

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 advance-

ment of our great Dominion

No graft!

No deals!

The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwined,

The Maple Leaf forever.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 2, 1911.

STANDING OF THE PARTIES

When Parliament assembled after the elections of 1908, the standing of the parties in the several provinces was as follows:

| | Lib. | Con. |
|----------------------|------|------|
| Ontario | 38 | 48 |
| Quebec | 33 | 11 |
| New Brunswick | 11 | 1 |
| Nova Scotia | 12 | 3 |
| Prince Edward Island | 8 | 1 |
| Manitoba | 9 | 8 |
| British Columbia | 9 | 5 |
| Saskatchewan | 9 | 1 |
| Alberta | 4 | 2 |
| Yukon | 1 | 0 |
| Totals | 183 | 85 |

These numbers account for 218 of the 224 members of Parliament. The other three are described as independent. Mr. W. F. McLean of South York usually voting with the Opposition; Mr. Verville of Malton, and Mr. Russell of Toronto East, generally supporting the government, but occasionally voting the other way.

There have been twelve by-elections since October, 1908, but these have produced practically no change in the standing of the parties as it was after the general elections. The last by-election was in Drummond and Arthabaska where Mr. Gilbert was elected, and though he had some Conservative support he announced after his election that with respect to all matters except his naval policy he would support the government. The Liberals lost one seat, in North Essex, in October, 1909, but with that exception the party strength on division would still be as it was at the beginning of the present term.

The Liberals will go into the present campaign then, with a majority of forty-six or forty-eight. The situation in Quebec, where the Nationalist element was giving the Liberals some trouble, has been greatly improved by the introduction of the reciprocity issue. Quebec is deeply interested in the trade agreement, by which it stands to be benefited immensely. The Liberals should carry more seats in Quebec than ever.

Toronto, and one or two protectionist centres in Ontario, are expected to go against the government; but in Ontario generally it is believed the Liberals will make material gains. They should do better in Nova Scotia, and, while it is difficult, perhaps, to win all the seats in New Brunswick, it is expected that the government will come nearer doing so in the next election than ever before. Prince Edward Island, like New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, must be counted as heartily in favor of the trade agreement.

The western provinces, so far as can be judged by the evidence at hand, will give Sir Wilfrid Laurier a greater support this year than on any previous occasion. The western people feel that redistribution should have been put into effect before the elections, so that they could have had their increased representation in the House of Commons at the next session. This is going to constitute no small grievance against the Conservatives. But reciprocity, of course, is the overshadowing issue, and the hustling West is heartily in favor of the new trade compact.

Of the outlook generally, therefore, at the beginning of the campaign, it must be said that the Liberals have cause to be exceedingly cheerful.

THE UNIONIST DEBACLE

It was Burke who remarked that "A great empire and little minds go ill together." The English party that claims

to be imperialistic beyond all others presents at present a sorry spectacle. The utterances of Lord Hugh Cecil and Mr. Frederick E. Smith were hardly pitched in an Imperial key when, a few days ago, they united with others in crying down Premier Asquith. The party has been held together since the beginning of the protectionist propaganda, almost a decade ago, by the hope of being able to collect from the people with interest the immense cost of financing that movement. As the hope must be postponed to the indefinite future, the party is left from top to bottom and the several sections of it face one another in an attitude of irreconcilable opposition.

So out of touch is the Unionist party at present with the aims and feelings of democracy, that a pamphlet issued some time ago by its central propaganda body contains these questions: "Why abolish the House of Lords because it can suspend too hasty or ill-considered legislation on the part of the House of Commons? Why not abolish the House of Commons because it often vetoes the legislation of the House of Lords? The House of Lords has the older standing, the greater intellect, and above all, the freedom to consider questions of their own merits alone, which the House of Commons, subject as it is to electoral caprice, can never have."

But the chief cause of the debacle is the present government's splendid interpretation of the true principles of liberalism. They have made the promotion of political equality their chief study and judged that it was always safe, wise and beneficial to war against inequality; that equal rights and equal opportunities should be enjoyed by all, and that in proportion as this idea is approached will the prosperity and happiness of the people be promoted. This principle involves self-government, and it would not suffer by the abolition of the House of Lords. A resistance to liberalism in whatever form it may come is the dominating principle of English liberalism. The reform of the hereditary chamber, the disestablishment of the church, the taxation of land, and many other reforms to which it is pledged, all find their common source in the belief that monopoly is bad and vicious.

