

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph
is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

E. W. McCready,
President and Manager.
Subscription Rates.

Sent by mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in United States at Two Dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Advertising Rates.
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.

Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion. Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents for each insertion.

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
THE EVENING TIMES

New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers
These newspapers advocate:
British connection
Honesty in public life
Measures for the material
progress and moral advancement
of our great Dominion.

No graft!
No deals!
"The Whistle, the Mock, the Roar, the Scream,
The Maple Leaf Forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 23, 1914.

MR. CARVELL AND THE BRIDGES

Mr. Hazen and the Standard long ago invented the fiction concerning the opposition of Mr. Pugsley and Mr. Carvell to the Valley railway. Mr. Pugsley and Mr. Carvell have done everything in their power to promote the construction of the Valley railway from the very first, and have used every possible endeavor to have the railway built up to a high standard and to insure for it an independent entrance to St. John and such a connection with the National Transcontinental as would give it the through traffic of that railway into St. John. Yet yesterday, in continuing its long campaign of misrepresentation, the Standard told its readers that Mr. Carvell opposed the giving of aid for the Valley railway bridges, and represented the government's decision as a great triumph for Mr. Carvell.

The Standard is as short-sighted as it is violent. Even its own subscribers cannot possibly be deceived by its frequent mis-statements of facts which are well known and which can always be found in the public records. We are publishing on another page a short extract from Mr. Carvell's speech of April 25 in the House of Commons concerning the Valley railway. The portion of his speech published in reference to the bridges, which the government has decided to build, and the speech shows, as we have said, that the government followed the very course which Mr. Carvell advocated. He not only favored government aid for bridges but urged Mr. Borden and his cabinet not to grant the money to a subsidiary Gould company but to keep the building of the bridges in the government's own hands. Mr. Carvell insisted, again and again, that these bridges must be built, and that without them the Valley railway would be a great load to the province.

He insisted that John had a proper entrance to St. John and was varied through to Grand Falls to connect with the Grand Trunk Pacific. The project never could be satisfactory.

"This question of bridges," he said, "goes to the very life of the Province of New Brunswick."

"I only want to say this to the Acting Minister of Railways: give this assistance, but do it yourself; keep your hand on the purse strings; do not hand over a dollar to the government of New Brunswick, or to the Yankee concern; built the bridges under the Department of Railways and Canals."

The Standard yesterday announced that this is precisely what the Dominion government had decided to do; yet in the same article it held up Mr. Carvell as having attempted to prevent the Dominion government from giving the bridge money asked for.

While the government has accepted Mr. Carvell's suggestions in having the government do the work it will be necessary to amend the bill, as pointed out by him, unless the construction of the bridges is to be held up for a year. In the last clause of the bill, which is printed in The Telegraph today, nothing can be done for a year, or until the New Brunswick Legislature meets again.

When Mr. Carvell pointed this out, the government agreed to change the bill on its next reading so as to allow construction to be begun without delay, and it is to be hoped this will be done.

We do not think it worth while to

statements made by the Standard, because the principle that if a sufficient number of falsehoods are told some of them at least will come to be believed. The fact is that the Standard has so frequently and so deliberately distorted the facts that a very substantial is now discredited by thoughtful men who follow public affairs. In quoting Mr. Carvell's speech today, we merely desire to remind the public of the facts and show in that way the deliberate but hopeless attempt of the Standard to place him in a false light before the public.

A FORGOTTEN POLICY.

The "emergency" proposals of Mr. Borden are almost forgotten, but now and again an incident happens that recalls them to attention. Mr. Churchill recently indicated rather too plainly his change at the change of policy on the part of New Zealand. That country set out enthusiastically to pay ship money, but soon tired of it and returned to the Liberal policy of a local navy held at the disposal of the Motherland in time of war. One of the leading Liberal papers, the Manchester Guardian, comments as follows:

"If opinion changes in the Colonies, Mr. Churchill cannot press the plan he prefers, without seeming to take sides in Colonial politics. We believe that ultimately the Dominions will adopt the plan of local navies, and our naval strength stands to gain more by that plan than by any other sound policy."

