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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 11, 1913.

WORLD PEACE AND SANITY.

The world would never have peace if a great majority of the people of all nations were to keep on thinking that peace is unnatural or impossible, or too good to be expected with confidence. This year there is a more hopeful note throughout civilization, in the sense that more people are talking of peace as natural and possible, and are speaking and writing to the effect that war is not only an appalling catastrophe but a tremendous economic crime.

Of late the visit of Britain's King and Queen to Berlin, and the presence there of Lord Morley, have turned public attention to the improving relations between Great Britain and Germany, and comment from the journals of both countries may fairly be accepted as indicating that the progress toward complete amity and understanding is even greater than the cables have led us to believe. In the London illustrated newspapers, a few days ago, there appeared a large photograph, or combination of photographs, showing three carriages leaving the Lehrter Station in Berlin upon the arrival of the royal party from London. The occupants of the first carriage were the King and the Kaiser; of the second, Princess Victoria Luise and Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland, the bride and bridegroom; and the third carriage contained the Queen and the Kaiserin. The public appearance of these smiling personages was the occasion for a great popular outburst of enthusiasm, and while much of the speculation regarding a formal understanding between Britain and Germany, based upon this royal visit, may have been too hopeful, there is every reason to think that the events of the last few weeks have meant solid progress toward harmony and friendship.

As for the visit of Lord Morley to Berlin, there is much to be said for the view of it taken by the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, who writes:

"We have grown so accustomed to the calculated minimising of these visits in the case of Lord Haldane that it is not surprising to read that Lord Morley's real object is to make arrangements for the King's visit to the Princess Victoria's wedding. It would be hard to imagine a man to whom a purely ceremonial task like this could be less fittingly entrusted. To assume that a statesman of Lord Morley's weight in the Cabinet and of his age and dignity should be sent to do work which belongs to a member of the Household is really a little ridiculous. I have already published indications which seemed to point to the imminence of an actual and positive Anglo-German agreement, and we must add to these the fact of the meeting of the German ambassador and Sir Edward Grey last week-end, and of the German ambassador's journey to Berlin this evening. It is with these that Lord Morley's visit must be connected, and the result of it must be awaited with the greatest eagerness by both countries."

In this connection, too, attention might well be devoted to an article in the Berliner Tageblatt by Captain Persius, the Berlin newspaper's well known naval expert, who discusses Mr. Churchill's recent proposal for a naval holiday. The article of Captain Persius was published in Paris and London the day following its appearance in Berlin, and it has attracted much attention, all the more, perhaps, because this authority was disposed to make light of Mr. Churchill's suggestion when first it became public. Later on, having been influenced to some extent by recent statements of the Imperial Chancellor, Captain Persius has been convinced that Mr. Churchill's plan is feasible, and he himself proposes that the German government might well declare that for the next year it would lay down no warship of more than 10,000 tons. It has not been supposed that Mr. Churchill's offer could be accepted for the present year, and if it were accepted it is expected that it would apply only to the larger battleships. Two paragraphs from the article of Captain Persius in the Berliner Tageblatt are especially worthy of examination:

"If men have hitherto spoken of insuperable hindrances to which any plan for a mutual understanding would be exposed, that was in the main because no professional or technical study had been given to the question. At the moment the time appears favorable for a step forward. France and Germany have set themselves to a considerable strengthening of their land forces, which will burden the shoulders of the taxpayers with additional taxation to the tune of millions of pounds. In both lands, therefore, a means by which the cost of armaments in another direction may be lessened will be welcomed. Great Britain has freely declared, through the mouth of Mr. Churchill, that it can acquire the necessary means for its defence more easily than other nations. Nevertheless, by appealing to the foremost nations of the world and suggesting a "holiday year" in shipbuilding, it has announced that it also will welcome the restriction of the race in naval armaments. Will the world not understand that the English statesman is speaking quite unselfishly and opportunely in the interests of other nations?

