

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

It is an 8-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in advance, by The Telegraph Publishing Company of Saint John. A company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick; Thomas Dunsmuir, Business Manager; James Hannay, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper—each insertion \$1.00 per inch. Advertisements of Wills, For Sale, etc., 50 cents for each insertion of 5 lines or less. Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the misarrangement of letters, we have to request our subscribers to inform us when sending money for The Telegraph to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

In remitting by check or post office order our patrons will please make them payable to The Telegraph Publishing Company. All letters for the business office of this paper should be addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, and all correspondence for the editorial department should be sent to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

Without exception names of no new subscribers will be entered until the money is received. Subscribers will be required to pay for papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, until all arrears are paid. There is no legal discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until all that is owed for it is paid.

It is a well settled principle of law that a man must pay for what he has. Hence, whoever takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to him or somebody else, must pay for it.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

Be brief. Write plainly and take special pains with names. Attach your name and address to your communication as an evidence of good faith. Write nothing for publication that you are not prepared to be held personally responsible.

THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 24, 1910.

AMERICAN METALLATION.

It is not likely that the attempt of the Michigan lumbermen to enforce retaliation against Canada because of the legislation of Ontario, which prevents logs from that province going to the Michigan mills, will receive the serious consideration of the United States government or of congress. In acting as it is doing the government of Ontario is quite within its rights, and it is pursuing precisely the same kind of policy for the protection of its own working people that has been steadily pursued by successive congresses and by many of the legislatures in the United States. Any attempt to influence our legislation from abroad will be promptly resented, and we are quite sure that it will be successfully resisted by the business interests in the United States, very few of whom are not in the large trade which Canada gives them. If it were merely a question of lumber possibly the people of Michigan might succumb to their efforts, although even in that case there would be many who would oppose any legislation that would prevent Canadian lumber going into the United States. But the question is a much larger one than the mere lumber interest, because we at present receive many lines of goods from the United States to the great advantage of that country. It would be a great pity for any retaliation laws to be passed by either country, but if retaliation was enforced against Canadian goods the United States government would have no other recourse than to answer in kind and to place a prohibitory tariff on goods coming from the United States. The results of such a policy would be far more injurious to the United States than to us, and this fact is well known to the intelligent members of congress who have the largest share in guiding its legislation. As for the lumbermen of Michigan it certainly shows no small amount of assurance on their part that they, after their own forests have been exhausted, should demand that the United States should assist them in maintaining the lumber interest out of raw material imported from a foreign country. Michigan, we fear, will have to turn its attention to some other branch of business until its forests have grown up again, and in the meantime the world will move on as usual.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS.

We hear a good deal in these days of public meetings being convened in the United States for the purpose of passing resolutions expressing sympathy with the Boers. Some of these are described as being large and enthusiastic, and the one of which we published a report yesterday, was held in old historic Faneuil Hall, in Boston. It will be observed that every one of these meetings has a political complexion and that they are being engineered by members of the Democratic party for the purpose of influencing votes in the coming presidential election. This is a significant sign and may be taken as an index of the sincerity of the movement. That the better classes of people in the United States do not sympathize with the Boers is abundantly evident. How could they who stand for liberty and justice sympathize with a community that denies both to a large proportion of its residents. The fact is that this whole pro-Boer movement in the United States is a piece of political "claptrap," and quite in keeping with the follies which

have characterized the conduct of the Democratic party in times past. No political party has ever had such grand opportunities as the Democrats in the United States, and no party has so improvidently thrown them away. Twenty years ago the Democratic party was a respectable organization, although it was then as now, allied to Tammany Hall. Now it seems to be composed of tools and bad characters in equal proportions. The determination of Bryan, its proposed candidate for president, to run on the silver issue, may be taken as a measure of the capacity of himself and followers. The Republicans have committed many acts of folly and many acts of injustice, and their protective policy has been most injurious to us, but the party is composed of at least decent people and persons of some measure of intelligence, and therefore is deserving of success.

THE WINTER PORT QUESTION.

