## The News.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 14, 1909

THE COMMON COUNCIL AND THE BOARD OF TRADE

The hundred and twenty-five busi-ness men who assembled in the Board of Trade Rooms yesterday were almost unanimously in favor of the immediate adoption of a permanent pav-ing scheme, and almost unanimously opposed to the complication of this important matter at the present time with the proposition for the construction of a bridge across the harbor.

The Board of Trade cannot lay claim to the powers and authority of a representative body. Its members are not elected, and stand only for their personal opinion. But while this is echnically true, it must be admitted that an organization which counts in its membership practically every busimess man in St. John and can com-mand, on a stormy day like yesterday, the attendance of 125 leading citizens, ild carry some weight. which the Board voices, are not likely be far different from the opinions of the electorate in general. With the same information before them, the ver-dict of the majority of the taxpayers on the two questions considered yester-

lay would be the same as the Board's

It is unfortunate that occasionally It is unfortunate that occasionally supercilious criticism of details of civio management by individual members of the Board of Trade should have tended to create among some aldermen a feeling of resentment against the Board, and of instinctive resistance to its suggestions. The Board as a whole has no desire to usurp any of the functions of the Common Council, and it should make no difference if it had, as there is no possibility of such usurpation. But possibility of such usurpation. But the Board provides the Aldermen with Board provides the Aldermen with very effective and impartial means keeping in touch with public nion between elections. Neither of questions under discussion yester-, for instance, have been civic elec-nissues. In their present shape y are developments of the past few months. No alderman, however strong his own opinion, can ignore the opinions of those whose votes he represents, and unless he makes a pers his constituents, these occasional gatherings of business men ford him the best method of ac-uainting himself with those opinions.

In the circumstances, we commen the resolutions passed at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Trade to the thoughtful and friendly consideration only that they are timely and sensible, but that they express the ideas of the majority of the taxpayers. A section of the city press has been bedevilling the situation with political interpretations, but that means no-thing save the ever-present desire of their enemies' injury. It has nothing they had hoped in their planning ahead to do with the merits of the case, and then they will make up another Street paving and the harbor bridge are not party questions, and politics should not to allowed to prejudice St. John is not a temporary instituthat it needs good streets more and

After the Council has worked out; and the electors have approved a comprehensive scheme for permanent pavation and public decision.

#### CHURCH AND DEMOGRACY

Men accustomed to Canadian conditions find it difficult to understand the confident manner in which British Liberal politicians appeal for support in their contest with the House of Lords, to the members of the non-conformist churches. Whatever may be the wisdom or unwisdom of the conflict, the discontent of the Nonconformists of England is very real and constitutes a force that must be reckoned with by political parties.
When David Lloyd-George asserts that they have won such liberties as they have, through incessant conflict and self-sacrifice and persecution; that the lintels and the door-posts of their chapels are sprinkled with blood, he revives that tremendous applause going backward, which indicates that the people to whom he speaks believe his assertion true. He does more. He skillfully discovers to the British public the

And because of that the members of the various churches have no cause for grievance.

The content which has been conse quent upon this liberty may, how-ever, tempt ambitious denominationalists and ecclesiastics to believe the Canadian people are indifferent to their privileges. We happily, do not need to overcome the religious ine qualities which prevail in England, it it would be a strange thing, indoed. If the temper of ecclesiastica were so changed by the Canadian Dir that they would never give occasion a struggle in the preservation of

The ecclesiastic is, necessarily, an aristocrat, He finds it difficult consent to the doctrines of demacracy. His religious ideas are, in his opinion not of human origin. They supernaturally delivered through special agents. They could not have been produced by any possible human experience. They are not the product of democracy. The common people can neither originate nor criticize the tenets of faith. They must accept and believe that which is delivered to them from authoritative sources. The pereistence of that sanction necessarily implies a living or a dead aristocracy.

