

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph  
ST. JOHN N. B., MAY 9, 1906

BANGOR FOLLOWS HALIFAX

The Telegraph, some days ago, gave some account of the organization in Halifax of a joint stock company whose purpose is to secure new industries for the city and to investigate concerns seeking the aid of local capital and advice in connection with their business plans. The Bangor Board of Trade, on Monday next, is to form an association for the purpose of encouraging manufacturing industries to locate there, and to assist the industries already established to extend their scope and increase the capacity of their plants. The movement has been promoted jointly by the mayor and the president of the Board of Trade. The Commercial Union of the plan of the proposed association which may be of interest here where similar work has been discussed.

The association, according to the Commercial, proposes to encourage new industries and enlarge those now in existence by raising a fund which shall be controlled by a board of directors composed of responsible citizens and industrial enterprises. The plan is intended to work out as follows: The association raises a fund by subscription of citizens, the size of the fund to be limited only by the extent of the subscriptions. A manufacturing plant would like to locate in Bangor and would do so if the city could hold out any inducement in the way of investment. The board of directors of the association advances out of the association's fund enough money to back the plant. The plant begins business and the board of directors of the association, having a controlling interest in the stock, is able to direct the business and the plant and look after the interests of the members of the association. The members of the association receive five or six per cent. interest on the money they invest.

Second. Employment in a position of grave trust and responsibility in the consulate of a convicted felon who had served a term in prison at Hong Kong for the larceny of a large sum of money.

Third. Issuance of fraudulent Chinese certificates for the admission into the United States of Chinese coolie laborers under the guise of merchants and receiving illegal fees therefor, and conspiring to do the same for the importation of coolies into the Philippines.

Fourth. Extending the protection of this consulate to Chinese subjects on the ground that they are American citizens.

Seventh. Corruption in office.

Mr. Peirce submits documents and letters aggregating nearly 105 pages in support of specific charges. These charges consist of allegations of irregularity in fees demanded and in methods pursued in transacting official business.

CHEERING AN ASSASSIN

Next Thursday Russia's new parliament is to meet. Yesterday members of this parliament were in caucus when news was received of the attempted assassination of Dubassoff, governor-general of Moscow. It was thought at first he had been killed. He was wounded. One of his aides, a young man, the assassin himself, was torn to pieces by the bomb. Believing that Dubassoff had been murdered the parliamentarians who have assembled to save their country, took a recess and cheered for the man who threw the bomb. It was Dubassoff who successfully put down with bullet and bayonet the Moscow riots. No doubt his methods were savage and unappealing, but he faced a situation in which no other methods would have served. He may have been serving a rotten government, but he represented law and order, and he rode down disorder and lawlessness like a soldier. He is a reactionary and devoted to the bureaucracy, his servant and his powerful instrument, and from the standpoint of the progressives his record is black. But murder is none the less a black and unjustifiable method of reform, and when they took recess to cheer the bomb-thrower the members of the deliberative body to whom Russia must look for light and liberty were cheering murder and stamping with their approval the bloody tactics of the terrorists. The bomb and the cheering augur ill for the success of the parliament in its efforts to secure liberty for Russia without recourse to civil war and all the horrors that would come in its train.

Witte is out, and his successor is a reactionary who is remembered chiefly as the man who, when he was minister of the interior ten years ago, expended most of

through with fire and sword and laid waste the country. Sherman's march, whatever character it bears in the North, and however justifiable it was as a part of a great struggle for supremacy between two enraged sections of the great republic, is remembered in the South, and in Georgia particularly, with the utmost bitterness.

CONSULAR GRAFT

A sensation has been caused in the United States by the publication of a report on the consulates of that country in China. Enquiry has revealed the fact that some of the American consuls in the Orient have not only acted in a disgraceful manner, but have made their office a means of enriching themselves instead of upholding the reputation and dignity of their own country. The worst have been the cases appears to be that there have been frequent complaints against consuls, but apparently little attention paid to them by the state department at Washington. Where changes have been made the offenders have not been brought to justice, nor, it is alleged, has there been a careful enquiry as to the fitness of new appointees. We quote from a Washington letter in the New York Journal of Commerce:

If the allegations made are anything like correct—and in many instances they are backed up by what appears to be documentary evidence—our whole Oriental consular service must have been rotten from stem to stern with inefficiency, graft and general corruption. The two worst cases taken cognizance of are those of the consulates at Canton and Shanghai. Of the situation at Canton, Mr. Peirce writes:

"The gravest of the charges against Robert M. McDade, late consul-general of the United States at Canton, and those most clearly substantiated are as follows: 'First, Gross drunkenness upon a public occasion. Second, Employment in a position of grave trust and responsibility in the consulate of a convicted felon who had served a term in prison at Hong Kong for the larceny of a large sum of money. Third, Issuance of fraudulent Chinese certificates for the admission into the United States of Chinese coolie laborers under the guise of merchants and receiving illegal fees therefor, and conspiring to do the same for the importation of coolies into the Philippines. Fourth, Extending the protection of this consulate to Chinese subjects on the ground that they are American citizens. Sixth, Persecution of an American citizen for the purpose of revenge. Seventh, Corruption in office.'"

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his force and ingenuity in hiding all unpleasant news from the czar. Witte practically dismissed him for pursuing that policy, only to be himself driven from office by de Plehve and the bureaucrats whose folly brought upon Russia the disasters of Manchuria and the subsequent uprising at home. The new premier is the foe of Witte and of all his policies. So far as the world can judge the ascendancy of Gorenkyin means a return to the policy of repression no matter what the cost. When thousands were dying daily from starvation in Russia Gorenkyin used to tell the czar there was no famine. From such a man under present conditions little good can be expected. Rather, indeed, his elevation suggests that things in Russia must be worse before they are better. Incidents like the Moscow tragedy yesterday tend to make the outlook darker. The activity of the terrorists makes it easier for the czar's advisers to put in practice the sterner measures of repression, and things in turn breed revolutionists. Witte failed to restore tranquility in Russia. He pleased neither the liberals nor the reactionaries. His successor may please the reactionaries, but if he does there will be more turmoil in Russia. Then, unless the army can still be depended upon, order may be followed by anarchy and a prolonged reign of terror.

IN 1909

Three years from now, according to the author of "The Cost of Competition," a book of 200,000 words just published, the people of the United States will vote to abolish all the United States and so introduce an economic millennium. After 1909, as we read this latest economic prophecy, one-third of the work done at present by the average citizen will suffice to support him. If he cares to work as hard then as he does now he will have three times his present income in money, goods or comfort. All labor, physical and mental, will be duly appraised and sold at cost. Each man will be paid for just what he produces, and for no more. The first impression one gets of the book is that three years is all too short a time to bring about the utter overturn of the existing order of things in the United States, to abolish "vested interests," remove competition, do away with the vast army of middlemen who stand between producer and consumer, and turn all the present machinery of trade over to a national "central office." This first impression is doubtless well founded. Another impression formed from a first glance at the book would be that the author is a qualified for early admission to a retreat for the insane. There is evidence to the contrary, however, for, startling as are the contents of the book, his process of reasoning is by no means that of a lunatic, and as a matter of fact he is a man of recognized scientific position, being professor of steam engineering at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Professor Reeve's book suggests George's "Looking Backward," and the "Progress and Poverty," and the "Socialist." It is already the subject of serious reviews, and, to put it in a nutshell, it is a book that should be read by every man, woman and child.

It is a simple matter to talk about abolishing competition, and, incidentally, the constitution of the United States, and human selfishness along with it; but we may judge along with us as at present, with the difference perhaps that the general topic will be, not the disappearance of competition, but how the Democrats or the Republicans, as the case may be, carried the country. For all that Professor Reeve's seriously written and bulky volume is a great way from being uninteresting.

LOOKING AHEAD

If conservative Britain is already considerably disturbed by the election of fifty active laborers to parliament, what will happen when the wage earning classes of the United States send fifty, one hundred or two hundred out and labor men to Congress? That this time is coming rapidly in the republic is the conviction of many reviewers, and not a few of them are now seeking to forecast some of the political developments which will follow the introduction of a working force of impulsive and revolutionary law makers to the national House of Representatives. The New York Journal of Commerce, a conservative commercial publication, has printed a series of thoughtful articles on this subject, and the last of these contains language that might be regarded as alarming or sensational if it came from any one of a score of other widely circulated American journals. The Journal of Commerce is convinced that the working classes are soon to take hold of and control the law making machinery of Great Britain, the United States, Germany, France, Italy and lesser countries, and it foresees danger in the change, not so much because of the changing classes of these countries are not to be trusted in the end as because it fears they are sufficiently educated in political affairs to use that power wisely. Something in support of this view is to be seen in the nature of some of the demands already made by the British labor members. The Journal of Commerce says of the situation in the United States:

"So long as educational results are confined to really utilitarian ends, the outcome must be unqualifiedly beneficial. But, like other good things, education is liable to abuse. A newly-educated populace especially aspires to political ambition, but with virtually no preparatory qualifications. The bestowment of the elective franchise, which usually goes coincidentally with the grant of education, is accordingly attended with much political disturbance. Political legislation requires a degree of educated intelligence beyond what goes with the earlier stages of popular education. And yet it is this form of legislation to which this newly enfranchised class devotes its most unqualified attention. Political education is accordingly commended the highest order of state-manship ability in the legislature; but what right have we to expect such services from the representatives of a class who lack the training and experience so emphatically essential to high state-manship? Our newly-educated class is almost uniformly democratic, and hence it is quickly responsive to impulsive class agitation, not to say to violent or even revolutionary issues."

lore of labor. The rich will not grow richer and the poor poorer as now, but differently, for each will grow exactly as rich as his own efforts merit—mechanics, professional and business men all being paid according to the value of their services "on an equitable scale based on the cost of production." Mr. Reeve believes, or says he does, that his scheme will be backed by enough votes to put it in force in 1909. Those who object to it, we must suppose, will be driven to the wall by the competition of co-operation unless they consent to join the majority after discovering that they are beaten. In a word he argues that the expenditure for barter and waste, that is the loss to the producer and the consumer through the cost of the present scheme of business and society, is rapidly growing larger, and by 1909 he says it will have reached a degree which will be so generally recognized as excessive that a majority of Americans will adopt the remedy he outlines.

What is the first step? A gigantic one, truly. In order that each man shall receive the value of that which he produces, Professor Reeve explains that "the laws of the land, backed by public opinion, shall prohibit any man from attempting to take from either laborer or consumer any portion of the value which the latter has produced. The efforts of each man must be exerted against nature, not against man. This is to be accomplished by the enforcement of the following statutes:

"1. That each man's product, be it what it may, must be sold at cost to the community as a whole, represented by its central office, and to the community only; in other words, that the legal ownership of all value produced within the community shall be vested so completely in the central office, as is now the case within every factory. The community must guarantee to each producer the full value of his efforts and to itself the most perfect freedom of exchange. These are the sole duties of civilized exchange. The only known method of meeting them is that of the public central office, fixing prices at a money rate determined by a pure balance between supply and demand, as free from barter as is the purchase of postage stamps. The community must also prohibit any attempt upon the part of any individual at acquiring value by any other means than by producing it. This last, at present, it does not pretend to do. Yet it is a policy the justice of which the most ambitious profit seeker cannot publicly deny."

"2. That, as the only means necessary to enforce the preceding, all prices, whether of commodities, of manual labor or of intellectual service, must be publicly fixed and publicly varied, and not subject to private, individual manipulation. They are to be fixed, naturally.

"(a) By public officials, acting publicly upon current public records, such as census bulletins, all ledger accounts, bank accounts, check books, etc., being considered at all times public."

file arising from the general diffusion of education. This is a "natural outcome of the progress of civilization, as humane as inevitable." But it feels that the general bestowal of the electoral franchise there comes a crucial step in the process of social development, and this crisis has now arrived. "In the United States, in England, in Germany, in France, in Italy, and in minor governments, the franchise is being given upon the potential control of the masses. As a means of controlling this situation and in order to stave off a crisis and its possible culminations, every form of controlling expedient may be expected. That is a stage in which something may be temporarily won through the process of a higher order of militant statesmanship. But so long as the world's political majority rests in the hands of the proletariat, there must be a fixed trial towards arbitration between the popular majority and the plutocratic minority."

So far as the situation in the United States is concerned the Journal feels that plain speech is necessary. It warns the plutocrats and the politicians that they are hastening the day when the working classes will unite for their overthrow. The working class, it asserts, is "saturated with a vague but exasperating conviction that wealth is getting an undue share of the world's earnings. There is altogether too much truth in that conviction; and it will not be safe to excite this sore spot in the public consciousness to the point of violent exasperation. It is undeniable that wealth has pushed its purely selfish acquisitions altogether too far. This feeling is not a poor man's fad; it is equally a deeply ingrained conviction of the great middle class. The sooner there is some real and effective yielding here, the more the wronged and exasperated classes will be pacified, and the less will be the danger of growing revolutionary tendencies developing into widespread social and national calamity."