The Sun is pretending a great deal of interest in St. John as a winter port, although a very short time ago it was vigorously supporting a government which did its best to prevent St. John from becoming the winter port of Canada. Our contemporary must imagine that the people of this city have very short memories, if it hopes to impose upon them the idea that it ever was anything but an enemy of St. John, where the interests of St. John and the interests of the late government clashed. It is well known that Sir Charles Tupper, the leader of the late government, and an active and influential member of many provincial governments, was determined that Halifax should be the winter port of Canada, and that St. John should receive no share in that business. It was the determination of Sir Charles Tupper to make Halifax the winter port of Canada that decided the route of the Intercolonial Railway, sending it around by the North Shore, so as to make the difference between the distance from Quebec to St. John and to Halifax as small as possible. If the St. John Valley route had been chosen, as it should have been, not only would the country on that route have been rapidly developed to the great advantage of this city and province, but the distance from Quebec to St. John would have been two hundred and seventy-five miles less than the distance from Quebec to Halifax. That advantage in point of distance would have given us the winter port business from the first, and Halifax would not have been injured, for the distance to that city would not have been greater than it is now. The fact is that there was a conspiracy on the part of the leaders of the Conservative party to deprive St. John of any advantage at all from the Intercolonial Railway, and this conspiracy not only existed at the inception of the line but continued up to the very end of the Conservative administration. What citizen of St. John does not remember with indignation the treatment which this port experienced from Mr. Foster, especially in connection with the Fast Line service? When the common council of St. John asked the government to grant it some assistance in building an elevator here, the reply was a contemptuous refusal. We were told that the Intercolonial Railway was not interested in building elevators at St. John; and when almost in despair the city purchased from the government the Carleton Branch Railway, as an inducement to them to make this port the terminus, the full price of forty thousand dollars was exacted by the Conservative government from our city for this little line of railway. That was the treatment which St. John experienced from the late government, and a great injury was added to the insults cast upon it, when Sir Charles Tupper and his government absolutely refused to consider St. John at all in connection with the Fast Line service. Mr. Foster on the platform of the Mechanics' Institute last stated, that the people of St. John built terminal facilities and the government of Canada will consider their claims as a winter port. That promise was never kept; no attempt was ever made to keep it, and instead of getting anything from the government in the way of encouragement we were met at all times by insults and refusals. Does anyone suppose that if the Conservatives remained in power St. John would have become the terminus of the present mail service in winter? Does anyone suppose that if the Conservatives had continued in office the terminal facilities, which are now almost completed in this city, a splendid wharf, and a stately elevator, would have been constructed? The idea is preposterous, not one dollar of the money of Canada would have been expended here under a Tory regime for the purpose of making St. John the winter port of Canada. We promise the Conservatives not by the judges they are making now, but by their record in the past during the eighteen years they held the government of this country, in which they never did anything for St. John, except under compulsion. The Sun in attempting to make a point against the present government, because the recent contingent will be embarked from Halifax instead of from St. John, is only reviving the memory of the inequities of the government which it so long supported and which it would support again no matter how St. John was injured or neglected.

The Sun is thankful for small mercies in these days. Yesterday it expressed its belief that if the opposition succeeded in holding the seat at Sherbrooke it would have made a gain. Sherbrooke is a Tory stronghold, but the Sun does not seem to be quite sure that it will remain so.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Although the meeting on this subject which was held on Thursday evening was not so largely attended as had been hoped, still the emphatic endorsement of compulsory education which it gave is sufficient to show that those who are interested in the cause of education in this city are believers in having the benefit of our free schools extended to all the children in this community. It is a deplorable fact to think that there are so many in any community that are so careless of the interests of their offspring that they are willing to let them grow up in ignorance. But as the state is superior to the parent, and has a right to say that the children of the state shall not be neglected, it is eminently proper that those who refuse to allow their children to be educated should be compelled to do so. In many cases indeed the parents are so much to blame as the children. Many children are of a wild nature and make every effort to avoid going to school, and they presently become able in a measure to coerce their parents or parent, for the person coerced is generally a widow, who has not time or ability to control. A great many of the idle and sometimes vicious young men who are seen loafing about the suburbs of this city are sons of widows, who have succeeded in emancipating themselves from parental control, and who have never gone to school, or gone so little that they have derived no advantage from it. We have no doubt that the government of this province is prepared to pass a law making education compulsory, thus falling into line with most of the civilized countries of the world where free schools exist. In the case of New Brunswick where circumstances vary so much in different localities, it might perhaps be well that the law should be optional; that is to say, that before going into force in any particular city or county it should be adopted by the city council, municipal council or other body having control of the interests of the city or municipality. This, however, is a matter of detail which can easily be arranged. There are of course certain districts in the province where children have to go very long distances to school, and where attendance is necessarily irregular. But no child in New Brunswick ought to be permitted to go without education; and the minimum that should be exacted from children of a certain age is a reasonable knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic. We do not believe that there will be any serious opposition either in the legislature or in any community in this province to the passage of such a law as we have indicated.

AN ILL-FOUNDED BOAST.