The maintenance of the authority of an ancient and departed religious arsteeracy is an innocent and harmless To believe that the man are all dead who were qualified to discover correct religious ideas, relieves a modman of any sense of responsibility | trade for ploneer work in realm. He giateaccepts that which he is not sent rates went into force, Mr. Richqualified to discover. And he is not lard Grigg, sent to this country as a specially because of his ignorance or

humiliated by the fact that their ecclesiastical position process possess special authority in the discovery and impartation of religious ideas there is certain to be trouble. So long as the ecclesiastic confines his ng as the ecclesiastic confines his tarily submit to his rule, and that, of course, is a nobody's business. But when he attempts to speak with spethen he attempted a governments, and authority to governments, prefers to claim for special treatment, a thoroughly democratic en men of a thoroughly democratic mper may be expected to object with

ons, reported such dis

raffic will bear." Even Canadian

nes it was reported, made a distinction in favor of the United States. Mr

rigg quotes a letter from a British hipper, who states that the Canadian

it about one-half the ocean rates

ods to Boston en route to an Amer

inder in any way the trade we pay

THE PEOPLE AND THE INTER-

ESTS

President Taft is, in all likelihood

echnically correct in dismissing Mr.

Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the United

States Forestry Service, for insubor-dination. Prominent as he is in the

cublic eye, Mr. Pinchot is officially an

employee of the Government who has declared open war against the execu-tive head of his department. But in

view of the nature of the quarrel be-tween Mr. Pinchot and his superior,

gation has just been ordered into the

facts of the dispute, the President's action will undoubtedly provoke a storm of popular protest that will reflect strongly against his administra-

Leaving out of the question the com-

plicating technicalities, both officia and legal, the fact remains that Mr

servation of timber and coal and water

people at large, while the Secretary of

ing Mr. Pinchot's plans, is protecting the "interests." Public septiment over

feeling in this country if, for instance, the Dominion Government should dis-miss the Auditor-General for refusing to O. K. an obvious job of graft.

The contention between Mr. Pinche

and the chief came to a head a few

of Mr. Ballinger's business associates

were concerned. In his former capa-

city as corporation lawyer one of Mr

Ballinger's clients was the Cunning-

acquired, practically all the best coal land in Alaska. However, the title,

of vital legal requirements, was so poor that no U. S. Administration would

give these men a clear claim till their

ns amid the legal complicati

wyer became a member of the Gov-

this involved case to give the syndi-cate all it wanted, which was some hundred million dollar's worth of United States coal, when Gifford Pin-

hot took a hand in the game. Pinchot is described as a remarkable

nan, a man of one enthusiasm and

ne idea. He has one duty, which is

also his one relaxation, namely, con-

servation of the national resources for

future generations. The vast forest reserves of the United States are the

esult of his work. And, moreover, he

osevelt and Lafollette of the value

this work, and thereby set vast

erence of the forty-six governors of

the States of the Republic is the result

of his educative work. And yet Pin

thot is a millionaire, many times ove

some say, and instead of laboring

many hours daily in work which

brings chiefly abuse from predatory

capitalists, he could spend his days in

pleasure or in work for his own ad

In spite of his official authority, M

innumerable obstacles raised by the

Chief Forester, and he appealed to the

Pinchot, in turn, appealed over the

President's head to the people, took

them into his confidence, gave them the facts, and then arose that force

before which even Governments are

owerless. From literally thousands

of newspapers came a demand for an

nvestigation of Mr. Ballinger's course.

Finally the investigation has been or

dered; but Mr. Pinchot has paid fo

his temerity with his position.
In the fight which will follow there

will be many American citizens who

will ask themselves and each other, "Would Roosevelt have done this

will not be favorable to Mr. Taft's de

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GERMAN INTENTIONS

The importance given to the Germa

sire for a second term.

And the inevitable answe

resident, who ruled in his favor, But

Ballinger found he could not by

use of certain arrogant disregard

menths ago over a deal in which som

Interior, Mr. Ballinger, in oppos

working for the good of the

power properties for the public d

Pinchot, in his campaign for the

and of the fact that a formal

neavily to encourage.

great vigor.

To spend public money in the support of ecclesiastical institutions is utterly repugnant to Canadian fleas. The British arrangement can never obtain here. The Canadian people, as such, do not admit the necessity nor the existence of a special religious

Moreover, we may be expected to register a vigorous protest whenever there is any definite attempt to introduce into the public schools any ecclesiastical system of religious in-struction. The public school might, if time permitted, teach boys and girls the various creeds of the Canadian people. That would be interesting and instructive. But the time has not come when the public schools may be required to teach a fact, upon the authority of consenting ecclesiastics, the religious ideas of even an attenuated and compromising creed. Such instruction would be an offense against the democratic spirit of the institution and would not for a moment te

Any person so disposed is at perfect liberty to accept as authoritative the teaching of any church. But the pubools would cease to belong to the people if they were forced to accept and impart as authoritative the dog mas of any group of ecclesiastics.

