the growth of modern intercourse and trade. In Russian books and newspapers the civilizing mission of Russia is talked about and taken for granted, just as the civilizing mission of France, Britain and the United States is assumed and referred to in the journals and books of these countries. The Chinese minister of education issued a manual recently in which this statement occurs: "How grand and glorious is the Empire of China, the middle kingdom! She is the largest and richest in the world. The greatest men in the world have all come from the middle empire." Statements such as naively expressed occur in the literature of all states.

Medievalism knew little of patriotism. Its ideal was catholicity, and the hope of developing sympathy and union among persons of the same sentiment and belief in all countries. They would divide men into Christians and non-Christians, or into Christians and Mohammedans, and take no account of racial or national lines. But the growth of modern states made that impossible. Today the sentiment of racial supremacy is sure to be popular with the crowd. History, literature, travel and science may render the few cosmopolitans, but the masses are always patriotic. Each state always regards itself as the leader of civilization, the best, the wisest, the freest, and all others as inferior. This feeling is cherished as strongly in Turkey as in Britain, in Constantinople as in London. The sentiment of racial superiority is seldom based on facts. The student alighting at the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Griffin. That we are good and others are bad is generally untrue. The idea may be harmless so long as it does not result in truculent self assertion. It is vicious when it makes us look with contempt upon any of the foreign peoples coming to our shores.

DEMOCRATS WANT RECIPROCITY

A highly important declaration regarding the tariff policy of the Democratic party toward Canada and other nations comes from Washington in the form of an interview with Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, Democratic leader and chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. The Democrats now control the House of Representatives and next term they are likely to control the Senate and to be working under a Democratic president. Mr. Underwood announces that the retaliatory features of the American tariff will be dropped, and a policy of reciprocity substituted, if the Democrats win the national campaign this year.

The United States Secretary of State had been steadily attempting to promote an amendment of the existing maximum tariff law in order that the president may impose an additional duty on goods from any country which does not give the United States what the latter may deem friendly tariff treatment. Mr. Underwood now says that this retaliatory tariff idea has been an utter failure in Europe, and that had the United States employed it against Canada the Republic would have been injured more than the Dominion. Mr. Underwood aims at a flexible tariff, with lower schedules for nations with whom reciprocal trade agreements can be made. He expresses the belief that the United States can do more by bargaining than by threatening. The Democratic leader is late in making this discovery, but his attitude is none the less significant because he has been slow in reaching it.

In view of Mr. Underwood's statement and the present probabilities of further Democratic success, it seems likely that Canada will be confronted with an offer of extensive reciprocity from the United States within a year or two. It will no longer be possible to create feigning excitement in this country over the "disloyalty" of a trade agreement the benefits of which are becoming clearer daily to the great mass of our population. Already it has been suggested at Ottawa that Mr. Borden should find a way to relieve the West from the disabilities arising from the tariff on grain. If that be true the

workmen. Metallists have always agreed that work and toil are essential to good morals, and complicated machinery has developed intelligence among all classes of workmen. The mental and moral condition of laboring men has improved as rapidly as the machinery which they operated. A man cannot superintend the movements of a complicated piece of machinery and not feel a silent influence that leaves him better for the experience. In the very presence of great mechanical powers there is something educating and elevating. It is the unanimous opinion of those who have given thought to the subject that the moral condition of the laboring classes has been improving with even greater speed than the machinery under their hands.

SPRING, THE BELATED MAID

The best of spring poets wrote and flourished where spring comes a month earlier than it does here, and our chill Easter suggests that their words are unreasonable. Yet a carpet of green will soon be spreading over our country, too, and, though it comes late our springtime is delightful enough to compensate us for delay. This year we have as yet but the faintest hints of the coming recreation which the poets have welcomed with the joy of birds hymning the return of summer. Hear good old Thomson:

See where early Winter passes off, Far to the north, and calls his ruffian blasts: His blasts obey, and quit the howling hill. The shattered forest and the ravished vale; While softer gales succeed, at whose kind touch Dissolving snows in livid torrents lost, The mountains lift their green heads to the sky.

And Horace Smith: The bud is in the bough, and the leaf is in the bud, And Earth's beginning now in her veins to feel the blood, Which, warmed by summer suns in the alembic of the vine, From her founts will overrun in a ruddy glow of wine. The perfume and the bloom that shall decorate the flower, Are quickening in the glow of their soft-ambered bowers; And the juices meant to feed trees, vegetables, fruits, Uprightly proceed to their pre-appointed roots.

