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The News.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JAN. 3, 1908.

1907

To attempt in the last moments of the old year to set a value upon the incidents which have made up its life, is to enter into competition with the wisdom of the past days and to anticipate the ultimate reversal of many over-hasty and immature judgments. To estimate the relative importance of the events of the last twelve months is to ignore the fact that the most potent happening may as yet stand unrecorded and may discover itself only as it unfolds its power.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the year just closed has been the fact that in few particulars has it been remarkable. Devoid of the spectacular and the destructive it has, at least, offered the opportunity for steady and certain development and advance. Like all such periods, it is fruitful of the unfinished and incomplete. A war may be started or ended with a finality that will satisfy the most exact statistician, but the problems of scientific research, of the world's peace, of constitutional government, of social justice, of national development—in short, the problem of individual and social evolution knows no beginning and no end.

Canadians will not believe that Canada has in the year 1907 occupied a commanding place in the thought of the world, but there is every reason for the conviction that Canada has during these hurrying days kept even pace with the world's progress. The initial necessity of human life still remains of primary importance—man must provide for his physical existence. Human advance may in large measure be stated in terms of man's dominion over nature. In whatever respect we may have failed every one will recognize that Canada has increased her power to satisfy the material necessities of the race. The farms, the mines, the forests, the fisheries, have, with the shops and factories, increased in extent and capacity. Moreover, that increase has not been altogether extensive. The modern demand for technical skill has been in the Dominion. The year in that respect has been significant for its beginnings rather than for its accomplishments. It has given promise of developments which will justify Canadians in believing that they can hold their own with other peoples of the world as producing people. The year just closed has strengthened the conviction that Canadians possess both the opportunity and the ability to make wealth.

That conviction has been sustained during the past year by diverse experience. The first nine months of the year were months of optimism, of expansion, of confidence. Demands were being made everywhere for capital to support new enterprises. Here and there appeared grumblers who rallied against the conservatism of Canadian institutions, but for the most part all legitimate demands were satisfied and industry received the required support. In the concluding months of the year, as everyone knows, there came the days of caution, of withdrawal of credit, of general retroaction. In other words the movement became so accentuated that a panic ensued and institutions by the score were forced to the wall involving in their failure great loss. Without attempting to discover the cause it is important to note the fact that Canada, so far at least, has not suffered greatly from the present alarm. That Canadian institutions have been able to meet both the demands of prosperity and of adversity has been demonstrated by the past year, and that demonstration will doubtless do much to create that spirit of confidence which is essential to permanent and constant industrial advance. Those disgruntled individuals whose chief joy is to discover the defects and weaknesses of the Dominion will not find food for their dismal delight in the fact that the present distress is in all probability less in this respect than in any other part of the North American continent.

Furthermore, the consciousness of industrial power has been supplemented by a growing realization of its national importance and self-respect. That such is the case will doubtless be demonstrated by those few agitators who preach the vague doctrines of an ill-defined and forced imperialism. But those who refuse to worry about the permanence and strength of the British connection, and who believe that a nation should walk before attempting to run will confess different opinion. To such the events of the past year will not be without significance. That the Colonies Conference has as a consequence of the last session been constituted a permanent body, that two Canadian ministers have journeyed to an European country and negotiated a trade treaty, that another Canadian minister has acted with similar power in the attempt to adjust the problem of Japanese immigration are facts which, insignificant in themselves, indicate a growth in national power and importance. Those who are content to see Canada become a great nation will not be dissatisfied with the development of 1907. The problems of imperialism have journeyed to us and we have in the development of our national resources and the assimilation of our foreign population no small part of the work which the building of the Empire demands.

In common with all the civilized world we have felt the demand for justice in all relations between man and man. In the substitution of reason for force in the settlement of disputes between employer and employee there is perhaps no more effective instrument than the Canadian Labor Disputes Act. Whatever its imperfections it marks the way along which advance must be made. The wave of temperance reform which has swept over many countries has not been without influence here. The tendency of the past year has been to give communities an opportunity for that measure of reform which the local sentiment desired, and which the law could enforce. It may appear later that in this respect this plan of local action at present popular in Canada, is in harmony with the nature of things.