Liberalism does not pit the masses against the classes; it takes no cognizance of the classes as such, for in the masses all classes are included. But it does pronounce its veto upon many things that bear with unequal severity upon the great masses of the people—masses whose tongue and hands the Unionists and the Lords tie. Mr. Asquith and his government have set themselves to wrestle with Caliban, and their success has filled with rage the men who fail to recognize the dynamic forces of the whole movement. Great events can only be seen clearly by those who are on a level with them.

OBSTRUCTION

No one can complain that politics just at present is lacking in interest. With a scene of the noble house of Cecil proving in the British Parliament that one may continue to be a Lord after ceasing to be a gentleman, and with the actions of many houses in Canada discovering just as monotonous and vulgar ways of impeding legislation, anything may happen. In the lull of the talk made by Middleboro, Lennox, Taylor, Currie and the other followers of Mr. Borden who have been going on like a brook, noisy but shallow, the Liberal leaders have spoken and their candor and emphasis are greeted not only with pleasure in Parliament but with enthusiasm in the country. The great national wit of France asks us if there can be any greater "dotage" in the world than for us to guide our courses by sound of bell and not by judgment and discretion, and if we are not ready to acknowledge that we are entering into that dotage, the present obstruction must cease.

Most emphatically it is for Mr. Borden to decide. He has gone so far in his obstructive tactics that he cannot recede with dignity, nor can he go forward with success. Mr. Borden has reminded him that the greatest terror of his life is that he may be dragged before the people, but he cannot go on obstructing the business of the country and the business of the government without facing that terror. The memory of his "triumphal procession" through the West is so recent that that terror is a very nightmare; but he will probably ask like the Virginia witness when asked by the judge: "Do you know what an oath is?" responded "Yes, sah; when a man swears to a lie he's got to stick to it." There will be sympathy for Mr. Borden in the position he is at present placed, but it is sympathy which men give to weakness—sympathy which will enable him to appreciate the feelings of Mrs. Carlyle when she prayed God "particularly to damn her sympathizers." It is sympathy which will not induce those who feel it to vote for, but against, the kindly and weak leader who occasions it. Consistency, then, art a mule, so Mr. Borden will be consistent in his obstruction.

The issue is clear, as stated by Sir Wilfrid: "We do not want reciprocity to wait. We want it to pass either in this House or before the country. I have nothing whatever to conceal about the matter. We are before the people and it is government to be made a farce—if the minority abuse the privileges of a minority in order to prevent—then sir, there are judges over us to judge between the government and the opposition. . . . If the opposition chooses to go on with the tactics of obstruction as they have been doing, then we shall have to consider what is to be done. And if, in the last resort, the only way is to appeal to the people and ask them to pass judgment between us and the opposition we are quite prepared and ready for it." Never has the party gone to the country with greater confidence and enthusiasm than it will go on this clear issue.

HON. WILLIAM PUGSEY ON RECIPROCI-
PROCI-
PROCI-

The Telegraph presents to its readers this morning a complete report of the very able speech on reciprocity delivered by Hon. William Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, on July 24 in the House of Commons. In many respects Dr. Pugsley's deliverance on the leading question of the hour is one of the most thorough and convincing that has come from any of our public men. As we are apparently at the beginning of a short campaign to be followed by the general elections, Liberals everywhere will welcome this speech as a most timely and important contribution to the discussion. It not only explains very clearly the benefits which Canada in general, and the Maritime Provinces in particular, will receive from the increased trade following the ratification of the agreement, but it answers many specious objections to reciprocity which have been put forward by the Opposition.

As the Minister of Public Works discussed the subject several venturesome but unwise Conservative members interposed comments intended to break the force of his remarks, or asked questions which they evidently thought would prove rather awkward. In every instance they simply played into the Minister's hands, for as the Hansard report we are printing this morning on another page will show, Hon. Mr. Pugsley had an effective answer for every one of the gentlemen opposite. He is not the sort of man who can be interrupted with impunity, and one after another his opponents discovered with chagrin that they were simply increasing the effect of his speech instead of discouraging him.