#### PLAN AHEAD

Discussing, with warm approval; the recent action of the City and citizens of Ottawa in establishing a Publicity Bureau with a fund of \$15,000 yearly for expenditure in civic advertising, the Ottawa Journal gives the advice which is as good for St. John as for that city, that there should be some definite plan of action extending for a definite term of years into the future. The policy of Boston in this regard is quoted as one worthy of imitation. The best men in Boston got together and after asking for general suggestion of desirable things, in the most concrete manner possible, that were with-in the bounds of possible accomplish-ment, during the coming few years.

Boston people found they had a wide programme that would take some six years of strenuous endeavour to carry into effect, so they called their propaganda the "Boston 1915 Movement." It is the intention of the civic minded men of Boston to make every effort to accomplish their worthy programme and if possible more by 1915, and when that year comes they will take stock, issue statements of what has been accomplished and what remains politicians to twist public to be accomplished, of where they did questions to their own advantage and more and where they did less than

believes that the city needs both, but that it needs good streets more and centuries, in all likelihood, Also it is well to remember that Rome wasn't built in a day, and that any work demands for full success a definite aim ing, the bridge question can, and It would not be difficult, and it would should come to the front for consider- certainly be profitable, to write down just what St. John wants between now and say 1912 or 1914, and to set out to get these things within that time.

#### "GEMUTLICHKEIT"

It is easier to criticize than to construct or even to commend. That's human nature. And admittedly there is much everywhere, including St.
John, to criticize. But there is also much to do and much to commend in what is being done. And there is no doubt as to which policy, "knocking" or "boosting," is better for the world in general and for this city in par-

Anyone can find fault with anything. But there is something good to see an almost everything; and in the to be mournful over, else the world would be going backward—and it isn't

If we ever conquer Germany there is one word in the German language which we should annex as a valuable part of our war indemnity. Have we In Canada it is customary to develop controversies that imply religious differences. We enjoy here almost complete liberty. Particular religious organizations are not accorded special privileges. That, at least is the feeling of good will to all the world around one, the wish to be happy and comfortable, and to have all your immediate surroundings in the same constitution. any single word in English so all inclusad face as a personal insult." whether or not we ever seize that word, we need the spirit it expresses. And we need it now, and need it nowhere more than right here in St.

> We have had enough of knocking Quit it! Cut it out! The next time you want to find fault, stop for a inute and see if there isn't a good word you can say instead. At least den't criticize until you are absolutely ure that you can suggest at the same time a definite remedy and are ready to do something yourself to apply that emedy. It will cost you an effort the first time; but the next time it will come easier, and before you realize it you will have the "boosting" habit. And that's what this town wants, than it wants anything else in this wide and wealthy world.

### ATLANTIC FREIGHT RATES

Mr. Andrew Allan, of the Allan line in interviews in Saturday's paper, defended the proposed increase in ocean freight rates on the ground of in-creased cost in almost every feature of transportation. And possibly Mr. Allan is right. But the government which subsidizes steamship lines in the public interests should seek more information than the assertion of the interested parties, before giving the proposed increase its sanction, Auother matter, even more important, which the government should look into is the alleged discrimination in Atlentic freight raiss against Canadian

A souple of years ago, when the pre-

war scare by Mr. Balfour has turned public attention to that country.
William II. is now the chief autocrat of Europe. He is not only his own War Minister, but, as supreme commander of the army and the navy, car command a force such as Napoleo never dreamed of, and can declare wa and mobilise without asking the con sent of any one. This power is secured to him by the Constitution, but since the present Chancellor was chosen,

Caiser has assumed the active control
of the foreign affairs of his Empire.
Within the empire he has critics
mough, but the vast majority of his Government to look into traffic condiin features of the situation as Mr. Grigg, points them out, are these people believe in his power to lead them along the path of prosperity to a still greater future. This future he is always in vague and enticing language holding before them as the goal of Ger-manie ambilions. There is no question Freights to Canada from Great Britain are controlled by the North-Atlantic Westbound Freight Conference. This includes the Alians, the Canadian Pacific (Atlantic lines), the White Star-Dominion, the Donaldson, the ut the vast majority of the nation are ester, the Thomson and the Elder-Dempster steamships and pos-sibly some other lines. The freight uld he be able to maintain and equi rates, generally speaking, from Great the vastest army the world has eve ritain to Canadian points are highe n and create a first-class navy as han from Great Britain to American counts. "It is alleged, and very genpoints. "It is alleged, and very generally believed, that an understanding exists between the Canadian North Atlantic Westbound Freight Conference and lines of steamers from Great Britain and the Continent to New and Portland and that Britain and the Continent to New York, Boston and Portland, and that freights are therefore regulated by combination." There does not, however, seem reason to believe that the higher Canadian rates are dictated by American influence. The inference rather is that the "very bare rates to United States points" are explainable

