

LUMBERING

REACHED HIS LIMIT.

A Seattle lumber firm is responsible for giving circulation to the following story:

A small man one day started walking down the hill past the Seattle Public Library; behind him, and going at a much more rapid gait, intent on being on time at a bargain sale down town, puffed a large fat lady. As she passed him on the steep incline, she slipped, gallantly he attempted to aid her, with the result that both fell, the man small man underneath, and for nearly a block, until the Third Avenue car tracks were reached, they tobogganed down. Cursing to a stop the small man (still underneath), panted out, "Madam, if you wish to go farther you must get a transfer; this is a stiff as I go."

TREES AND TRADE.

One of the best assets that can be possessed by a lumber dealer and turned to account in his efforts to secure trade is a practical knowledge of the variety, characteristics and products of the trees of the forest. Having this idea in mind, and feeling that the annual crop of cuttimbers has become so large that this method of advertising is no longer novel or effective, the sales department of Mitchell Brothers Company of Cadillac, Michigan, is sending its friends something practical and unique, in the form of a handsome booklet, entitled "Michigan Trees and Mitchell Products". In so doing, the company has certainly left the well-worn paths, and its novel New Year offering will be welcomed by every lumber dealer.

The booklet is of sufficient size to display very graphically the extreme height of several of the trees depicted in a picturesque manner, those including the white pine on which the fame of the Cadillac region was founded, black ash, basswood, beech, birch, gray elm, hemlock, soft maple, cherry, and hard maple. The company manufactures products from all the trees and each is fully described in the booklet. The character and uses of the wood are given in detail in each case. Every dealer in these products will be better equipped to secure and handle trade if he familiarizes himself with the contents of this interesting pamphlet.

FOREST WORK AT ARMY POSTS.

(Forest Service.)

That Uncle Sam believes thoroughly in the conservative management of timber lands is shown by the fact that he is practicing forestry on lands other

than those contained in the National Forests in the west.

Beddes co-operating with private owners of wood land in assisting them to apply conservative management, and with various states in a study of their forest conditions; the United States Forest Service co-operates also with the other branches of the Federal Government. Chief among these branches is the War Department. The military reservations, which so far have been examined and reported upon, are those at West Point, N. Y.; Fort Wingate, N. M.; the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and the Picatinny Arsenal, in New Jersey. At West Point the forest consists of second-growth hardwoods, and for some time has, in part, supplied the post with cordwood, lumber, hurdle poles, tan bark and other forest products. The Forest Service made a working plan for this forest in 1903, and since then cutting has been along conservative lines, with a view of perpetuating the forest, and at the same time supplying the post with a definite amount of wood each year. Similar plans are in preparation for the forests of Rock Island and Picatinny Arsenals.

By far the largest piece of co-operative work in which the Service is now engaged, is that at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, where, under the supervision of forest officers, the War Department is selling 25 million feet of western yellow pine. This timber lies in the southeast corner of a reservation of 139 square miles, is inaccessible to the post, and was consequently offered for sale. The top market price is being obtained for it, and it is being cut under a rigid contract, according to forest principles. Under this contract no trees under 16 inches in diameter can be cut, except those which are dead or defective, and those whose removal will benefit the forest, and no tree can be cut unless marked by a forest officer. Two trees, 16 inches or over in diameter, are left per acre when needed for seed; stumps must not exceed 15 inches in height; and all merchantable timber, both standing and down, as indicated by the forest officer, must be removed. Failure to remove any timber so indicated and the intentional cutting of unmarked trees are penalized by a stumpage charge of double the contract price.

All brush is being piled and burned, and thus the danger of fire is considerably lessened. The sale was started during the past summer, and it is expected to continue through a period of five years, with a cut of five million feet a year. Already about seven million feet has been marked for cutting by a forest officer. The sale is progressing without friction between buyer and seller, and, from the start, a forest officer has been continuously on hand to look out for Uncle Sam.

LAWYERS LABOR MEN OWE TO THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

One of the highest and most important duties which a government owes to the people is the protection of the interests of the wage earners in different occupations.

