

RABBI RABINOWITZ ON THE MISSION OF ISRAEL.

In the New Year Address He Points Out the Work of the Nation—Christians v. Jews

In St. John.

At sunset on Friday the Jewish new year began—the year 5665 in the Hebrew calendar—and with the day the most important group of Jewish festivals of the whole year. It is the penitential season, enduring continuously until Sept. 20, the day of atonement, the culmination of the long series of exercises and ceremonies in which are symbolized the regeneration of religious life among the faithful. The preparation for another year of struggle with human ills and weaknesses.

The day itself is known in the Jewish ritual as Rosh Hashana, and is a joyous occasion, ushering in the more solemn functions surrounding Yom Kippur, or the day of atonement. The Jewish synagogue was well filled at the services on Friday evening, Saturday and Sunday, and the ceremony for this, the first of the festival, ended yesterday. On Saturday Rabbi Rabinowitz delivered the following address:

On these two days of Rosh Hashana it is the duty of every Jew to remember our long history in the past and to think of our destiny in the future. On these two days it is incumbent upon us to think of the work which God intended us to do, to find out whether we have done it, and to make up our minds what we are going to do about it in the future. What is the nature of the work which God intended us to do for the welfare of mankind? Nations, like individuals, have their different tasks allotted to them. Thus the Greeks of old were destined to develop the fine arts, the Romans were a nation of soldiers and conquerors, the English have proved the greatest colonizers and civilization, the Germans have produced the greatest of the world's thinkers, etc. What has the Jewish nation been intended to do for the world? And have we done it? Great wonders the Jews have never been. True, they fought well whenever they were forced to defend their country and independence, but they never took it into their heads to conquer the world as the Romans have done. The poetry of the Jewish prophets, although very lofty and noble, cannot be said to reach the heights of Homer and Virgil. In painting and music and sculpture we can point to many Jewish names with pride, but at the same time the truth must be told that at no time have they taken the lead in these arts. The same also must be admitted of philosophy and civilization.

But surely we have not been given such a long lease of life in vain. What, then, is the great work which the Lord intended us to do? It is something else than to teach the world the religious and moral truth. The Jewish nation is not a nation of philosophers, but we have done something more than that. We have created heaven and earth, and they have not created heaven and earth. The Jewish nation has sent on earth by an All-wise Providence to save mankind all that trouble. We have a small booklet in our hands in which it is written that the beginning of God created the heaven and earth, and "Hear, O Israel, the Lord is our God, the Lord is One."

In the same way it is also true that the Jewish nation has produced such fanciful poets as Homer and Virgil and Shakespeare and Milton, but we can boast of poets whose song was as bold as the throne of God. Jewish poets did not give up their faith in God and in his kingdom of heaven. He made him-Jew clear on that point. If the entire Jewish nation is to be a nation of priests, they surely must be able to teach the world to minister to it and it cannot therefore be otherwise than that God intended us to impart the grand truths of Judaism to all mankind.

Have we done it? Have we discharged our duty honestly and faithfully? God said: "You shall not kill," and it is already over thirty centuries since He gave that command to us and told us to teach it to the world. During the last thirty years men have killed one another at the rate of 25,000 per annum, a sad commentary on our teaching ability. As to covering a neighbor's property, people now, when they are going, they are getting it if they can. As to the principle of our God, it is a sad truth that while formerly people worshipped many gods, today they believe in none. So it seems that either we have been neglectful in our mission or that the world has profited little by our teaching.

