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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES

New Brunswick's Independent
newspapers.

These newspapers advocate
British connection
honesty in public life
measures for the material
progress and moral advance-
ment of our great Dominion.

No graft!
No deals!

The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwined,
The Maple Leaf forever.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 3, 1912.

ST. JOHN HARBOR

In discussing the projected expansion
of terminal facilities here to provide for the
Grand Trunk Pacific, the Toronto Globe
does not forget that the plans, now to be
followed were prepared, advocated, and
about to be carried into effect by the
Liberals. The Globe says:

"St. John harbor will be made one of
the largest and best on the eastern sea-
board of Canada, for the Borden Cabinet
has adopted in toto the plans for the work
which Hon. Wm. Pugsley had prepared
when he was Minister of Public Works
in the Laurier Cabinet. Not only has the
Liberals' Government plans of the work
been adopted, but the tender has been
awarded to the British firm which Mr.
Pugsley had recommended for the con-
struction of the undertaking. The total
cost of the docks and terminals for the
Transcontinental line will be almost
\$8,000,000. This action on the part of the
Borden Cabinet makes the attacks on Mr.
Pugsley over the plans seem ridiculous."
Further, it says of Mr. Monk and Dr.
Pugsley:

"It fell to Mr. Monk, the incoming
Minister of Public Works, to advise as to
the proposed improvements on Courtney
Bay, which had been selected by the
Laurier government as the terminus of
the National Transcontinental Railway at
Saint John, New Brunswick. An investi-
gation, which was undoubtedly not per-
fected, satisfied the new minister that
the plans for this great public work are
all right, and now the work will be al-
lowed to go on. It is not uncharitable to
assume, after all that has passed in the
House of Commons during the past few
sessions, that an opportunity to humiliate
Mr. Pugsley would have been by no means
unwelcome to the Borden ministry, and
therefore Mr. Monk's acceptance of his
predecessor's work may fairly be regarded
as a tribute to his ability. More of such
tributes may be expected to emerge as
time goes on."

PROVINCIAL ACCOUNTS

Mr. Flemming, and his Provincial Secre-
tary, and the Conservative newspapers,
have a task of no little magnitude before
them in explaining to the people of New
Brunswick why they have a record deficit
for the last fiscal year, notwithstanding
their revenue was the greatest in the his-
tory of the province.

As usual the defence of the government
begins with a prolonged reference to con-
ditions under the previous administration.
The people dealt with the previous ad-
ministration by defeating it, but if the
present government feels like making com-
parisons the Liberal party can well afford
to have them made. The public, however,
is more interested in the fact that as the
Hazen-Flemming ministry came into power
in March, 1908, it has had ample time to
use its own wisdom and discretion in the
provincial affairs without reference at all
to the sins or virtues of the preceding
government. There is, as established by
the report of the Provincial Secretary, an
admittedly large deficit on the last year's
operations, and though the exact size of the
deficit may be open to dispute, it
seems clear that it will amount to more
than a quarter of a million dollars.

No branch of the public service has increased
in efficiency to any such extent as would
explain the government's present financial
plight. Mr. Flemming's income exceeded
by nearly \$400,000 the income of the old
government. He has not only spent all
that he took in but has run very largely
into debt in addition.

The opposition has some very enticing
material before it, and may be depended

upon to give the country good service at
Fredericton when the session begins, in in-
vestigating the methods pursued by Mr.
Flemming and his colleagues. Every ante-
diction promise and profession of Mr.
Flemming and his colleagues is broken by
their record.

LEGAL JUGGLING

Jurists in the United States have been
trying for a long time to secure reforms
tending towards simplification in the ad-
ministration of law. The National Civil
Judges' Association, of which Mr. Seth Low is
president, sent recently to 20,000 repre-
sentative business men in the country a
list of questions concerning their views
on corporation legislation. They are try-
ing at the same time to secure a simplifica-
tion in the language of legal procedure.
A writer gives a genuine example of an
indictment for murder in one of the states.
Here is the example:

"That the said A. B., a certain pistol
then and there charged with gunpowder
and leaden bullets, which said pistol he,
the said A. B., then and there in his right
hand held, then and there unlawfully
purposely and of deliberate and pre-
meditated malice, did discharge and shoot
off to, against, and upon the said D. C.,
with the intent aforesaid, by the said A.
B., with the leaden bullets aforesaid, out
of the pistol aforesaid, then and there
shot off and discharged as aforesaid, him,
the said D. C., in and upon the upper
right of the back of him, the said D. C.,
then and there."