As far as Canada is concerned there is no reason to suppose that opinion has changed. It was never in accord with Mr. Borden's extraordinary proposal. Indeed the gift proposed by Mr. Borden was one which neither British nor Canada desired. The British taxpayer was carefully withdrawn from any relief by the abortive plan. He was to build as many ships on his own account as before, and to pay for the upkeep of the Canadian Dreadnoughts as well. They were to be manned and maintained by Britain. Britain was to lend as \$35,000,000 which was to be returned to her to be used in building up three semi-detached ships, which Britain was to man and maintain. The expense of maintenance would greatly exceed the interest on the loan. The ship was to be subject to withdrawal at the demand of the Canadian Parliament. By an adroit system of bookkeeping Canada was going to impose a new tax on Britain for her navy and still satisfy the "patriotism" of Mr. Borden and the Nationalists. The plan was too clever by half. It would do the worst possible disservice to Great Britain without satisfying any feeling of self-respect in Canada. Of course the people will adopt the simpler, wiser, and safer plan offered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and as the Manchester Guardian suggests, and the Australian countries are doing. In the meantime Mr. Borden is to the fore again with another "emergency." This time he is giving the "wonders of finance" ten millions more than he proposed to contribute to the Imperial navy. His party will be able to secure a larger section of this for a campaign fund. That makes it almost a real emergency.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor announces the appointment of Judge W. W. Wells, of Montreal, as the third member of the Royal Commission to investigate the Dugal charges. Mr. Justice McKewen to be chairman and Messrs. Fisher and Wells to be the other members of the board. Some weeks have elapsed since the legislation was passed providing for the appointment of the commission, and though the delay has been prolonged and unfortunate, it was no doubt unavoidable. At all events the public will be glad to learn that the commission is at last completed, and that this will be followed by the actual taking of evidence. Mr. Justice McKewen will make an admirable chairman, and his colleagues, no doubt, will assist him in keeping the public interest to the fore and giving to the investigation those impartial, independent and energetic qualities which the nature of the cases demand. It will be assumed that this commission is to bear the evidence both in regard to the timber bonus charges and those in connection with the Valley railway.

In announcing the completion of the commission The Telegraph desires to say again that the public interest demands a full and free inquiry, designed to produce all possible relevant evidence, and to do justice without regard to whom the evidence may help or injure.

There is every disposition on the part of the public to welcome fair-play for the accused and for their accusers as well.

The questions to come before the commission are of the gravest public importance. The charges strike at the very life of public affairs in this province. The duties which the commissioners are taking up are of a most serious character and their success in conducting the investigation may well have a most important bearing upon public affairs in New Brunswick for many years to come.

MR. HAZEN AND MR. GUTELIUS.

The Mr. Hazen who is daily portrayed in the Standard as a gentleman burning with zeal for St. John and exhibiting the most daring courage in the service of this port is not the Mr. Hazen who appears on the records of the House of Commons. On May 5 Mr. Hazen replied to Mr. Emmerson who had condemned the Gutelius-Bosworth agreement, the increase of rates on the Intercolonial, and many other conditions which have grown up under the present government.

Mr. Hazen said the question today is: Are the rates charged on the Intercolonial unjust as compared with the

rates charged on the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk Railway and the other railways of this country? Answering his own question in the negative, Mr. Hazen went on to say that the people of the Maritime Provinces have no complaint to make and that there is little fault-finding in regard to the rates.

As a matter of fact, the Intercolonial rates are not necessarily to be judged, or faced, by the rates charged on the company roads. The company roads are run to pay dividends to stock holders. The Intercolonial railway is run to serve its owners, the public, and not dividends. This portion of Mr. Hazen's speech serves to disclose his attitude.

The Minister of Marine went on at length to defend Mr. Gutelius, and finally came to the Gutelius-Bosworth agreement and the position of the St. John Board of Trade. He pointed out that the Board of Trade had asked that the agreement be referred to the Railway Commission. He said he did not know the reasons that induced the Board of Trade not to proceed with this matter, but he understood that "as the agreement was only for a few months" and as it had expired now in so far as this season is concerned, no good purpose would be served by pressing the matter before the Board of Railway Commissioners, but the Minister of Railways and Canals at once consented to the request that the matter be referred to the Railway Commission and the commission were prepared to give a decision in regard to it. As to the agreement, Mr. Hazen said that different opinions had been expressed. "Mr. Gutelius has asserted that from the railway traffic standpoint the agreement was justifiable," Mr. Hazen did not condemn the agreement, but merely quoted Mr. Gutelius in justification of it. He said, further:

"I have every confidence that the difficulties which have existed in connection with the Intercolonial railway will disappear, and that the gentlemen who have been placed at the head of the railway will do their very best to meet the requirements of the country and of those who are connected with the railway itself. I further believe that all these difficulties which have been so often exaggerated and dwelt upon by the press which supports their party will disappear entirely before long and that it will be found that the road will be run in the interest of the Maritime Provinces and for the general good and welfare of the people of the country."