But wherein does our neglect lie? Do we really mean that we ought to give up business and pleasure and go out preaching Judaism to the nations or that we are bound to make a grand effort to stop the war between Russia and Japan. Not quite, my friends; I do not believe that personal lecturing would have much effect on the world. I believe more in teaching by example, and what I wish to make clear to you is, that it is the duty of every Jew to live such a high and pure life as to be enabled to serve as a model for mankind. Do we Jews of the present day strive to attain this standard? I leave it to your conscience to answer this question. A Gulesheim monk who was brought up in infancy in a secluded cloister once told me that in the big cities there is so much crime as to necessitate a whole army of policemen to keep the peace. "I can understand that," said the monk, "but what I cannot understand is, who is watching the police?" It was exactly the same thing with us. I have stated before that we have been detailed to teach many good things to the nations, but in the meantime there was no one to teach us during the last twenty centuries, since the loss of the era of prophecy, and it seems as if we are going to forget our own precepts. To many of you the idea that we have anything more to do in the world than looking after our own business will appear altogether new and perhaps absurd. Let me, therefore, translate to you some of the lofty prayers which we offer to the God of Israel today, and which though perfectly familiar to you, are nevertheless likely to escape your notice:

"Therefore we hope, O Lord our God, to see speedily thy glorious triumph when idolatry will be banished from the land, and the world shall be reconstructed in the kingdom of Heaven, when all flesh shall bend their knees to Thee alone and accept the yoke of Thy Kingdom, as it is said, 'On that day will the Lord be One and His name One.'"

In this prayer we express the hope that Judaism will at some future time this come to pass. Shall we send out missionaries and attempt to convert our neighbors to Judaism? Such a method is not in keeping with Jewish principles. Jewish prophets said "Let every one go in the name of his own God." The God of Israel does not want any commercial drummers to sell His goods for Him. A certain worldly philosopher said: "Believe in yourself and the world will come to believe in you." I will say the same to you today. Love Judaism and cling to it with all your heart and with all your power, and you will set the nations thinking. They will ask themselves, "What is the sacred spell which binds this nation to their God during so many centuries? What made them part with their land and even life itself for the sake of their faith? Then it will dawn upon them that we have been battling for the truth. The truth is mighty and everlasting, and we could not part from it if our bodies there was a breath of life left in our bodies."

In another prayer we express a firm hope that poverty will be banished from the land and want will be no more. Will God suddenly open a gold mine under the feet of every pauper? This will not be necessary. Poverty was sent of God's making, and it is not His will that it should do away with it. When God created the world He made ample provision for every living creature that shall ever exist upon it. If any human being at any time suffers want in the midst of us, don't blame God for it, but blame our own greed and selfishness. When the world will become a place of peace, and every man's neighbor as himself, we will realize this fact poverty will become a thing of the past. The Hebrew language has no word for "charity." The word "charity" is a Greek word which signifies that when you give part of your wealth to the needy you must not think of it as a gift, because such is not the case. You are only giving him what is rightfully due to him as a brother, the child of the same Father. The time will surely come when poverty will be unknown, but that time is still distant. We may hasten the advent of that day by recognizing that a poor brother has as good a claim upon us as one of our creditors.

For the last seven or eight years the Jewish community of St. John has been given an excellent opportunity to act on this principle, and to your credit it may be said that you have not neglected it. During the winter months of divers races and of a variety of religious confessions arrive at our shores. In most cases they need some personal assistance. Now there are about 10,000 Christian families in St. John with scores of religious ministers, philanthropists and charitable societies, but unfortunately they have all hitherto remained untouched by the "wisdom of the multitude of men, women and children. On the other hand, there are only about 80 Jewish families in this city, and they have not hesitated to put the burden on their shoulders. Since the tide of immigration from the east to the west, the Jewish community of St. John has brought financial and personal aid to thousands of immigrants without distinction of race or religion. This is the grandest work which you may present today before the throne of God. Now, my brethren, another winter is coming and again I remind you (if necessary) of what you owe to your fellow-men who are fleeing from poverty and injustice. Remember it is not charity but a right and women have upon us as rightful heirs to the bounties which the Heavenly Father bestowed upon all His children.

WHITE STAR LINER ASHORE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The White Star steamer Germanic, in the service of the American line, which sailed from Southampton Sept. 3, went aground in the main ship channel about three-quarters of a mile off Sandy Hook today at 11:30 tonight. A thick haze prevailed at the time. Reports from Sandy Hook show that the steamer does not appear to be in a bad position. She may float clear at the next high water tomorrow morning.