The speech is one of very wide scope, and it treats several aspects of the trade arrangement not only very fully but with exceptional clearness. There is absolutely no answer to be made to his statement of the position of the several Conservative leaders with respect to reciprocity. By quotation after quotation he proved beyond any question that while today the opposition are attempting to make it appear that they never were in favor of reciprocity, the fact is beyond dispute that nearly all their chief men are clearly on record as having sought a treaty with the United States, a much more binding arrangement as respects our fiscal independence than the Fielding-Paterson agreement.

In marshalling his facts Dr. Pugsley gave chapter and verse, and established his case most conclusively. Among the Conservatives from whom he quoted was Mr. J. D. Hazen, the present Premier of New Brunswick, who in reply to the speech from the throne in 1891 expressed pleasure as the representative of the city and county of St. John and as a member of the Conservative party, at the announcement made by the (Conservative) government that they were about to enter into negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with the United States. "He went on," said Dr. Pugsley, "to speak of the business and social relations existing between the people of Canada and of the neighboring republic, he expressed the opinion that it would be an advantage to both countries if a reciprocity treaty went into effect, and he concluded by saying that he felt sure it would be gratifying to the people of Canada, irrespective of party, that steps were about to be taken to secure reciprocity. Nobody will change that fact, and these gentlemen must have had the same effect twenty years ago. Now, Sir, there was great danger of that twenty years ago, because while Canada had then entered upon a stage of development, Canada was not so prosperous as she is today, and her people were not in such a position of self-reliance then as they are now. Since then, the population of Canada has increased, her resources have been developed, her trade has extended, and today our people are far more powerful and more able than they then were to stand for what they believe to be the true interests of Canada and the Empire."

Dr. Pugsley took up in some detail the effect which the trade agreement will have upon the Maritime Provinces, and that part of his speech, making clear the benefits which we in this part of the country will receive as a result of the free entry of our natural products into the great American market, is of the utmost interest to all effectors in this province. Another point upon which he dwelt most effectively was the folly of the Conservatives in attempting to persuade the people that there is some danger to our loyalty in that there is some danger to our loyalty in the proposed increase in our trade. In this portion of his speech the Minister of Public Works exposed very effectively the dishonest course of the opposition in seeking to evade the real question by manufacturing dangers which did not exist.

Taken all in all the speech made by the leader of the Liberal party in New Brunswick showed a most complete grasp of every phase of the question which is to be the leading issue in the coming elections, and demonstrated how well fitted Hon. Mr. Pugsley is to give the Liberals of this province a fighting lead during the coming battle, which is every one's expectation to result in a sweeping Liberal victory.

THE PARCELS POST SYSTEM

The discussion in the House of Commons on the establishment of a parcels post a few days ago, brought out the fact that there are two or three points on which all parties seem to be in entire accord. One was the need of the system, another was the fact of exorbitant express rates, and a third was that many local freight rates are both unjust and wrong. These three questions were discussed, and while there was general unanimity on the fact that evils exist, the trouble was how to re-

move them. No one doubted that the people were grossly over-charged by the express companies, and Mr. Lemieux made the important announcement that he was planning to meet these excessive charges by a parcels post system. A government official is conducting extensive investigations under his authority and when his report is received another step forward may be expected.

The country will be astonished to learn why the system was not introduced in 1907, when legislation was placed on the statute book in the Post Office Act, giving the department power to introduce it at quick notice. Mr. Lemieux gives the reason for the delay. The singular fact occurred within twenty-four hours after the announcement was made that the Postmaster-General had power to start a parcels post within a very short time—at once, for weeks and for months—the department was simply flooded with petitions against such a system. The petitions did not come from cities, but they were signed by farmers and by country store-keepers, and the argument used was that the department stores would get all the benefit of the system. One peculiarity about the petitions was that those from every province were couched in the same terms. They were all either printed or typewritten and the language was the same. The Minister adds: "There is apparently an organization against the establishment of a parcels post."