Note how Mr. Hazen retires behind the gentlemen who have been placed at the head of the railway, but appears to suggest that these gentlemen, and not himself and the other members of the government, are responsible for the administration of the railway, for the Gutelius-Bosworth agreement, and for the increase in freight rates.

This is the Mr. Hazen—the real Mr. Hazen—who is revealed by a perusal of Hansard. He is not at all the same heroic figure presented to the people of this province daily by the Standard in its attempt to sacrifice the public interest to the narrow demands of partisanship.

PLAIN SPEAKING.

The Toronto Telegram, independent Conservative, remarks that "Ontario, including Toronto, seems to be represented at Ottawa by twenty-two rubber stamps in the hands of Mr. R. L. Borden, whose government seems to be a rubber stamp in the hands of Mr. Wm. Mackenzie."

The Telegram asserts that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is in some measure responsible for previous dealings with Mackenzie and Mann, and then it says: "The situation of the Borden government is, inexpressibly disappointing to Canadians who rejoiced in the results that arrived at Mr. R. L. Borden with the power of Ontario's progressive conservatism. The disappointment of progressive Canadians is aggravated by the spectacle that Ontario Conservatism winks at in its passive approval of Sir William Mackenzie's attempt to bludgeon and bulldoze the Parliament of Canada. That disappointment is still further aggravated by Ontario's parliamentary surrender to the theory that Sir William Mackenzie is the boss of the Canadian Parliament and the Borden government is the puppet of Sir William Mackenzie."

The revolt against Mr. Borden's dealings with Mackenzie and Mann includes several Conservative Members of Parliament and not a few Conservative newspapers. Mere organs like the Standard continue to proclaim that Mr. Borden is a great statesman. The independent element continues to condemn the deal in plain English.

THE ISSUE IN MEXICO.

It is difficult for an outsider to understand the real issue in Mexico at present. It is something more than the periodic blood-letting to which the Latin republics subject themselves, and it is something very much less than a struggle for constitutional government. Diaz found the country a land of peasant proprietors. He left it a land of serfs. The method by which he reduced the independent peasant to the level of a serf was by a law of debtor and creditor which tied the peasant to the land by a loan of debt. He was then impotent to sell his labor, because he could not quit but only by leave of his master. The conditions under which the peasant worked differed in no degree from slavery—slavery of a specially revolting and degrading kind. Labor was so cheap that no effort was made to conserve it. The foreign capital which was imported to "develop" the country bought the peasants to man the plantations of the South, and when they died like flies under their squalid conditions, and when labor was becoming scarce, a quarrel was picked with some harmless Indian tribe, the surviving members, men, women and children, were taken to swell the fortunes and work the fields of the plantations. The activities of Fin-Teopolin

the Congo form the only modern parallel to the achievements of Diaz. Diaz was greatly lauded everywhere for the success of his administration, and some even pointed to him as a justification of despotism. The imposing facade of the building he erected deceived the nations and Great Britain bestowed on him the Order of the Garter in recognition of his success—perhaps in teaching the Mexicans the dignity of labor.

But he taught them no lesson save that which a self-respecting people would have to learn. He imposed order in Mexico, but order of a kind that must inevitably be followed by revolution. This is a revolution, not so much for constitutional government as against the intolerable conditions of servitude in which the exploiting policy of Diaz involved his countrymen. Carranza is weak and Villa is not an idealist. To expect either of these men to give the country a stable government, or one free from brutalities and self-seeking, is to hope for the impossible. Because the movement under these men calls itself Liberal and Constitutional, it does not follow that it is a popular movement. It is popular in that it opposes a gross form of serfdom, and it is very possible that the success of the Constitutional party may hasten the coming of self-government in Mexico, while the success of Huerta would be almost certain to retard it.

WEALTH AND TAXES.

As Mr. Lloyd George frequently has to devise means for raising more money for public purposes he is often charged with overloading his fellow citizens with taxation. In the House of Commons last week, in the budget debate, Mr. L. G. Chiozza Money presented some striking facts to support his argument that Great Britain, instead of being a prodigal, is, as a matter of fact, a miser.

In the race of expenditure, not only as regards armaments but in the matter of social reforms as well. As this is rather a striking contention it may be well to examine what Mr. Money said in its favor.

