THE NEWS is published every week have laid open tro

The News.

T. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 5, 1909. THE NAVY AND THE CONSER-

VATIVES

No more important business will come before Parliament at the approaching than the proposals of the government respecting a Canadian navy. ease of a parliamentary vote, and

eall forth any defence. Mr. Goldwin ith registers a characteristic objection. As every one knows he is not an British supremacy at sea, and he bepresent Parliament have no right to "unduly discriminatory." been to that endorsation has not of-fered any indication that the Conservative party would be willing to propose an alternative policy either in the House or before the people. The

did not appeal to the people before de- condition but is on the fair road to do to make such an appeal to fully understand the feeling and temper of the people. They would not now be facing hopefully a prospective contest if they had then failed to hear and to heed the emphatic commands of a thoroughly aroused British public. Mr. Goldconstitutional defense, but no one can capital. believe that any general election could

less sincerely opposed to any Canadian Moreover, is Mr. Borden believed that the present protest received any considerable support of that character, he would not be likely to reiterate his statement with unpleasant emphasis upon the fact of his leadership. This protest of principle, looks very much like an insurrection, Mr. Borden is being openly lectured for failing to find in the government's naval proposal a plank that would be the peculiar possession of the Conservative party's platform. Some of the dissenters cry, "slow," and some "fast," but they all demand a different gait from the Liberal gait. These malcontents snow that Mr. Borden has never led be complaining that he has never even led them to war. They are heartily disgusted with these constant agreenents with Liberal policy, which may ndicate statesmanship, but which leave

These men may sometimes get their wish. Mr. Borden may be relegated to second place or no place in particular. Then will there appear, a man ready to sit up and bark whenever and wherever there is a chance for a political orumb. Meanwhile Mr. Borden significantly affirms that the Conservative party rests today exactly where it did.' Thereby he announces his leadership and his party's policy. He will not contest the government's proposals, And though we commend his public spirit and his politial astuteness, we really regret that he does not shock the country into serious attention by a vigorous opposition to the naval programme. As it is the people seem inclined to bend their backs joyfully to a burden. the bearing of which must eventually become very serious business. We undoubtedly go the right way but we go rather to flippantly and indifferently.

THE TARIFF WAR The probable effect of the Payne tar

iff on the trade with Canada is excit-

ing a good deal of discussion in the

United States. The Washington letter in the New York Evening Post presents a view of the case which is of no little interest. It has a gratifying amount of the I-told-you-so rebuke which Canadians cannot fail to relish. The problem is thus stated:-WASHINGTON, Oct. 20-In the opin ion of tariff experts in Washington the United States will be lucky to escape a tariff war with Canada. If it comes, in their opinion, it will be the kinds of utilitarian discussion, it is result of short-sighted tariff legisla- delightful to have such a fresh prestion, first enacted in the Dingley tariff laws of 1896 and re-enacted with still worse features in the Payne law of this convention of the Protestant teachers year. The Canadian Parliament, which has been called to meet at Ottawa early McNaughton of McGill University. in November, it is expected here, will The subject of this lecture was: Payne bill, and decide whether or not Canada will fight. If Canada decides the present day tendency among students the present day tendency among students. to fight, President Taft will have the dents of steering straight for one ility of deciding whether or responsibility of deciding whether or not the United Stafes shall fight back.

The situation which will confront President Taft, if the issue is raised, is all-should know in his general capacity of most exactly like that of 1896, only the a human being. The present tendency most exactly like that of 1896, only the shoe is on the other foot. When the be considered more soul-destroving than the kind that obtains in the factorial description of the degree of the country ask for heavy government as-

raw material in Canada to the manu-facturers of the United States, and ble of respending timefully and flexi-ble of respending timefully and flexithe Sur Printing Co., Limited, Et. raw material in Canada to the manuwould have made of Canada an immense buyer of United States manufactures. The American statesmen, however, proceeded on a grab-it-alland-give-nothing-back policy which has made of Canada an independent commercial nature, into which American capital has been forced to go in rder to get under the tariff bars. After reference to the effect of the British preference in diverting trade from the United States to Great Britain, the letter states the conditions