The United States in a very short time has become an enormously wealthy country and also a country in which a small percentage of the population controls a surprisingly large percentage of the wealth. The Journal, in its conservative fashion, reminds Americans that the rich are growing richer at a rapid pace, while yearly throughout the country there is multiplying a class to whom the doctrines of discontent, of unrest, of Socialism are preached with increasing effect. The Journal virtually tells the ruling class of today that if it does not take measures to allay the popular discontent the working classes will take such measures in their own way, which may be a way that will shake the nation to its foundations. This warning is the more remarkable when one considers that it is uttered by an independent journal which represents the solid business thought and activity of the American metropolis.

THE PRICE OF COAL

The Lehigh Valley Railroad gave notice yesterday of a reduction of forty cents a ton on all anthracite coal except steam coal, this being the annual spring reduction, a month later on account of the strike. There being no longer any reason for a suspension of operations in the mining region, and the price of coal being kept at the normal spring level by the operators, the consumers generally should now

May 9, 1906

## Hundreds More Men Buy Clothign Here Each Year

To make our men's clothing merely good enough to "hold our own" wouldn't do. We make it so good that men who buy it feel called upon to tell other men. Thus we clothe hundreds more men each season than the season before. Our business has increased yearly until now the largest clothing business in the maritime provinces centres here. The April just ended was by far the greatest spring month in our history. These facts may suggest to your mind that the kind of clothing which is bought by so many hundreds of well-dressed men is the kind that you should buy.

New Spring Suits,	- - -	\$5.00 to 25.00
New Top Coats,	- - -	8.50 to 15.00
New Rain Coats,	- - -	8.50 to 18.00

**Dress Your Boy Well**  
He'll Be All the Better for Good Clothes

Make your boy take a pride in his clothes, but put clothes on him that he can be proud to wear. Oak Hall clothes are the right clothes for all boys—the right clothes for their parents too. They're good in every way and they cost less than equally good clothes can be bought for anywhere else.

Buster Brown Suits, sizes 2-12 to 7 years,	..	\$3.50 to \$8.00
Russian Suits, sizes 2-12 to 6 years,	..	4.25 to 7.00
Sailor Suits, sizes 3 to 10 years,	..	.90 to 7.50
Single and Double-Breasted Suits, sizes 9 to 17 years,	..	3.00 to 9.00
Top Coats, sizes 3 to 18 years,	..	2.00 to 12.00
Rain Coats, sizes 7 to 18 years,	..	3.75 to 15.00

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## GREATER OAK HALL

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able to get fuel at the ordinary price. There will be no longer any cause for the advance made by dealers in view of the strike, an advance which was really the fruit of a monopoly. The general bestowal of the electoral franchise there comes a crucial step in the process of social development, and this crisis has now arrived. "In the United States, in England, in Germany, in France, in Italy, and in minor governments, the franchise is being given upon the potential control of the masses. As a means of controlling this situation and in order to stave off a crisis and its possible culminations, every form of controlling expedient may be expected. That is a stage in which something may be temporarily won through the process of a higher order of militant statesmanship. But so long as the world's political majority rests in the hands of the proletariat, there must be a fixed trial towards arbitration between the popular majority and the plutocratic minority."

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NOTE AND COMMENT

Having no navy and no powerful and active allies the Sultan, sometimes called Abdul the Damned, should now be getting ready to apologize.

The budget speech has been postponed until next week. Mr. Fielding is not expected to propose anything very novel or exciting this year, but we may hope he will put forward something definite in relation to the nationalization of the ports.

The Ontario government is to vote \$500 for Sherring, the Marathon hero, and he has already received several offers of marriage. Hamilton may send him to parliament. A good pair of legs will carry a man far.

There is considerable point in Miss Ida Tarbell's comment on Mr. Roosevelt's Standard Oil deliverance. The president recently denounced "The man with the muck rake." His latest message, says the fair historian of Standard Oil, shows how necessary the muck rake is in America. If Mr. Roosevelt spoke with reason her point is well taken.

The coal operators were too willing to have a strike. The miners decided that they were bound to lose if they remained out. The coal pile was too big, for one thing, and the outlook for strict enforcement of the law in Pennsylvania was discouraging. The strike will be postponed now until the eve of the next presidential election. It is bound to come.

Referring to the long series of shocking accidents which have marred the record of the United States navy, the Bangor News asks:

"What's the matter with our navy? Is there something the matter with the powder or the men that we cannot stop these explosions? We have never without 'backfire,' what would happen in an engagement? There are rumors that the Kearsage was badly constructed, anyhow; if so, let us know. What's the use of adding continually to an arm that cannot be made useful? What's the use of keeping for war a weapon that destroys itself in time of peace? Three instances make a precedent; we have had six."

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