There is a refreshing unanimity of sentiment among the Tory campaigners and the Tory press in relation to the impending fate of the government. Whatever differences they may have as to the methods and policy, they are at least united in the opinion that the Laurier administration ought to go and will go. It is true they do not give any particular reason why this thing may be expected to happen; but any little lack there may be in that regard is made up by the vociferous and if the newspaper reports are to be accepted, these prophecies of sweeping defeat are received by sympathetic audiences with loud and continuous applause. It always tickles the side that is out to be told that the other fellows are going to be licked; so that these demonstrations of approval need not be taken as indicating anything more than the desire of partisans to have the public crib once more open to them.

It may, however, be fairly asked upon what ground the Tories expect a change of government. Have they done anything in opposition which can be said to have commended itself very strongly to public judgment? Have they proposed any measure of policy which the people may be said to desire as an alternative to the lines being followed by the government? On the other hand, has the government failed in any essential regard? Have any of the ministers shown themselves to be less capable as administrators than their predecessors? Has there been anything like a loud and general demand for the displacement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the restoration of Sir Charles Tupper? Have the trades, the banking business and general commercial interests of the country fallen into such a discouraging condition that the people are clamoring for a change in the fiscal policy of the administration?

BULLER'S ADVANCE TO LADYSMITH.

We are beginning to get a clearer view of the operations that are being carried on for the relief of Ladysmith, although the lack of accurate maps of the ground being fought over and the extreme brevity of the official dispatches render it difficult to state with entire accuracy what has been accomplished.

The official despatches of General Buller are dated from Spearman's Camp which is on the north side of the Tugela river, about 15 miles from Ladysmith. The Boers hold a strongly fortified position in front of Buller's camp and some four miles distant from it, and their line of defence extends several miles to the north of this position as well as many miles eastward along the line of the Tugela river. The Boer position at this point is the angle of their defensive line, and has for that reason been rendered doubly strong. There is no doubt that a very considerable proportion of Joubert's army is there. There is no official statement in regard to the number of men Buller has north of the Tugela, but they probably are not less than 20,000 of them all told, and there may be more. They have with them a heavy train of artillery and a considerable baggage train, and their movements are therefore not rapid, for the roads are in a very bad condition. At Colenso, or near it, is a detachment of Buller's army numbering not less than 10,000 men, whose business it is to keep the Boers from crossing to the south side of the Tugela and cutting Buller's communications and who will also take advantage of any weakening of the Boer forces there to force the passage of the river, if it can be done without an undue sacrifice of men. The presence of this force threatening the most direct route to Ladysmith must keep a large Boer force there always, and any attempt to divert them to the scene of Buller's operations would be disastrous.

General Warren's division, numbering, it is said, 11,000 men, forms the left wing of Buller's army. He is considerably further north than Buller, six or seven miles at least, and the fighting that took place on Saturday was by portions of Warren's division. We have an official account from General Buller in regard to the fighting on both days, but there is an absence of details that is somewhat disappointing. We know, however, that General Warren, on Friday was so close to Ladysmith that some shells fired from the British camp almost met shells that were fired by Warren's artillery. This statement would seem to show that Warren was then within less than ten miles of Ladysmith. All day on Saturday, from six in the morning until seven in the evening, General Clery's brigade of General Warren's division was engaged with the enemy. An infantry brigade, we may explain, consists of four battalions and numbers 4,300 officers and men. General Clery has also a force of artillery with him, and they seem to have done most of the fighting on Saturday. He drove the Boers back for about three miles and bivouacked for the night in front of their main position. His loss was not heavy and he seems to have avoided the errors that proved so fatal to some of the other British commanders. While he was engaged General Lyttelton made a reconnaissance in force to ascertain the strength of the enemy in front of General Buller's camp and thus prevented any considerable Boer force being sent from thence against General Clery. This was a good piece of tactics and an important result was obtained at a very slight cost. On Sunday the fighting between General Warren's men and the Boers was resumed. At 9 a. m. General Buller telegraphed that General Warren's men had captured three Boer positions, and at the close of the day they had gained two more miles to the left, making what the general regarded as substantial progress. The official report says nothing in regard to the British losses on Sunday, but there is no reason to believe that they were very heavy.