It is not difficult to locate that organization. It is not to be found among the farmers and the country store-keepers. It would in every case benefit the farmer and the outlying districts. As for assisting the department stores in competing with the country store-keepers, the discussion in Hansard shows that at present the large stores enjoy the advantage of such favorable express rates that the parcels post would make no perceptible difference in their power of reaching all over the country where express offices are found.

Mr. Lemieux said that the parcels post had been a boon to the common people in England, France and Germany where the system had been carried to a high state of perfection. At present it costs more money to send a parcel from one Canadian town to another, than to send the same parcel across the Atlantic. Every citizen at present feels the burden of the express charges, and the establishment of a parcels post system would improve conditions all round. It would not materially increase the competition of the department stores.

At present a department store can ship at much more favorable rates than the ordinary citizen who goes of the companies only occasionally. One speaker illustrated the difference on the floor of the house by saying that a parcel which would cost the department store, say, fifteen cents to send a hundred miles, would cost the purchaser thirty-five cents to return from some outside office back to the city. The parcels post would make such discrimination impossible; all would be placed on similar footing. The Post Office Department has the whole machinery within its hands and could within a short time start a parcels post system better than the railways or express companies can give, for the express companies only reach certain points where as the department reaches the 15,000 post offices that are spread from one end of the country to the other. It would be easy to flood the department with petitions from every section of the country for this great boon, even as the express companies flooded it with adverse petitions four years ago.

THE ELECTIONS

September 21 is to be election day. This news, which a few heard on Saturday, will be in everybody's mouth this morning, and, since the business of the country has been interrupted by Conservative obstruction at Ottawa it will generally be learned with relief that we are to have a short and sharp campaign, lasting but a few weeks, after which the popular Liberal administration will be permitted to carry forward its great policies without further interruption.

Liberals from one end of the Dominion to the other will hear with pleasure that the date of the elections has been fixed, and that the country is so soon to be given an opportunity of pronouncing upon the issues of the hour.

Not only with respect to the solid public questions of the day, but also in regard to the smaller question of responsibility for the present situation, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party so to the country with a tremendous advantage over their opponents. Probably there is no man in Canada today, who has any real knowledge of the political situation, who honestly believes that the Conservative party has the slightest chance of success. On the contrary, it is almost universally assumed that so far as Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government are concerned the elections merely represent a sort of unnecessary halt, after which the administration will resume the great work which is so necessary to the prosperity of the country.

Sir Wilfrid, as is known by all who have been in touch with him for months past, looks forward with the utmost confidence to the result of this appeal to the electors. Never, perhaps, has the Liberal chieftain approached a campaign in such fine fighting fettle. And as it is with the chief, so it is with the party in every province. With a peerless leader and an issue which suits the whole Liberal party better than any the country has debated for many years, both the Liberal leader and the rank and file of the party in every part of the country will go into this battle enthusiastically and without a doubt as to the result.

A word as to the causes leading up to the dissolution of Parliament. Had the "interests" been content to allow the country to make a trial of reciprocity there would have been no election until next year at the earliest. As every elector in Canada knows, we are this year taking a census, and the great growth of the western provinces will entitle them to a largely increased representation in the House of Commons next year. It was, naturally,

the desire of the government, that new members, in justice to the West, should take their seats in the next Parliament, and that, to this end, a redistribution bill should be passed before the elections were brought on. There are several reasons why the Conservative party would not permit this, and these reasons may be briefly stated. In the first place the West is in favor of reciprocity, and if its representation were larger the government of the day would gain in that part of the country. Again, if reciprocity were introduced now, and the country were permitted to realize its benefits throughout a year or two of increased trading, so beneficial would the results be that all the Conservative arguments of today would be instantly repudiated by the country as a result of its practical experience under the trade agreement. And, thirdly, the protected interests which are going to finance the Conservative campaign would not put up the money if reciprocity were a fact. They have told Mr. Borden and his lieutenants that the fight must be made in the hope—vain though it be—that the Liberal government and reciprocity may be beaten together.