which the Payne bill provides: "If the Payne bill as it passed the House of Representatives had become the law of the land, there is absolutel no doubt that the United States would the apparent light-hearted unanimity have had a tariff war with Canada. of the people, may disguise, for the That bill provided that in the event any time, the seriousness of the step. It country discriminated in its tariff would, doubtless, receive more signifi-duties against the United States the cant consideration if the initial pro- maximum tariff duty of the United a mere trifle compared to what, the gramme involved an assessment suffi- States should be applied as a retaliaciently heavy to necessitate a real in- tory measure. This retallatic was to ment studies. Wide, apparently, as crease in the burden of taxation, or an equally unpleasant economy in admin-It is, perhaps, unfortunate that the force, and that official was compelled in one and success in the other. whole matter has aroused less contento put it in force, if he found that the tious discussion both in and out of the United States was not enjoying the House. The consent that is gained by silence is usually too indifferent to be of any very great value. The consent is usually too indifferent to be of any very great value. The consent is usually too indifferent to be of any very great value. The consent is gained by lowest possible duty on every article upon which tariff duties were laid. silence is usually too indifferent to be upon which tariff duties were laid. of any very great value. The opposi-tion to the proposals of the government. Senator Aldrich put in a loophole by which the tariff war may be avoided by the swallowing of a bitter pill with as good grace as possible. He changed the wish to convert education into Imperialist. He takes no pride in the the bill by placing upon the shoulders of the President the responsibility of lieves that Canada is going in the determining whether or not the duties wrong way when she participates in imposed by any foreign country upon England's mistake. In his opinion the imports from the United States are

sommit the country to a course of ac. Tariff experts here fully expect to see tion which was not even dis- Canada discriminate against the Unitcussed at the last general elec- ed States in its tariff duties, especialtions. It is, however, difficult ly so far as the differential given to to understand how any parliament Great Britain and its principal col-could be better informed respecting onies are concerned. It may choose the will of the people. The govern- to go even further than that, and if it ment's policy has been endorsed by Mr. does, it will only serve to increase the Borden. Whatever dissent there has embarrassments confronting President

Taft in proportion. Back in 1896 Canada was notmanufacturing nation in the sense that it could hope to supply its own needs in manufactured goods. It has Liberal government in Great Britain not even yet approximated such a

citing upon a vastly increased expendi- so. On the other hand, it furnished iture for the navy. They did not need then, and still furnishes, to the manufacturers of the United States a great amount of raw material. In its steps toward commercial independence, be gun after the passage of the Dingley tariff law in 1896, there were established in Canada during the succeeding ten years not less than 150 imwin Smith's objection may have some portant industries backed by Ameri-

Canada has now reached that stage afford any government more convinc- of commercial development where it is ing evidence of the trend of public beginning to "feel its oats." The higher opinion on this question. But Since Mr. Borden's Halifax declar- the better the Canadians seem to like ation there have developed certain it. Under a comparatively moderate elements of unrest within the party of protective tariff law in the United which he, at least more than any other States, Canada has already enticed person, is the leader. There are within probably \$200,000,000 of American capi the party a few men who are doubt- tal across the line, and it now sees the opportunity to increase that amount adventure in naval construction. We materially by forcing still more capital have no doubt that there are also some into lines of manufacture in that such men who belong to the Liberal country. The Canadians are said by government experts here to feel that they can afford a temporary scan ness of manufactured articles from the United States when they know that within a comparatively short time they will be supplied by manufacturers in their own country, and

thereafter be wholly independent of the United States. A tariff war with Canada would be no small shock to the commerce of the United States. In 1907, the imports and exports of Canada, according to the figures of the Canadian govern ment, amounted to about \$650,000,000 The figures on Canada's imports for the party to victory, and they seem to the fiscal year 1909, as published by the Bureau of Statistics of the United States government, are given as only \$250,000,000, a reduction of nearly \$125,-000,000 in imports as given by the Canadian government two years earlier the back-benchers in the House, and In any event, the United States during the fighters in the country, without the this period is shown to have furnished vestige for excuse for a good lively about 60 per cent, of the manufactured imports into Canada. At the same time, the relation between imports and exports in Canada was approximately three to two, and this condition of

> been, and is, exceedingly anxious to overcome. During the first eight months of the present calendar year, the manufacturers of the United States have bought ber, all raw materials, in an amount in sold agricultural implements, automobiles, coal and coke, cotton and manufactures of to the amount of about \$40. 000,000. These items show the general class af trade between the two countries, and indicate in part the doublebarrelled jeopardy in which the American manufacturer would be placed in the event of a tariff war. Some of the tariff experts here believe the it would be better to surrender ignominously to Canada than to engage in a tariff war with it, and they hope that President Taft can cee his way clear to declare Canada's tariff rates not It is interesting to note that there is States of the indifference of the Cana-

LATIN AND GREEK IN OUR

United States tariff.

dian people to the exclusiveness of the

SCHOOLS In the midst of great industrial de velopment, technical education and all entation of things that really matter. as in the lecture delivered before the

rather be that of the Greek-a herbly to all the main strokes and en-trancing appeals of this brave and "Looking steadily at the prospect it various world.