A somewhat material warbler, Smith, Try Emerson: Spring is strong and virtuous, Quick-sowing, cheerful, plenteous, Quickening underneath the mould Grains beyond the price of gold. So deep and large her bounties are, That one broad, long midsummer day Shall to the planet overwar.

And R. H. Stoddard: The trumpet winds have sounded a re-echo, Blowing o'er land and sea a sudden strain; Umpiring March, defeated, flies again, And lays his trophies at the Winter's feet. And lo! where April, coming in his turn, In changeful motley, half of light and shade, Leads his belated charge, a delicate maid, A nymph with dripping urn.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Some highly significant circumstances indicating a plan to stop the Valley railway at Centreville, avoid I. C. R. lease and operation, and give control of the Valley to the C. P. R., are set forth in The Telegraph's news columns this morning.

Evidently the suspicions of Liberals at Ottawa and Fredericton have had more than slight foundation. The matter is one of grave importance not only to the people of the river counties but to our entire population. The people are lending their credit to build the new railway on the understanding that it is to run from St. John to Grand Falls and connect there with the Grand Trunk Pacific.

PROGRESS AND DISCONTENT

Everyone has come to recognize the truth stated by Don Quixote when he said that any man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is a benefactor of his race. The development of mechanical arts and the introduction of labor-saving machinery have greatly multiplied the earning power of man, added a greater value to raw material, added to our comfort and convenience, and to our education and freedom. The progress of the last half century in which mechanical power has been substituted for muscle is altogether beyond estimate. Within the memory of men now living, friction matches were regarded as a luxury; farm hands worked from sunrise to sunset for three dollars a month; boys were bound out to give their labor for their board, and carpenters would toil with skill and gratitude for ten cents an hour.

Machinery and invention have given all better food; better clothing, better furniture, better tools, books, medicine, and greater intelligence. Invention has provided a hundred new occupations and made the home full of comforts. Human thought has been emancipated as it never could have been without the introduction of labor-saving machinery. Inventions have revolutionized industry, and in many cases, displaced vulgarly by refinement. If we were thrown back a few years we would find ourselves deprived of many necessities, and that we have grown to regard as necessities, and that we are to be comforted and convenience of life. Invention has improved the morals of

the workmen. Metallists have always agreed that work and toil are essential to good morals, and complicated machinery has developed intelligence among all classes of workmen. The mental and moral condition of laboring men has improved as rapidly as the machinery which they operated. A man cannot superintend the movements of a complicated piece of machinery and not feel a silent influence that leaves him better for the experience. In the very presence of great mechanical powers there is something educating and elevating. It is the unanimous opinion of those who have given thought to the subject that the moral condition of the laboring classes has been improving with even greater speed than the machinery under their hands.

IF MR. BORDEN SHOULD CHANGE HIS MIND

If Mr. Borden were now to take advantage of the fact that the reciprocity legislation is still upon the statute books of the United States, he would have many old delinquents to reconcile with that policy. He would not escape taunts from these in his own camp who have been serious in their opposition to the pact, and who would accuse him of betrayal. But he would be taking a step, indeed a long stride, in the way of justice to the farmers and consumers and a long stride in the way of national prosperity. A voice of that nature would be far more difficult than some he has undertaken since his accession to power. He has acquired a certain adroitness through practice that would serve him well in this instance. Mr. Borden declared on his honor that he would not grant this measure of tariff relief, but, considering some recent happenings, a less careful reasoner than Touchstone could easily show that he would not be forthcoming if he did grant it.

The country would forgive him if he changed his mind in this matter. Indeed the relief would be hailed with so much acclaim throughout every province that certain other sordid and unavailing things in connection with his past policy might be forgotten. To do this now would be much more honorable than his action on the navy question, or rather, his inaction on that matter. It would reflect more credit upon him than his record on the question of separate schools in Manitoba, the no temperance decree, and several other things that might be mentioned. To pass the reciprocity agreement would require both strength and courage. All the activities of his government so far have been motivated by ignoble compromises. There is something shabby and sordid about them. This would be quite different. It would be a confession that he had changed his mind, that he was doing something of his own bat—something he was not forced to do by irrecusable elements in his cabinet. It would be a fine thing to do, for there would be no other motive than the sincere desire of conferring great benefit upon the country. It is not a bad thing for a politician to consider sometimes the benefit of the country as a whole.