"What did they find in Germany? The German local bodies, not elected on the democratic basis at all, but on a basis which gave weight to wealth, spent money more freely than English towns, and charged the expenditure chiefly to the well-to-do by a system of graduated income tax, in its turn imposed on a graduated income tax. There was the further test of savings. Last year was a record year for British investing. There was, too, the test of luxuries. Last year the expenditure on luxuries in this country reached a point never attained before in the history of the world, save in the case of the United States. The taxes of the Budget, so far from trenching on what was called the war reserve, had really not touched the fringe of luxury (Ministerial cheer)."

"On an examination of the distribution of wealth, he found that of all the wealth left in an average year in this country two-thirds were left by only 4,000 people. Of about £200,000,000 which would pass into other hands this year 200,000,000 would be bequeathed by only 4,000 people. The true increase of national expenditure in the last ten years had been about £4,000,000 a year. How did that compare with the growth of wealth? Leaving out of account the new financial year, and taking nine years, the incomes of the income tax paying classes had increased by 288 millions. In fact, it was almost true to say that at the close of the present financial year the increase in the incomes of the income tax paying classes was as great as the whole of the national expenditure in 1913." (Ministerial cheer.)

Those men of wealth in Great Britain who have come to regard the present Chancellor of the Exchequer as a terrible person will experience an additional shiver upon reading Mr. Money's contention that this far the fringe of luxury has not been touched by the tax-gatherer. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in discussing the budget, made the point that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, properly speaking, ought to be a critic of expenditure rather than one who originated schemes involving great outlay of public money. It is argued on the other hand that the Liberal programme of social reform is properly considered, both investment and insurance. The Asquith ministry has had the courage to finance, in the face of bitter opposition, plans for social betterment which have been radical and daring. After all, that is what Liberal governments are for. They must deal with the nation's needs as they see them rather than according to precedent merely. That way lies a better civilization.

A POET DECADENT.

In his preceding outbreak against the Asquith ministry and its radical measures, Rudyard Kipling was much less violent than at present. Part of that was:

"They said, 'Who hath tolled? Who hath striven and gathered possession? Let him be spoiled he hath given full proof of transgression.'"

According to this outraged poet the ministry is no longer planning spoliation, but battle, murder and sudden death. The trend of politics has been away from what his muse pictured and urged. The flannelled fool and the muddled oat are still regrettably insular. The colonies are becoming independent sister nations instead of being watched over and tended by the Mother-Country. Mr. Asquith gives encouragement to autonomy, liberty, and brotherhood among these sister nations, and refuses to make their attachment to the Empire a subject of bargaining. He discourages those belligerent and aggressive activities, with the pride and arrogance that they fostered among a dominant class in Britain, and commends an imperialism

that is separated from exploitation of the people at home or abroad.

This is his crime, and it is one for which there is no forgiveness from Mr. Kipling. To the feeling in Britain which Mr. Kipling has come to represent, empire has always meant the power of levelling toll by a dominant race upon a subservient race. He has been riding the tiger of that kind of imperialism, and we know from the sad fate of the lady immortalized in nursery rhyme, such a performance, though satisfactory to the tiger, is bad for the rider. Mr. Kipling's melancholy decadence and the failure of the promise of his earlier years, will be a cause of genuine sorrow to those who will recall the enthusiasm which greeted his former verse. His logic was always impossible, but that was forgotten when it was joined with a rhyme, a color and an atmosphere that were fresh and alluring. Shakespeare raised truth to the elevation of poetry; Kipling has forsaken the dagger of Melopoeia for the stylus of Clio to reflect the gloomy pessimism and malignant hatred of a privileged class that in grasping for new plunder is threatened with the loss of the old. His poetic instinct has succumbed during the process, killed by the virus of a false imperialism.

ARGYLL AND CANADA.

A somewhat critical note crops up in the Manchester Guardian's article on the death of the Duke of Argyll. The writer suggests that the Duke's career fell short of its early promise in many ways. Here are specimen paragraphs:

"For nearly thirty years at least—since his return from Canada, where he was Governor-General from 1878 to 1888—the Duke, to those who knew him best and had remembered of his promise as a youth, bore always a suggestion, half-pathos, of frustration, unfulfillment. He had never had the fire of his father; he had never been so much the fervent Celt, his traits, indeed, were mostly from his mother, who was daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland, and the Leveson-Gowers have very little tartan in their blood. Yet he had early manifested some of the forceful qualities of a house that through the stormiest period of our history had occupied some prominent position, and the marriage with the Princess Louise was looked upon in Scotland as ensuring further glory for Clan Diarmid and a wider scope than ever for the talents of her consort."