It is a game of skill between opposing
lawyers and the least variation from statu-
tory form loses the case. More than one
noted criminal has been known to escape
the leaden hand of justice because of some
slight verbal omission in the indictment.
In Canada we retain many forms that
appear senseless to the layman, but the
above indictment would gain much in sim-
plicity if issued in this country.
After all, the intention of the law is
not to afford sport for the lawyers, but
to protect men in their rights and to re-
strain them from wrong. To change it into
quibbling is wholly to fail in appreciating
its intention. Lord Brougham in a speech
on law reform said of its intention and
purpose: "But how much nobler shall be
the sovereign's boast when he shall have
to say, that he found law dear and left it
cheap; found it a sealed book and left it
a living letter; found it the patrimony of
the rich and left it the inheritance of the
poor; found it a two-edged sword of craft
and oppression, and left it the staff of
honesty and the shield of innocence."

HAVE YOU QUALIFIED?

What sort of man is entitled to A Merry
Christmas and A Happy New Year?
Henry Van Dyke answered this question
in a magazine article some time ago. He
is a hard task master, perhaps, but an in-
teresting one. He wrote:
"Are you willing to forget what you
have done for other people and to re-
member what other people have done for
you; to ignore what the world owes you,
and to think what you owe the world;
to put your rights in the background,
your duties in the middle distance and
your chance to do a little more than your
duty in the foreground; to see that your
fellows are just as real as you are and
try to look behind their faces to their
hearts, hungry for joy; to own that prob-
ably the only good reason for your exist-
ence is not what you are going to get out
of life, but what you are going to give to
life; to close your book of complaint
against the arrangement of the universe
and look around you for a place where
you can sow a few seeds of happiness—
are you willing to do these things even
for a day? Then you can keep Christ-
mas."

THE STANDARD AND MR. COPP

The selection of Mr. A. B. Copp as lead-
er of the provincial opposition is not well
received by Mr. Flemming and his news-
paper friends, and that is not strange. Mr.
Copp has left his mark upon the Hazen-
Flemming administration, and that admin-
istration is now face to face with a period
of the sharp and destructive criticism of
which Mr. Copp has proved himself a mas-
ter. The Standard has already devoted
something like a column and half of its
editorial space to an attempt to explain
to its public that Mr. Copp is an unrel-
iable and futile person from whom nothing
good is to be expected. It will devote
many more columns of space to the same
object; but the louder its cries are, and
the more violent its assault upon Mr.
Copp, the more readily will the public
understand that Mr. Copp is regarded as
dangerous to the government because his
criticisms are calculated to take a firm
grip of the public mind.

Mr. Copp's observations about the pro-
vincial accounts elicited from the Standard
a somewhat excited and discursive defence
which, as usual, deals very largely with
what the old government did and did not
do. It has been customary for the Stand-
ard to reproduce from the columns of the
St. John Globe some favorable criticism
about this time of the year when the
public accounts have been placed
before the people. On the present occa-
sion one finds in the Globe a somewhat
mild and discreet warning to Mr. Flem-
ming and his associates, which will be ac-
cepted generally as confirming the impres-
sion that the administration, in matters
of finance, has been "running past its
signals," to employ a railroading phrase.

As has been said, the government admit-
ted a deficit of \$36,000, in spite of the fact
that it had at its disposal a revenue greater
by nearly \$400,000 than any previous ad-
ministration. These facts are not dispute-
d even by Conservatives. As to how
much the deficit really exceeds the \$36,000
admitted, we may expect an argument that

will be prolonged over the first week or
two of the session, but it is already not-
worthy that the Conservative press is un-
able to meet any one of Mr. Copp's allega-
tions squarely, and that its most expert
defenders are unable to explain the gov-
ernment's extravagance, or to convince any
one that the deficit will not run into some
hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The Globe suggests that the people de-
sire to know rather what the present gov-
ernment has done with the money than
what the present government asserts its
predecessors did with certain other money
in their time. Such comment from a
friendly source may be taken as affording
some hint as to the financial plight in
which Mr. Flemming finds himself. He
has wearied the public for years by deal-
ing with what happened before his govern-
ment came into office preaching economy
and reform. He is now in a position
where he must try to tell the people why
he has plunged the province into debt with-
out showing any definite improvement in
the quality of any of the public services.