"It would be an enormous achievement to solve the problem of how to reduce these fleets; the question is one which all sea powers must have before them at the next Hague Conference. At all events, from what has recently taken place, it may easily be seen that the idea of restricting fleets by agreement is now recognized as deserving of careful consideration. All competitive armamant is senseless. The growth of the fleet of one nation is met by the efforts of other nations to equal it. So the professed purpose of the increase—to make peace sure—is no nearer, in spite of the unbearable burden of taxation. The government that comes forward with practical, concrete suggestions for the restriction of armaments will be assured of the thanks of the whole civilized world."

Meantime, several influential German newspapers have insisted that Germany is not preparing to attack Great Britain, but that she is preparing to defend herself against attack by Great Britain. If that be true a tremendous amount of money and labor is being wasted by both nations. The whole tone of discussion in Berlin recently justifies the assumption that the outlook for peace is steadily improving. Of course it is a commonplace fact, though one not often enough considered, that Britain and Germany, which are spending $500,000,000 or $700,000,000 between them on armaments and the maintenance of military and naval forces every year, would both be infinitely better off if the money were applied to pressing domestic needs. The world earnestly desires peace and needs it. In such a time men like Sir Edward Grey serve civilization better than armies and navies and the advocates of bloated armaments.

WHAT BECOMES OF THEM?

If 19,806 immigrants came to the Maritime Provinces in 1912, what became of them? Hon. Mr. Crothers, in the House of Commons on May 31, read the following figures for the year 1912, showing "the destination of the immigrants" entering Canada:

Maritime Provinces	19,806
Ontario	122,798
Quebec	64,000
Manitoba	43,813
Saskatchewan	45,147
Alberta	48,073
British Columbia	57,960
Total	402,682

Mr. Fripp said that if Ontario has been the destination of 122,798, they certainly did not remain in that province. It developed in the course of the debate that while there are in the province of Ontario certain Dominion officials charged with the duty of placing immigrants there, only 1,856 men were so placed by the agents in 1912—and there are eighty-six agents employed to do this work in Ontario.

Mr. Sutherland, who produced these figures from the official record, introduced a subject in which the Maritime Provinces are deeply interested. He said:

"What I object to is the system that has been pursued by our railways. We have been building railways—we shall be asked in a short time to grant large subsidies to a railway to develop our country—and I believe these railways are doing a rank injustice to the farmers of Ontario by seducing away from their province the help that is necessary to work their farms, by giving low rates at certain seasons of the year, a system that would not be tolerated if applied to any other class than those in the rural districts. If you ascertain the ultimate destination of the larger portion of this 122,000, you will find that it is not the province of Ontario. The very fact that we have so large an immigration into Ontario as shown by the figures condemns the system adopted in this province. I may say, candidly, it was adopted in this province for political purposes, to prevent the province of Ontario from meeting the demands of the province in 1905, and it has been carried on ever since that time. I had hoped and expected that a change of policy would take place when there was a change of government, and I exceedingly regret to see the old system still in vogue and the same injustice done to the province of Ontario as before."

Mr. Carvell said that while many of our young men leave the Maritime Provinces, people here do not think that the government deliberately plans to take them away. He said, further, that if 19,000 immigrants had come to the Maritime Provinces last year, unfortunately, after ten years, when the census is taken, we find that the whole increase is not more than 19,000.

Mr. Sutherland charged that the rural population of Ontario had decreased by 140,000 in the last ten years. He felt that the immigration literature and the immigration effort of the Dominion in Great Britain and the United States were directed mainly toward peopling Western Canada, and that the Canadian East was neglected. "I think," he said, "the same even-handed justice should be dealt out to every province."

Many people in St. John and elsewhere in New Brunswick will remember a short-lived agitation about immigration matters which was carried on here some time ago. At that time it was set forth plainly and strongly that Federal money and Federal activity in immigration ought to be employed for Eastern Canada at least to the same extent they are employed for the benefit of Western Canada. It was declared at that time that the Maritime Provinces would insist that in future the East must receive equal treatment with respect to Federal expenditures in connection with immigration literature and immigration agencies. During the debate at Ottawa a few days ago Nova Scotia members complained of a large exodus from the rural districts of that province to New England and Western Canada. The same is true of New Brunswick. The equality of treatment talked about here some time ago has not been secured. The railroads continue to offer special inducements for the removal of Maritime Province people to the West, but they offer no special inducements to bring western people to the eastern seaboard, or to bring home Maritime Province people who have gone West, many of whom would welcome the prospect of reduced fares back to this territory.