The lack of advertising business is often responsible for lack of judgment success.—Advertiser, World.

ABOUT APPLES.

St John a Dumping Ground For Windfalls.

G. R. Sangster Gives Some Information Valuable to Fruit Growers.

George R. Sangster of Moncton, official assessor for the province of New Brunswick, is at the Victoria Hotel. He arrived in the city yesterday and spent a part of the day inspecting apples.

Mr. Sangster last night said that he was at present quite busy with his inspection. The apples examined by him yesterday in this city were very good, and he did not find it necessary to condemn many of them, as not being up to the regulations. He said that the apple crop of the province of New Brunswick, so far as he had learned, is at present very good, and that the crop in Nova Scotia is very abundant. The only exception in the fruit crop seems to be in the case of plums, which are this season thought to be a failure. In Carleton Place, however, the plums are raised and exported annually, the prospects for this year's supply are poor, and similar reports are being received from the Annapolis Valley and from some of the better fruit districts in the province of Ontario.

Why this is so, is little fully understood and it seems a little strange in view of the fact that the other kinds of fruit are at a rule exceptionally good.

Some complaint has been made on the part of the citizens of this city that the apples received here so far this season are of a very inferior grade, and the idea was suggested that some of the high grade apples were being shipped to foreign markets, while those of less superior quality were being disposed of in the local markets.

Mr. Sangster, in answer to this, said that while it could hardly be said that all of the best apples were being shipped to outside markets, it is quite true that the local markets are being made a dumping ground for windfalls and poorer class of apples.

Mr. Sangster thinks the soft apples of Carleton Co. are every bit as good as those of the other provinces, but that same can hardly be said in this respect. There is no occasion for this state of affairs, said Mr. Sangster, for it is all due to the mode of fertilizing. The New Brunswick people will have to be educated a little better in this respect. No one can raise good apples and grass of the same piece of ground, but they will persist in attempting to do so. Fruit trees need food just as an animal does, Mr. Sangster continued, but after eight years the tree does not require food for wood growth, but maintenance supply the elements which are taken out of it, in the growth of the fruit.

This fact the fruit raisers of this province are not quite familiar with, and the result is that while the soft fruit of Ontario is so good, and sweet and tart, our fruit has a sharp and acid taste.

The hard apples, such as Greenings, Bishop Pippins and Baldwins, are as good as any of the other provinces.

As an illustration of the difficulty of properly cultivating apple trees, Mr. Sangster referred to an occasion on which one of his trees began to die. The first year the blossoms began to drop off early, the second year the crop was very light, and the third year it practically amounted to nothing. At first those who saw the tree thought it was a disease, but after a few branches or trunk, out after the third year Mr. Sangster became convinced that the difficulty lay in the roots, and accordingly had the tree taken up and the roots examined. He found the fibrous roots to be in good condition, but was the lower part of the trunk, but close observation disclosed the fact that a portion of the tap root had been lying in water, with very damp earth around it. He filled up the place, gave vent to the water, and after removing that portion of the root, had the tree replaced. From that time on, no trouble has been experienced, and the tree is now bearing as heavily as any other in the orchard.

Speaking in regard to apple packing, Mr. Sangster said that there is a great deal of dishonest work in this connection, and that he finds that a layer of good apples is put on the bottom and the top of the barrel, while the interior is filled with apples of an inferior grade. This is often done by people who profess to have principles above that standard.

TWO SCHOONERS LOST.

One Was Owned by Peter McIntyre of the North End.

The schooner Fraulin, Captain Thorne, owned in this city by Peter McIntyre of the north end, condition being a damaged waterlogged condition from Chatham, Maine, was loaded with a cargo of 90,000 lbs and had been chartered by A. Cushing & Co. A heavy sea was breaking over her when she was discovered by the crew of the Monomy and Monomy Point stations. Capt. Thorne and his four men were clinging to the rigging and taken off only after great exertion by the sailing crew.

The schooner is of 124 tons burden and is valued at \$2,500. There was no insurance on the vessel, but the cargo is covered.

