

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

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E. W. McCRACKY,
President and Manager.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
THE EVENING TIMES
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These newspapers advocate
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The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose and the
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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 can easily be forgiven, if he takes the open and frank method and declares that he did change his mind. It is easy to understand how 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 perverse ethics 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 declaration, "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 Atlanteans 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, 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 civil 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 for 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 half-breed 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 Greenlanders. In myths and folk-lore the origin of the particular tribe is always traced to the real human race. 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 alumnus comes to 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 ostentation in this country over the "disloyalty" of a trade agreement between the two countries which is becoming clearer daily to the great mass of our population. Already it has been suggested at Ottawa that Mr. Borden must find a way to relieve the West from the disabilities arising from the tariff on grain. If that be true the

natural products of the East must have equal consideration. Dr. Macphail said justly in a recent article that the Republicans would have conferred a great favor on the Conservatives if they had repealed the reciprocity legislation at Washington. It has not been repealed, and here in Mr. Underwood, speaking for the party which now controls legislation at Washington, foreshadowing a definite American effort to enlarge its trade with Canada by means of mutually arranged reductions of duty.

It may please the Conservatives to drop the word "reciprocity," but the issue it represents cannot be disposed of except by an arrangement doing justice to the farmers and to the great mass of consumers generally. Class legislation and special privileges are dying out. The food taxes and the toll-gate against natural products must go.

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 gloom of their subterranean bower;
And the juices meant to feed trees, vegetable, fruits,
Unerringly proceed to their pre-appointed roots.

A somewhat material warbler, Smith Try Emerson:

Spring is strong and virtuous,
Broad-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.
The ravage of a year of war.

And R. H. Stoddard:

The trumpet winds have sounded a re-
blowing of our land and sea a sudden strain;
Unearthing March, defeated, flies again,
And lays his trophies at the Winter's feet.
And lo! where April, coming in his turn,
In changeless mould, half of light and shade,
Leads his belated charge, a delicate maid,
A nymph with dripping urn.

Belated the young lady is, to be sure,
but she will be doubly welcome. It is time to get out of doors.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Some highly significant circumstances indicating a plan to stop the Valley railway at Centerville, 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.

To build to Centerville and thence into Maine, evading Intercolonial operation, and turning the enterprise over to the C. P. R. would be an amazing and disastrous piece of dishonesty; yet the facts cited in the article published elsewhere indicate that prompt vigorous action will be necessary to prevent this very course from being followed.

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, given 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 of the necessities that we have grown to regard as necessities, and that add greatly to the comfort and convenience of life.

Invention has improved the morals of

the workmen. Materialists 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.

But this very improvement has profoundly stimulated popular discontent in places of dense population. It has taken industry from the home and organized it; it has introduced the problem of child labor, and by introducing women to organized industry it has made them the industrial competitors instead of co-laborers with men. It has so completely transformed our civilization that the difficulty of getting adjusted to changed conditions is causing all kinds of loss and suffering. This difficulty is finding expression in strikes, riots, panics, gluts, unemployed idleness and class murder. The factory attaches the child to its wheel and returns it later dwarfed in mind and body, its life robbed of all its freshness and joy. The problem of production has been solved, but the problem of distribution is apparently as difficult and remote as ever. The industrial revolution has greatly increased the power of corporate wealth, until it has become a threatening peril. We are on the eve of still greater expansion in all industrial directions, but industrial peace can never come until men are forced by industry into association learn the laws of association. Gradually the distribution of the profits of labor must represent the law of fair-play applied to all.

THE NEW IDEA FOR CITIES

To many taxpayers, the civic government means merely something that he 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 beneficent revolution been described better than by Mr. Frederick C. Howe in the current Scribner, 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 features 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, within the last 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 things. We have failed to control property with 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. We have failed to control 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 physical 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 the city lies. It is in the things that 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 thrown 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.

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 adherents to reconcile with that policy. He would not escape taunts from those 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 no 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 forthright 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 unsavory 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 ne temere 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 compromise. 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 irremovable 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.

A knowledge of history will furnish him with many precedents for the course here suggested. Sir John Macdonald would have found some way to take advantage of this great boon for Canada. Peel, and other English statesmen did not hesitate in confessing to a change of view and proposing legislation accordingly. It has been confessed by the Conservative press that the country did not vote against reciprocity. The real issue was obscured by passion and the play of malign and sinister influences. The West has suffered by that fact, and the East has suffered less.

This has been made increasingly clear since September. The multiplying evidence might be Mr. Borden's excuse for enacting this great measure of tariff relief. The "loyalty" of the country has been vindicated. Opportunity yet offers to prevent her from paying a great price for that vindication. By doing this he would prevent much class antagonism that may later torment the country. He would confer a real benefit upon the manufacturing industries, for in this way a movement will be headed off that may later do injury to vested interests.

If the tariff is not lowered the storm of public opinion will later demand radical reforms that may affect many interests adversely. This tariff relief would mitigate the evils of irresponsible plutocracy. Mr. Borden would simply be returning to the historic policy of the Conservative party. To do so requires both courage and initiative. It is only the strong man that can confess to a mistake. There is room for repentance; the only question is whether Mr. Borden is equal to a course which demands courage, initiative and decision.

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.