The present government, moved by its desire to do justice to this most important section of the population, has, during its tenure of office, initiated and carried through legislation of such a nature as to fully protect the wage earners of New Brunswick, and which entitles it to their earnest and cordial support.

Below is given a summary of the different acts passed by the present administration, to which the careful and earnest attention of every working man throughout the province is invited.

THE MECHANIC'S LIEN ACT.

The effect of this act is that every mechanic, machinist, builder, laborer, contractor or other person doing work upon, or furnishing materials to be used in the construction, alteration, or repair of any building, or erecting or furnishing or placing machinery in, upon, or in connection with any such building, erection or mine, shall have a lien for the price of the work, machinery, or materials upon the building, erection, or mine, and upon the lands occupied thereby.

By this act of the present government it is impossible that people who do work in the erection of a building as carpenters, masons, bricklayers, or in any other way, shall be cheated out of their pay. Those who furnish the materials going into the building, have the same protection. The government has made it impossible that they should be cheated out of their wages, or out of the cost of materials going into the construction of such building.

AN ACT RESPECTING THE SECURING OF WAGES TO WAGE EARNERS

By this act the government had in view that clerks and other employees have an equal right to protection for services which they give to their employer. It frequently happens that for some reason the wages of the employee of the firm remain unpaid for months. By the act above referred to, it is provided, that, whenever an assignment is made for the benefit of the creditors, the wages and salaries of all persons in the employment of the person making such assignment, shall, for at least three months, be a preference and priority over all other debts.

THE WOODMEN'S LIEN ACT.

No labor is of a nature more difficult, or exhausting than working in the woods, and it was too often the case, that after months of labor spent in the depths of the forest, the failure or dishonesty of a contractor, left the men in his service without recompense for the months of arduous toil in getting out lumber and preparing it for market. To remedy this evil, the Government passed the Woodmen's Lien Act, by which it was provided that any person who performs any labor, in connection with any logs, or timber, intended to be driven or hauled from the woods, shall have a lien thereon for the amount due for such labor, and such lien shall be a first charge on such logs or timber.

By this act much hardship has been avoided, and whereas formerly the likelihood of obtaining pay for his services was often a matter of anxiety and doubt to the woodman, now, by the beneficent effects of this legislation, his pay is amply secured by being made a lien upon products of his toil.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES.

By the common law, compensation was not allowed for injuries to workmen, where such injuries resulted from the negligence of a fellow employee, or for many other reasons, but this Act respecting compensation by employers for injuries to workmen, damages for injuries caused to workmen are recoverable to him, or in case of his death, by his representatives.

By this legislation, New Brunswick has followed the example set by Ontario and Great Britain, and the procedure is simply by a petition to a Judge of the Supreme Court, setting forth the particulars of the claim, thus avoiding the length and expense of a lawsuit in the ordinary way. The principle of the legislation is, that where an employee suffers injury in the service of his employer, there is a moral obligation that the loss should not fall wholly upon the workman. By this Act the government exhibits an interest in the welfare of the working people, which speaks far louder than the empty professions of would-be labor advocates.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK FACTORIES ACT, 1905.

By this legislation the Government has extended its care over those employed in factories, by making provisions for the prohibition of the employment of boys and girls in dangerous work, and making it unlawful to employ children under certain age, and under certain circumstances. It restricts the hour for labor for women and young girls, making it unlawful to attempt to clean machinery while same is in motion, and provides stringent regulations for the ventilation and sanitary conditions of every factory. It further provides for one or more inspectors, whose duty it is to see that the provisions are carried out, and who must have access to the factories at all times.

By the provisions of this legislation, a long step in advance has been taken in the matter of the protection of the laboring people, and especially of women and young girls. By the passage of this Act alone the Government is deserving of commendation from every home in the province, from which women and young girls go out day by day to assist in the maintenance, and to earn their own livelihood by working in the different factories in this province.