But the fad that Prof. McNaughton that a classical education was a necessity of a nation taking a place leaven and a remnant of cultivated persons who could read Homer and the New Testament in the original especially the latter, which had a permanent place in the consideration of mankind, and which was only just beginning to be examined in an objective and scientific manner. He referred to Count Zeppelin's triumphs in Germany, and said that these were Germans were doing in New Testavision of the Treasury to put it in obvious connection between eminence There is a strong tendency today in

prosperity in all our country at the present time. It is just possible that dollars and cents may defeat its own ends when the larger interests of the whole people are held in view. We can never become a scientific people until we become in love with knowledge for its own sake. The larger number there are who pursue knowledge because of that love the larger will be the general intelligence of the people. The more joy we take in intellectual culture the less are we the slaves of mammon. And a people are never truly industrially effective until they open their eyes to the great spiritual and intellectual horizon of the race. We will work with enthusiasm and zest when we see that life is more than a mere battle for a living. More and more as industrial activi-

ties multiply and expand we will be forced to seek some shelter from the pressure of things a shelter which cannot be obtained from the excitement of pleasure. We must see to it that our youth in schools enter into that charmed land of romance and history, where Odysseus, blown into Cyclops; how he kept his course heventures, sorrowing and sighing over the toils still before him, and ready almost to surrender the promise of future delights for present ease. It would be nothing short of a disaster if the present tendency to ignore the Greek and Latin classics was to go en indefinitely, for then the generation

A POSSIBLE TARIFF WAR

at the heart of the world.

Mr. Edward W. Thomson in a recent article in the Boston Transcript discusses, from a Canadian standpoint, the possibilities of a tariff war between Canada and the United States. Mr. Thomson lends weight to his letter by a prefatory reference to a recent timely interview with Sir Wilfrid "I feel quite at liberty." writes Mr. Thomson, " to set out for Transcript readers, what I conceive to be some of the reasons why the Canadian Premier is not bothered by the Washington tariff."

Mr. Thomson points out, by way of preliminary, that neither the British and with the produce of the sale of preference which the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduced in 1897 and this way she was calculating that she increased a couple of years later, no. | would be richer than her neighbors. the recent trade treaty with France, affords any just pretext for hostile tariff legislation at Washington against this country. To dispose first of the French treaty,, it is only necessary to point out that that treaty does not make France "more favored" than the United States, or any other foreign country, since France buys the favor at a special price,

affairs the Canadian government has A declared purpose of this country's establishment of two tariffs, minimum and maximum, was that the Dominion Government might be enabled to bargain with foreign countries, separately, for lines of reduced duties on either coal, copper, vegetable and textile side. The invitation was to Washing-fibres, furs, hides of cattle, rough lumside. The invitation was to Washingfore excess of \$20,000,000, while they have France to be more favored by Ottawa's tariff, ought to seek a special treaty with Canada. Should Washington not do so, but proceed to maximumize Canada for specializing France then Wash-

part of the internal policy of the Empire. Germany obstreperously denied this some six years ago and proceeded to apply her maximum schedule against the Dominion. Canada defended her family rights by imposing a surtax of 33 1-3 cents on imports from Germany. It is, of course, as open to Washington as it was to Berlin, to interpret any internal proceeding of the British Empire. The point here urged s that Laurier and Canada will feel both political parties. They are bemorally justified in upholding her nat-ginning to realize that protection is ural right to prefer her political mo-always favouritism to the few who are ther. The preference is not discrimin- protected and always harmful to the inal, while the real victory belongs to ation against the United States any people at large. As long as we re- Tammany. nore than against other foreign coun- gard imports as a trepass for which tries, i. e., the republic stands among a fine is imposed, and have such perall foreign nations as one of the most | fection of crookedness in our tax sysfavored. Hence Washington cannot tem that the one who pays the tax

justly allege provocation for maximum- neither knows how much he is mulcted izing the Dominion." Dealing with the question of the pos- ets, nor who gets the proceeds, there is search for the titier that no did not sibility of retaliation by this country always opportunity for political upagainst the hostile tariff legislation of heaval and room for an honest opposithe United Sates, the article says:

"Whether Canada would retallate in party is so to pick the goose as to get kind does not appear clear, Laurier the most feathers with the least squawk and his Parliament are accustomed to ing the country will not be enthusiasrefrain from crossing bridges until they be reached. Probably they will. The one tenet of protection, that it they be reached. Probably they will, if hit by Washington, pick and choose carefully, imposing high duties on some Canadian imports from the republic, and letting others in at low rates or free. The selection would be

attacks most effectively is the vice of turbed attitude. Canada has progress-the anti-classicists. He matgrained ed in proportion as the unneighborly commercial policy of Washington has compelled her to stand on her own run, by any aggressive commercial achumane interests which he ever bears at heart, causes him to wish most earnestly that neighborly sentiment may avert the evil of tariff hostilities." 'It is well that it should be thus clearly stated that Canada does not invite nor fear a tariff war. If President Taft declares the Canadian tariff rates "unduly discriminating" and thereby levies the maximum rate on all importations from Canada there will of necessity be need for some readjustments in the Canadian tariff. In that event Canada will not be greatly concerned with the consequence. Gradually we have been discovering new and profitable trade relations and such influences would but hasten that process.

GEOGRAPHY V. DOLLARS The ambitions of Halifax are really very interesting and ought to prove rather heartening for St. John folk. They simply must have certain advantages which we now possess. It is difficult to endure contempt with complacency, but these envious glances are altogether encouraging. This happens to be the eastern terminus of the C. P. R. For that there is a very good. reason. We did not coax the C. P. R. to make the selection and we do not expect to bribe them to remain Moreover, we are not alarmed by the flaunt of a million dollar bonus. The selection of a tide water terminal for a transcontinental railway is a matter for precise scientific calculation. The verdict of the expert and the verdict of experience both clearly indicate that St. John possesses certain natural advantages which cannot be allenated by the ambitious proposals of any rival. The show of shipping men with the St. John delegation at Ottawa produced certain sensations in the western seas far from his Ithacan St. John. Apparently, it caused cerhome, landed with his men and by a taln feelings in Halifax. But, really, cunning stratagem outwitted the we cannot help that. We did not compel the shipping men to stand and detween Scylla and divine Charybdis, liver the goods, and we do not think and sailed the deep sea to his other that any such scheme can be concocted in Halifax. In the contest of geography and dollars, the former usually has the advantage.

THE CONSERVATIVE POLICY AND LEADERS

would have no retreat into their In the Spanish tales Count Lucanor charmed delights which break the outalways had his faithful friend Patronio rageous reality that is always waiting whose wise advice, in some pointed, osal of his patron, But the Conservaat present that one of Patronio's tales who went one day to market carrying on her head a jar of honey. Along the road she was palculating how she could sell the honey and buy leggs, These eggs would produce chickens those latter she would buy lambs; in Under the influence of those pleasant thoughts she laughed heartly, suddenly striking the jar with her they are constituted. Doubtless, the hand it fell to the ground and was House of Lords must eventually go,

broken. Concerning what happened to jar of honey, Mr. McBride should re-member that now he is having pretty rough and thorny, travelling himsel and that the defection of two in his cabinet would weaken him much in the elections. Nearly all political observers will agree that Mr. Borden is the ablest leader of the party in sight. There is hardly any other name that will be of a good citizen. He had won for mentioned, as a serious rival, now in the horizon. But what is urgently profession and seemed but in the prime Washington, before alleging needed is a large, national, constructive policy. The party are ready to forgive Mr. Borden for clouding the issue last year by his mud-slinging and inprofitable campaign. It was a great waste of time and energy but it is past ington is the aggressor.