The Maritime Provinces have as much to offer the settler, all things considered, as any other part of Canada, but they continue to permit the Dominion government to exploit the West at our expense without serious protest; and in New Brunswick at least the amount of provincial money spent in effective immigration work is too small to produce results. The local government has no faith in its own immigration policy. If it had it would set about the work seriously, expand its plans and back them with money.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Mr. Edmund Bristol, K. C., a Toronto financier, has expressed the opinion that a financial crisis would come in Canada if the Federal elections were to be brought on in the near future. Whether or not Mr. Bristol's reasons for this belief are sound, the perturbed gentleman need not be in any way alarmed. Wild horses could not drag Mr. Borden into an election, now or in the near future, and Mr. Bristol's financial plans, if they are at all healthy, will have ample time to mature before he sees the Dominion plunged into the smoke and turmoil of the general elections.

The really big political issue in this country is the tariff; yet when the Senate killed Mr. Borden's tariff commission bill last year, did Mr. Borden go to the country? Not he. The Senate held up, last year and this, Mr. Borden's highway bill, whereby he proposed to place at the disposal of himself and his cabinet a vast sum of money, not to be distributed in the provinces according to population, but capable of being used in any particular part of Canada at the discretion of the cabinet, thus placing in its hands power to reward or punish any province which hesitated to come under the Borden yoke.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson touched a subject of immense importance in his speech on Thursday when he indicated this tendency of the Borden government toward government by cabinet and by order-in-council, instead of by the representatives of the people in the House of Commons. As he said, the naval bill, the highways act, the bill for the encouragement of agriculture, the adoption of closure, and the employment of machine methods have all represented attempts to centralize power in the hands of the cabinet and to remove it from the House of Commons and the Senate.

This is a very big question. Progress along the lines which Mr. Borden has attempted to follow would be reactionary and dangerous in the extreme, and it is well that a Liberal Senate, unmoved by the Premier's threats, has had the courage and the public spirit to interpose a check upon Mr. Borden's activities and give the country time to examine and to consider the situation in which the people of Canada find themselves by reason of his autocratic and sinister policies.

A STEP FORWARD.

Mr. R. B. Emerson, chairman of the Board of School Trustees, has made a pleasing announcement, which is that medical inspection will be adopted next year in the St. John schools. The school board is taking a progressive step in this matter, and no doubt experience will show not only that its course is justified, but that a great deal of misery might have been averted and a great deal of efficiency introduced had the reform come earlier.

The average man, who has perhaps little time for these matters, does not realize the importance of medical inspection. Many children who are regarded as backward, dull, or vicious, and who often are treated accordingly, are really suffering from deafness, bad teeth, adenoids, or some other simple ailment which is reducing their mental and physical powers and making their daily life at once painful and profitless. When these simple defects are permitted to grow through neglect they are not unlikely to produce permanent ill health and a deplorably low standard of mental strength.

As the children, and often their parents as well, are not in a position either to recognize or to deal with these dangers, it is the duty of the community, which provides school houses and confines children in them for several hours a day, to make sure that the rooms are sanitary and healthful and that the pupils are not suffering from preventable illness or defect.

The result of medical inspection is not only beneficial to the pupils who are found to be ill, but the discovery of their condition prevents them from conveying to other scholars many communicable complaints in the course of the year. By the unthinking, and by those who fear that these modern ways are unduly expensive, medical inspection is some times resisted as an unnecessary fad. As a matter of fact, St. John and every town and village in the province should have it, and should make sure that the inspection is neither casual nor perfunctory.

CIVIC TAXATION.

Just how much Canadian cities can learn from Germany about civic government, civic taxation, and the building up of public services without burdensome expense upon the average citizen is illustrated by a series of articles now being written for the Canadian Courier by Dr. J. O. Miller, principal of Ridley College, St. Catherines, Ontario. In an address in Toronto last week Dr. Miller said that in 1,500 Germain towns and cities no general taxes are paid, and that in several hundred German towns dividends are actually paid to the property owners from the earnings of public services. The Courier explains:

"This is due to wise investments in civic utilities, special taxes, and wise investments in property. All sub-divisions are made by the city, and the profit goes into the city treasury instead of the pockets of real estate sub-dividers.