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MRS. MILLEN'S DEATH.

The death occurred Friday morning of Margaret, widow of the late John Millen. Deceased, who was eighty years of age, was born at Passaic, N. J., and was a most estimable lady, and had many friends, not only in Kings county and this city, but in Nova Scotia, where one son and a number of daughters resided.

Deceased is survived by one brother, Wm. Denison, of Sussex; a son, John D. Millen, who lives in Yarmouth, and four daughters. The latter are Mrs. E. B. Bising, with whom Mrs. Millen resided during the last twenty years; Mrs. W. K. Mollison; Mrs. M. W. Wymann, and Mrs. E. R. Parker. George Millen of San Francisco, and Robert and Robinson Millen of Boston, are sons. Deceased was not a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, but of late years has been unable to take any active interest in church matters on account of ill health.

ENGINEERS' CONFERENCE.

Canadians Object to Continued Employment of Aliens by G. T. P.

(Special to the Sun.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 11.—Geo. Griffith of Winnipeg, secretary of the Dominion Institute of Maligned Engineers, arrived here yesterday to attend a conference of engineers to be held here to discuss the continued employment of American engineers and subordinations on the G. T. P. surveys. It is alleged that notwithstanding Winchester's finding the G. T. P. is still continuing to employ aliens, while many Canadian engineers are without employment.

Ten people will see a placard of "To Let" on your house about evening, on your house to read your "To Let" ad in these columns. Which way do you elect the "Picard way" or the "Want ad way"?

CIRCUIT COURT.

Case of Beatty v Foster Has Been Withdrawn.

In the circuit court Friday the case of Beatty v. Foster was first taken up. This was an action brought by John Beatty of Queens Co. against Hon. Geo. E. Foster, of Toronto, on a promissory note for \$1,000, dated June 23, 1897. The note was made in favor of the late Geo. F. Baird and was endorsed over to Mr. Beatty. The defendant pleaded payment of the note. As the jury was about to be sworn, A. W. Baird, who testified with Mr. Curry, K. C., for the plaintiff, suggested that the parties hold a conference for the purpose of effecting a settlement. The judge concurred in this view, and the case was adjourned and the parties interested in the case were present with the two baristers' room. The plaintiff, Mr. Beatty, was not present in court. At eleven o'clock they returned to the court room and Mr. Curry, K. C., on behalf of the plaintiff, withdrew the record. He said that the defendant had submitted certain statements with regard to the payment of the note, but that the defendant refused to allow the case to stand over until two o'clock this afternoon, to enable him to make inquiries at the Bank of New Brunswick. He

LUMBER.

Operators Have Gone on To James Malcolm and George Usher, Drowned in Grand Bay.

Peculiar Position of St. John With Respect to the General Market.

The present lumber situation is peculiar in two ways. First, the operators are on strike, and secondly, St. John in a sense controls the market. Usually at this season of the year the operators are making their plans for work in the woods. This is the time when supplies are purchased, men hired, seasons engaged, and everything got in readiness for the season's cutting, which is supposed to be completed by Christmas. But just now nothing is being done. The preparation work should be well under way, but it has not been begun.

It was announced some time ago that the operators had agreed to discontinue the cut from forty to sixty per cent. This idea is not only being carried out, but the operators have decided that they will not cut even the sixty or forty per cent. under the same expenses as last year. They will do practically nothing unless the logs can be brought out more cheaply than in the past.

At the same time a certain amount of work must be done for the purpose of keeping the saws sharp, and the operators are in the habit of looking to regular employes for horses and men for some parts of the work in the woods. They rely on these men, and the men who are engaged from year to year, rely on the operators for employment. Thus if an operator decided not to go into the woods at all during any particular season, the men he might have found employment elsewhere probably have found employment elsewhere. Thus it is difficult for any operator to skip a year in the woods.