OAs for the British preference, Mr. all parties and for the country at and the sooner forgotten the better for Thomson sets forth Sir Wilfrid's views large. If a similar campaign were to be repeated he would prove himself to "The preference is a family affair, be so lacking in political acumen as to be unable to note by today's sky the signs of tomorrow's weather. For that in the words of Dogberry, he would have to be written down an ass and condemned to everlasting redemption Mr. Borden will have to cast about for a policy, Protection is for the Con-

servative party in more ways than one, a lost cause, It is lost because it has become the common property of gins to exercise his authority. Then both political parties. They are be-doubtless, it will appear that the sucfor, nor when it is taken from his pocktion. But if the highest aim of that

Dingley law was framed the exercise of slittle farsightedness on the part of American statesmen would have made their whole lives to an inconsiderable fragment of one thing, for all the United States. At that time the Canadian leaders were eager and willing to establish free trade between Canada and United States, Such a move would said United States, Such a move would said United States, Such a move would stand by such action of Ottawa. In-

deed, some lines of United States
States goods must be quite excluded,
not directly, but by the application of
a surfax, as in the German case.

"Looking steadily at the prospect it
may well seem that Sir Wilfrid Lauriter has good ground for his undisturbed attitude. Canada has progressed in proportion as the unneighborly
commercial policy of Washington has
compelled her to stand on her own

grows. The result is that our proteced industries have not merely failed to
become self-supporting, but they have
become more and more dependent upon government. Indeed under protection the infant industry which is best
protected, and which grows into vigorous manifood is the oldest industry of
the other fellow, party loyalty—alt
these are vague and indistinct and pertain to a complicated stage of existmanipulate parliament and debauch
elections.

elections.

Rarely did a statesman have a better understand and that is not utterly foramong civilized humanity. There must be among any nation taking a her brains. A young nation, like a young man is better of being forced to present. There is now no difference in energy. Hence the Premier rests as-sured that his country's material in-ties. The personnel of his cabinet timterests will be helped, in the long ber is hardly attractive enough to in-run, by any aggressive commercial action that Washington may initiate. of a change. He must find a policy to Yet the larger interest, the moral and satisfy his followers, to justify a great party and to make good his leadership. He might find one in a policy of freer trade. That would offer opportunity for a rare fight and for interesting

THE HOUSE OF LORDS There are few people who ever find themselves in cordial agreement with Mr. Goldwin Smith on any political or social issue. But in spite of that fact his opinions are always interesting and usually instructive. In discussing the usefulness of the House of Lords in a recent letter to the New York Sun he says:-

"Hereditary legislation is manifestly obsolete. Viewing the question from the most conservative point of view, it is time that the hereditary House of Lords should go and be replaced by reasonable court of legislative revision, free from any dominant interest. The history of the House of Lords in modern times has been a record of habitual and indiscriminate obstruction. It bears the traces of its feudal origin in its anomalous power as a supreme court of justice which once under the leadership of Lord Derby refused to qualify its ignorance of law by the admission of a single law lord without hereditary title. Boswell could rely upon it for the perpetuation of slavery. Its resistance to the overwhelmingly just and inevitable measure of parliamentary reform in 1831. brought the nation to the very verge of revolution. It cannot expect to be interests of the landowner are in question. One great service it certainly did the other day to the nation by throwing out the Home Rule bill; in other words, the bill for the dismemberment of the United Kingdom which party and political cowardice had passed hrough the House of Commons. Here t had with it the nation." But Mr. Smith would have a second

people. He states the case and the solution thus:-"A national court of legislature revi-Nobody can contemplate without dis- know to be guilty of this offence. I may the absolute government of the | think the Medical Council are censurput under the absolute government of thing. They know it is going on." such a body, elected under such influences, often of the passing hour, as the House of Commons. The materials of existence the very laudable desire to cessful for an animal would not be sucpleasant story, was always at the dis- such a court of legislative revision protect the public from men not pos- cessful for man? appear to offer themselves ready made tive leader, when he turns to his fol- in such a body as the Privy Council, owers finds, not wise counsel, but am- with its two hundred and eighty membitious rivals. Foster has not yet bers, pretty equally composed of men given up the hope of leading the party of both political parties which have aldisaster, and now comes McBride ternately held power, and embodying from the Pacific slope with desire to to a great extent the political experioccupy the seats of the mighty. Mr. ence of the nation. The crown could McBride has a fight of such magnitude nominate on the same principles on which it nominates members of the upon a certain standard of profesmight well be taken to heart by him. It Privy Council at present and in acconcerns a woman named Truhana, cordance with parliamentary designation. With hereditary titles of nobil-

> ity running in families it would be unnecessary to interfere." In Canada we are inclined to regard pereditary legislation as obsolete, but we are not so confident that it is an easy matter to devise a better method for the selection of a second chamber. The Canadian and United States senates do not inspire one with faith in but it is not quite clear just what will take its place. abive

DR. A W. MACRAE

The untimely death of Dr. A. W Macrae removes from the life of the city a man whose acknowledged ability was fairly spent in the honorable tasks himself a place among the men of his of his strength. He had, moreover, served the community well in a public capacity as a member of the Common Council

His sudden death seems to have re moved him before his work was done. Like most men of his years his work was before him. It is idle to speculate in what might have been. But in his passing in the prime of his strength he leaves the memory of a worker who had fairly borne his burden.