To no reasonable request that has ever been made by the laboring people of this province for protection, or for advancement of their interests, has this Government turned a deaf ear. These Acts above enumerated have not been passed under the crack of the whip, or by the threats or menace of labor unions, but in every instance, the Government has felt a sincere desire to accede to the reasonable requests of the laboring people, and the Government comes before the working people of this country bringing with it evidence of its good will in the passage of these Acts and asks that its conduct be approved. When contrasted with the criticism and fault finding exhibited by some people, whose interests in labor are wholly confined to attempting to ride on the shoulders of the working man to political advancement, the record of this Administration shows who are the true friends of labor. What has the Opposition to answer to all of this? It cannot deny the passage of these Acts, and those who seek to pose as controllers of the laboring vote would do well to pause, and to assure themselves that they are right, in thinking that words are more influential than deeds, or that fault finding and criticism are more to the taste of the working people than Acts of Legislation by which their position is rendered secure, and their wages protected in every possible emergency.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

In addition to the many acts for the material welfare of those interested it must not be forgotten that it was this present Government which conferred the inestimable boon of Manhood Suffrage upon every citizen of this province, thereby opening the gates of equality and common citizenship to all, and furnishing an incentive to every man, no matter in what position of life he may be, to engage in the public affairs of the country. By this legislation every man in New Brunswick is given an equal chance, and a square deal with every other man in the activities of life.

Against these accomplishments of the present administration what has the Opposition to offer? Further, we would ask those most interested in the above legislation, to say whether or not they ever heard an Opposition speaker say one word in commendation of the Government for the above mentioned legislation?

No word of praise of the present Government has ever passed the lips of the Opposition candidates for St. John, for any of the above enactments. What does this mean? It simply means that the Opposition are more interested in their Party, and in their Politics, than they are in the advancement of the working class of this country.

What the Government has done in regard to the above matters, it has done freely, and of its own motion, and because every member of the Government was confident that the people thereby afforded protection, were entitled to what has been given, and it feels assured that in the course it has taken, it has earned, and will receive, the earnest and cordial support of those interested in the above legislation.

\$100

\$100

IN PRIZES GIVEN AWAY FREE.

In order to introduce "The Morning Graphic" and "Events" into a large number of homes on the North Shore and Gaspé Coast, the publishers make the following generous offers:—

\$15.00

will be given to the first person guessing correctly the successful candidates in the local contest in Restigouche, together with the nearest to the number of votes polled for each of them.

\$10.00

will be given to the second person guessing correctly the successful candidates in the local election contest in Restigouche, together with the nearest to the number of votes polled for each of them.

\$5.00

will be given to the third person guessing correctly the successful candidates in the local election contest in Restigouche, together with the nearest to the number of votes polled for each of them.

The same as above will rule for GLOUCESTER and NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTIES, the prizes being in each case

1st, \$20.00, 2nd, \$10.00, 3rd, \$5.00.

Contest will Close Monday, March 2nd. at 12 o'clock noon.

Rules Governing the Contest

Every person paying three dollars for a yearly subscription to "The Morning Graphic," either new or renewal, will be entitled to three guesses. These guesses may be for the candidates in any one county, or be divided among the three counties, just as you wish.

Every person paying one dollar for a four months' subscription to The Morning Graphic or a yearly subscription to "Events" will be entitled to one guess.

If your subscription is already paid up, you are at liberty to pay as many years in advance as you wish, with one guess for every dollar paid.

Send the Graphic or Events to your absent friends, they will appreciate it and you may win one of the prizes.

All guesses must be written on coupons that will appear in every issue of the Graphic and Events. They must be carefully filled in so that the figures will be easily deciphered.

Prize winners will be announced Saturday, March 14th.

SEND IN YOUR GUESS EARLY.

YOURS MAY BE THE FIRST CORRECT ONE.

MY GUESS IS AS FOLLOWS:

Date 190

CANDIDATE..... Votes.....

"....."

"....."

NAME.....

Address.....

Use a separate coupon for each guess.

SEND ALL COUPONS TO
CONTEST EDITOR, GRAPHIC OFFICE, CAMPBELLTON, N. B.

Public Meetings

Public Meetings will be held at the following places:—

Jacquet River, Monday, Feb. 10, Parish Hall
New Mills, Tuesday, Feb. 11, School House, near Duncan Robertson's
Charlo, Wednesday, Feb. 12, Temperance Hall
Eel River Crossing, Thursday, Feb. 13, Forester's Hall
Glen Levit, Friday, Feb. 14, School House
Tide Head, Saturday, Feb. 15, School House, at 8 o'clock in the evening

Addresses will be given by the Government Candidates and others. Everybody invited to be present

C. H. LABILLOIS,
WM. CURRIE.

Meetings in other sections of the County will be announced later.