In the most favorable interpretation of German intentions it seems as though she had decided, in Cecil Rhodes' phrase, "to upset the apple cart," and, not satisfied with her present share of the world's property, she is forging a powerful weapon in order to get more. The Kaiser's ambition seems to be not only for new territory—not, indeed, chiefly territorial, beyond coaling stations—but to be the first world power, the arbiter of Europe. The close community of interest bene close community of interest be een Austria and Germany is having effect in the domain of the navy, and the fleet which Austro-Hungary is planning to build will constitute the German Mediterranean Squadron, actng in conjunction with the North Sea

United States points" are explainable on the principle that "it is not uncommon to carry at a nominal rate to points of fierce competition where better rates are not obtainable." On the other hand, the 'Canadian rates bear marks of being dictated by "what the There are two forces opposed to th iser. One is the activity of the not confined to any country in Europe, but in Germany, where the Socialists are most powerful, and where they are most divided in theory, they are beginning to reach definite union as the champions of Constitutionalism. Much amships 'carry traffic of the same cription for Western States points charged on Canadian traffic." Fur-ther, Mr. Grigg is "informed" that the Canadian Conference will carry dry as the common people may be with him in his policy, that policy is impossible for a democracy. The people have to give their attention to the work of digging and baking and weeding and the second of the second to can destination for two-thirds the reight on the same article imported into Canada via the same port.

These are statements calling for careful investigation, and, if they are dying and toiling, and it is quite im-possible for them to keep up their political energies at fever heat confound to be facts, by forcible action. The companies which benefit by our invally. And least of all can they do this in an effort for personal ambition or national agrandizement. The tariff preferences and our steamship subventions, should not be allowed to

Kaiser's position is an anachronism His attitude is the negation of the spirit of democracy. The stars in their courses are fighting against him. Only by a series of brilliant victories can he hope to hold his own against the forces from below. The final success of the rman democracy admits of no doubt. But when will it be won, and at what

The other force in his way is Grea Britain. His ambition can only be ealized by breaking the power of England's navy. France, England, and Foussia are now informally arrayed against the Triple Alliance. But sia's military power has received a great check; the navy of France is not organized, and it will be some time beore it will be organized on a new asis. To restore the balance of power in Europe, and to keep the peace of the world, it seems that Britain will be re-quired to make certain very definite acrifices for the next few years, but these sacrifices are nothing compared with what she will be called on to pay if she does not make the sacrifices.

#### THE WORLD DO MOVE

A man died in Elgin County, Onario, last week aged 104. His life, onsidered by itself, was doubtless commonplace enough, but what his eyes have seen in the way of world work, they do not deserve success, and progress during his century of exis- they will not succeed. tence makes a romance exceeding in vonder the most fantastic imaginings. As the Toronto Star points out, in reference to his death, he had seen the inventions of man transform the whole social and commercial fabric. In medicine alone his lifetime repreents a revolution. Morphine, quinine cocaine, ether, the stethescope, X rays. and radium were all unknown in the world into which he was born. Harvesters and other modern machinery, had not yet made possible the tillage of vast areas rapidly and at small cost. Explosives of high power were yet to be discovered. Departmental stores, with their cash carriers and telephones, would have been laughed at as the vision of a dreamer.

It was a year before his birth tha the first steam locomotive was put on rails. He came into the world with electro-plating, and at the age of two he could have seen the first street gas lights in England. When he was three, the first steamboat ventured upon the sea; when he was seven, a hattery was invented. He was nine when a practical steam rotary press turned out papers printed upon both sides. The humble seidlitz powder dates from a year later. When he was entering his teens the world began to turn its attention to electricity. Electro-magnetism was discovered in 1819, and the current was applied to mechanical motion two years after-

Even such a common thing as the everyday friction match was not invented until this young man reached his majority, and he was thirty-three before photography dawned upon the world in the guise of the old-fashioned daguerreotype. The first telegram was sent when he was thirty-nine, and the electric are light made its appearance the same year. In 1846 there followed the sewing machine, in 1855 a French bicycle, in 1856 the sleeping car, in 1861 the passenger elevator, and in 1866 the

