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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
THE EVENING TIMES
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These newspapers advocate British collection.
Honesty in public life.
Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion.
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No deals!
The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose and the Maple Leaf forever.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 22, 1911.

THE ELECTIONS

As the members of Parliament reassemble at Ottawa for the continuation of the session it becomes very evident that the general expectation is that we shall have a general election within a few weeks. Often under such circumstances the event does not come quite so suddenly as it is at first anticipated, but Ottawa opinion at least is that the contest may be expected by September. The Canadian Senate does not meet until August 9, and as the American Senate has yet to pass finally upon the trade agreement there will be, probably, some sparring for time in the Canadian House of Commons after work is resumed tomorrow.

The Globe's Ottawa correspondent says that "the Conservatives have no expectation of winning and very little hope of improving their position. The journey of Mr. Borden through the West dispelled some of the illusions which influence the conduct of the party in opposing reciprocity. There has been a change of sentiment reported among the fruit growers of Ontario, and some of the manufacturing, financial and railroad opponents of reciprocity are said to be getting cold feet and reeling from their position."

This is probably a reasonable statement of the Opposition's hopelessness. The "interests," however, are determined that Mr. Borden shall employ all the force that the Conservative party can muster for the purpose of attempting to defeat the trade agreement, although the country generally is convinced that the proposed tariff changes will be the greatest boon the Dominion has received in many years.

Whether the elections shall come soon or late, the Liberal party is ready for the fray. East and West, it is confident of sweeping victory. Recent advices from Ontario are to the effect that the Liberals will do much better there than they have done in the last two elections. Quebec will be virtually solid. Reciprocity is expected to swing the western provinces, and there can be no doubt that the Liberals will carry the Maritime Provinces overwhelmingly. So, if the Conservatives are in a hurry for the elections, all they have to do is to obstruct progress at Ottawa and the battle will be on.

ANGLING VS. FISHING

It is perhaps the instinctive love of vagabondage that takes men fishing. Taking fish is not the sole aim of the angler. He is a stickler for forms and would as a rule prefer to go without than catch except with a certain kind of fly, a certain weight of rod and particular tackle to which he is attached and which he feels is superior to any other kind. He seeks not fish but the ceremonial pursuit of them. There is room for a vast difference of taste in the matter of outfit, and your angler occupies a long time in weighing the merits and demerits of rod-makers and fly-tiers and the mechanism of reels, but once decided he is ready to defend his judgment with the same enthusiasm he gives to whipping a stream. Someone has described the difference between the angler and fisherman in these lines:

"He who upon the water casts his fly
With four ounce rod, and takes on trout
thereby,
He—fine exalted mortal—is an angler.
Who uses hempen cord and heavy tackle,
And baits his hook with squirming garden
huckle,
Is just a common fisherman—a low-down mangler."

THE CITY SLUMS

When it is so difficult to keep large and roomy houses cool and comfortable during

a hot spell, it is easy to appreciate the difficulties of life in the crowded squallid quarters and back streets of large cities. There is in New York what is known as a "lung block," by reason of the numerous cases of consumption occurring in that section. It is a crowded ward of the most crowded city in the world. Of the 4,000 outside of dogs, cats and parrots this block contains more than 400 are babies. At the age of two years these babies are found alone on the street imbibing its deep and muddy wisdom. The block's already dense population is always being packed closer. To squeeze in more rooms, light and air are slowly shut out, and halls, courts, air-shafts are left cramped and deep and sunless.

An imperial race cannot be reared in the slums, nor a sober one. A shattered old chap told one of the commissioners investigating these conditions some years ago: "I ain't never sober but when I gets out of bed." The Buffalo member of this commission investigating the tenement-house conditions, after several days of silent amazement, exclaimed: "New York should be abolished." These are centres of disease, poverty and vice and during the summer heat, of unthinkable suffering. When the intense heat is on men and women crowd together on the tops of the houses waiting for a breeze to come. Many after toiling during the day sit all night in a seat in the park to escape the closeness of a room where a fire has been burning all day, not for cooking, but to heat the iron for the laundry or tailor shop. Privacy in these rooms is as easy as it is in the steeple of an immigrant ship, and the liquor in the corner gin-mill is the natural resort to drown misery and the unnatural resort to escape the oppressive heat.