The editorial of the New York Herald to which we have referred contains these paragraphs:

"Many kaleidoscopic changes have illustrated the organization of the British fleet during the last ten years, but in complete recasting none compares with the concentration in or near home waters just ordered. The latest view yet evidenced of old classifications of home, Atlantic and Mediterranean fleets are to be sent scurrying down the wind and in their place three fleets divided into eight squadrons, each composed of eight battle ships, are with the exception of one squadron, to be based on home ports. The new fourth squadron, formerly the Mediterranean fleet, is to rest on Gibraltar and not on Malta, as for so many years."

"The main bulwarks against attack are the First and Second fleets, the former made up of four and the latter of two squadrons each with its attendant cruisers, flotillas and auxiliaries, all fully manned. The Third fleet is divided into two squadrons, one to be known as the immediate reserve, with nucleus crews; the

other as the material reserve, with only maintenance details. This is an armada beyond compare in the world's history. Thirty-two fully commissioned battle ships and one fleet flagship comprise the First fleet; sixteen battle ships, also fully commissioned, are included in the Second fleet, or a total of forty-nine armored vessels ready for any emergency. With the addition of the two reserve squadrons a sum of sixty-five battle ships compared with thirty-eight Germany may array is reached."

For many years past Great Britain has led the way in improved fighting ships, and every nation of importance has been busy imitating British designs for new types of floating fortresses. There is no reason to doubt Britain's ability to keep up the pace it has set in respect of both invention and expenditure.

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 his 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 "re-forming" 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 must go to the country 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.

Port Arthur, Ont., April 7.—James Grattan, 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.

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 discharging pimples or eruptions of the skin. In other cases there is merely a feeling of tiredness and a variable amount of nervousness. 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 back in the vigor of 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 pills 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 The 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. Jackson, A. R. S.; Mary E. Archibald, F. S.; J. M. Tingley; Helen Newcombe; chairman, Henry Tingley, C. E. Robinson, O. S.; M. M. Tingley, Past Worthy Patriarch.

Henry Newcombe, who is learning the machinist 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 \$1.00 being realized. The church has in view the purchase of a new organ.

Squire Daniel C. O'Connor, a well known justice of the peace, was in the village yesterday, having walked all the way from his home, a distance of nearly twenty miles. Mr. O'Connor, 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 considered the largest moose head ever got in Albert county. The head has a spread of antlers, measuring 50 1/2 inches, and was mounted by Mr. O'Connor's son, who is an amateur taxidermist and an expert moose caller. Mr. O'Connor's robust health is evidently improved, as he talks with considerable pride that his mother is still living, and at 92 years of age walks a mile to attend a 9 o'clock mass.

J. C. Stevens, the village blacksmith, is wearing smiles. After a long siege, during which feelings of expectancy and depression prevailed 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 Mr. O'Connor's robust health is evidently improved, as he talks with considerable pride that his mother is still living, and at 92 years of age walks a mile to attend a 9 o'clock mass.

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

In Mr. Newcombe's case an investigation has been promised, and W. D. Tingley, a local justice of the peace, 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 the subject.

Tenders are called for, for the rebuilding of the Melmel bridge, near the village. The new bridge will be about 300 feet long on the roadway and 42 feet high, with a covered span 160 feet high. The span will be made of concrete, with a stone fill between the piers and the banks.

MICHAEL KELLY'S PLATFORM

To the Editor of The Telegraph:
Sir,—In view of the nearness of the provincial general election, permit me to submit the following platform for the consideration of the electors of New Brunswick:
Plank one—Entire prohibition of the liquor traffic for women.
Plank two—A legislative assembly of not more than thirty members, each member to receive, as sessionary pay, a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars.
Plank three—Biennial sessions of the legislature, with a four years' parliamentary term.
Plank four—An executive of three members, with no deputy heads of departments.
Plank five—A vigorous agricultural and immigration policy, with a view to the reclamation of our poor now abroad.
Plank six—Government ownership and control of all public utilities, within the jurisdiction of the province.
Plank seven—Entire municipal control of all public highways.
Plank eight—The total abolition of all pensions and superannuation systems.
Plank nine—A substantial reduction in the number of subjects required by our school curriculum, with a view to greater efficiency along practical educational lines.
Plank ten—A proper conservation and adequate protection of our various game and fur resources.
Plank eleven—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.

For cleaning silver use about a tablespoonful of good washing powder in a quart of boiling water. Either an aluminum kettle or a bright tin dish with has never been used with other dishes. Keep the silver at boiling point. Put in the silver, allowing it to remain two or three minutes. Rinse thoroughly, and the results will be found all that could be desired.

INTERIOR POULTRY DUCKS ON THE

Feeding for Eggs and Hatching and

I have often wondered how 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 are more numerous. Ducks seem to be of the diseases that carry off the ducks safely out of the water. They will live on rougher ground, thriving on coarse food, providing there is sufficient their ration.

There is a mistaken idea quite prone of water to and will not thrive if kept in a pond. The old fashion is true that the old fashion much land birds as chickens must have dry, comfortable, a splendid home for even a duck made on any farm, even less. Dry goods boxes, comfortable for a small point is to keep them dry, almost more than the care of the floor and roof of the house. Good dry, at least twice a week, warm and happy through the

Feeding for Eggs—Ducks good prices during April and eggs are most wanted for in can easily get