The curbing of the power of the great corporations has not been attempted in any very spectacular fashion, but there are indications that in some respects at least we have arrived at a clearer and more emphatic definition of right and wrong in the actions of corporate officials. Because injustice is not remarkable under the easy condition prevailing in Canada our attempts at reform have been neither so radical nor so comprehensive as those in other lands. Perhaps the most significant fact is that Canadians look forward to the coming year with the same confident optimism with which they greeted the one that is gone. No one believes that legitimate enterprise has received any permanent injury. The temporary withdrawal of credit, while it may cause some unnecessary loss, will but serve as a warning against ill-advised schemes and a rebuke to financial fakes. The Canadian is too near the soil to worry over much about a flurry of stocks on Wall street. He will greet 1908 with confidence though perhaps with fewer gaw-gaws for the family, and will prepare for plain fare and hard work.

SACRED GROUND

With regard to Earl Grey's crusade for the consecration of Quebec's historic battle-fields as a national park there can only be one sentiment among loyal Canadians. It is not a matter of pride that this place of sacred memory, this place where Montcalm's chivalrous and Wolfe's brave chieftains with their lifeblood a new-born Canada, now grown to a nation typical of the best elements of both the English and French, should have gone unmarked so long and Earl Grey's effort to have it set apart as a national holy ground merits warm sympathy and generous assistance.

His Excellency's proposal is that the approaching anniversary of the founding of Quebec by Champlain should be made the occasion of the consecration of the field of Ste. Foy, where Levis overcame the British General Murray in 1760, and of the Plains of Abraham where Wolfe and Montcalm died, as a national park, to be known as "The King Edward Park." The provincial jail and other buildings which deface the ground he proposes to have removed and in their place to have erected a national museum of historical relics, and a great statue of the Angel of Peace which shall stand on the heights over the St. Lawrence welcoming with outstretched arms incoming peoples. For this accomplishment, together with other work required to make the park what it should be a large sum of money will be required. Federal and provincial grants will no doubt be forthcoming and the King has promised a liberal subscription, but to make the plan a success public subscriptions will be required, the details for which Earl Grey is now arranging. In this province His Honor the Lieutenant Governor is taking a keen interest in the work and is preparing plans by which every New Brunswick shall be given opportunity to contribute to so excellent a cause. It is a venture in London during the early part of the summer. The Auditor General shows a surplus of receipts over expenditures in the plan of \$2,827.11, but so anxious is the Globe to preserve its pessimism that it adds the expenditure on capital account to the ordinary expenditure together with the two items which belong to previous years, and claims a deficit of \$490,247.62. Had the Globe desired to be as fair as it would have made the mistake of \$219,568.28 with the information it must have had in its possession. No one better than the editor of the Globe knows the difference between expenditures on ordinary and capital account and that they are always separately dealt with. The ordinary expenditure of the province for the year was \$890,000, and there was added to the funded debt as the result of the year's operations, \$270,678.34, nearly the whole of it for public works of one kind or another.

By adhering closely to the report of the Auditor General, the Globe is able accurately to state the amount of money borrowed during the year. It is when it attempts to dispose of this money in ways other than those reported by the auditor that the errors of the Globe are those which imply a reflection on the Government. The Globe, for instance, fails to point out that the revenue of the province in 1907 was \$2,728,390 more than in 1906, or that the territorial revenue, which is the direct result of the policy of the Government, amounted to the magnificent sum of \$221,560.49, the largest in the history of the province. In 1906, the last year of the old government, the territorial revenue was \$152,141.41.

THE MADONNA'S GIFTS.
Two gifts that dear Madonna gave
To this poor world of pain,
Two gifts besides her blessed Son
Who for our sake was slain;
Lo! down the years her love and tears
Have flowed like springtime rain.
Her mother love has made the world
Thrice hallowed and good;
Her mother tears have cleansed the earth.
Like her son's blessed blood,
And every mother since she wept
Has wept in motherhood.
And this I know: When Mary loved
She loved with such high power
That every mother of the earth
Has known one perfect hour.
Of love like hers that wakes and stirs
As doth an April flower,
And if they shed but one dim tear
Like those pure tears she shed,
How wonderful their lives have been,
How strangely honored!
O Mary, let each woman-heart
Bled as thine own once bled,
Charles Hanson Towne in December
Lippincott's.

CHINA'S MOON GUITAR.
The yuekin, or moon guitar, of China has four strings, tuned in pairs at intervals of the fifth. The drum is usually decorated with Chinese figures in various grotesque positions.
CASTORIA.
Bears the
Signature
The Kid You Have Always Bought
Castoria
Bears the
Signature

THE GLOBE AND PROVINCIAL FINANCES

In fulfilling its chosen duty as the candid friend of the provincial government, The Globe occasionally, and unintentionally, no doubt, mixes injurious misrepresentations with its professed candor. Particularly is this true when financial questions are under consideration, as, for instance, in its recent reference to the Auditor General's report on the accounts of the province for the year 1907. Commending on this report The Globe says:

"It is not a very easy thing to say just what the expenditure of the province for the year 1907 actually was in the last fiscal year which closed on October 31, 1907, but it seems to have been considerably in excess of the revenue. Possibly the following statement may be nearly right."