Conditions in Montreal, Toronto and St. John differ only in degree, not in kind. And the evils of modern city life are by no means confined to European or American cities. In every great industrial centre there is a large and increasing body of the population among whom, as Huxley said, "misery reigns supreme." This misery Prof. Huxley describes as "a condition in which food, warmth, and clothing which are necessary for the mere maintenance of the functions of the body in their normal state cannot be obtained; in which men, women, and children are forced to crowd into dens where decency is abolished and the most ordinary conditions of healthful existence are impossible of attainment; in which the pleasures within reach are reduced to bestiality and drunkenness; in which the pains accumulate at compound interest, in the shape of starvation, disease, stunted development, and moral degradation; in which the prospect of even steady and honest industry is a life of unsuccessful battling with hunger, rounded by a pauper's grave."

CONSERVATIVE LEADERS AND RECIPROCITY

On another page today The Telegraph publishes some extracts from the public utterances of Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Thompson, and Hon. George E. Foster, covering the period from 1884 down to and including 1891, in which the views of these statesmen on reciprocity are very clearly set forth by themselves.

An attempt has been made from time to time by Conservative speakers and newspapers to create the impression that the Conservative leaders were never in favor of reciprocal trade with the United States. The very best evidence as to that is certainly what the Conservative leaders said on the question, and what they did say is very convincingly set forth, from the official records of the articles to be found on another page of this issue.

First we have a portion of a speech delivered by Sir John Macdonald in 1884, in speaking to a motion that had been introduced by Sir Louis Davies, in which Sir John praised the reciprocity treaty of 1884, regretted its termination, and said the fault was not Canada's. "It (the treaty), did a great service to Canada," said Sir John.

Next we have the copy of the despatch from Sir John's government to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on December 13, 1890, in which the Canadian government was described as desirous of "proposing a joint commission such as that of 1871, with authority to deal without limitation, and to prepare a treaty respecting the following subjects:

"(1) Renewal of the reciprocity of 1884, with the modifications required by the altered circumstances of both countries and with the extensions, deemed by the commission to be in the interests of Canada and the United States."

The reciprocity treaty of 1884, which the Conservatives desired in 1890 to have renewed, was a much more sweeping arrangement than the proposed trade agreement of today.

Sir John Thompson, in 1891, when, as Minister of Justice, he was appealing for reelection in the county of Antigonish, issued an address to the electors of that constituency in which he said:

"We have made to the government of the United States, through the government of Great Britain, proposals for reciprocity in trade, which we have good reason to believe will result in an arrangement by which the markets of the United States will be re-opened to the products which our people desire most to send there. A fair measure of reciprocity is what we desire, and we have no doubt that that can be obtained without undue sacrifices."

Sir John Thompson, who afterwards became Premier, was re-elected on that platform.

the proposed trade agreement had no such fears in 1891. In Hansard of that year will be found a speech by Mr. Foster, extracts from which are published on another page today, and in the course of which he said:

"We are to send delegates on the twelfth day of October to Washington, to confer with Mr. Blaine and the President of the United States, and see whether or not we can have framed or formed a reciprocity treaty (a treaty, mark you!) on the basis which we have set forth in our order-in-council, and which is as plain as can be made."

During the same session Mr. Foster in another speech, discussing the proposed conference said:

"With this National Policy, with this development of our natural resources, with this also a desire to widen the boundary of commerce on every side. With the United States? Yes, and on the principles laid down in the order-in-council, taking the basis of the treaty of 1884, and adding to it whatever may be agreed upon by the commissioners appointed by both sides. That is the principles as plainly as can be laid down."

Sir John Macdonald and these other Conservative leaders were not afraid of trading with the Americans. Canada was poorer and less populous in those days, and yet they had no fear that political entanglements would result, or that Canada would weaken her autonomy or lessen her racial freedom. And they did not contemplate merely concurrent legislation such as we are talking about today, but they were seeking to bring about a treaty, which is a much more formidable matter.