When the country first learned of the details of the Fielding-Paterson agreement there was instant recognition of the fact that Canada had made an admirable bargain, because it was seen that although without any material sacrifice on our part we were obtaining free entry to the United States for all our natural products, we were doing this, not by a treaty, but by concurrent legislation which left our fiscal independence complete, and that we were not imperiling, even from the protectionist viewpoint, any of the chief industries of this country. For—and the fact is one that stands out importantly at this time—the tariff on manufactured goods entering Canada is not touched at any point with the exception of a slight reduction, which might well have been larger, of the duty on agricultural implements. Thus, while the proposed tariff arrangement is such that no manufacturer can with justice object to it, the protected interests, fearing that in this country as in the United States the trend of public opinion is strongly toward a lower tariff, decided to shove Mr. Borden and his party into the breach in order to resist what, rightly or wrongly, they take to be the entering wedge of low tariff sentiment. They fail to see that, for their own selfish reasons, they are attempting to deny to the people of Canada, the farmers, the fishermen, the lumbermen, and the consumers generally, the great measure of justice that will be done them by the lowered duties and the greatly increased volume of trade that will follow their introduction.

When the reciprocity arrangement was first made public this newspaper hailed it gladly as the greatest Liberal achievement since the inauguration of the British preponderance. Popular as the trade agreement was from the moment the news was published, as the people have become better acquainted, through the speeches of public men and newspaper discussion, with every aspect of the matter, there is not the slightest doubt that it has already made progress in public favor. From the first, Conservative resistance of the trade agreement has been marked either by ignorance of its real effects, or by dishonest attempts to confuse the issue. No pretence of sound or logical arguments against the trade pact has been advanced; but, lacking convincing reasons for obstruction, the Conservative party has sought refuge in appeals to patriotism and denunciation of the Liberal government as disloyal in the tendency of its policies. These arguments, so frequently put forward by Conservative speakers and journals, are generally harmless because the sound common sense of the public rejects them at once. In other cases, where they are bolstered up momentarily by misrepresentation, they are answered effectively within twenty-four hours.

While reciprocity is necessarily the leading issue of the campaign, other matters will claim attention, and among these will be the unreasonable character of Conservative obstruction under the circumstances, the injustice Mr. Borden is doing the western country by preventing redistribution, and the manner in which the Conservative machinery is being used by the interests in an effort to defeat the popular will. Also, while the Liberal party can honestly claim the very greatest credit for the Fielding-Paterson agreement and all that it implies, the government will naturally receive credit as well for its wise, progressive, and patriotic administration of public affairs during its long tenure of office. The people are proud of the country's growth, of its buoyant financial condition, of its great strides in trade and in population, and of the strong national spirit that has developed as the country has passed through year after year of prosperity in material affairs.

These things in some measure at least have been due to the enlightened administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He comes before the people now, at the crowning moment of his career, to ask them to say whether or not he and his government shall have an extension of power. Does any sane man doubt what the answer will be?

SIR WILFRID'S MANIFESTO

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's manifesto, following the dissolution of Parliament, which is published in full by The Telegraph this morning, is a strikingly clear and forcible statement of the reciprocity question and of the causes leading up to an appeal to the country at this time. Sir Wilfrid's statement is straightforward and dispassionate, and in it there is no assertion of the truth of which will not be immediately plain to every reader. The Liberal chieftain sets down in compact form the evidence showing that for forty years Liberals and Conservatives alike have sought to bring about better trade relations with the United States. We know how recently and how strenuously certain Conservatives have attempted to make it appear that their party never was in favor of reciprocity. Sir Wilfrid briefly recites the evidence on this point, which completely confounds them. Proceeding he tells

WHAT RECIPROCI-
TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA

Reciprocity with the United States is now at the disposal of the Canadian people. It rests with parliament or the electors to say if we are to have the benefits of the enlarged free market, which it will bring. Look at the new market possibilities in the list of Canadian products which would thereafter have free entry into the United States.

For the Farmer.

Cattle.
Horses and mules.
Swine.
Sheep and lambs.
Poultry.
Wheat.
Rye.
Oats.
Barley.
Beans.
Potatoes.
Corn.
Onions.
Apples.
Pears.
Fruit.
Grapes.
Butter.
Cheese.
Fresh milk.
Cream.
Eggs.
Hay.
Straw.