WHY NOT RAISE SHEEP?

Is New Brunswick to neglect sheep-rais-
ing for another generation on the old
plea that dogs and the price of bar-wire
fencing suffice to make the industry un-
profitable? Among our recent newspaper
visitors from the United Kingdom who
were now writing their impressions of this
province several dwell strongly upon New
Brunswick's natural advantages as a sheep
country. From a published article by one
of these journalists we take an extract in
point:

"I resume the narrative of my sorry
journey. I only interrupted it to give
expression to some opinions I hold upon
the best way to bring about the settlement
of that large portion of the Maritime
Provinces which is adapted for farming,
fruit-growing, and dairying, and even a
flecting glance at these provinces will as-
sure the most sceptical of the fine pros-
pects they hold out for farmers, capital
to start them being provided; as the most
curious inspection will surprise the visitor
with the striking resemblance to the home
countries to be noticed. "We went
on to know in maritime Quebec, where
we were taken a motor run through some
very attractive looking country, with good
pastures, past woods containing much
more than conifers and birches, viz. maple,
cherry, oak, ash, and elm, and uplands
that looked admirably adapted for sheep
raising. When I expressed surprise at the
almost complete absence of sheep, I got
this as explanation of why sheep were not
to be seen grazing. Every body, it seems,
can keep dogs, no license or tax
being imposed, and these dogs I saw my-
self a number of very mongrel-looking
lurchers, which were said to harass and worry
the sheep. (Wire fencing is too costly to
put up to protect the sheep.) So then I
asked, 'But surely you can remedy that by
legislation, imposing both restraint and
license?' And I was told that there was
very little prospect of the provincial
legislature so acting. I confess that to
me such supineness seemed scandalous in
itself, as well as injurious to the country,
involving as it appeared to do the prac-
tical waste of whole tracts of country.
The ex-chairman of the County Council,
himself a keeper of 2,000 sheep, agreed
completely with my estimate as to suit-
ability of the hilly land for grazing by
sheep, and endorsed authoritatively my
conclusions. Here clearly is need for the
colonists to wake up."

It is not true that the dog question can
not be dealt with satisfactorily. It is not
even true that "barb wire in wholesale
quantities is available only at prohibitive
prices." There are today a few men in New
Brunswick who are going in for sheep
raising on a large scale. From the present
outlook we may expect that their success
will be enough to cause others to follow.
If so the dog question will soon be
settled. No community can at once
control mongrel dogs; but every province,
municipality or county will soon learn to
control the owners of such dogs when it
is seen that there is money to be made
in raising sheep.

SOCIAL AMELIORATION

John Graham Brooks in a penetrating
study of the social unrest remarks that
the social question is forever an attack
upon what, in some form, is thought to
be unfair privilege. The whole social and
political philosophy of modern democratic
countries echoes the conflict which men
have continually waged to throw off spe-
cial privilege.

The historical current of modern democ-
racy is easily traced back to the village
community life of the Teutonic tribes of
northern Europe. That inconspicuous
stream, coming down through English con-
stitutional development and the revolu-
tions in France and America, has fash-
ioned for itself the deep and broad chan-
nels in which it now glides. Not only has
it become a river deep enough to swim in,
but it is so far-reaching in its influence
that the remotest countries are affected.
Persia, India and China feel its primary
aims and are nightly moved by the ideals
of democracy.

The philosophy of democracy need not
look for justification. The right to labor,
the right to a fair return for this labor,
the right to personal freedom, the right
to prosperity, the right to open competi-
tion and other allied simple and human
rights, are so healthy and natural that
they need no theoretical justification. The
natural activities of men in small circles
and groups show that these things are
nature and necessary. As Thoreau re-
marks: "All the abuses which are the
objects of reform are unconsciously amend-
ed in the intercourse of friends." It is
in the family that the type of the free,
pleasant, wholesome, normal life is found.
The whole effort of organized society is a
more or less blind struggle to realize the
experiences that are made familiar by
these primary associations. Men find in
the family the dwelling place of their social
selves; the members are merged in a free
unity without uniformity and each age and
sex participates in its own way.