THE NEW IDEA FOR CITIES

To many taxpayers the civic government means merely something that does not understand very well, but which sends in a bill once a year for taxes that he pays grudgingly. There is a cure for this attitude, and it is coming through a revolution in the government of cities, an idea that has progressed rapidly in Germany and in Great Britain, that has been copied somewhat in the United States, and that is now being studied more carefully in Canada. Nowhere has this beneficial revolution been described better than by Mr. Frederick C. Howe in the current Scribner's, and his words are worthy of thought here in St. John at a time when we are re-making our civic government. Mr. Howe says:

"The most costly feature of our cities are not personal or political, as is usually assumed, they rather relate to the physical side of the city. We have not yet acquired that big-visioned outlook on city building that characterizes city administration in Germany, Austria, France, and, to some extent, in a few years, Great Britain as well. We have fixed our thoughts on political and legal problems to the neglect of the far more important physical changes that we have had to control. We have not begun to build cities, to consider comfort, convenience, and beauty. We have not controlled the harmonious play of individualism, which has been an eye to the future, and with our thoughts on coming generations. It is the absence of conscious city plan, it is our mistaken reliance on the free play of individualism, that has made our cities unattractive and wanting in the charm and comfort of those in Europe.

"Officials of the American city have not yet realized that the city is a permanent thing, to be built for all time and, with a conscious, intelligent outlook on the needs of community life, to be planned and controlled property in the interest of the community, failed to assert the sovereignty of the city over things as we have over people. It is the economic foundations that have been neglected.

"This is where we have most signally failed, and it is in these things that the next forward movement of our cities is to express itself, as it has in recent years in the wonderful cities that industrial Germany has built."

Some will think Mr. Howe sets before us a too ambitious conception of the city and the relation of the people to it. But is that true? Why should not St. John begin in a new way to consider the comfort, convenience, and beauty of the city in outlining the future? Mr. Howe welcomes the commission plan as a new and powerful force making for broader city life. It is, he tells us, simple, direct, and comprehensive. It means the election of a few men who are entrusted with all legislative and executive functions. He tells us that in the American west, where this plan has had a fair trial, one will hear business men saying: "You can understand the city now. It is being run just as I run my business. There is no mystery about it." Mr. Howe disposes of an argument sometimes heard here by explaining that the shorter and simpler form of ballot, and the simplicity of the commission plan generally, are really borrowed from English and German cities, which "have thriven on the scrap heap the American idea that safety is only to be secured through a wide distribution of power and responsibility and the preservation of a system of checks and balances between officials." He says that the civic system in Germany and in England is so simple that any citizen can understand it. In England, he adds, the taxpayer knows that he can secure an hearing before the proper committee or the manager of a department in which he is interested, and that he will be treated fairly, and will not be troubled by unjust or needless delay. It is recognized by everybody today that St. John will be undergoing many important changes during the next decade. It is, therefore, of far-reaching importance that a good start should be made now in securing, not only the simpler and more effective plan of city government, but also the election of men fully in sympathy with the new idea.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Fleming brand of "economy and efficiency" is costing the province from half-a-million to a million a year. The deficit and the increase in the debt since 1907 show it.

Hon. Mr. Fleming has returned to the fray at Fredericton; but he has not yet been able to find a valid defence for the government's extravagance, or for its refusal to tell the public where the money has gone, or for its unsound Crown land policy. Mr. Copp, Mr. Bentley, Mr. Tweeddale and others have presented damaging criticisms to which there is no answer except attempted evasion and deceit.

Real estate men should welcome the news that Mr. J. Norton Griffiths is buying land on the shore of Courtenay Bay. He should be a good judge of values in St. John and he buys at a price which would have been thought absurdly high a year or two ago. Five years from now—let us leave such easy prophecies to the men who have property to sell in town or out. Property of all sorts will go up; how fast, or how high, are questions for the experts; the layman can but guess.

The Conservatives are talking about "reforming" the Senate. The Liberal majority in the Upper House will slowly disappear, and Conservatives will fill the vacant chairs. Until a Conservative majority comes in that way there is no hope of such "reform" as Mr. Borden and his friends desire. Moreover, Mr. Borden must go to the country after a while, and if he raises the tariff in the meantime it is all up with him. The "interests" will keep on demanding their pound of flesh; but it is going to be very risky to give it to them.