"The people of this continent know little about governing a city. This is one of the great causes of high wages. If a man pays no city taxes, a low fare on street cars, gets his electric light, gas and water at a nominal price, and pays a low house rent, he can afford to work for fifteen cents an hour and still live as well as a Canadian or United States workman getting thirty or forty cents an hour. This is a point this continent has overlooked.

"For example, had Toronto, Montreal or Winnipeg managed their own street car systems as efficiently as these franchises are managed in Germany, each city would have made a profit of from ten to twenty-five million dollars in the past twenty years. Because they were rented out to private corporations, a certain number of individuals have made this profit. That many of them are private citizens of their respective cities does not affect the argument.

"So if any one of these cities had got one-half of the increment in real estate values created during the past twenty years, the general rate of taxation would be one-half what it is now. Indeed, it seems quite clear that in Winnipeg the profit from the new sub-divisions in the last ten years would have suffered to pay all civic expenses during that period."

St. John has always been rather afraid of changes or experiments in matters like taxation, but having made a good start in the matter of introducing commission government it should begin to study the examples of German and British cities and adopt some of their more progressive methods.

LET THE COUNTRY DECIDE.

The closing hours of Parliament proved important, for they further clarified the issue between the two parties in the matter of naval defence. Mr. Borden's fresh statement of his intentions, delivered with a dramatic flourish at the eleventh hour, will invite careful scrutiny by the country at large. In speaking of the reported decision of the British Admiralty to lay down three additional Dreadnoughts in view of the delay on the part of Canada in coming to a decision, Mr. Borden said:

"This being so, I say, Mr. Speaker, that it is our intention, if we remain in power, as we undoubtedly will, to bring down at a later date a proposal for the acquiring or construction of three battleships, as was proposed by the naval aid bill of 1912. We hope that long before these vessels are completed we may be able to do what a partisan majority has now prevented us from doing. We shall take over and pay for these ships for the use of his majesty and the common defence of the Empire."

The words, "if we remain in power, as we undoubtedly will," would appear to indicate an election in the near future; but how is this to be squared with Mr. Borden's refusal to go to the country, and the statement of Mr. Rogers and others that no election is contemplated? If Mr. Borden means that, after redistribution, he will appoint more Conservative senators from the West, and will expect that death shall have thinned the Liberal ranks in the Senate sufficiently to give him a majority, it will be seen that he is making the grim destroyer his ally, along with the Nationalists. But even if this be his calculation he has still to reckon with the result of an election following redistribution, and the Liberal view is that the country in such an election would repudiate him and his policies.

Moreover, Mr. Borden introduced his naval bill on the ground that an emergency existed and that he would not be justified in taking a little more time and formulating a permanent policy. That this was all pretence has been shown again and again by Mr. Borden's deliberate policy of delay. He is still delaying, emergency or no emergency, and delaying for purely partizan reasons, whereas, as Sir Wilfrid and Hon. Mr. Pugsley pointed out to him on Friday, he can go to the country at short notice, and if the country ratifies his proposals, there need be no delay at all in carrying through the naval programme to which he professes to be wedded.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has a great gift of condensing an issue into a few terse sentences. He asked Mr. Borden in the closing hours of the House whether the Senate had done violence to the constitution. The Senate, of course, has not done so—but Mr. Borden is proposing to do violence to the constitution because the Senate will not obey his orders. Sir Wilfrid asked again: "Have the senators infringed upon the rights of the people?" And he answered his own question by saying: "No. They have simply made provision, not that the bill be rejected, but that it be not assented to until submitted to the judgment of the people." And if Mr. Borden will so submit it, he will avoid all of the delay about which he complains, but for which he himself is responsible; and once the people have spoken, either the Borden policy or the Laurier policy can be carried out.

