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These newspapers advocate: British connection Honesty in public life Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 8, 1913.

THE CHORLEY BY-ELECTION

Chorley, where there was a by-election the other day, was carried by the Conservative candidate with a reduced majority. The constituency gave the Conservatives a majority of 2,200 in 1910, and even in 1906, when Conservative majorities everywhere melted away, Chorley elected the Conservative candidate by a large margin.

The food taxes and the tariff proposal in general, together with Home Rule, were the leading issues in the Chorley contest. After Bolton Mr. Bonar Law dropped the food taxes, for the purpose of affecting sentiment in Lancashire. Now comes Chorley, which never elected a Liberal in its history, and reduces the Conservative majority by 500, on the heels of Mr. Bonar Law's telegram that he would be greatly disappointed if his standard bearer did not carry as large a majority as his predecessor enjoyed in 1910.

Chorley, in the view of the Manchester Guardian, "is the most hopeful sign that the Liberals have had since the general election." This constituency, the Guardian explains, "is on the border of the two Lancashires—the industrial east, which is dominantly Liberal, and the agricultural west, which is Conservative. The town lives mainly by cotton but there is an important farmers' interest in the division, and the political significance of the election is as a guide to the effect which the Conservative change of front on food taxes is going to have on the agricultural voter."

THE VIRTUES OF YOUTH The voice of the prophet is a lonely voice, and our age lacks it to a marked degree. The newspapers and magazines have little of it; they mostly give the changes over the story of the well-beaten way. Scrambling for wealth, our civilization has become poverty-stricken beyond all expression. Both in the United States and Canada, as wealth is increased and as the cities grow, the tendency is for the vast to get into one hand and the dough into another. The worst enemy of the poor man is his poverty, and of the rich man his love of material riches. The life of man is not to be found in either. The rich, with all their wealth, are unhappy and afraid; they are nervous and lack calmness. The poor are disposed to conclude that, granted an improvement in external circumstances, a Utopian life would be theirs. The history of bygone ages indicates the futility of this point of view. So long as greed and appetite face each

other across the world's landing counter, there will be little improvement. What the future civilization may bring forth, no one can predict.

But the man who is watching the night for the signs of its passing can see the darkness lightened with the coming of the dawn. The clamoring for a minimum standard of life for every citizen, the wider distribution of the good things that have flowed so plentifully into our stores, the grappling of the problems of our restless cities, indicate the coming of the morning. It may be a lurid and tempestuous morning, but it is certain to overcome some of the darkness of the night. Then, men nearly always true when a thing strikes home to them. Scott and Oates taught the world that there was something better than life, and the people gave a splendid response to their noble passion. The courage of these men was so striking, or perhaps so pitifully indicated, that kings and emperors stopped in their craft and talked about it with bowed heads. But they talked about it and admired it; and the capacity for admiration implies the capacity for emulation. The majority of us have not yet corrupted without any thought save "We have done that which was out duty. We have done that which it was our duty to do," others will do tomorrow. Self-assertion and courage are not selfishness and greed, and when the world needs them as it does now, it will find those virtues always responsive.

The chief difficulty is that we are indifferent to our advantages, and so selfish in our attitudes that social cleavage and snarls, with all the disturbing and distressing elements that accompany them, are on the increase. The voice of the prophet dies away unheard in the loud strife of daily passions; few bear him, fewer understand him. Listening to him, some would fulfill for themselves the prayer of the poet, Heinrich Heine. He prays: "O ye gods! I beseech you not to spare my youth, but to leave me the virtues of youth—disinterested animosity, disinterested tears! Let me not become a scoldish old man, curiously growling at the younger race of spirits, or a poor miserable being perpetually mourning over the good old times. Let me when I am grey-haired, preserve the love of youth, and in spite of the infirmities of age, let me still share the pastimes and dangers of youth! I heed not though my voice grow faint and tremulous, so long as the sense of my words remains fearless and strong."

ST. JOHN AND POWER

A Moncton contemporary intimates that St. John, if it wants natural gas for power and light, need not wait to find out whether the supply can be struck at Sussex or at some other point near than Moncton, and it goes on to say that the Albert County reservoir is so great that there is enough for all and to spare. The point overlooked is that it is expensive to pipe the gas for any considerable distance, and while there are already, in Canada, and in the United States, several pipe lines much longer than would be necessary to bring the gas from Albert County to St. John, the expense of transmission would be vastly reduced if the supply could be tapped nearer, say at Sussex.