In 1875 the man had reached the allotted span and had seen such a transformation in the ways of the world as no other three score years and ten had known. Since then invention has marched on with ever-increasing stride. At seventy-one he first heard of the telephone, at seventy-two of the phonograph, at seventy-three of the incandescent light. The changes that have occurred since the early eighties. which saw him an aged man, are too numerous to recite-the street car, the safety bicycle, the kinetoscope, the modern automobile, the successful airship, wireless telegraphy, and all the multitude of things new that are for ever refuting Solomon. One hundred and four years-what changes; what a span! Nor is there a prophet so bold as to say that the next century will not see as much or more.

#### ----POLITICS IN OTTAWA

Conservative journals are crowing er the alleged failure of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to "regulate the representation of Ottawa City," as indicated by the action of the Liberal convention in nominating Mr. A. Lemieux, a brother of the Postmaster General, for the

vacant seat over the Premier's disapproval. As the case is stated by the Liberal organ at the Capital, Sir Wil-frid has done nothing more than to say, in answer to a delegation of pro ent Ottawa Liberals, that he did not approve of Mr. Lemieux as a candidate, the reported reason being that Mr. Lemieux had figured somewhat reditably in a "rake-off" deal with a company selling fire extinguishers to the government some years ago. In so oing Sir Wilfrid was well within his rights as an elector of Ottawa, and if the reason for his action is as stated, deserves praise from even conents. It was not the act of a weak man, nor of one careless of the honor of parliament to openly disapprove the nomination of a colleague's brother pecause of an old stain against his

ousiness reputation. Aside from this phase of the tion, the political situation in Ottawa: s unique. The present Liberal candidate has not only Sir Wilfrid's black mark against him, but is opposed by both the Liberal dailies of the city, French and English. On the other hand, the candidate who bids fair to capture the Conservative nomination is running on a naval policy directly at variance with that of his party leaders and is strongly opposed by one of the Conservative dailies. The ditions would seem to offer a good opportunity for a strong independent

### THE FORWARD MOVEMENT

AND THE CHURCHES The determination to make for Saint John, a brighter and a better day, is not peculiar to a few enthusiastic folk. The movement is significantly general. It is a notable fact that the churches are entering upon the year's work with unusual vigor and aggressiveness. Already, we have the an nouncement of an evangelistic campaign to be conducted in the month of February. The campaign will command the support of nearly all the city churches. So far as made public, the plans indicate that the effort will surpass in extent and earnestness, anything of the kind heretofore witnessed in the city.

The churches are to be congratulated upon their ability to unite in this work. The man on the street easily gets the idea that churches think first, last, and foremost, of their separate institutional prosperity. The evident competition of rival congregations becomes the conspicuous feature of church work. We need occasionally an impressive display of the motive which really dominates church life. We need the combination of forces in the accomplishment of a common

Moreover, it seems altogether fitting that this campaign should be conducted at some cest. There will be some people who will complain because of the proposal to spend three thousand dollars in this work. But aggressive work costs. Money is a form of energy. And the people who grumble are never free with any kind of energy. They never build a bigger and a better St. John. If the campaign is worth conducting it is worth conducting with all the skill, enthusiasm and force that the churches of the city can put into it. If church members of St. John are not prepared to a servant girl who came to Mrs. Pruput three thousand dollars and three ette in tears and asked permiss weeks of time into a well-planned and go home for a few days. She had a

ning to recognize that a revival of religion is a human rather than an ecclesiastical necessity. The lasting enthusiasms of life have, invariably, a religious basis. Meagre creeds and nean deeds accompany one another. The advancement of a community depends finally upon the faith of its people. The man who cannot overcome his doubts may, usually, be depended upon to support heartily any movement which promises to relieve others from his distress.

Men of all creeds and no creeds, should most heartily support the churches as they attempt to do with their might the work they have elected to perform. This is not the least important of the forward steps this city will take in the year 1910.