A FEW GOVERNMENT ACHIEVEMENTS IN A NUT-SHELL

The organization of a Colonization and Industrial Bureau designed to increase our population and promote our prosperity.

Increased grants to Teachers and the adoption of a Teachers' Pension Scheme.

The encouragement of the International Railway, a project which will result in Campbellton becoming a great railway centre.

The erection of high grade bridges in all sections of the province.

Promotion of the Iron Industry in Gloucester the result of which will make that county one of the great industrial centres of Canada.

Promotion of the idea of government ownership of the branch railways.

The flotation of a loan of \$1,250,000 on terms lower than the prevailing rate of interest.

THE SCHOOL BOOK SLANDER.

During the past few years the Opposition party has been seeking to create a prejudice against the Government by falsely charging that the prices paid for authorized School Books within this province are excessive, and far above what is charged in other provinces.

One Opposition speaker after another has repeated this charge, each growing bolder and more reckless in statement in every succeeding misrepresentation, culminating in the reported statement of the leader of the Opposition at Moncton a few days ago, to the effect that the prices of these Books are twice as high as necessary, and charging that they are exorbitant and beyond the prices charged in other provinces.

Seldom has this reckless leader been so completely entrapped. This deliriousness puts his reputation for exaggeration and misstatement beyond that of any other public man in New Brunswick.

But it was hardly expected that he would attempt a comparison between the price paid in New Brunswick and that paid for bankrupt stock in another Province—

The only specific comparison of prices paid here and elsewhere, is in the case of the Reader in New Brunswick costing 40 cents, which is compared by the Opposition with a reader in Ontario costing 15 cents. The unfairness of this is apparent, when it is known that in Ontario the present Readers are to be discontinued, and in a few months these books will be a dead stock, and the dealers have made the cut in prices to save what they can, but before the cut in prices the Ontario Readers were higher than the New Brunswick ones.

The official figures made public at the Government convention in St. John last week have caused the friends of the Opposition to wonder whether a cause supported by such baseless fabrications ought to receive countenance from any fair minded citizen.

The complete figures for British Columbia are not available by the Educational Department, but for the other provinces the following tables have been prepared, showing, in the first schedule, the prices of all books common to the different provinces, except Readers. In the second Schedule, the prices of Readers in the different provinces where such information could be obtained, are shown:—

Books.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Que.	Man.	Alb.	Sas.	Ont.
Arithmetic.								
Primary	\$ 45	\$ 40	\$ 30	\$ 20	\$ 40	\$ 35	\$ 35	\$ 25
Dx. High School	60	40	60	60	60	60	60	60
English Grammar	35	30	35	50	40	35	35	25
History	20	50	50	60	50	50	40	50
Geography	30	45	60	75	65	65	65	65
Algebra	80	1 25	80	1 25	1 00	90	90	1 00
Geometry	75	75	1 12	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	75
	50	80	80	1 00	75	1 50	1 40	75

SCHEDULE II—Showing price of Primers and Readers in six provinces:

	Quebec.	Manitoba.	P. E. Island.	British Columbia.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.
Primers and Readers	\$ 2 88	2 50	2 35	2 29	2 15	2 15

SCHEDULE III—Showing price of all school books mentioned:

	Manitoba, full cost.	Quebec, full cost.	P. E. Island, full cost.	Nova Scotia full cost.	New Brunswick, full cost.
	\$ 8 25	8 12	7 52	7 65	6 20

Surely no party which is guilty of such flagrant misrepresentation can hope to succeed!

The above official statement shows how completely the Opposition has thrown truthfulness and fairness to the winds!

Can the electors approve of such misrepresentation? Will they not rather continue their confidences in an administration by whose careful business foresight, the School Books of New Brunswick are cheaper than in any other province of the Dominion—The Opposition will be overwhelmed by

THE SCHOOL BOOK SLANDER.