This being so, the improvement of so-
ciety does not call for any essential change
in human nature, but for a truer applica-
tion of its familiar impulses. Judge Lind-
say worked a revolution among the
neglected boys of Denver by making them
feel that he was one of themselves. Even
the lawless will keep faith if faith is kept

with them. Between savages generosity is
praised as a virtue and charity enjoined
as a duty. The Indians of this country
have always been kind and liberal to
everyone of their own tribe, and they give
even to the last morsel of food they have
left. Morgan says: "An Indian would
surrender his dinner to feed the hungry,
vacate his bed to refresh the weary, and
give up his apparel to clothe the naked."
Writers have repeatedly shown that these
are the popular normal virtues of savages.
They easily learn the rule: "Do unto
others as you would be done by." The
popular notion to the contrary is due to the
generally hostile nature of our con-
tact with them. In a savage state of so-
ciety, it would be impossible for want and
plenty to exist side by side without those
who enjoyed plenty feeling compelled to
relieve the want. The condition which is
common in all our cities would be shock-
ing to savages and quite beyond their
simple understanding. The golden rule
springs directly from the primary im-
pulses of human nature.

The most difficult thing in civilization is
to return to what is normal in primary
groups. In civilization the interests are
wider and the groups complex. The in-
dividual, failing to realize this, spends his
life fighting for an ideal which is personal,
and the success he accomplishes is in-
consistent with the success of the group. He
fights for special privilege, for some ad-
vantage which will minister to his per-
sonal fortune at the expense of the whole.
He has no conception of the need of team
work. This gives us the palace and the
crowded tenement side by side. We have
lost the "we" feeling that was the glory
of the ancient clan, and that was strong
in primitive peoples. The individual claims
kind of sovereignty, refuses the rule of the
people. This feeling of fellowship is found
most strongly today in the millions whose
hands are hardened, whose faces are aged
by toil. They are recognizing the folly of the inter-
national boundaries of hate and responding
to the primary forces and the primary
virtues which are so weak in the isolation
of modern individualism.

A YEAR OF GREAT PROMISE

In wishing for it readers a prosperous
and a happy New Year, The Telegraph
desires to present this morning a few re-
asons advanced by the optimists in support
of their belief that 1912 is to see St. John
and this province turning into the high-
way of expansion and progress.
It is a good thing occasionally to give
the optimists their turn, for St. John has
had enough of pessimism, and, fortunate
to relate, the ranks of the pessimists grow
rapidly thinner as the months go by.
Here in St. John we are beginning this
year to reap the fruits of the faith shown
by our citizens in spending their own
money to make this city the winter port
of the Dominion. It is the winter port,
unless all signs fail there is now fair
promise that it will become a great sum-
mer port also, and that for twelve months
in the year the great fleets of the trans-
continental railways will meet the steel
of those roads, and that St. John will be
in fact as well as in name, the gateway
of the Dominion, across which lies the
shortest, the cheapest, and the best
equipped highway of commerce from
Europe across the Atlantic, America, the
Pacific, and the Far East.

Men who have seen western cities grow
from villages are saying today that in point
of material prospects St. John is richer
than Vancouver, and that it is bound in
the years to come to take from Montreal
and Quebec a great portion of the nation's
shipping, since the steamers to be built
in future cannot go up the St. Lawrence,
and the modern tendency of transportation
is to get freight and passengers from the
ship to the rail with the greatest speed
possible because time is everything and the
railroad is faster than the steamer. In
support of this contention, we have one
fact, and the assurance that the Grand
Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern
will follow the C. P. R. to this port.
This will be the business end of the Valley
Railroad. Moreover, the introduction of a
car ferry between St. John and Digby by
the C. P. R. means the collection of freight
from Nova Scotia for the feeding of C. P.
R. trains and steamers here in St. John.

This city with the new year is to intro-
duce commission government, if all goes
well that will mean the ushering in of a
new era of progress in civic affairs.
It now seems probable that this will be
followed by a modern system of taxation
and assessment, and that municipalities
throughout the province will ask for and
receive from the Legislature power to
raise local revenues in their own way, be-
ginning the system of gradually exempting
improvements from taxation.