"It must be regretfully confessed that these expectations have remained unfulfilled. The Duke, perhaps more obviously by contrast with his bustling, versatile, assertive, and eloquent father, seemed in recent years a somewhat inconspicuous Argyll. He was by no means an impressive speaker, despite his long experience in electioneering, and his Governor-Generalship in Canada, though popular enough with the Canadians, was undistinguished. His falling was his father's in excess—a kind of defeatism, lacking any specially outstanding gift. He merely trifled with his hobbies—poetry, the drama, painting, and imperialism—and had the usual dilettante's fate in being ineffectual in all. Probably his physique, for thirty years relaxed and amiably lethargic, was responsible for many years he had not been really well—short-breathed and subject to attacks of weakness doubtless cardiac. The hills of Inverary, where the hunt had one time been his passion, had no longer an attraction; even angling seemed to lose its charm; after the Cascapedia and the Restigouche, in New Brunswick, where he had the finest fishing of his life, he hardly ever touched a rod. In Canada, too, his dalliance with the brush and pencil ended."

But it seems that there is something to be said for the Duke after all, for the Guardian says that "he had no enemies, but had a friend and an admirer in every one with whom he came in personal contact. He was devoid of all dissimilarity, lived simply, liked fun, and found it to his taste, when he travelled abroad, to shed the Duke and go as Baron Sundridge. Everywhere his tenants and dependents liked him for his almost boyish jollity, his human kindness, and his honest interest in themselves and their lives." Perhaps there are many men of whom much less of this sort of thing could be said with truth.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Now for the evidence. The province is hoping that the Dugal commission will organize for business, and begin work at the earliest moment possible. After all the talk the facts will be welcome—all of the facts.

C. W. Morse, who once organized a costly steamship trust, was released from the Atlantic penitentiary some years ago because the doctors said he was a dying man. He has just organized a \$3,000,000 canal boat company. Mr. Morse seems to be approaching the convalescent stage.

The Standard continues to attack Mr. Carvell, but it has not yet summoned up sufficient courage or honesty to publish the essential portion of his speech on the Valley railway, in which he called upon the government to build the bridges, and to make the expenditure itself. It would be unwise, the Standard perceives, to tell its subscribers what Mr. Carvell really said.

The celebration of Loyalist Day reflects credit upon the small band of citizens who give their time and talents to the effective commemoration of the brave men and true who played so great a part in founding this city and many other communities. It is time, surely, that St. John had a Loyalist memorial worthy of the fathers who went before.

After the government has followed the very course Mr. Carvell proposed in connection with the Valley railway bridges, such public spirit, independence and courage is essential; without it there can be only the form of democratic self-government, but not the reality.

doing it is condemning Mr. Hazen for taking Mr. Carvell's advice. The Standard and its friends will hear more from Mr. Carvell presently.

Britain is avenged! Last year at the fall of the leaf mighty Varden and his friend Hay, a sort of Porthos of the golfing world, conquered all of golfing America only to fall before Francis Outmet. Yesterday in Merrie England, Outmet was beaten with ease by a young amateur named Tubbs. Get it? Yes—Tubbs. So passes away much of the hot air following Outmet's win of last autumn.

On Sunday near Montreal 150 men were found enjoying a cock fight. It was a sort of excursion party and was plentifully supplied with food, beer and whiskey. The sports posted pickets to warn them of the approach of danger, but the outposts went off duty in order to get their share of the refreshments. The police arrested six of the men. They found five dead birds and fifteen live ones.

It all depends. "Our Conservative friends," says the Manitoba Free Press, "do not appreciate independence in Parliament as much as they did three years ago, when it was a Liberal government which suffered. The members who then stood up in Parliament and opposed the policy of their party were, in their eyes, patriots and heroes; while Mr. Bennett and Mr. Nickle are in the way of being regarded as cranks and kickers."

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who has been making political speeches in Great Britain, declared the other day that "if the cabinet thinks murder will serve their term again they will attempt murder again." All of which shows that while Mr. Kipling is a great imperial poet he does not understand the value of words when it comes to prose and politics. To say that of language, concerning Mr. Asquith, Viscount Morley, and other members of the cabinet, does not injure them or help the public, but it does injure the reputation of the gifted author of "The Recessional."