It is suggested in some quarters that Mr. Borden will find a way to placate western farmers by securing free entry to the American market for their wheat. Does anyone imagine the farmers of the East will consent to sectional free trade in natural products? The East needs a market for its surplus farm products, and it has a greater surplus than the West. If the Conservatives are going to call reciprocity by another name and apply it to the West, it will have to apply to the whole country. Mr. Borden could not be blind enough to suppose otherwise.

The discussion of measures to satisfy the West is fresh proof that the trade issue will not down. It is the biggest thing in Canadian politics today, and it will be until the right solution comes.

JAMES GRATTAN, OF NEWCASTLE, N. B., SHOT AT PORT ARTHUR

Injured Man Said He Was Fired at by an Italian Without Any Cause—Assailant Arrested.

THE GREATEST IN HISTORY

"This is an armada beyond compare in the world's history." Such is a description of the British navy as it is today, and the author of the phrase is a not always friendly observer of British naval progress. The language is that of the New York Herald. While Mr. Churchill's recent unmistakable references to British and German naval policy have not been well received at Berlin, by the German war party at least, there is still considerable hope that a friendly understanding regarding naval expenditure may be reached. The New York Herald's description of the reorganized British fleet makes it easier to understand how hopeless is the task before Germany, which is already overburdened by expenditure. Free trade finance under Mr. Lloyd George has been denounced by a limited but vociferous class who feel the pinch of taxation, but his methods of taxation do produce the tremendous revenue required, and he has proved to the world that Great Britain is able to follow out the policy outlined by Mr. Churchill when he said that she would keep on building battleships rapidly enough to preserve an adequate margin of superiority over Germany.

NEW STRENGTH IN THE SPRING

Nature Needs Aid in Making New Health-Giving Blood

In the spring the system needs a tonic. To be healthy you must have new blood just as the trees must have new sap to renew their vitality. Nature demands it, and without this new blood you will feel weak and languid. You may have twinges of rheumatism or the sharp, stabbing pains of neuralgia. Often there are disfiguring pimples or eruptions of the skin. In other cases there is merely a feeling of tiredness and a variable appetite. Any of these are signs that the blood is out of order; that the indoor life of winter has lessened your vitality. What you need in spring is a tonic medicine to put you right, and in all the world of medicine there is no tonic can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills actually make new, rich, red blood—your greatest need in spring. This new blood drives out the seeds of disease and makes easily tired men, women and children bright, active and strong. Mrs. Murray Marshall, Zephyr, Ont., says: "I do not believe I would ever have been well and strong again but for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was so weak and nervous that I could not be left in the house alone. I would take weak spells with my heart and think I was going to die. I tried doctors and electric belts, but they did me no good. Then a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. To my surprise I soon noticed my appetite improving, and from that on I improved rapidly until I was enjoying the best of health, and I have not been troubled with weakness or nervousness since."

These pills are sold by all medicine dealers or can be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TORIES SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICES IN ALBERT COUNTY

It is Said Three of the Patronage Committee, Resigned to Go After Places at Present Held by Liberals—News of Hopewell Hill.

Hopewell Hill, April 2—Golden Rule Division, No. 31, S. of T., this evening elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Fred G. Moore, W. P.; Clyde Newcombe, W. A.; Bessie Rogers, R. S.; C. D. Dickson, A. R. S.; Mary E. Archibald, F. S.; J. M. Tingley, treasurer; Helen Newcombe, A. C. Gray Russell, L. S.; Eli Robinson, O. S.; M. M. Tingley, Post Worthy Patriarch.

Henry Newcombe, who is learning the machanic business in the I. C. R. machine shops, Moncton, and has been suffering from a severe illness, came to his home here today to spend a while before returning to his work.

The Methodist people at Curryville held a successful concert and basket social in the hall there on Saturday night, the sum of \$30 being realized. The church has in view the purchase of a new organ. Squire Daniel C. O'Conner, a well known justice of the peace, was in the village yesterday, having walked all the way from home, a distance of nearly twenty miles. Mr. O'Conner, who is near the three score and ten mark, lives in the centre of the Albert county, and is the proud possessor of what is claimed to be the largest moose head ever got in Albert county. The moose has the spread of antlers, measuring 50 1/2 inches, and was mounted by Mr. O'Conner's son, who is an amateur taxidermist and an expert moose caller. Mr. O'Conner's robust health is evidently improved, as he tells with considerable pride that his mother is still living, and at 92 years of age walks a mile to attend a chair.