The perfection of transportation arteries
throughout the province will naturally
mean an increase in land values, and this
will have a quickly stimulating effect upon
rural prosperity. There remains the prob-
lem of the market for agricultural prod-
ucts, and there is no escaping the fact
that the one element still requisite to our
case is a tariff arrangement permitting our
farmers to enjoy competitive prices for
their surplus production which the home
market cannot always afford. Within the
near future it may be expected that the
farmers of the East will join with those
of the West in demanding consideration
at the hands of the government, for they
cannot long be blind to the fact that if
one part of the population is entitled to
protection, that protection can only be re-
tained by allowing the best farmer to sell
without penalty, wherever his products
will command the best prices. It must
always be clear, and it will be increasing-
ly clear from now forward, that the easy
way of stimulating agricultural production
in New Brunswick is to open this province
to the demand of the natural market lying
beside it.

The beginning of the year is a time at
which the merchant takes stock. So today
St. John may well take stock of the pro-

gress it has made, progress of which it
cannot be too frequently reminded. If
our export trade through this port has
increased from practically nothing to some-
thing like \$30,000,000 yearly, when we have
but one transcontinental railroad here, but
what that export trade amount to when
we have another and even a third
transcontinental bringing its freight here
to meet the enlarging Atlantic fleets?

During 1912 this city and this province
should be able to stop the exodus of our
people to the United States and begin the
work of repatriating the exiles and ac-
quiring also a considerable influx of new
settlers.

Looking ahead in the light of this, the
first morning of the new year, it may fairly
be said that the optimists have a good
case. Let the word for 1912 be "For-
ward!"

NOTE AND COMMENT

The appearance of western money seek-
ing investment in St. John real estate is
one of the most significant and encourag-
ing of the New Year's items.

Among your good resolutions do not
forget to include one about boosting St.
John. This is the year during which this
city is going to notice that it has really
started.

The Board of Trade is opening the New
Year in good fettle. The manner in which
business men are subscribing stock for
the new board building indicates that the
new spirit is abroad in St. John.

The gradual exemption of improvements
from taxation is a policy to be consid-
ered by every New Brunswick municipali-
ty. The Legislature will not hesitate to
accord such a measure of home rule.

When is construction on the street rail-
way extension to begin? Definite an-
ouncement as to the company's plans
would be very useful. An early beginning
will not cost the company any more than
a late one.

Among Mr. Borden's troubles during
the present month will be British prefer-
ence. The Liberals will propose that it
be increased. The ultra-liberal wing of the
Conservative party will not like to vote
that proposal down. But the manufactur-
ers have already advised Mr. Borden that
no increase in the preference is desired—
not now. Now, if Mr. Borden and his
friends fought to save the Empire in the
elections of September last, and are still
panting for an opportunity to serve the
cause of Imperial unity, how can they
refuse to give Britain a greater margin
of advantage in our markets? West and
East, the people will welcome an increased
British preference, both for economic and
patriotic reasons.

The representative of the Norwich
(Eng.) Press, some of whose articles on
New Brunswick have been reproduced by
The Telegraph, had an odd encounter with
the vicious product of prohibition Maine.
He writes, in the course of a description
of his journey from New Brunswick to
Quebec:

"We doubled back from Woodstock to
McAdam Junction, and near upon mid-
night crossed the border in the State of
Maine, and ran for hours through Ameri-
can territory. I am not sure, but I think
it was whilst we were traversing, or, if
not, soon after we had traversed the pro-
hibition State, that a United States agent
had with us, having drank himself into a
condition of owlish solemnity with whis-
key-of which, despite liquor laws, there
was always a sufficient—paid me what
I am sure he intended to be, and what I
certainly felt to be, a magnificent com-
pliment. He said, 'Doctor, I've a great
regard for you. I like you; when you're
pleased you're Roosevelt's smile!'"

THE OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING

Rumors regarding the possible uses to
which the present post office building
might be put, and the completion of the
new structure in Prince William street,
have been current ever since the an-
nouncement was made that the new fed-
eral government would proceed with the
project. It is now said that the govern-
ment will not dispose of the building but
will have it remodelled for the purpose
of using it as an office building to accom-
modate the public departments, which
now have offices in different parts of the
city.