For the Fisherman.

Mackerel.
Herring.
Halibut.
Salmon.

Cod.
Oysters.
Lobsters.

For the Lumberman.

Timber, hewn, sawed or squared.
Sawn boards, planks, deals.
Paving posts, railroad ties and poles.
Wooden staves.
Pickets and palings.

For the Miner.

Flintspar.
Mica.
Talc.
Salt.
Asbestos.

For the Consumer.

Lower duties on a host of articles, such as:
Meats, fresh or refrigerated.
Bacon and hams.
Canned fruits, and
Canned meats and poultry.
Lard.
Tomatoes and other vegetables.
Wheat flour and oatmeal.
Prepared cereal food.
Bran, middlings and other offals of grain.
Macaroni and vermicelli.
Biscuits, wafers and cakes.
Canned fruit.
Agricultural implements.
Cutlery.
Paving stones.
Clothes and watches.
Canned goods.
Motor vehicles.
Laurier and the Larger Markets is the policy for Canada.

why the re-arrangement of the tariffs which will follow the ratification of the trade agreement, will benefit greatly all parts of Canada.

He describes, tersely and vigorously, the nature of Conservative obstruction at Ottawa, and the opposition's attempt to waste the time of Parliament and withhold from the country the benefits which should begin to be felt so soon as the year's crops are gathered. That obstruction apparently was to have been continued indefinitely, and rather than submit to such tactics—tactics of which the people of Canada do not approve—the Prime Minister and his cabinet colleagues have decided to ask for the verdict of the people.

Sir Wilfrid notes that the Conservatives, lacking effective economic arguments with respect to the trade agreement, have fallen back upon the dishonest assertion that reciprocity will produce disloyalty, or some how prove politically dangerous. He exposes the hollowness and indefensibility of this assertion in a few clear and manly sentences. And finally he appeals, on behalf of himself and his ministers, to the people for endorsement. With a record such as Sir Wilfrid and his government have back of them, and with a platform the first plank of which is reciprocity, on which to appeal to the people against Conservative obstruction and the effort of the interests to defeat the popular will, the result of Sir Wilfrid's appeal cannot be doubted.

It is the intention of the government to call Parliament together in October, in order to pass the reciprocity measure and so enable Canadians to take advantage of the lowered duties in disposing of this year's crops. That is a somewhat better programme than Tory obstruction, and the people of Canada will appreciate it.

THE PUBLIC AND THE CAMPAIGN

One sometimes hears it said that during a political campaign in Canada the newspapers contain nothing but politics. This is never true to the extent that such a remark would indicate, but it is a fact, of course, that when the country is preparing for the elections the newspapers do contain an unusual amount of political matter.

The Telegraph desires to say at the beginning of the present campaign, that while it will devote a large amount of space to the political issues and events of the day, politics will not be allowed to interfere with the daily news of the world. In fact The Telegraph during the campaign upon which we are now entering will be an even more attractive journal from the news standpoint than ever, for arrangements are being made to widen the scope of its news services, and when even a crash of political matter may threaten to crowd the news of the day, it may still contain a complete record of interesting events of every character and that no department may be in any way slighted. While it is true, then, that considerable space will be devoted to political matters during the next few weeks, it is worth keeping in mind that this journal will still be the strongest general newspaper in this part of Canada. The reader

who is not interested in politics as well as the one who is, should therefore be reasonably well satisfied.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Just a question as to the size of the majority. And it will be bigger than ever.

The Liberals hold eleven of the thirteen New Brunswick seats. A few weeks hence they should have twelve.

It is said Sir Wilfrid will come to New Brunswick during the campaign. If he does he will receive a welcome long to be remembered.

Woodstock and Carleton county gave Mr. F. B. Carvell, M. P., a right royal welcome home on his return from the coronation on Saturday. The demonstration speaks well for his popularity. The country is proud of him.

Sir Wilfrid states the issue clearly to the jury. It is only a matter of waiting for the verdict. The present Parliament's work has been improperly interrupted two years before the natural time. The Conservatives need a lesson. They will get it on September 21.