While these operations must be regarded with the greatest interest as marking an entire change in the aspect of the campaign, it is well to remember that there is another leader in the field who has been an active factor in the advance for the relief of Ladysmith. This is Lord Dundonald, who has been for some years colonel of the Life Guards and who has been operating on the extreme left of Warren's position. Lord Dundonald, on Friday, with a body of cavalry, made a detour to the west of General Warren's forces and engaged and surrounded a body of Boers near Acton Homes. By this means he cut one line of communication between the Boers and the Free State, and obtained possession of an easy road to Ladysmith. Lord Dundonald is still in the saddle, and no one need be surprised if he is heard from today in the rear of the Boers who are north and west of Ladysmith. The relief of that long beleaguered town seems to be near at hand.

A SIGNIFICANT DISCLAIMER.

Mr. Hazen's anxiety to be exculpated from the reproach of having raised the racial and religious cry in Carleton was accepted so far as he is personally concerned; but it does not alter the fact that his friends were guilty in that regard, and conspicuously so. Their rallying cry at many of the polling booths was "Down with the Boers!" In their canvass, too, they made direct appeals in Mr. Fleming's behalf on the ground that he was a loyal man who would show no sympathy with those who were against England. In this way they said a great deal more by implication than by direct appeal on racial grounds. Mr. Shaw was represented as a candidate on the side of a party opposed to aiding Great Britain in the present crisis, and his supporters were everywhere dubbed "Boers." It is significant that Mr. Hazen should not want to be identified with a movement so despicable and portentous, although it still

remains true that his candidate probably owes his success wholly to such misrepresentation at a time when public feeling was running high over the great struggle in South Africa.

ENEMIES AND FRIENDS.

When the present war is ended the British people will have a more full appreciation of those who are their friends and those who are their enemies among the nations. Looking over the continent of Europe it must be confessed that there is but little encouragement for Great Britain in the attitude of the government or the people who inhabit that portion of the world. Russia, of course, is and always has been, hostile to Great Britain, because she considers the latter to be her great rival, and the main obstacle to her succeeding in her hopes of a universal empire in the east. France is and probably always will be hostile to British interests, because the two nations are hereditary enemies. They have been fighting each other for centuries, and it does not seem that there is any possibility of their interests ever being reconciled. Nothing, therefore, is to be expected from France, and the British could not have been disappointed when they discovered that every cause of rejoicing by the people of Paris. But with Germany it was otherwise. There never has been any war between Germany and Great Britain, or between any of the states of Germany and Great Britain, and the Germans owe more to Great Britain than they are willing to acknowledge; indeed the present position of the German empire could not have been attained had it not been for the assistance which the British people gave to Prussia during the Napoleonic wars. At that time British money was paid freely and British blood was shed with equal freedom to secure the independence of Germany. The battle of Waterloo was fought less for British than for German interests, and the peace which followed was made memorable by the fact that it emancipated the German people from the yoke of the conqueror, which had been heavily laid upon them. At the time of the war between France and Prussia the sympathies of Great Britain were strongly with the latter, and it might therefore have been expected that in the present contest, which is in reality a contest between civilization and barbarism, German sympathy would have been extended towards Great Britain. That this is not so is only another proof that nations are very ready to forget benefits, and that jealousies arising from trade are more potent for separating them than almost anything, except actual war. Germany is jealous of the great wealth and prosperity of Great Britain. She is jealous of her commercial supremacy. She is jealous of her naval power, and therefore during the present contest her sympathies are with the Boers and not with the British people. As for Austria, no person, we presume, ever expected anything like friendship from that country. When Mr. Gladstone in one of his Midlothian speeches asked for anyone to place his finger on the map of Europe and say with truth "there Austria did good," he simply expressed the real fact in regard to the character and attitude of that reactionary power. Austria was the supporter of despotism in Europe for centuries, and now if it has ceased to be that it is simply because of its weakness. There are portions of the Austrian empire which are in sympathy with Great Britain, but not those portions of it which voice the views of its government. From Austria Great Britain need have expected nothing in the way of friendship and she has got nothing. The position of Holland and Belgium with regard to this war is, however, perhaps the most important of any from an international point of view, for it may lead to consequences of the gravest importance. These two nations owe much to the friendship of Great Britain. Neither of them could exist for a month were it not for the treaties to which Great Britain is a party guaranteeing their independence. Yet both Holland and Belgium have assumed the most unfriendly attitude towards Great Britain in this contest. The foolish young person who is called Queen of Holland is a Boer sympathizer of the most pronounced type, and has been using her persuasive powers to try and induce some of the nations of Europe to take a stand against British interests. In Belgium, while that government is neutral, or indeed perhaps professedly friendly, the Belgian people whose cowardly ancestors ran away from the battle of Waterloo, have shown their hostility in the most unmistakable manner. It is actually a fact that a British subject can hardly walk the streets of one of the Belgian cities without being insulted. Indeed the insults have been so numerous that Belgian merchants have become alarmed of the consequences to their interests. We trust that when this war is ended Great Britain will have it out with Belgium, and will teach that spurious nation, that bad imitation of French morals and manners, the consequence of insulting one of the great powers of the world. If Belgium is wiped from the map of Europe during the next twenty years it will be due probably to the attitude of the Belgian people towards Great Britain in this war.