It is also said that the provincial gov-
ernment will co-operate in the mainte-
nance of the building and will secure quar-
ters in it for their offices, courts, etc., for
which they are now paying rent in private
buildings.

While no official announcement has
been made, it is understood that this plan
is receiving the serious consideration of
both governments.

Stella—Is it a one-piece frock?

Bella—No, she told me herself that it in-
cluded three pieces of her husband's mind.
—Harper's Bazar.

ABE MARTIN

A fool allus votes a straight ticket. The
old fashioned mother used 't git along
purty well without an electric fan 'n' the
ballot.

CO-OPERATION STRONGLY URGED BY SPEAKERS AT GUIDES' MEETING

Messrs. Gregory and Gerow Make Strong Plea for United
Efforts—Practical Addresses at Dinner Last Night—
Officers Re-elected—Yesterday's Business.

Friday, Dec. 29.
The annual meeting of the Provincial
Guides' Association, after two sessions
yesterday, was closed with a dinner at
Bond's restaurant last evening. The chair-
man of the association, Mr. J. Fraser Gregory, pres-
ident of the New Brunswick Forest, Fish
& Game Protective Association, who, with
W. W. Gerow, secretary of the latter as-
sociation, spoke at some length on mat-
ters in connection with hunting in this
province. W. F. Hatheway, M. P. P.,
President Murdoch McKenzie, Vice-Presi-
dent Charles Raynes, Cornelius Inhoff, Dr.
Langstroth and others made short speeches
and each told witty stories that were
heartily received.

Mr. Gregory referred to the fact that he
had presided at the guides' meeting last
year and that since then he had been
elected to the presidency of the Forest,
Fish & Game Protective Association. The
association had, he said, become a great
factor for the protection of game and fish
in the province. From a membership of
fifty they now numbered 400 paid up
members. Looking over matters in the
way of sport in New Brunswick, he could
not help but feel that a great deal had
been accomplished by the Forest, Fish &
Game Protective Association.

While much had been done in this line
there was still much to be done in the
prevention of illicit hunting and fishing.
The membership was composed of citizens
who had no other interest than that of
true sportsmen.
He drew the fact that more could
be done by the numerous clubs and asso-
ciations in this province concentrating
their efforts. What was aimed at was the
affiliation of small fishing and hunt clubs
and the two guides' associations with the
Forest, Fish & Game Protective Association.
Speaking particularly of the co-operation
of the Guides' Association with the as-
sociation which he was the president, he
said that each would receive much benefit
and could be of assistance to each other.
Further than this, more could be obtained
in the way of assistance from the provin-
cial government than with a number of
organizations asking for help. Mr. Gregory
announced that he had been assured of
this by the premier. He spoke of the buy-
ing and selling of partridge in the city
market and condemned merchants who en-
couraged illegal killing by buying the birds.
It was not that they made a big thing out
of it but rather that they were pampering
the tastes of people that could afford it.
Mr. Gregory's address was well received
and that those present were in hearty ac-
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MR. COPP SEES NEGLECT AS WELL AS EXTRAVAGANCE

New Leader of Provincial Opposition Says Government is
Accused by Its Own Supporters—Conservative Apologies
for Great Deficit—Every Cent Gone and Province Sunk
Deeply in Debt.

Friday, Dec. 29.
The extremely apologetic tone of the re-
ferences in the Conservative press to the
report of the auditor general of the provin-
cial accounts, was actually spending less for
the benefit of agriculture.
The increases that were shown in the ex-
penditures, in addition to the tremendous
increase in the cost of the roads and
bridges for the benefit of the officials, who
got more than the men who did the work,
and for the benefit of the Conservative
candidates in the last federal election, and
in the cost of the factory inspection
department, and others of the same nature.

The revenue at the disposal of the gov-
ernment was actually increased, not only by
an additional dominion subsidy of \$130,000,
and a growth of more than \$24,000 in the ter-
ritorial revenue, but by larger incomes
from other sources, including the tax on in-
corporated companies which increased
\$12,000; motor vehicles tax, \$4,000; liquor
licenses, \$2,000 and other accounts in
proportion.
It is surprising," said Mr. Copp, "that
any government, no matter how extrava-<