#### WAKING THEM UP

In its effort to interest the school ildren of St. John in matters affectng the city's progress, the Board of Trade has shewn good judgment. Not only will those to whom the Board is appealing to-day be the citizens of tomorrow, but they provide the easiest edium through which the interest of the present-day taxpayers can be ex-

Every ambitious youngster in the city will be working during the next few weeks for the prizes offered, and they can only obtain the information they need from their parents and older friends. Thus the questions: "In what way has St. John improved in the past 15 years?" "What improvements are most needed at the present time? "How can these improvements be accomplished?" will be forced directly by this method upon the attention of probably a large majority of the people of

And nothing could be better for St John than to have public attention and interest focussed on these questions. The city has accomplished more in the last fifteen years than most of the people imagine. To have held its own n the face of the heavy loss entailed by the destruction of its most prominent industry, shipbuilding, would have been, in itself, a remarkable achieve-But St. John has done more ment. than that: it has gained ground industrially, commercially, and in population. And the signs of progress are increasing, and will continue to increase more rapidly as the value of our materials for prosperity becomes more generally realized. The first essential of development at the rate our resources deserve is in the extension and deepening of this realization-the awakening of our own people to an appreciative knowledge of their local advantages and opportunities. And this, we take it, is the chief aim of the prize essay contest announced in yesterday's

### THE VALLEY RAILWAY

The people of the St, John river valley are evidently very much in earnest in their determination to force the Valley Railway from its present position as a party political footfall into public attention as a live public issue -a vital necessity for the welfare of a large, well-populated and potentially rich section of New Brunswick. The

meetings that are being held thro out the valley indicate not only keen interest but a rising tide of angry prothe party trickery of p cians on both sides who, in their el fort to twist the proposed railway into laying any practical step toward the construction of the road. needs that railway more than it needs success or defeat of either Mr. Hazen o Mr. Pugsley, and the sooner the peo ple there wake up to that the nearer they will be to their goal. As a speaker said at the meeting at oSuthampton last week, reported else where in The Sun, "Drop your politics a year or two, put the same en-ergy into booming the Valley Railway and we'll get the road. . . . . . the people of this Valley wake up, act

together and demand adequate means

of transportation, in two or three

years we'll have a daily mail carried

by rail." And said another, God help the government that turns us down." That's the talk and the business to win out for the Valley in this scheme If half the people there want to put Mr. Hazen in a hole more than they want the railway, and the other half count as their chief desire the defea of Dr. Pugsley, the road is yet a long way off. But if both sides join hands or a while in work for the railway. putting its construction ahead of the success of either party, success will

be certain and soon.

#### "O Glad Young Year"

Thy feet are light upon the morning O glad young year! What dost thou bring to man, or bliss, or ban, Or joy, or hope, or fear,

O glad young year! A gay voice floated from the untroubled sky Like a child's laugh, "Mortal, I know not, I!"

Thy face is hidden, though thy steps are light. O blithe young year! Lift thou the veil! Art thou not pass-

As fair as thou are dear-

O blithe young year? voice replied from out the unfathomed skyshow my face to no man, no, not

In a twelvemonth thou wilt be old and wan, Thou short-lived year! Thou wilt have gone where centuries

lie dead. Ere then, what cheer? What cheer? Speak thou, O year!

A deep voice echoed from the far-off 'Ask me not thou! Mortal, God knows-not I!" -Julian C. R. Dorr, in "Beyond the Sunset.

#### Was Doing Her Best

William Pruette, the singer, tells of weeks or time into a weir-planted and the weil-executed effort to advance their telegram saying her mother was sick "Certainly you may go," said Mrs. Pruette, "only don't stay longer than A week passed, and not a word from her. Then came a note which read: "Dear Miss Pruette i will be back ney week an plese kep my place for my mother is dying as fast as she

## COUN. GABNWATH

Annual Session of Albert Col Council Opens at Hopewell Cape

HOPEWELL HILL, Jan. 11.-The nnual session of the Albert County municipal opened in the court house at Hopewell Cape this afternoon. of the board of newly elected coun eillors were present as follows:-Hillsboro, Jordan Steeves, F. M. Thompson; Hopewell, W. J. Carnwath, C. M. Pye; Harvey, Wm. H. Martin, Theo dore Steeves; Alma, J. A. Cleveland, William Ronnel; Elgin, F. W. Godart. Clinton Hopper; Coverdale, S. S. Ryan, Lone Colpitts.