These Conservative leaders, while they were in power, did not give Great Britain a preference as Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party have done, and they had not extended Canadian trade and commerce in other directions as has been done by the present administration. They were convinced that it would be of benefit to Canada if our people could have free entry to the great market to the south of us, and while they failed to secure that advantage there never can be any doubt that they were in favor of securing it and actually attempted to do so.

Hon. Mr. Fielding and Hon. Mr. Patterson succeeded in negotiating at Washington an agreement much more favorable in character than was ever contemplated previously by any Canadian statesman on either side of politics. They succeeded in securing free entry for nearly all of our products of the farm, the fisheries, and the forests, without making the slightest concession to American manufacturers, with the one exception that the duty on agricultural products was reduced to a very small extent. That reduction, like every other part of the agreement, is distinctly beneficial to Canada. In fact, the trade agreement is by all odds the biggest piece of constructive legislation since the inauguration of the British preference. A great many Conservatives are in favor of it, but the official machinery of the Conservative party is compelled to fight the agreement because the "interests" are alarmed by the prospect that the proposed tariff changes will assist in freeing Canadian producers and consumers to some extent at least from the domination of the gentlemen who live by gouging the home market.

This may be Sir Wilfrid's last campaign, although, irrespective of party, the people of Canada will wish for him still long years of usefulness. But whether it be his last campaign or not, he is going to win it. There is no idea among any class in Canada today that Sir Wilfrid Laurier after the elections will be other than the victorious leader he is now.

The Liberals, in fine, have an innumerable chieftain in this campaign, and an issue calculated to bring out the full fighting power of the old Liberal party. The British preference was a great stroke of statesmanship. Not only was it of prime importance, but it was a step toward the carrying out of the Liberal tariff programme laid down at the great convention of 1883. Now comes the proposed trade agreement with the United States, a still further step along the line of freer trade, immensely enlarging the market for our principal products, and giving relief to the Canadian consumer everywhere.

With such a leader and such an issue, the Liberal party may well go into battle smiling and confident.

BURBANK'S IMPROVED FRUITS
For more than twenty years Luther Burbank has been trying in vain, as he admits, to improve on the strawberry. Knowing that all our best berries have been descended wholly or in part from one of the Chilean varieties, he got from one of his agents in Chile a collection of wild strawberry seeds taken from the Cordillera and Coast regions. These seeds he secured five years ago, and among the plants which grew from them he found some that promised to be of great value when crossed with the best American and European strains. With his usual patience he experimented until he produced a unique berry of a wonderful pineapple flavor, and one declared by John Burroughs to be the most delicious strawberry he ever tasted. It is said to be an exceptionally good keeper, and can be eaten freely by those with whom the common acid-strawberries disagree. It is the result of a quarter of a century's patient experiments on the part of the most famous and successful hybridizer in the world.

Mr. Burbank has worked more miracles than any other for many generations. Not even Edison has more discoveries to his credit than this creator of delicious fruits and berries. Ninety-five per cent of the new plants introduced during the last twenty years originated on his farm. The Burbank cherry commands the highest prices; his winter rhubarb is named in California and Florida the "Mortgage Lifters"; the Burbank potato is now the universal standard in the Pacific Coast States, and it is taking the lead in the Middle West. Altogether there are above a hundred valuable new plants, fruits and flowers, every one of which has proved better than those known before in some new quality, in some soils and climate. Perhaps the most important of all is the

"hornless cactus" which has made the desert habitable, and the waste places the abode of men and cattle.
A few years ago the Carnegie Institute at Washington tried to capture Burbank and exploit him "for the benefit of science." It was done at the suggestion of Professor Bailey of Cornell, who suggested that philanthropist could render a good service to mankind if he endowed this experimental gardener and allowed him to devote all his time to research. This philanthropist could be none other than Carnegie who so eagerly tries to reach all by his charity, so his institute undertook the service. But the institute did not last long. Mr. Burbank now writes that "after having been under capture for the avowed purpose of the benefit of science for five years by the Carnegie Institute at Washington, five years of care, loneliness, hampering restrictions, and unprofitable conditions, and having dictated to and corrected for his biographer several thousand pages, it is a most gracious relief to return to a life free from the red tape of institutional restrictions, to a life of active freedom." After these five years he promises to give to the world more fruits and flowers.