THE TAMMANY VICTORY

Tammany wins again. That fact is perhaps not sufficiently manifest by the election of Judge Gaynor. The convincing demonstration will not be Then. why the Tammany candidate usually

want to see, but most people seem to be able to either see the beast, or trace his trail, or at believe in his existence. Most people believe that the Tammany poli-ticians are still in politics for what they can get out of it and that both for fairly fit the case. Tammany does not

eign to his developed brother.
Furthermore, Tammany is always there, and always working at the election. A few highly respectable citizens get together before the actual date of an election and make a great show of devotion to the country. They organize and canvass and for a few days get next to the people. But this permanent political organization is winning next year's election now. They are always at it and always next the people. Tammany will some day cease to win. At least that must be

the faith of every believer in democracy. The processes of education will have some influence in modifying the force of the Tammany appeal: More men will admit the disgrace of being in politics for personal profit. Being so engaged will come to be regarded by most men, as we now regard sudden discovery in another man's henroost. Decent folks wil not graft-and some day decency will prevail. But reformers are manifesting a surprising tendency to become practical. The political or party organization is here to stay. There is no reason why Dr. Ellot t should be monopolized by selfish perons or corrupt parties. The party of reform will learn that an individualisic and spasmodic effort will not defeat he persistent work of a highly organzed fighting machine. Reformers will

the time. But meanwhile in all great centres f population the well-organized forces f greed stand a chance of winning out when in contest with the disorganized forces of reform.

JUDGE WINCHESTER'S REMARK

get to work together, and all the time.

'hey will learn to create a fighting ma-

hine and to back that machine up all

The Ontario Medical Council received rather a severe drubbing the trusted when the exclusive or special other day from Judge Winchester of Toronto. In sentencing a Toronto. practitioner who had been found guilty of performing a criminal operation he is reported to have said: "You are an intelligent man. You must realize the enormity of your offences. This is not the first time you have stood in the prisoner's dock charged with the same offence. It is said that you have been living on this ments which, with the help of anaeschamber—as, we believe, would most nefarious business. This evil must be stamped out in our city if we are to cuted by many disinterested and hube a decent people. The Medical Council should take action to expel sion, however, there must surely be. from their ranks members whom they nation with all its interests, as com- able in not acting as men should in plex as they are vast, and all its im- this matter. If they did their duty perial dependencies, including India, there should be less of this sort of-

sessing the proper qualifications for the practice of medicine. In return in biology commendable is the search for the service, and to facilitate its be conducted at the expense of the performance, the Province of Ontario gives to the Medical Council a practical monopoly of the profitable practice of medicine.

The Medical Council in the perform ance of its part of the compact, insists sional efficiency. The test applied is unusually severe and bars anyone not able to pass the examinations, and necessitates several years for its accomplishment.

The Council also requires each conduct of his practice. Moreover, according to the Ontario regulations who made the discoveries. the Medical Council is required to remove from the register the name of propose to examine is this-Is truth the wisdom of the method by which any practitioner who is known to be guilty of criminal conduct in the practice of his profession. That, evidently, means that a very serious and difficult duty is placed

upon the Medical Council. It is that mankind has dominion over every known by medical men and others, in Toronto and elsewhere, that there are and may use every living thing as he fully accredited doctors of medicine who are persistently and notoriously guilty of infamous and disgraceful professional conduct. It is, admittedly a difficult task to bring these unscrupulous villains to book, but if the habits and natural joys of animals the Ointario Medical Council is ac- are interfered with on an immense corded a practical monopoly of the scale by the most humane people withprofession that the people may be out the slightest compunction. protected from men not fit to practice medicine, surely the people are not requiring too much when they demand. the exclusion from the privileges of the monopoly of men who persistently violate the common decencies of life. f that service, cannot be performed there will undoubtedly be a growing disposition on the part of the people to withdraw the monopoly and rely upon public opinion and common sense for the necessary protection.