Sir Wilfrid pointed out that the first understanding given to the House by Mr. Borden and his friends was that the three proposed Dreadnoughts should be over and above the regular British programme, thus constituting an extra margin of naval superiority. The House and the country were given this definite assurance by Mr. Borden and Mr. Hazen. But now, according to Mr. Churchill, the Admiralty is to build three ships because Canada has not yet decided to provide them, and this shows that the three ships Mr. Borden was offering were not an emergency contribution but were to be used as an addition to the regular British navy budget. In other words, as Sir Wilfrid puts it, Mr. Borden's proposals "constituted simply a part in the policy of contribution to the regular naval programme of Britain." And he continued:

"Our policy is a Canadian navy, built in Canada, manned and maintained by Canada. That is our policy and we stand by it, and I invite the prime minister to give us an opportunity to test it before the people."

In view of these developments at the close of the session, the whole country will be asking more frequently than ever a question which has been on the lips of nearly everybody during the last six months:

"If Mr. Borden has faith in his own policy, why does he not submit it to the electors of Canada?"

The Prime Minister's own course, and his own words, foreshadowing more delay and shuffling, will be interpreted by the electors as indicating that he lacks the courage to go to the jury.

STARTLING FIGURES.

When one reads what S. S. McClure writes about Washington, one might suppose that the criminal statistics he gives were those of some uncivilized part of the world rather than the American capital. McClure is a responsible authority, and an American, and therefore there is no reason to think that his indictment arises from prejudice.

The murders committed in the city of Washington more than equal one-third of those committed in all Canada, though Canada has nearly 8,000,000 people and Washington's population is well under 500,000.

In the last eleven years, as Mr. McClure proves from statistics, the population of Washington has increased by only twenty-five per cent., while murder has increased threefold. He points out that while this condition is charged against the large negro population, Jamaica, under British rule, has nine times the negro population of Washington, but only one-quarter as many murders.

The population of Toronto and of Washington is approximately equal, but Washington has ten murders to every one in Toronto. The murders in Washington exceed by fifty per cent. the murders in London, and London has twenty times Washington's population. All of Ireland has only two-thirds as many murders in any one year as Washington. Life is cheap enough in either New York or Chicago, but the murder rate in Washington is higher than it is in either of the greater cities.

If one looks thoughtfully at these figures, recalling that they are taken from the official records, he will be astonished by the apathy with which the American public regards them when they are brought again and again to its attention. In all the civilized world Washington is the most criminal national capital; yet while this fact surely signifies a national problem of great gravity, the average American seems wholly careless about it. It is customary to say that the police of New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Washington are much inferior in moral tone, in intelligence, and discipline, to those of London, and this is doubtless true; but a more important fact is that it is the national character that is reflected in the police of Washington, in the police of London, of Berlin, and of Paris. In other words, as the nation is, so, in a great measure, is its police. If the national attitude toward homicide is careless or worse, the public servants charged with the repression of the criminal classes cannot be expected to have the same serious regard for their duties as they have in countries where the instinct toward law and order and the sanctity of human life is much more strongly developed.

In an American magazine recently a well know writer contributed a series of stories or articles dealing with the more famous murder cases, particularly those of New York city. Frequently in these stories he represented the murderers as justified by the circumstances, and he took some pains to explain his view of the difference between American juries and those of other nations, insisting that while a jury in Europe is disposed to stick pretty closely to the law, the American habit of mind is to give weight to the claims of "natural justice" and to lean toward the belief that, under certain circumstances, a human being has the right to act as his own judge and jury and do his own killing. This view, of course, would be repudiated by many serious American thinkers, but, as a matter of fact, the extraordinary claim here advanced, vicious as it may be, must be widely prevalent in the United States, in which country, North, East, but particularly West and South, homicide is the leading national sport.

The American mind is unmoved by such appalling statistics as those cited concerning murders in Washington, just as it is unmoved by statistics showing the frightful loss of human life on the railways of the country, because of poor equipment, lack of discipline, drunkenness, and poorly maintained rolling stock, roadbeds and bridges. The pursuit of money, carried to extremes in the United States as nowhere else in the world, has led to a feverish activity in the matter of acquisition, which is accompanied by an astonishing disregard for those things in life which are really worth while. Fortunately the spread of education in the great republic and the growing power of the more thoughtful classes are calculated to redress the balance, and during the last few years increasingly active attention is being given toward the grave national weaknesses which cause foreign observers to regard the American Union with wonder and with doubt.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The city attorney of Montreal has given the Montreal city council a written opinion in which he says that meetings in the street, religious or otherwise, should not be authorized.