ON ROYAL COMMISSION.

Beard's making a worse deal than the Northumberland one he is trying to do all the small millmen out of the country. The sooner the lumber lands of the province are taken out of politics and graft and handed over to a commission the better for the country; and let them charge a decent stampage and collect it, and not have it that the small operators who stand in well with the government pay more than eight cents on the dollar. The poor man cutting a small amount pays it all, as they think he has no influence at all.

I am very certain that there will be a deep reckoning, when every acre will be made to pay its share of the cost of the province; and when the final out how it has been squandered there will be a storm of protest that will compel a halt. Extravagance is running riot.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space I remain,
Yours truly,
J. W. VANDERBEEK.
Millerton, N. B., May 18, 1914.

Give.

(N. Y. Sun.)
Of all thou holdest fast
While the years roll
There remains at the last
Never a doubt
All that thou givest thou hast,
Give all, O my soul!

Keep not in hoarded store
Treasures for the mind
Open each closed door
Fling wide each blind;
Scatter like flame and more
Like flame thou shalt find.

Love fears not waste, nor theft
Nor time's recall,
Thou shalt no place bereft
Where time may fall.
Give till no more is left,
Thou who wouldst have all!

—M. E. Butler

Kipling's Latest.

(Montreal Herald.)
Rudyard Kipling's latest political outbreak, in which he accused the British government of deliberately plotting murder in Ulster, "in order to retain their salaries as cabinet ministers," will probably have no other effect than to create a feeling of pity. It is bad enough for a man of such once-brilliant mental gifts as his to be reduced to a mere blundering madman as he now attributes to Premier Asquith and his associates. But it is the thought of a tragedy that he should offer such a dream to the public as a mental product worthy of serious consideration.

ABE MARTIN

Miss Fawn Lippincott, president of the Bridge and Tango League, is at home building her nerves with lettuce. Best way to fight for your country is to stand far from peace.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(The opinions of correspondents are not necessarily those of The Telegraph. This newspaper does not undertake to publish all or any of the letters received. Unsigned communications will not be noticed. Write on one side of paper only. Communications must be plainly written; otherwise they will be rejected. Stamps should be enclosed in return of manuscript is desired in case of the writer should be sent with every letter as evidence of good faith—Editor.)

THE TIMBER LANDS AND THE SMALL OPERATORS.

To the Editor of The Telegraph:
Sir—The people of the Miramichi are waiting with interest to hear the outcome of the Dugal charges. It is now thirty-four days since that would be, and nothing much done. The old grandfather clock ticks the moments as they fly, and the lapse of time gives the right leader a longer time to try if (note it) the editor of the St. John Globe.

There were negotiations between the press and the two political parties to hush the matter up. If (note it) the Globe is right there must have been something in the charges. If not what was there to hush up?

During Mr. Fleming's term of office as editor of the St. John Globe, he happened to be there and said it looked as though there was another Northumberland deal on foot. That happened to be published in the Fredericton Telegraph and must have shocked Mr. Fleming for on looking at the synoptic report of March 18, page 109, Hon. Mr. Fleming said he did not pay much attention to what he saw in the newspapers, but he wished to say that there was going to be no Northumberland deal of any other deal; the only deal was a square deal to both the big and small operators. He said he was going to have the quality of the lumber and classification of the crown lands made up to date. ("If") There were found that there were limit-holders having more territory than the government could power to take out of their hands what they did not reasonably need and give it to the small operators on the same conditions on which it was given to the big ones.

Hon. Mr. Fleming before he came into power spoke here in New Brunswick. Among the things he said was that the big lumberman was ruining the country, only paying a worse deal than the Northumberland one he is trying to do all the small millmen out of the country. The sooner the lumber lands of the province are taken out of politics and graft and handed over to a commission the better for the country; and let them charge a decent stampage and collect it, and not have it that the small operators who stand in well with the government pay more than eight cents on the dollar. The poor man cutting a small amount pays it all, as they think he has no influence at all.

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Love fears not waste, nor theft
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AGRICULTURE

Do Weeds Poison?

Be So

Regarding the statement weeds poison soil and grow house, Agricultural Commission makes the following reply:

Statement

"Only grow the purest hard wheat although noxious weeds because the soil constitutes rain soil and grain."

Question 1. "If this be do weeds affect the grain?"

Question 2. "In what way do weeds affect the grain?"

Question 3. "How would such a field compare with field free from weeds?"

Answer.

The effect of toxic growth of