THE WRECK OF THE HESTIA The statement of the third officer of the steamer Hestia contains charges of a very grave and serious nature. People, as they have thought of the wreck have wondered why the steamer wandered so far from her course. And the charitable silence has been due to their belief that the fault was with the men who were in command of the ship at the time of the accident. But the third officer's statement puts wins. For weeks the magazines have another face on the matter. If he is been full of strange tales of Tammany correctly informed someone has discorruption. It is true that Judge Gaymally failed in the performance of nor looked about the wigwarn in a vain

> the case of a wreck at sea, to insist HIGHEST FOOD-VALUE. Eppas Cocoa is a treat to Children. A Sustement to the Worker.

Fortunately, it is not necessary in

A Boon to the Thrifty Housewife. COCOA BREAKFAST

SUPPER In strength delicacy of flavour, nutritiousness and economy in use

"Epps's" is unsurpassed. Children thrive on "Epps's,"

upon an investigation. The owners, the insurance companies and the Department of Marine and Fisheries will all naturally put forth every effort to place the responsibility for the dis-aster. In the investigation St. John has a very lively interest. Accidents in the Bay have not been frequent nor have they been due to the absence of proper and adequate aids to navigation. But if there is evidence of unnecessary danger through insufficient or defective apparatus and indifferent service, this port will very speedily suffer the shock of a severe punish-

ment. Other men in other boats will shortly be coming up the Bay, and it is of the utmost importance that the evidence should all be gathered and passed upon at once. The insurance companies will need no admonition to hasten their investigation, and the Department of Marine and Fisheries cannot afford to be tardy in taking up the challenge of this letter of the surviving officers of the Hestia.

TALKS OF THE GOOD IN VIVISECTION

Sees Much in it for

Points Out the Results of Fifty Years-Three Doubts, He Claims, Have Been Settled.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.-Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, stoutly defended vivisection of animals in an addresss in the Massachusetts General Hospital. The exercises wer the use of ether gas as an anaesthetic The first practice was in Boston by Dr. William Morton, a dentist.

Dr. Eliot denounced the sentiment which revolts at the sacrifice of animals for scientific study, when the number of such creatures is a minute fraction of animals killed for food and clothing, and they are noxious to man. Dr. Eliot said in part: "Three doubts are often suggested concerning the value of animal experithettics, have been earnestly prose-

mane seekers for truth during the last forty years. The first doubt relates to the condition between medical research and medical practitee. In other words, has biological reasearch realy contributed to the science of med ca art? 'The second doubt is more complex

What is the use of trying to ascertain the nature of a disease in animals The Ontario Medical Council as- when it is not the disease that occurs

"The third doubt is, is truth seeking comfort, joy or life of animals? "The first doubt may be received in two ways. First by mention of the actual achievement in medicine and second, by describing the legitimate hopes for the future of medicine and surgery." The speaker then pointed out all the

great results of the last fifty years due ,t,o experiments on animals, ,aided by surgical anaesthetics. The second doubt President Eliot puts aside by saying that probably the greatest in The Council also requires each ventions in medicine or surgery have the profession to bind himber of the profession to be a pro self by solemn vows in respect to the of pain and the elimination of disease were not in the minds of the scientists

He said: "The third doubt which I seeking in biology commendable even with the help of anaesthetics and asepticism, even when the research must be conducted at the expense of the comfort or life of animals? The tra-ditional idea on this subject has been living thing that liveth upon the earth pleases for his own advantage. The subjection of animals to human uses is considered, indeed, one of the evidences of civilization. Millions of crea-"Think what it means to millions of cows every year that their calves are killed and that they themselves are kept for the most part tied up in barns!

"Think what indifference to the patentialities of animal life and joy the immense trade in eggs implies! "How absolutely insignificant is the number of animals used for experi-mentation in all the scientific labora-tories compared with the daily use of nimal products the world over as food and clothing for mankind!"

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

PERSIAN TRIBES RISE IN SUPPORT OF DEPOSED SHAH

Russian and Persian Troops are Hurrying to Meet the Rebellious Forces

TEHERAN, Persia, Nov. 3-It is reorted that Ardabil in Azerbaijan province about 90 miles from Tabriz has been captured by the Shah Sevan and Karadughi tribes who have taken the field in behalf of the deposed Shah. Both the Persian and Russian Govrnments are hurrying troops to a oint where it is thought a small Russian force and many Russian subjects in Ardabel are in danger.