* * *

Mr. Borden's latest is a prediction that he will control the Senate before the three Dreadnoughts are built and so will be able to appropriate money to buy them. Waiting for dead men's shoes is a notoriously disappointing business, and Mr. Borden may find that death will not work fast enough in the Senate to make good his prediction. Meantime, what about that emergency?

* * *

It is said now that the St. John post office has official word to the effect that two of the steamship companies carrying the trans-Atlantic mails will come to and go from St. John direct in the winter season. If so, experience will justify the direct St. John service. The greater part of Canada will get its mails more quickly by this arrangement, and in the matter of business, of prestige, and of advertising the mail service will be a fine thing for St. John.

* * *

In urging the churches to work for universal peace, Rev. Dr. Wilson, in his speech to the Presbyterian Congress in Toronto said:

"The Socialist speakers of Germany are better preachers of the doctrine of disarmament than the Presbyterian ministers of Canada. There will come a time when ministers shall, from their pulpits, rebuke all wrong doing."

Presumably by the last statement he means that the ministers will cease to generalize and name some of the sins and sinners in their own congregations. That may be effective, but it will be awkward, too.

* * *

The Moncton Transcript devotes attention to the case of the Montreal Herald, from which certain Conservative papers have recently been quoting with approval. Says the Transcript:

"The Conservative newspapers are quoting the Montreal Herald as a Liberal newspaper despite the fact that it is an open secret that it has passed financially under Conservative control, and for the present maintains a species of independence."

The St. John Globe also is frequently quoted by Conservative journals as a Liberal newspaper. The Globe's standing is perhaps best defined by the fact that it is in receipt of steady advertising patronage from the Borden government and from the Flemming government. These Conservative administrations do not extend Conservative advertising patronage to Liberal newspapers; and this is a fact which Liberals and Independents should keep in mind.

There are many turning points in the life of the average woman.

In fact there's one every time she meets another woman wearing a new hat.

Governor (sternly)—When I was at your age, my boy, I was making an honest living.

Boy—And now look at you.—Life.

ABE MARTIN

A self made man is allus careful not t' mention his wife. When in doubt appoint a commission.

SAYS CATHOLICS IN PROVINCE NOT GETTING RIGHTS

Editorial in New Freeman Urges Liberals and Conservatives to Meet on Some Platform in Convention to Assert Rights.

The last publication of the New Freeman contains an editorial which will cause a great deal of interest throughout the city and province. The article referred to concerns the political rights of Catholics in which certain grievances are alleged and suggests a provincial convention of 150,000 Catholics with Liberals and Conservatives on the same platform.

The leader says:

"Now that the question of securing the political rights of Catholics in this province has been regularly opened up in the columns of the New Freeman, we would ask our Catholic readers all over the province to consider what practical steps they shall take within the next few months to remedy an undoubted grievance? That the grievance exists has been proven by official statistics. And the fact that our Catholic people are actually swindled—and we can use no milder word—out of their political rights. Such a fact, when stated and proven as it has been stated and proven, should serve as a trumpet blast to awaken the manhood of our Catholic societies all over this province.

Two Questions.

"Yes, oh French and Irish and Scotch and other Catholic races of New Brunswick, take note of current events and ask yourselves the questions: (1) Have we political equality as Catholics or have we not? (2) And if we have not political equality, how long shall we delay to take such action as shall lead to its attainment? It is apathy on the part of our Catholic societies that gives opponents their opportunity, but once our Catholic people show that their battlecry is "the sword of Gideon and the Lord," they will receive a respectful hearing. The spirit of Rip Van Winkle is not commendable in Catholic societies at the present time.

"We should say that a Catholic convention held this summer in St. John (N. B.) and representative of practically 150,000 New Brunswick Catholics, would (if it could be arranged), prove a very emphasized first step towards the acquisition of political equality for our Catholic citizens. Such a convention of all our New Brunswick Catholic societies would prove a good practical exemplification of the theory of Catholic federation.