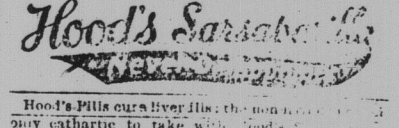
TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

"Great Haste is Not Always Good Speed."

Many people trust to luck to pull them through, and are often disappointed. Do not dilly-dally in matters of health. With it you can accomplish miracles. Without it you are "no good."

Keep the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood healthy by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the faultless blood purifier. Rheumatism—"I had read that Hood's Sarsaparilla was the best remedy for Rheumatism in my limb and foot. I commenced treatment with Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a short time the Rheumatism was cured." WILLIAM HASKETT, Identical, cured. Scrofula—"I was troubled with a sore and impure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended after I had taken three bottles I was well." DANIEL ROBINSON, 222, Tremont Street, Toronto, Ont.



Hood's Pills cure liver, bile, the most powerful, purifying, cathartic, to take with food.

THE SECOND CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

The departure of a portion of the second Canadian contingent on Saturday was a memorable event in the history of Canada. The sending of the first contingent established the principle that Canada is prepared to assist in the defence of the British empire to the extent of its ability, and also to co-operate with Great Britain in those wars which seem to be rendered necessary for the purpose of maintaining British prestige abroad. This is a new development of the spirit of imperialism in Canada, and one which is in the highest degree satisfactory. A few years ago such a thing as Canada sending assistance to Great Britain in the way of men and arms was not thought of. The late Sir John A. Macdonald, who was leader of the Conservative party in Canada from confederation down to the time of his death in 1891, and who was for almost twenty years of that time premier of the Dominion, never suggested, or so far as is known, thought of sending a Canadian contingent to take part in any of the numerous wars in which Britain was engaged during that period that he held office. It remained for the Liberal party of Canada, and for a Liberal premier to give practical expression to their loyalty and to the strong patriotic feelings of our people, first by giving Great Britain a preferential rate of duty, and second by sending a regiment of Canadian infantry to South Africa to fight against the Boers of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The sending of this second contingent is an additional proof of the determination of the government and people of Canada to stand by the mother country under all circumstances. The first contingent embraced a fine regiment of infantry, which we believe will be found equal to any in the British service when it is placed in the front, because it is composed of the most part of men of high intelligence, sturdy and stalwart sons of Canada. The second contingent consists of three batteries of artillery and four squadrons of mounted men, and there is no doubt that it will be found even more useful than the first as a factor in bringing the war to a victorious close. The men who compose it are of an equally high grade with those of the first contingent, and many of them have received a very thorough training in military duties. We feel certain that the Canadian force now in South Africa and that which will shortly be there, will do credit to their country and will be a valuable addition to the fighting forces of Great Britain.

A QUEER GAME.

There would be something exceedingly comical in the double game which the Tories are just now trying to play if it were not at the same time a thing too despicable to be viewed from that aspect. In Quebec the Blues are everywhere railing against the Premier on the ground that he is too much of an Englishman and as Imperialist. They say it was a fine trick of Mr. Chamberlain to put Sir Wilfrid at the front of the jubilee procession and fill his head with all sorts of notions about the important relation of the colonies to the mother country. Mr. Charnv, M. P., asks with fine scorn what advantage it has been to his province to have a French Canadian premier, and in many similar forms the attacks are made against Sir Wilfrid day after day.

Up in Ontario the Tories take the other side. They never by any chance let it be forgotten that the Premier is a Frenchman and a Catholic, and by a thousand innuendoes they make it appear that he is therefore anti-English and anti-Protestant. Down here by the sea the same note is sounded. Only the other day the Sun declared that the Premier and Mr. Tarte had carried on a "no-English and no-Protestant campaign" in Quebec. But the very latest and most extraordinary phase of this queer game is an attempt on the part of the Mail and Empire to fan the flame of feeling in the province of Quebec by taking the ultra-Blue view of Sir Wilfrid's course. It says—

"There is no more creditable episode in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's career than when he joined hands with Greenway and Sifton and McCarthy to prevent the efforts of a Protestant premier to restore to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's co-religionists in Manitoba their lost control over the education of