SIR WILFRID'S WHITE PLUME

"Follow my white plume" may be the Liberal battle-cry in the impending general election, says the Ottawa correspondent of the New York Herald. Addressing his French-Canadian compatriots on the Champ de Mars at Montreal last Tuesday, Sir Wilfrid Laurier exclaimed:

Henry of Navarre at the battle of Ivry said: "Follow my white plume and you will find it always in the forefront of honor." Like Henry IV, I say to you young men, "Follow my white plume—the white hairs of sixty-nine years—and you will, I believe, I can say without boasting, find it always in the forefront of honor."

Sir Wilfrid's hair, while thin on top, is luxuriant and bushy behind his ears and gives an undue distinction to his appearance, and is thought not inappropriate to the lines:

"Press where you see my white plumes shine above the ranks of war,
And be your oriflamme today the helmet of Navarre."

Sir Wilfrid is eager for a battle of halloo. When his government was returned in 1908 on the cry "Let Laurier finish his work!" he said he probably never would run again, but he has no other idea now but to press the fighting.

Six or seven years ago when Sir Wilfrid Laurier returned from an Imperial conference he was in ill health, and trouble in the Cabinet awaited him at home. That was the year of Mr. Tarte's disappearance from political life. There were many about that time who feared that Sir Wilfrid would be unable to lead the Liberal forces after 1904. But the Prime Minister developed great reserve power, and he passed through the campaign of 1908 without evidence of physical or mental fatigue, although he was active throughout the battle and gave his party an inspiring fighting lead.

Now we are come to another campaign, and Sir Wilfrid is in better fighting trim than ever. It has been an open secret at Ottawa for months past that the Liberal leader, while he is desirous that redistribution should take effect before the elections, is nevertheless eager for the fray. Those who have talked with him say he never was so confident, and that never since 1896 have they known him to be in such fine fettle on the eve of a contest. It is not difficult to imagine what enthusiasm was gratified among the young men in Montreal when Sir Wilfrid made use of the picturesque language quoted by the New York Herald's Ottawa correspondent.

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NOTE AND COMMENT
The buoyancy of railway stocks still confounds the prophets who say reciprocity is going to ruin our transportation interests.
A sudden rush of election talk all over the country, and through it all runs the conviction that the Conservatives have no real chance of winning. Canada wants Laurier for another five years.
Obstruction began at Ottawa again yesterday. The opposition only succeeded in reminding the country that Sir Wilfrid Laurier once received a medal for services in defending the country from foreign attack. The Conservatives have no luck.
The little breeze in the County Council over taxation matters would be more interesting if it could be accepted as an assurance that the aldermen or councillors were going to devote themselves vigorously to taxation reform. The work must be done before long. The present system is a serious bar to progress. Study of the question, coupled with courage to adopt a progressive policy would do great things for St. John.

"The Hemlock Must Be Drunk."
(Toronto Globe).
As the moment approaches for final action by the house of lords on the veto bill there is a marked change of attitude on the part of the militant wing of the Tory party. It is quite evident that the party managers and organizers have been carefully inquiring into the condition of public opinion and the probable result of another general election in the event of the king refusing to create enough new peers to put the veto bill through the lords. There seems to be no war of the belief, still lingering in some quarters, that the king would refuse to add 500 radical peers to the lords at Mr. Asquith's request. The Tory managers, regarding such a refusal merely as a remote possibility, began to figure as to what the practical outcome of his majesty's hypothetical action would be. They are now convinced that another appeal to the veto, the third within two years, would be political suicide, and that the Unionist party would emerge from it shorn of its strength for a generation, perhaps for all time.