"Let's go in and hear Prof. Bilker ecture this evening." "What's he going to talk about?" "The cost of living." "Shucks! What does he know about that? He makes other people pay the cost of his living."

NRS. GORDON

Mrs. Asa Gordon a for Presidency - Mrs. Wrigh Whether to Acc cides to Do So

Mrs. Gordon Wright of London, tario, yesterday afternoon was elected president of the Dominion C. T. U. Mrs. Asa Gorden was 1 Wright's nearest opponent, the standing 34 to 39. There was a q tion concerning the legality of the there being two more ballots cast the number of qualified voters. time Mrs. Wright was doubtfu she would accept office, but was fin declared elected. The election of cers was not completed yesterday will be continued today, when ba ing for the offices of "Y" secreta and editor of the official organ take place. Several new officers elected yeslerday. Mrs. T. H. I lock of this city is among the new ficers, having been elected treasur The elections occupied the great part of yesterday's session. Seven reports were presented at both b ness sessions. In the afternoon paper on Women's Suffrage by Musgrove of Nova Scotia was hea by a large number of delegates

From five to seven o'clock last eve ing the delegates were entertained the residence of Mrs. W. H. Myles High street, who was "at home" them. The evening was taken up a special meeting for the "Y's." ELECTION RESULTS.

The results of yesterday's electi were as follows:

Hon. president, Mrs. Annie O. Rutlerford, Toronto, Ont.; president, Mr G. R .Wright, London, Ont.; vice-pres dent-at-large, Mrs. MsKinney, iceholm. Alberta: corresponding sec tary, Mrs. E. A. Stewart, Toronto; cording secretary, Mrs. R. W. McLac lan, Montreal, Que.; treasurer, Mrs.

H. Bullock, St. John. Mrs. Bascom was nominated for t office of corresponding secretary 1 declined the nomination. Mrs. Chi holm led on the first ballot for the vice presidency but lost on the second b ot. All the ladies who were elected office briefly thanked the cinvent for the honor bestowed upon them. During the afternoon Miss Musgra l her paper on She was presented with a bouquet the St. John branch of the Women Suffrage Association. The same ganization presented the presider Mrs Wright with a bouquet tied wit the white ribbon of the W. C. T. Miss Musgrave's papers dealt for with the development of the Woman Suffrage Movement, mentioning t great success that had attended the ension of the suffrage to women

MERNO GIVES AN EXCELLENT PERFORMANI

Hypnotism and Vaudeville the Program a the Opera House-Here All This Week.

Amerno, the famous hypnotist, and his vaudeville company opened a week's engagement at the Opera House las night with an excellent and varied en tertainment. Amerno himself was course, the leading feature on the programme and his performance justifie his claims as one of the leading entertainers in this line. The human suspension bridge was a notable feature of the tests which were made The supporting company of vaude vile artists are very good in their vari ous acts. Among the more noticeable were the Moxeleys, a clever singin and dancing team, and Prince Wentworth, the trick violinist. The compan puts on an excellent show and deserve larger patronage than it received

DEATHS

last night. The programme will be en-

tirely changed for this evening's pro

P. A. NANNERY.

P A Nannery, the well known actor died yesterday in New York. Mr. Nannery was born in West St. John and was for many years a resident o this city. He has hosts of friends her who will learn of his death with sin cere regret. For a long time Mr. Nannery has made his home in New York.

JAMES CLARKE. James Clarke, of Milford, died or Sunday aged 61 years, and leaving large family. In addition to his wife he is survived by one son, James, a nome, and seven daughters, Mrs. James Gifford, af Milford: Mrs D. M. Yule, of Somerville, Mass.: Mrs. Herbert, of Brookline, Mass.; Mrs. Wallace, of Milford; Miss Alice, Miss Annie of Milford, Mr. Clarke in his early life was a prominent oarsman. He rowed with the Neptune crew for a long time, and he was one of the oarsmn when they took second place on the Charles River, Boston.

STEPHEN, Nov. 1.-Frank Smith, one of our best known citizens passed away this morning at half-pas four, his death resulting from pneumonia. He had been engaged in th usiness there for many years and was highly esteemed by a large number