St. John badly needs cheaper power, but fortunately it seems likely not to be dependent upon natural gas, though, naturally, it is only business to compare the cost of bringing that to St. John and utilizing it, with the cost of power to be produced from any other source. If the New Brunswick Hydro Electric Company and its allies succeed in securing the required legislation for suburban electric lines it is expected that they will make available for St. John industries both light and power at a much cheaper rate than is now in force. So far as electric power is concerned, it is necessary to get the cost down low enough to compete with power produced from coal; for no extensive user of power would be likely to scrap his steam plant unless he could save money by introducing electricity.

Within the next few weeks the power situation should be cleared up materially as compared with present conditions. As St. John expects to enlarge many of its existing industries, and to keep adding new ones, cheap power is an industrial lever too important to neglect. If power generated from the streams should not be made available at a reasonable price, the question of piping natural gas to St. John from Albert County or some nearer point would soon have to be given the most careful examination. The whole question comes down to relative cost and efficiency.

IN WASHINGTON

Canada has more than its ordinary interest in the inauguration of the American president this year. Those who follow the larger political events have been deeply interested in the disclosure of the character of Woodrow Wilson in so far as it has been revealed through what he has said and what he has written since he became an outstanding figure in the national life of his country. If words mean anything—and Mr. Wilson has a high reputation for sincerity—the address he delivered yesterday indicates that he has drawn much inspiration from Lincoln, and that he proposes to apply to the great task before him those principles of even-handed justice and broad common sense which distinguished the greatest of American presidents.

dent will work by day and by night to thwart those policies by which he desires to humanize American politics and to give, so far as may be done from Washington, some approach to the quietude of all citizens.

This clash between a leader of high calibre and lofty aims and the opposing forces of organized greed will command the attention of friends of good government throughout the English-speaking world. Canada has learned much through observing the mistakes of the United States. It is now not improbable that the working out of some of Woodrow Wilson's policies, particularly with respect to the tariff, may materially affect business in this country, and modify our own fiscal plans. The high tariff days, here and there, are over. There is, too, the matter of the Panama Canal, in respect of which President Taft and his advisers failed so signally to reflect the better sentiment of the American people. From President Wilson and his chosen councillors a more enlightened attitude is to be expected. This question of the canal may be the first test of the new president's willingness and ability to move a somewhat doubtful or reluctant Congress along the bright path of international honor and good faith. There are other big tests which President Wilson must meet. His inaugural address justifies the belief that if he falls it will be through no fault of his own.

THE DISAPPEARING FOGS

Fogs are expensive. It is estimated that they cost London five million pounds a year, and that a single day's fog causes the city to consume enough gas and electricity, in excess of its ordinary requirements, to supply a town of 50,000 people for twelve months. In the week before Christmas of 1904 the whole of England south of the Humber was covered with fog for several days. Scientists find it so difficult to explain this that they are inclined to regard the statement as incredible. But the causes of fog are as great a mystery as the wind that blows where it listeth. In coming and staying it follows no defined rules known to man. A typical philosopher once tried to explain a continued fog in London by suggesting that Professor Westcott may have thrown open his windows at Oxford. But if the fogs that impede traffic in the streets, cause vessels to be fog-logged at sea, and travelers to lose themselves, were so produced, life would be fraught with new terrors.

The property and behavior of fogs, particularly the fogs of London, have long been a subject of inquiry and of legislation. Six hundred years ago Edward I. made the burning of sea-coal a capital offence in London in the vain hope of exterminating the fogs. A recent committee of experts appointed by the London County Council reported that fogs could not be traced to any general locality; that they seemed to be due to atmospheric conditions; that they seldom occurred when the wind was above fifty degrees, and that they were most frequent after a night ten degrees colder than the preceding day. The difficulty is to explain how the fog moisture is retained in the air. Observations upon clouds formed experimentally in globes tend to show that if a mass of fog-bearing air could be enclosed and kept still only for a short time the fog would settle and leave the air clear. This fact is causing scientists to invoke the aid of electrification of the particles or some other abnormal condition to account for the persistence of fog.