The Morocco situation looks somewhat more favorable this morning. It is still awkward to a degree, however, and although the world will be slow to think it at all probable that Germany and France, and perhaps Great Britain and Austria, may be plunged in a great war, there are, undeniably, factors in the case which justify no little uneasiness. It is difficult to conceive any greater calamity than such a conflict would be, and it is utterly impossible to measure the proportions which it might assume. While all will pray for peace with honor, it is a matter for deepest congratulation that Britain is firm as well as calm, as she disposes to make any sacrifices that may be necessary to maintain her rights. In this matter all political parties in the United Kingdom are one, and, for that matter, all political parties throughout the British Empire.

Mr. Borden and Mr. Crockett were both willing to make insinuations about the Minister of Public Works, but neither of them is willing to take the responsibility of making any explicit charge. The subjects referred to by the Opposition leader and his glib henchman from York have been thoroughly threshed out on previous occasions, and even Dr. Pugsley's opposition will admit that his defence was so complete as to put his accusers to shame. The Minister of Public Works, in the general elections of 1908, returned to Ottawa with ten supporters at his back from this province, the Liberals having eleven out of the thirteen seats. Dr. Pugsley predicts that they will carry at least one more seat when the elections come again, and there is every reason to believe his estimate is sound. Such success naturally makes Dr. Pugsley a mark for Conservative jealousy and dislike.

Feathers that have grown grimy may be given a bath in alcohol, after which they should be shaken over heat or in the hot sun until dry.

Uncle Walt
The Poet Philosopher

Oh, soothe and caress me! My labors distress me, I'm tired of my striving, so endless and vain; so sing to me, dearie! I'm weary, so weary! My bosom is filled with the torture of pain! I'm a tired tired of the struggle! I'm longing to snuggle against your kind bosom and look in your eyes! So long have I swatted the blooming doddered, persistent, immoral, industrious flies! When first with my swatter I went forth to slaughter, my heart was aglow with a Homeric fire; I biffed 'em and soaked 'em, and mashed 'em and croaked 'em, and thought of my labors I never should tire. But where is the profit of sending to Tophet a pitiful hundred of pestilent flies? A million come buzzin' in place of each dozen you send to the graveyard—a blight on your eyes! It may be that sages in far distant ages will think up a method of laying them low, but this plan of swatting' by hand is too rotten—we've more flies today than we had long ago. So soothe and caress me, and fondle and bless me, I'm weary and broken, I long for repose; I'm sad and I'm looney, so sing "Annie Rooney," and comb out my whiskers and tickle my nose.

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WALT MASON

INTER-
STO-
THE SHEEP-

Prevalent at This

Contr-

Large flockmasters were prompt and skilled at to be a good deal of gradations of the maggot to treat them by seriously troubled by months will, as a rule, period in which it is a disease, June, July, August, found them at work in September, but if they ing harm from June of August little anxiety.

The maggots are a weather, and hatch when the atmosphere is mild. On sultry days thunderstorms may bring the maggots come wonderful speed. If one or two the masses of the raw flesh. Then the rapidly. The sheep the maggot amongst bushes in a wild way, encouraging the maggots foliage are favorite haunts. Sheep pastured on so much as those on turning, in comparative fields is one of the know, short of actual

Many sheep owners dip, which I cannot sheep is dipped it is granted that there will animal or owner, for is an immense relief not dip till I knew there, but this is it soon in many instances appearance the hint is taken, and all be dipped.

The inexperienced, however, look at or count time from a distance them and cast an eye the tail is wagged in head thrown suddenly up, and oily, sticky where, with a general, depend upon it. A sheep with a clean be suspected, because of droppings adhering, there are favorite subjects. It is a good plan gets in such cases, as dirty wool. If a ewe's where look to that, and of the ramp, as thereal spot for the maggots.

There is a pleasure these pests which man savage, but it is used by hand, and although advised, I have found as the liquid used for the of this is the best way and a little of it is run maggots are, they will tie work and small ex. As warmth develops, they shape with maggot, but it is not less the prevalence clipping is not always a frequent and kept on them.

It may be well to p lambs are sometimes gots, and it is just as the lambs as the ewes

CHANGES IN THE

There are few horse from dire experience l changes