J. C. Stevens, the village blacksmith, is wearing smiles. After a long siege, during which feelings of expectancy and depression succeeded each other in turns, Mr. Stevens has finally been selected by the Conservative patronage committee to succeed G. W. Newcombe, the postmaster here, when the latter undergoes the deputation which is demanded by the law. Selection was made at a meeting of the patronage committee on Monday night at Albert, the successful candidate capturing every vote but one. This is something completely new, as it was supposed to be no less than five applicants for the job. Night after night the committee met and struggled, and now there remains but the accomplishment of the duties of the office. So great is the scramble for office that the members of the committee themselves have caught the infection and a number have resigned to become, it is said, participants in the grand rush for the "spoils." Three members who have resigned recently are Wm. J. McLaughlin, G. Y. Peck and Daniel Curry. Mr. Curry wants the Montville post office and Mr. McLaughlin, it is understood, thinks he would make a pretty fair fish warden.

The committee, with the recent change in the postmaster, has the following members: Geo. H. Peck, Clare Robinson, George Richardson, E. E. Peck, Thos. Alexander, Orin A. Reid, Charles Barber and Dr. Atkinson. These are supposed to handle the business of Hopewell Hill, Riverside and Albert.

The Albert postmaster and the customs officer have already been changed, no investigations being held, and the Riverside postmaster, Mr. Carnwath, is under sentence. Perley Tingley has been selected to succeed Mr. Carnwath. The latter has held office under both governments, and has model postal service, and is one of the best fitted men in village post offices in the province in a fine location.

In Mr. Newcombe's case an investigation has been promised. W. D. Turner, the town clerk, has been appointed commissioner. Mr. Newcombe denies offensive partisanship and informed the representative that he was ready at any time to meet his accusers on their own ground.

Work has been called for, for the rebuilding of the Memel bridge, near the village of Newcastle (N. B.), railway laborer, is in the hospital at the point of death, and an Italian named Bruno Damasci, is in the police station charged with shooting him in the abdomen. The affair took place in Water street last night. Grattan claimed that the Italian fired on him without a quarrel, after he had inquired for direction to a house.

MICHAEL KELLY'S PLATFORM

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir,—In view of the nearness of the provincial general elections, permit me through your valuable columns, to submit the following platform for the consideration of the electors of New Brunswick: Plank one—Entire prohibition of the liquor traffic for women.

Three—A legislative assembly of not more than thirty members, each member to receive, as salary, one hundred dollars.

Four—Biennial sessions of the legislature, with a four years' parliamentary term.

Five—An executive of three members, with no deputy heads of departments.

Six—A vigorous agricultural and immigration policy, with a view to the repatriation of our people now abroad.

Seven—Government ownership and control of all public utilities, within the jurisdiction of the province.

Eight—Entire municipal control of all public highways.

Nine—The total abolition of all pensions and superannuation systems.

Ten—A substantial reduction in the number of subjects required by our school curriculum, with a view to greater efficiency along practical educational lines.

Eleven—A proper conservation and adequate protection of our various great natural resources.

Twelve—Disfranchisement for life, for bribery, corrupt practices or intimidation.

Thanking you Mr. Editor, I am Yours truly, MICHAEL KELLY, Downeyville, Kings Co., April 2, 1912.

INTERESTING POULTRY DUCKS ON THE

Feeding for Eggs and Hatching and Rearing. I have often wondered how so few farmers in this country raise ducks. No class of fowls is so easily raised; no other fowls, geese, suffer less from disease, makes a more rapid growth, and they will live on rougher ground, thriving on coarse food, providing there is sufficient their ration.

There is a mistaken idea, quite ponds of water to be had, and will not thrive if kept in such a manner. The old-fashioned duck is a mischievous creature, but the improved strain, much land birds as chickens must have dry, comfortable, and splendid houses for accommodation on any farm, even less. Dry goods boxes, comfortable for a small brood point is to keep them dry, almost more on the care of the ducks safely out of the water. They will live on rougher ground, thriving on coarse food, providing there is sufficient their ration.

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