Sir Oliver Lodge suggests that Marconi-like masts be erected in the fog area to riddle and disperse it with electrical discharges. But fogs are getting rarer, although man cannot pride himself that it is due to legislation, investigation, or any skill or knowledge on his part. In recent years there has been a notable diminution of fog frequency. The number of days of fog in London, for the years 1905-1908 were 19, 16, 37, 19 respectively. For the four years from 1880-1889, there were 86, 83, 62 and 75 days of fog. Fogs are undoubtedly becoming rarer, there and here, and may in time disappear altogether. The strange thing is that they are more frequent in London and other great cities. The atmospheric conditions would seem to offer good material to work on. Six thousand tons of coal, it is said, are in suspension in London at every day during the winter months, and some two million chimneys, all burning soft coal, are throwing off incessant volumes of soot-laden smoke.

A NEW EMERGENCY

The slackening of the Anglo-German competition at sea has given opportunity for the panic and emergency-makers to devise a spectre bark which Germany is building and which is going to sink all Dreadnoughts. It is a new type of destroyer which has been devised by a group of Continental engineers. It was so runs the yarn—offered first to the British Admiralty four years ago and acknowledged only by a formal note, but the German Admiral Von Tirpitz eagerly took advantage of the new ship that is to reduce Dreadnoughts to impotence, and is now having some of them constructed. The report, that should disturb all faithful Tories, reads: "A destroyer of this category is speedier than any Dreadnought. It lies low in the water, not much more than wash, and it fights and on. The only target it presents to the enemy's fire is a bow shield sloping backward and of such shape and thickness as to be virtually impregnable. It serves as the carriage of a single gun of maximum power, furnished with projectiles that play the part of aerial torpedoes, and the gun remains perpetually screened except at the moment of firing. The vessel can keep the sea in all weathers, and can fight effectively at the longest ranges. Twenty of these destroyers can be built for the cost of a single super-Dreadnought, and the German naval experts hold, with ample reason, that a super-Dreadnought must inevitably succumb if attacked by even five of such craft."

DR. DOBSON'S AND SORROW

Dr. Dobson's of New York, inuring recently in Boston on "The Development of the Negro Folk Song," said that the note of sorrow was hardly ever absent from Negro melodies. He said further: "They never openly resented slavery; their feelings in regard to it were usually disguised behind Hebrew theology, but once in a while they were more outspoken, as in the folk song 'Before I'll Be a Slave I'll Go to My Grave.'" In the songs of Foster, Negro melodies were cast into conventional form. Examples of this may be seen in "Old Black Joe" and "Swanee River," and in the beautiful songs of Rosamond Johnson, "Some Like to Me the Stars Don't Shine Bright" and "Because She Loveth Me."

WHAT IS ST. JOHN GOING TO DO ABOUT TAXATION? In reading the following announcement of taxation reform by Hon. Price Ellison, Minister of Finance of British Columbia, it should be remembered that he is speaking of provincial taxation, and not of civic taxation. Vancouver, as we know, has adopted the policy of completely exempting improvements from taxation. Let us see now what British Columbia proposes to do in the matter of provincial taxation. We quote from the budget speech of the Minister of Finance of that province, delivered in the Legislative Assembly at Victoria on February 24:

"At this point, Mr. Speaker, having disposed of the estimates, I propose to make an announcement of policy in respect to taxation. The Royal Commission on Taxation made four important recommendations, namely, the abolition of the poll tax; the exemption of improvements from taxation; the abolition of the property tax and readjustment of the income tax; and various minor changes to which I need not refer in detail. The government, after careful consideration, decided that to adopt all these recommendations at once would involve too great an immediate loss of revenue. By the bill before the House, which I introduced the other day, we propose now to abolish the poll tax, which involves a loss of revenue to the extent of about \$350,000, and it is proposed in two years time to exempt improvements from taxation. In four years it is proposed to abolish the tax on personal property and rearrange the incidence of income tax, endeavoring as far as possible to adopt the whole of the recommendations of the tax commission. Our aim is to do as much as possible by easy stages, to reach a point where direct taxation will be eliminated and our revenues will be obtained from the natural resources of the province. This regard as a sound policy, and I shall go further into the matter when I explain Bill 44 on its second reading."

In Eastern Canada we are perhaps disposed to be somewhat more cautious in the matter of taxation than are our friends west of Winnipeg. What seems to be the desirable line of advance in New Brunswick is to establish home rules in the matter of taxation, securing legislation that will permit each municipality to raise its taxes in its own way. If the people of any county desire to exempt improvements, or to keep on taxing improvements, that is primarily their affair; since they are paying the money, and a majority of them are best qualified to deal with the method by which it shall be raised.