The statement which follows correctly states the ordinary expenditure for the year 1907, but it is not correct. The expenditure on capital account is thus stated by The Globe: Board of Work for permanent bridges, \$124,739.13; N. C. Coal and Railway, \$2,651.23; International Railway subsidy, \$20,000.00; York and Carleton Railway subsidy, \$11,212.59; Wharves and grain elevator at St. John, \$2,600.00; Settlement of lands from N. B. Railway Co., \$6,913.50; Provincial Hospital over-expenditure, \$22,502.31; Public works department over expenses, \$17,065.97.

Total, \$1,459,277.85
Revenue, \$69,030.23
Deficit, \$490,247.62

The misrepresentation here lies chiefly in the last two items in the list. If The Globe should have examined the balance sheet of the province on page 6 of the Auditor General's report for 1906 before giving out the statement, the correctness of which the writer apparently doubted himself, he would then have discovered among the liabilities of the province at the end of the fiscal year 1906 the following: Provincial Hospital over expenditure, \$22,502.31; Advances by banks for Public Works, \$17,065.97.

Authority to fund these amounts was obtained at the last session of the Legislature, and this indebtedness, which was due the banks of New Brunswick and British North America, was discharged out of the proceeds of the treasury bills which Mr. Robinson succeeded in causing to be passed in London during the early part of the summer. The Auditor General shows a surplus of receipts over expenditures in the plan of \$2,827.11, but so anxious is the Globe to preserve its pessimism that it adds the expenditure on capital account to the ordinary expenditure together with the two items which belong to previous years, and claims a deficit of \$490,247.62. Had the Globe desired to be as fair as it would have made the mistake of \$219,568.28 with the information it must have had in its possession. No one better than the editor of the Globe knows the difference between expenditures on ordinary and capital account and that they are always separately dealt with. The ordinary expenditure of the province for the year was \$890,000, and there was added to the funded debt as the result of the year's operations, \$270,678.34, nearly the whole of it for public works of one kind or another.

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Charles Hanson Towne in December
Lippincott's.

NEW BRUNSWICK PROSPERED IN 1907--BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR 1908



1907: "YOU'RE IN FOR A PRETTY SWIFT RIDE KID, BUT JOHNNY CANUCK WILL TAKE YOU THROUGH SAFELY."

1907 WAS YEAR OF AWAKENING IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Premier Robinson's Retrospect and Hopeful Look Ahead

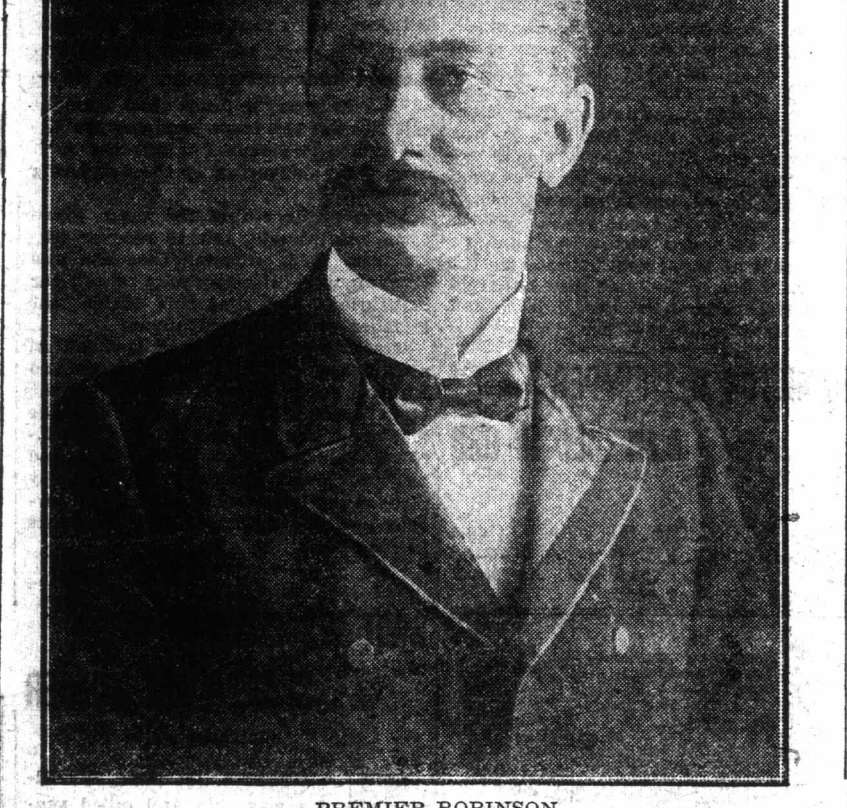
Encouraging Prospects of Great Development in Farming, Business and Industry in Near Future

(By Hon. C. W. Robinson.)