After reading of the election returns by the secretary-treasurer, W. O. Wright, the election of warden took place, Coun. Ronnel acting as chairman pro tem. The choice for warden fell to Councillor W. J. Carnwath, the senior member for Hopewell. nomination being made by Councillor Thompson and seconded by Councillor Cleveland and carried unanimously The new warden has been a member of the council for ten years, and has always been recognized as one of the most capable members of the board. The following committees have been

appointed for the session:-Finance Committee-Thompson Roy nel. Martin Godard, Colpitts Pve. Highways-Cleveland Stevens, Ryan

Hopper. County Property-Secretary W. Wright and Councillors Stevens and Carnwath. Bye-laws-County Secretary and

ouncillors Ronnel and Ryan. After the appointment of committees the council adjourned to enable the committees to prepare their report and resume business to-morrow 10 a.m. In the new council eight members out of the twelve were not members of the last board, namely, Messrs. Colpitts, Thompson, Godard, Hopper. Martin, Steeves, Pye, and Ror Mr. Ronnel had previously to last term seen long service at the board. The other seven members are all new Among those who are missed

cillor and late warden H. J. Steever Hillstoro, who had also sat many years at the board. The former owing advanced years Jid not seek elec-

from new board are the veteran coun

Of the present members of the board Councillor Ryan has served for a period of twenty years, Councillor

# FROM DIGBY

The Civic Elections Shortly

LITTLE INTEREST

Rev. A. H. Morse is Brother of Dr. Morse-Shipping News

DIGBY, Jan. 11 .- In the splendidly appointed council chamber in the new Court House the Municipal Council convened this afternoon in annual session. It is the first session of the council to be held in this liandsome new county building of granite and brick.

Although the time is less than a month off for holding the town elections there is little interest being mani fested. The mayor's term of one year expires, and three of the six councillors also end their terms of two years. It is understood that Dr. Jones does not desire the honor of being mayor another term. The retiring councillors are B. W. Cousins, of Syda & Cousins: O. S. Dunham, editor of the Courier, and C. Ford McBride, D.A.R. steamship agent here. No names are menioned to succeed them.

Rev. A. H. Morse, of Brooklyn, N.Y. who is mentioned as a possible successor to Rev. W. W. McMaster of the Germain Street Baptist Church, St. John, is a brother of Dr. Louis H. Morse, Digby.

Senator Comeau is in town and leaves this week for Ottawa. W. W. Jamieson, M.P., left a few days ago. The schooner Aicyone, Captain H. Ross, sold a trip of twelve thousand pounds of fresh fish to-day to Howard Anderson. The Wilfrid L. Snow, Capt. R. McWhinnie, sold out to Syda and Cousins her trip of five thousand ounds. 'The operations of both vessels were interfered with by boisterous weather.

# A DOUBLE OF KING

Percy Marsden is Often Amused and Embarrassed by Resemblance

LONDON, Jan. 11.-Though othere are several gentlemen in the United States who have been nicknamed "Bill" because of their alleged resemblance to President Taft, London, has one citizen of prominence who is so generally accorded as King Edward's double" that he is constantly addressed as "Your Majesty." He is Mr. Percy Marsden; a foremost figure in financial circles, who has just anounced his intention of retiring from the brokerage firm of P. Marsden & Co., though not from the Stock Ex-

It has been a frequent diversion for embers of the Stock Exchange to gather about him on the floor, emit the British national anthem in chorus and then demand "an address from the hrone.' Of about the exact height and figure as King Edward, Mr. Marsden has a natural bonhomie and a voice and characteristic enunciation which might deceive the attaches of the royal household.

## BARONESS VAUGHAN'S APPEAL IS STARTED

Doesn't Want Inventory of Her Property at Balincourt Taken

PARIS, Jan. 11-The appeal of the Baroness Vaughan from that part of the decision of December 22 in which the court ordered an inventory of her property at Batincourt was heard to-Decision was reserved for one day.

In the course of his pleading the attorney for the baroness severely criticized the action of Princess Louise in tying up the appellant's property in Belgium and France, pointing out that her sisters. Clementine and Stephani had refused to join in the undignified proceedings in discussing the extent of their father's liberalty towards the

The attorney for Louise based his argument on three points. First, that Baroness Vaughan possessed nothing before her association with the late King Leopold; second, the Chateau Balincourt was purchased, remodelled and sumptuously furnished at the expense of Leopold, and third, Leopold spent much of his time at Balincourt notably during the month preceding his departure for Lacken.

#### Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Cleveland for elgliteen years, Con for Ronnel seventeen years, and Co cillors Steeves of Hillsboro fourteen years. The business of the session will pro-

bably last four days.

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REPOR'

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JOHN