So far as St. John is concerned, there are few today who will still contend that our present plan is a good one. It does not give the assessors a fair opportunity to display ability and judgment, and the system itself is unscientific and absolutely certain to result in an unequal distribution of the burden.

It is still to be hoped that St. John presently will lead the way in the matter of taxation reform in New Brunswick.

THINGS TO AVOID AND TO CULTIVATE

There is always a certain amount of danger in any attempt to cultivate virtue, but Lady Bellairs, in "Gossip with Girls and Maidens," draws up a list of what girls should avoid, and what they should cultivate, that shows very good sense, and most of the things she commands are not too difficult of attainment. Here are some of the things to avoid: "A loud, weak, affected, whining, harsh or shrill tone of voice."

"Extraneousness in conversation—such phrases as 'Awfully nice,' 'Really that,' 'Loads of times,' 'Don't you know,' 'hate' for 'dislike.'"

"Yawning when listening to anyone."

"Talking on family matters, even to your bosom friends."

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BIG INCREASE IN GAME RECEIPTS LAST SEASON

Statement of Big Game Killed in New Brunswick Districts—Many Hunters from Abroad, Including One from India—Violations.

The receipts from game in the province of New Brunswick for the year 1912 show an increase in revenue of more than \$12,000. It is pointed out in the surveyor-general's report presented to the legislature, that this difference is brought about by large payments arriving in the department after the close of the fiscal year, Oct. 31, that, properly belonged to the previous twelve months.

The surveyor-general reports that the season generally was unfavorable to the sportsman, owing to heavy rains, presidential elections, and other drawbacks. In the protection of the game, \$33,659.75 was expended.

The statement of revenue received from the sale of game licenses from Sept. 15, 1912, to Jan. 30, 1913, shows that the total value of the licenses sold was \$47,026. This amount, less the commission fees of \$2,653, left a total of \$44,373.61.

In some of the counties the amount received through the sale of licenses was very large; for instance, the figures for York county were \$14,800; Northumberland, \$7,677; Victoria, \$5,428; Gloucester, \$3,430; Westmorland, \$2,767; St. John, \$1,915; with the other counties, \$1,000.

From the table showing the residence of persons who purchased non-resident game licenses in the province of New Brunswick during the season ending Nov. 30, 1912, it is seen that 188 of these hunters came from New York, 104 from Massachusetts, 98 from Pennsylvania, 21 from New Jersey, 18 from Connecticut, 17 from England, 1 from Germany, 1 from India, 1 from Florida, 3 from Georgia, and several from other states and provinces nearer home. These non-residents 518 big game licenses were sold, 74 bird licenses and 44 deer licenses.

From a table showing the number of big game killed in the province during the open season of 1912 the total by counties is made up as follows:

Table with columns: County, Moose, Deer, Caribou. Rows: Hestigonche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent, Westmorland, Kings, Albert, York, Sunbury, Queens, St. John, Charlotte, Victoria, Madawaska, Totals.

In Kent, Westmorland, Kings and Albert there was a falling off from the 1911 record of 83 moose and an increase of 89 deer.

In York, Queens, Sunbury and St. John there was an increase of 20 moose and six caribou. The figures for 1911 for the other counties are not given.

Violations. Referring to game law violations, A. E. O'Leary, chief warden for district No. 2, which includes the counties of Kings, Kent, Westmorland and Albert, in his report to the surveyor-general says: "The Federal grant. These sums are to be spent upon the direction of a road engineer, not on permanent roads, but in repairing the worst places on the roads. In other words the patchwork system is to be continued. The total expenditure on roads will still go for maintenance and for official and bureaucratic expenses. Politics instead of macadam is still to be the outstanding feature of our roadmaking. And that does not spell good roads."

AGRICULTURE Preaching the Gospel Brought out by Farmers.