The danger from forest fire leading to the destruction of valuable lumber sites has been alleviated for the present by the recent rain.
Mr. Connelly said in an interview last evening that a disaster from fire was narrowly avoided at Hammond on Sunday. An incendiary fire was started on a last winter's lumber site owned by St. H. White. Stronach's efforts and the use of the telephone communication were all that saved a disastrous conflagration. As the fire threatened the timber lands of the Pelepepot Lumber Company Mr. Connelly was summoned and appeared on the grounds Monday morning to find that Mr. White had the fire under control. The valley of the Great Salmon River and Hammond was in the path of the fire. Mr. Connelly said it was his opinion that the fire had been purposely set and maliciously set. Fire rangers have been employed by the Pelepepot Lumber Company to guard the grounds during a period of great danger.

To Verify the Census.

(Toronto Globe).

Mr. Archibald Blue, the chief census officer, has done well to issue a notice asking that persons who believe or suspect that they have not been enumerated by the census officers communicate with him. This can be done by sending an undated letter to Mr. Archibald Blue, Census Bureau, Ottawa. The letters should give the names, number of persons, street and address, if the persons who believe they have been omitted live in cities or towns, and the concession and number of the lot if in the country. Mr. Blue states that if it is found that such persons have not been enumerated, and will at once be taken to remedy the defect through the local census officers, who are responsible if any mistakes have been made. It is to be hoped that Mr. Blue's invitation will be accepted promptly by any head of a family who has not been seen by a census officer. There were no doubt many cases in which detached persons in boarding houses were enumerated without being seen personally by a census officer, but in cases where a house was not visited at all the precaution of writing to Mr. Blue is very well worth taking to prevent omission. The census is not an academic thing in Canada. The representation of the various provinces and of the various parts of each province in the Dominion Parliament depends upon the figures of the census, and it is the duty of every good citizen to see that the census returns are fair and accurate.



Amatile Roofing
Needs No Painting.

Amatile roofing is needed. It doesn't need to be washed over and fussed with and cared for.
It takes care of itself from the start. As soon as it is laid on your roof, you can go away and forget about it.
You don't have to paint Amatile every two years as you do the "rubber" kinds. Amatile has a mineral surface which needs no painting.
The mineral surface is better and more durable than many coats of paint.
Back of the mineral surface is a layer of pitch, the greatest waterproofing compound known. Back of the pitch is a layer of felt (a whole ready roofing in itself), and behind this is another layer of pitch.

Another layer of felt. The result is a strong, durable roof which can take care of itself in the climate without painting.
We will be glad to send you free a sample of Amatile Roofing so that you can see for yourself just what it looks like. Address our nearest office.

Everjet Elastic Paint
Low in price. Great in durability. Invaluable for prolonging the life of roofs, gutters, fences, iron work, etc.
It will keep lead away from the roof, prevent rusting, and make everything healthy and increase their output.

Creonoid Lics Destroyer and Cow Spray
It will keep flies away from the cows. It will keep lice and ticks off the cattle. It will keep the cattle healthy and increase their output.

The Carritte-Paterson Mfg. Co. Limited
St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.

RAIN TUESDAY WAS WELCOMED
Farmers and Lumbermen Cheered by Frequent Showers

One-third of an Inch of Rain Fell Here, But Downfall Was Much Heavier Up River—Mr. Connelly Tells of Conditions in Kings County

Wednesday, July 19.
The drought of a fortnight generally feared throughout the province by lumbermen and farmers was broken yesterday by a heavy rain. The local official report states that only one-third of an inch of rain fell on the city during the day, but reports from various sources indicate heavy rain throughout the St. John river valley and the western portion of New Brunswick. An easterly wind blowing early yesterday morning at the rate of nineteen miles an hour, brought the rain clouds in this direction. There was also a drop in temperature as the maximum official record yesterday was 70 degrees, which is 10 degrees lower than the maximum of one day last week.

The farmers are not complaining of a failure of crops. Robert Connelly, of Great Salmon River, who is in touch with the agricultural condition in this county, said last evening that there was no cause for alarm in regard to the crops of the present year. The hay crop in Kings County was backward in starting as the month of May was cold and dry. The showers of June saved the destiny of the crop which is now being generally harvested. The hay crop, he said, though smaller than that of last year, is placed at the average.