Catholic Only Battlecry.

"But are our Irish Catholic people in Canada losing the sense of organization? Do they forget that less than eighty years ago the great O'Connell, well called the Constantine of Ireland, was wont to convene millions of Irish Catholics near Tara's Hill, or on famed Clontarf, to enforce the claims of Catholic Ireland on a bigoted imperial parliament? Cannot the Irish in Canada, in union with Catholics of other nationalities, do something when they remember that their ancestors, unaided, could do so much? Let Catholic unity be the battle-word of the day, and nothing can be more certainly secure such unity and its consequent advantages than a large Catholic convention held here in the principal city of the province. Such a Catholic convention should have all approved Catholic societies on its platform and would naturally be representative of all the nationalities that compose our nearly 150,000 Catholic population. The effect of such an exhibition of Catholic unity and consequent strength in the public opinion of the province could not fail to be deep and permanent.

"Such conventions of all Catholic nationalities are held annually in various American cities and for specific purposes. Why not also in eastern Canada? The keynote to all such Catholic conventions would be "Catholic unity." If difficult to gather such a convention in any one city, could not a series of such conventions be held in the various towns of the province? The broadening influence of such conventions on individual Catholics could not be over-estimated. Important conclusions could be reached by the contact of mind with mind; everything could be so prepared as to secure a sufficient harmony of thought and action, while allowing a liberal margin for legitimate differences of opinion in things incidental. The historic motto would serve for such a Catholic convention: "In certis unitas in dubiis libertas in omnibus caritas." It may be that the political divisions of Catholics are the source of the grievances referred to. An occasional convention, such as would bring Liberals and Conservatives on the same platform and make them conscious of their common Catholicity, would tend towards a solution of the difficulty.

"Then again, let our nearly 150,000 Catholics in New Brunswick take inspiration from the marvellous organization shown by 20,000,000 of Catholics in the German Empire. Against all evil efforts the German Catholics formed the historic centre or third party, i. e., a purely Catholic party in the strict sense. As regards Canada, it may be that one day it will have its "Centre Party," or Catholic party, independent of all political sides. In the British house of commons the Irish Nationalists and English Catholic Unionists have to vote as one on matters of Catholic interest. So that from every part of the world our New Brunswick Catholics may take good inspiration.

"Catholics of New Brunswick number nearly 150,000 in this province; but what influence do you exert on its political destiny considering your numbers?

Convention Suggested.

"A general convention of all Catholics in New Brunswick and, perchance, of Catholics from the neighboring provinces, held this summer in St. John, would teach our parliamentary representatives that we shall have our political rights recognized or 150,000 New Brunswick Catholics will know the reason why.

"To paraphrase the saying of a great Canadian statesman, such a convention of New Brunswick Catholics should be "Catholic first, Catholic last, Catholic all the time."

Acid burns should be drenched with water and washed with a solution of baking soda and water.

WANTED

GIRLS WANTED to learn box and printing busin Brown Paper Box & Paper C 9

WANTED—A second-cla teacher for School Dist Smith Town, east parishes o and Upham, county of King 1913-1914. Apply, stating sa E. Ray, Secretary to Trust ville, Kings Co., N. B.

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OF INTERES TO WO

The most obstinate coffee be removed by a solution of water and the yolk of an e

If candles are well frozen ing lighted, the tallow will the candles will last twice

A spoonful of oxgall to water will set almost any co if soaked in it before wash

Ugly cracks and splits in sometimes be filled with bee they will hardly show.

If brass candlesticks a with verdigris, try rubbing t a cloth dipped in ammonia.

After peeling onions, rub with parsley or celery if counteract the onion odor.

When ironing lace, lay it ish towel and press the la on the wrong side.

To prevent glass fruit jars ing while filling them, hold cloth around them.

Kerosene applied with cloth makes a good silver cl in scalding water.

If by accident soot is dro carpet, sprinkle salt over i all up together.

As summer comes on, it deal of trouble to have all of fruits.

Roomy arm chairs for t made of French willow and ket on one side.

Lower the temperature of siderably after the roast h minutes and the juices will

It is a good idea to have for dinner the day you iro can cook over the ironing saving coal.

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