Now in the season of 1903, wages to the men from twenty-eight to thirty dollars, and support and other expenses were proportionately high. The operators refuse to pay any such wages this season. They can get lots of men at the present time for thirty dollars, and when the season is over men to do all the work required but in Maine, New Brunswick and Quebec.

As the Maine operators do not feel so strongly the necessity of reducing expenses as do the Canadian people, the number of men employed in the Maine woods will probably be not less than last year. So far for the work in Maine, wages are usually earned in Maine, and men who would at ordinary times seek employment in New Brunswick, now refuse to work in New Brunswick or in Quebec for twenty dollars, as when they were engaged to do so.

The operators refuse to pay more than twenty dollars.

But when the Maine operators have secured all the help they want, they will be in a very short time, there will still be many men out of employment, and according to the opinion of the operators, these men will take twenty dollars, rather than keep at their work during the winter. So the operators, according to the expression of one of them, are on strike, and will not hire any men until wages drop to twenty dollars, at which figure it will pay them to cut the logs.

The cut on the St. John, and in fact on all New Brunswick waters, will be reduced, not so much by the shortening of the season as by the employment of smaller gangs than usual.

The statement that St. John holds the key to the situation, is explained this way. Canada's strongest competitor is the British market coming from the Baltic. On account of the financial conditions in Russia, shippers have been, and are still being compelled to sell their stocks, so that the Baltic market is not so active as it has been in that district are already sold and thus out of the market. In Canada, too, that not for the same reason, stocks have been pretty well disposed of. On the St. John case is different. The lumber men here are not only on strike, but the market is in an improved condition, but until the benefit of low freight rates can be secured. In the past shippers from St. John have found difficulty in securing space in winter steamers at 25 shillings, and there is no reason to believe that the same condition will not prevail this year. So that with the British market in an improved condition, other sources of supply shut off, and the advantage of low freight rates, shippers from St. John are hoping to make up some of the profit which they have been missing of late.

MEMORIAL TABLET.

To James Malcolm and George Usher, Drowned in Grand Bay. Unveiled Sunday Afternoon in the Presbyterian Church at That Place.

On Sunday afternoon the memorial tablet to the late James Malcolm and George Usher was unveiled in the Grand Bay Presbyterian Church. The tablet is placed on the wall immediately behind the minister's desk. It is square in shape, and of white marble with black lettering. It reads as follows:

In Memoriam, James Malcolm, Died July 8, 1904, Aged 23.

Greater love hath no man than this, that he give his life for his friend, George H. Usher, Died July 8, 1904, Aged 19 years.

So shall we ever be with the Lord.

The church was crowded to the doors at the dedication service Sunday, which was conducted by Rev. Jas. Ross of Carleton. The platform was prettily decorated with flowers. The ordinary service of the Presbyterian Church was duly gone through. Mr. Ross took as his text the words: "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying. Neither shall there be any more pain. For the former things are passed away."—Revelation 21.

The Saviour had said that He went to His Father to prepare mansions for His disciples on earth. There could be no doubt that Heaven had been prepared as a home for the blessed. The first heaven and earth would pass away when their purposes had been fulfilled. They were only for temporary scenes, but the new heaven and earth would be permanent. St. John had said that there would be no more sea. The sea was a type of motion and unrest, and so the absence of sea typified the absence of all disturbing elements. It was music to look forward to the coming paradise, and to look back to the paradise lost by the forefathers of man. In this world men were perplexed children standing on the bank of the river of life, but a message from heaven had shown them something of its course and that it led into the ocean of eternal life.

"Today," said Mr. Ross, drawing aside the veil from the memorial tablet, "we bid you look on this tablet, which reminds us of sad events."

The loss of the two men to whose memory the tablet has been erected, left a vacancy which would be hard to fill. It was first a loss to the hardy sailors and friends. No one could possibly fill the place to them of these two young men. They could not come to their friends, their friends would have to go to them, but they could not be replaced.