The root and grain crops promise well. The drought may have caused injury but the showers of yesterday, which were a wet spell, the mixed crops of the New Brunswick farm will advance with the usual luxuriant growth.
The danger from forest fire leading to the destruction of valuable lumber sites has been alleviated for the present by the recent rain.
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Uncle Walt

The Poet Philosopher

In her wigwam, neat and small, pretty Little Yellow Shawl sat—a dreaming of her lover, who had gone away to school—brave and stalwart Twisted Nose, son of Ringbones-on-his-Toes, who could whip his weight in bob-cats, who could ride a bucking mule. (Chorus: Oh, the noble Twisted Nose was a terror to his foes till the paleface came and told him that an Injun was a fool, if he was content to fight; he should learn to read and write; so the maiden's stalwart lover left her side and went to school.) Now she hears her lover's call! 'Oh, my darling Yellow Shawl, let me take you to my bosom, for you are my one best bet!' But she shuddered and she sighed! 'Push yourself away,' she cried, for he wore a crimson necktie and he smoked a cigarette! 'You I loved when bold and rude, but they've made you of you a dude, with your noisy lemon trousers and your dinky rah-rah lid! Never more shall Yellow Shawl come to greet you at your call, she will never be your honey or your little kiddyid!' (Chorus: Oh, the noble Twisted Nose went and pawned his rah-rah clothes, and he wears a trusty blanket and a streak of purple paint, and to little Yellow Shawl he'll be married in the fall, and be happy ever after in his wigwam queer and quaint.) Alarums and excursions.

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WAIT MASON

PRISON FARM FOR JAIL PRISONERS
Matter Discussed at Meeting of Municipal Council

Coun. Donovan Made Practical Suggestion, and Motion for Committee to See About Arrangements Was Adopted—Old Penitentiary Grounds May Be Utilized.

Wednesday, July 19.
A prison farm near St. John for jail prisoners may not be so far away as some going citizens imagine. Yesterday at the quarterly meeting of the municipal council a motion to appoint a committee to see what arrangements might be made was adopted and a tentative scheme was outlined by Coun. Donovan, chairman of the hard labor sentence committee.
The aggressive councillor from Simonds proposed utilizing the old penitentiary on the East St. John road for housing the prisoners by arrangement with the dominion government, putting them to work quarrying stone on the neglected property surrounding the building, and possibly having them assist with the heavy farm work at the Municipal Home. To obviate the danger of association of the prisoners with the boys at the Industrial Home, the councillor suggested a division of the property by a high fence.

The scheme at first would not provide for all the inmates of the jail, but a party of twenty or thirty, who could be taken out on Monday and brought back on Saturday, as a trial. Only one more guard would be necessary, one at night with two at day.
Coun. Donovan said there was another property on the same road which would answer the purpose very well which would cost some thousands of dollars, but which might be rented until the scheme was worked out.

Coun. Frink said that the land about the old penitentiary would be little use for farming, but would make a good place for a quarry if that was what Coun. Donovan wanted. The property was held by the department of the interior, and he believed could be got almost for the asking if the objection to having the boys in the home was removed.
Coun. J. B. Jones referred to the prison reform work being conducted in Ontario, and thought the best way of dealing with the matter was by appointing a committee of five, not only to report on the details, but to meet the provincial government and obtain their assistance, as had been done in Ontario. He believed that a great work could be done, not only in giving the prisoners a more humane and beneficial treatment, but in shaping their future lives for good by assisting them when they are released.
Warden Connelly expressed sympathy with the scheme and drew a name a strong committee to take up the matter.

YORK COUNTY INDU

To the Editor of The Telegraph.

Sir,—I read in The Telegraph the proceedings of the meeting of the County Council and as my smallpox quarantine takes the liberty to end I have sent you a copy of the papers, in which I have plain my position in the playing the Indians with you. If you will kindly publish the papers, I will be very understanding of the situation. Thanking you in anticipation of your reply, I remain, Yours sincerely,
St. Mary's (N. B.), July 19, 1911.

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