The year 1907 has seen many political changes. Our people have been called upon to mourn the sudden death of our most prominent statesman. Two

New Brunswick receives an increased annual subsidy from the Dominion of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

The long deferred increase of school teachers' salaries was the first result of our improved financial conditions. The educational interests of the province will be further benefited by the



PREMIER ROBINSON.

new premiers have been successfully increased efficiency of the University called upon to form a government. Of New Brunswick, which will shortly perhaps the most important milestone have in good working operation a chair in our political progress was the pass of forestry.

somewhat exceeded three hundred and twenty thousand dollars in comparison with one hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars in the year 1906.

The very great improvement in the pulp and paper business during the past eighteen months has increased the value of our forests tremendously. The whole lumber industry of the province is undergoing the greatest change in its history. Capitalists from the United States with new methods and new ideas are investing to the extent of millions of dollars in the great industry.

The methods of administering our crown lands will have to be improved to meet the changing conditions.

The application of the principles of modern forestry under the provisions of the Domain Act will have to be made without delay, if the Province is to reap the full benefit of the changes and improvements which are so rapidly taking place.

The demand for land for settlement by the native-born young men has been unusually large during the past year.

The Counties of Restigouche, Gloucester and Northumberland have all given evidence of increased activity in this regard. In the County of Victoria we have lately purchased some fifty thousand acres, practically all good settlement land from the New Brunswick Railway Company to meet the requirements in that locality, and in the County of Madawaska we expect shortly to secure some seventeen thousand acres for the same purpose.

In the latter case, information is at hand that scores of settlers have already taken up their homes in expectation of the course which the government has outlined.

There has been quite an immigration to the province from Europe during the summer and there is evidence that this movement will continue.

Nature is gradually unlocking some of her store-houses, and there has lately awakened a renewed interest in mining. The recent discovery of ten million tons of rich iron ore in Gloucester County and the activity in the same line in Charlotte County have encouraged us as never before in the belief that there are within the boundaries of our Province hidden resources yet undiscovered.

The agricultural interests have had a fairly good year and prices for the products of the farm are extremely encouraging. Professor Johnson, F. R. S. of London, in an elaborate report in the year 1906 on the agricultural possibilities of New Brunswick, stated that if we discovered coal for fuel, we could maintain a population of six million people. There is no question of the capabilities of our Province in this regard.

We also want more industrial development. Much can be done by united patriotic sentiment and determination to help our province grow and prosper. Let us dream of large pulp and paper mills on the Restigouche, Miramichi and St. John rivers; iron and steel industries on the Nepisiguit and elsewhere; car works at Moncton and St. John; modern dry-dock and the up-building of great national ports at St. John and Le Tigre; the utilization of the mighty waste forces of the Grand Falls and even our Fundy tides. Our dreams may become realities. Much depends upon the industry, intellectual power and sobriety of our citizens.

All this will contribute to the happiness and prosperity of our people and enhance the enjoyment of future holiday seasons and I hope all readers of the Sun may find the present Christmas and New Year the most enjoyable and happy one in their experience.

LIKE NILE MUD.

The Nile mud, which renders Egypt a habitable country, is said to bear a striking resemblance to that which every season is brought down by the Missouri.

EXPLOSION WRECKS ANCIENT TEMPLE

Occupied by Stock Exchange in Rome

Many People Injured, but None Killed—Detonation Was Terrific

ROME, Dec. 31.—The Temple of Neptune, built by Hadrian and standing in the centre of the forum of Atrippa, now occupied by the stock exchange, was the scene this afternoon of a tremendous explosion, causing a sensation almost as great as the explosion of a bomb in St. Peter's on November 18, 1906.

The concussion was so great that many persons throughout the city were terrified, and great crowds rushed to the scene. Within the building there were many people, but fortunately the great majority of the brokers had left. No one was killed, but several persons, chiefly clerks, were injured.