It was also a great loss to the church. The church needed many such men in all the branches of her work. No one dared attempt to translate this manifestation of Providence. They might not be wise enough to translate this dispensation of God, but they should have wisdom to know that it was an effort of the love for them. It was a great honor for two young men to be thus translated straight from earth to heaven, into the city of eternal life. These events should set before the youth of the community and the church a good example of the financial conditions in Russia, shippers have been, and are still being compelled to sell their stocks, so that the Baltic market is not so active as it has been in that district are already sold and thus out of the market. In Canada, too, that not for the same reason, stocks have been pretty well disposed of. On the St. John case is different. The lumber men here are not only on strike, but the market is in an improved condition, but until the benefit of low freight rates can be secured. In the past shippers from St. John have found difficulty in securing space in winter steamers at 25 shillings, and there is no reason to believe that the same condition will not prevail this year. So that with the British market in an improved condition, other sources of supply shut off, and the advantage of low freight rates, shippers from St. John are hoping to make up some of the profit which they have been missing of late.

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The present lumber situation is peculiar in two ways. First, the operators are on strike, and secondly, St. John in a sense controls the market. Usually at this season of the year the operators are making their plans for work in the woods. This is the time when supplies are purchased, men hired, seasons engaged, and everything got in readiness for the season's cutting, which is supposed to be completed by Christmas. But just now nothing is being done. The preparation work should be well under way, but it has not been begun.

It was announced some time ago that the operators had agreed to discontinue the cut from forty to sixty per cent. This idea is not only being carried out, but the operators have decided that they will not cut even the sixty or forty per cent. under the same expenses as last year. They will do practically nothing unless the logs can be brought out more cheaply than in the past.

At the same time a certain amount of work must be done for the purpose of keeping the saws sharp, and the operators are in the habit of looking to regular employes for horses and men for some parts of the work in the woods. They rely on these men, and the men who are engaged from year to year, rely on the operators for employment. Thus if an operator decided not to go into the woods at all during any particular season, the men he might have found employment elsewhere probably have found employment elsewhere. Thus it is difficult for any operator to skip a year in the woods.

Now in the season of 1903, wages to the men from twenty-eight to thirty dollars, and support and other expenses were proportionately high. The operators refuse to pay any such wages this season. They can get lots of men at the present time for thirty dollars, and when the season is over men to do all the work required but in Maine, New Brunswick and Quebec.

As the Maine operators do not feel so strongly the necessity of reducing expenses as do the Canadian people, the number of men employed in the Maine woods will probably be not less than last year. So far for the work in Maine, wages are usually earned in Maine, and men who would at ordinary times seek employment in New Brunswick, now refuse to work in New Brunswick or in Quebec for twenty dollars, as when they were engaged to do so.

The operators refuse to pay more than twenty dollars.

But when the Maine operators have secured all the help they want, they will be in a very short time, there will still be many men out of employment, and according to the opinion of the operators, these men will take twenty dollars, rather than keep at their work during the winter. So the operators, according to the expression of one of them, are on strike, and will not hire any men until wages drop to twenty dollars, at which figure it will pay them to cut the logs.

The cut on the St. John, and in fact on all New Brunswick waters, will be reduced, not so much by the shortening of the season as by the employment of smaller gangs than usual.

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It was announced some time ago that the operators had agreed to discontinue the cut from forty to sixty per cent. This idea is not only being carried out, but the operators have decided that they will not cut even the sixty or forty per cent. under the same expenses as last year. They will do practically nothing unless the logs can be brought out more cheaply than in the past.

At the same time a certain amount of work must be done for the purpose of keeping the saws sharp, and the operators are in the habit of looking to regular employes for horses and men for some parts of the work in the woods. They rely on these men, and the men who are engaged from year to year, rely on the operators for employment. Thus if an operator decided not to go into the woods at all during any particular season, the men he might have found employment elsewhere probably have found employment elsewhere. Thus it is difficult for any operator to skip a year in the woods.

Now in the season of 1903, wages to the men from twenty-eight to thirty dollars, and support and other expenses were proportionately high. The operators refuse to pay any such wages this season. They can get lots of men at the present time for thirty dollars, and when the season is over men to do all the work required but in Maine, New Brunswick and Quebec.