(Conservation.) Any leader of public servants efficient, must be in full sympathy with the farmer, and must understand; and must be able to give the farmer the greatest service, which is to help him to improve his economic condition. Such a man is Rev. Rurik Peterson, of Cookshire, Quebec. Born and raised in the county of Stanstead, he knows practical agriculture and local conditions. He is a careful student and well informed in the science of farming. His long past experience in giving a very keen interest in agriculture. Last year he arranged an excursion to Macdonald farm in which over 200 farmers participated. In the autumn of 1911 a club was formed at Cookshire, Quebec, which was largely for the purpose of arranging a series of meetings as speakers on some of the best on agriculture in Canada. The club has since held several meetings, and the speaker at the last club meeting was Rev. Rurik Peterson, who was largely for the purpose of arranging a series of meetings as speakers on some of the best on agriculture in Canada. The club has since held several meetings, and the speaker at the last club meeting was Rev. Rurik Peterson, who was largely for the purpose of arranging a series of meetings as speakers on some of the best on agriculture in Canada.

On Jan. 4 of this year the premier telephoned me to go into Albert county and make an investigation into alleged game law violations in that section. On making inquiries I ascertained that there was considerable dissatisfaction with one family there who were accused of the wholesale slaughtering of moose in a very remote section of the county, some forty miles of almost impossible trail from Albert. The subject of this investigation, Chester Peck, had already contributed \$300 in fines before Magistrate Blight's court, in Hillsboro, but as this request for a thorough investigation was demanded by prominent residents of the village of Albert, I took an attorney with me and made a careful and extended inquiry, the court sitting for over twenty-eight hours. I found that Chester Peck and family and two relatives from Hopewell Hill had slain in all nine moose, two cows and one bull in excess of the quantity allowed, and had already been accused and fined in Blight's court at Hillsboro.

Vaughan E. Copp, however, had presented a charge against Herbert Peck, of Hopewell Hill, for being present and assisting Chester Peck to bring out his cow moose and thereby having same in his possession. Magistrate R. A. Smith, of Blight, was called in to sit on this case in the village of Albert. Peck's plea was that he was related to the accused. The accused was convicted and fined \$100 and costs. As this man, Herbert Peck, is a pilot and has a licence, and as he has always borne an unblemished upright character, and as I am convinced that he acted innocently and in ignorance of the seriousness of the situation he was placed in, I requested the assurance of the Hon. Justice E. J. Foster, that if Chester Peck, I feel constrained to request that the actual fine be allowed to stand in this case, as the costs will be considerable. Before leaving Albert I was assured that all were thoroughly satisfied and greatly pleased with the investigation both in its scope and in its results.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Board of Trade Notified of More Safeguards for Bay of Fundy.

Wednesday, Mar. 5. The committee of the Board of Trade which has under consideration the matter of aids to navigation in the Bay of Fundy, has sent several recommendations to the minister of marine and fisheries. An answer was received yesterday and the minister said that some of the suggestions would be acted upon at once. A gas and whistling buoy is to be placed on Trinity Rock. The Brier Island light is to be replaced. There is to be a bell buoy placed off Cape Enrage, as soon as navigation opens. A light is to be placed at St. Martins Head. The matter of placing a permanent light on Old Proprietor Rock will be considered later.

It was decided that the Lurcher Shores lightship could not be enlarged at present, but a wireless outfit will be installed on the present ship. It is likely that a bell will be placed on the Swallow Bay lightship and the department will further consider the advisability of placing small enclosed lightships on wharves and breakwaters in the bay.

MAINE OPPOSITION TO ST. JOHN BRIDGE AT EDMUNDSTON

Augusta, March 2.—Several remonstrances were received at the hearing before the committee on ways and bridges on Friday afternoon on the route in favor of a highway bridge over the St. John river between Madawaska and Edmundston (N. B.). The resolve calls for the appointment of a committee to pay for half of the construction, the other half to be built by the dominion.

The proponents of the bill used as their argument the large loss of life that had resulted at the point as people attempting to cross the river. The bridge asked for will be slightly larger than the bridge at Van Buren, a few miles from there. It was argued against the bill, that the cost was too high, and that the province of New Brunswick would be the one to benefit rather than the state of Maine. There were remonstrances from people in Van Buren; that the bridge there was not entirely paid for as yet.

SHEDDER OF SAFETY.

"Let us go into this department store until the shower is over." "I prefer this harness shop," said her husband. "You won't see so many things you want."—Pittsburg Post.

ABE MARTIN



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ABE MARTIN



Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired, Sour, Have No Appetite. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in ten days. They do their duty. Can't eat, feel nervous, indigestion, and Sick Headaches, Biliousness, and Sick Headaches. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE. SIGNATURE OF DR. J. C. CARTER. Genuine must bear Signature.