The explosion resulted in the collapse of the roof of the exchange, and a number of those injured were caught in the wreckage, but later were released by the firemen who responded to the call. Although first impressions were that the explosion was caused by a bomb thrown by some one who wished either to prevent the end of the month liquidation or to take advantage of the confusion to commit an extensive theft, it was generally accepted later that the disaster came from an explosion of gas. Officials, however, who made an investigation do not admit such a possibility, but as there is no evidence to show that a bomb was thrown the probability of a gas explosion has been given out by the police.

Within half an hour of the explosion hundreds of brokers were gathered in the exchange, when money and securities to the amount of several million dollars changed hands. Luckily the business of the day was over and most of the brokers were returning to their homes, leaving behind the clerks and exchange officials to complete their labors.

The detonation was terrible, and when the roof fell clouds of dust were thrown high in the air. The police, firemen and troops hurried to the scene and had difficulty in calming the excitement of the thousands who rushed to the temple. Later, when another explosion was feared, the crowds became panic-stricken and many persons received minor injuries in the resulting crush. Most of those who were taken from the ruins had received injuries about the head and upper part of the body, although none were known to have been injured fatally. Soon there was a procession of injured in open cabs and ambulances to the hospitals, traversing the crowded thoroughfares amid pitiful scenes.

Toronto Bank Clearings

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 31.—Toronto's bank clearings for the year just closed show an increase of \$8,789,158 over last year and amounted to \$1,228,905,517, as against \$1,219,125,359 for the preceding year. The increase was large in the first few months, but in the last month the shrinkage was about fifteen millions, and the last three months have shown a large falling off.

MORE LIGHT NEWARK

Murdered Was Mrs. Y

Friend Knew She Was going to Join a Party

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Mrs. Young today on the morning of the death of a woman whose body was found in a pond near Harrison, N. J., was told that Mrs. Frank Hull, of this company of Central Office went to the morning and saw man was Mrs. Agnes Young, who lived with her and her husband in Brooklyn. Mrs. Young, it is believed, was the woman who is co-ed, though others quite as positive that she was an acquaintance in the man. Mrs. Hull said that a Jersey City with Mrs. Young, Christmas Day. After lunch, Mrs. Young was going to join a house-party at Jersey City. When Mrs. Hull learned of the death of the woman, she went to the newspaper to get a description of the dead woman, but that she could not find it. She then went to the headquarters and informed that she believed the dead woman was Mrs. Young, who had been employed at a stenographer and typewriter at the West Side hotel. She said Young was the wife of a but that she could not live with him for several years.

Mrs. Hull also related to the incident of her trip to Jersey City. The King's home on Christmas said, and Mrs. Young had a large party, and a large party broke up Mrs. Hull this city.

A VINDSOR LADY'S

To all Women: I will send you 11 instructions, my home which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Displacements, Pains, Womb, Painful or Irregular Menstruation, and all other ailments of the female system. Also Hot Flashes and Menopausal Pains in the Bowels, Kidney and Bladder, where caused by weakness or age. You can continue to work at a cost of only about 10c. My book, "Woman's Friend," is sent free. Write today. Address Mrs. Mrs. Box H, 72, Windsor, Ont.

CARLETON LIBER IN FINE

WOODSTOCK, Dec. 30.—The County of Carleton convention in Graham's O on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of a member of the House of Commons. The place of Andrew who was obliged to retire ticket on account of ill-health, was taken by the county will be taken special train, which will stock in the evening, after tea.

The supporters of the Carleton are in excellent condition of success when Carleton.

The other two governments are Solicitor General James Carvill.

Among those who will be present are Mr. J. A. Miller Robinson, Solicitor General and Frank B. Carvill, M. P.

CHRISTMAS TR

ST. MARTIN'S, Dec. 27.—The Baptist Sunday school Christmas tree and treat program was carried out of recitations by Dora (to Osborne), Ethel Vaughan, Gladys Schraib, Rose, Jessie Copp, Lila W. Fowles, Eva Boyer, Blanche Charles White, all sang Christmas. An address was given by E. A. Titus, Deacon J. S. Titus.

Phonograph music and a infant class were interspersed. A unique feature of the program was the exhibition of patriotic songs by Ella M. Fowles, managed by Ella M. Fowles. A. Titus, Harold Titus and Claus.

At Infallible

For Sprains, Ruptures, Spasms, Lacerations and all other ailments of the female system. Have the cure in your hands and have used your remedy always proved infallible. Be prepared—keep Kendall's "At Infallible" free from dealers or \$1 a bottle—4 for \$5.