As the Maine operators do not feel so strongly the necessity of reducing expenses as do the Canadian people, the number of men employed in the Maine woods will probably be not less than last year. So far for the work in Maine, wages are usually earned in Maine, and men who would at ordinary times seek employment in New Brunswick, now refuse to work in New Brunswick or in Quebec for twenty dollars, as when they were engaged to do so.

The operators refuse to pay more than twenty dollars.

But when the Maine operators have secured all the help they want, they will be in a very short time, there will still be many men out of employment, and according to the opinion of the operators, these men will take twenty dollars, rather than keep at their work during the winter. So the operators, according to the expression of one of them, are on strike, and will not hire any men until wages drop to twenty dollars, at which figure it will pay them to cut the logs.

The cut on the St. John, and in fact on all New Brunswick waters, will be reduced, not so much by the shortening of the season as by the employment of smaller gangs than usual.

The statement that St. John holds the key to the situation, is explained this way. Canada's strongest competitor is the British market coming from the Baltic. On account of the financial conditions in Russia, shippers have been, and are still being compelled to sell their stocks, so that the Baltic market is not so active as it has been in that district are already sold and thus out of the market. In Canada, too, that not for the same reason, stocks have been pretty well disposed of. On the St. John case is different. The lumber men here are not only on strike, but the market is in an improved condition, but until the benefit of low freight rates can be secured. In the past shippers from St. John have found difficulty in securing space in winter steamers at 25 shillings, and there is no reason to believe that the same condition will not prevail this year. So that with the British market in an improved condition, other sources of supply shut off, and the advantage of low freight rates, shippers from St. John are hoping to make up some of the profit which they have been missing of late.

MEMORIAL TABLET.

To James Malcolm and George Usher, Drowned in Grand Bay. Unveiled Sunday Afternoon in the Presbyterian Church at That Place.

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The present lumber situation is peculiar in two ways. First, the operators are on strike, and secondly, St. John in a sense controls the market. Usually at this season of the year the operators are making their plans for work in the woods. This is the time when supplies are purchased, men hired, seasons engaged, and everything got in readiness for the season's cutting, which is supposed to be completed by Christmas. But just now nothing is being done. The preparation work should be well under way, but it has not been begun.

It was announced some time ago that the operators had agreed to discontinue the cut from forty to sixty per cent. This idea is not only being carried out, but the operators have decided that they will not cut even the sixty or forty per cent. under the same expenses as last year. They will do practically nothing unless the logs can be brought out more cheaply than in the past.

At the same time a certain amount of work must be done for the purpose of keeping the saws sharp, and the operators are in the habit of looking to regular employes for horses and men for some parts of the work in the woods. They rely on these men, and the men who are engaged from year to year, rely on the operators for employment. Thus if an operator decided not to go into the woods at all during any particular season, the men he might have found employment elsewhere probably have found employment elsewhere. Thus it is difficult for any operator to skip a year in the woods.

Now in the season of 1903, wages to the men from twenty-eight to thirty dollars, and support and other expenses were proportionately high. The operators refuse to pay any such wages this season. They can get lots of men at the present time for thirty dollars, and when the season is over men to do all the work required but in Maine, New Brunswick and Quebec.

As the Maine operators do not feel so strongly the necessity of reducing expenses as do the Canadian people, the number of men employed in the Maine woods will probably be not less than last year. So far for the work in Maine, wages are usually earned in Maine, and men who would at ordinary times seek employment in New Brunswick, now refuse to work in New Brunswick or in Quebec for twenty dollars, as when they were engaged to do so.

The operators refuse to pay more than twenty dollars.

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As the Maine operators do not feel so strongly the necessity of reducing expenses as do the Canadian people, the number of men employed in the Maine woods will probably be not less than last year. So far for the work in Maine, wages are usually earned in Maine, and men who would at ordinary times seek employment in New Brunswick, now refuse to work in New Brunswick or in Quebec for twenty dollars, as when they were engaged to do so.

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