

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

Is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

ADVERTISING RATES
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, 11.00 per cent a word for each insertion.
Advertisements of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents for each insertion.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Sent by Mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in United States at Two Dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
All communications must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.
Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

AUTHORIZED AGENT
The following agent is authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:
Wm. Somerville

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 8, 1908.

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 advancement of our great Dominion

No graft! No deals!

The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose and the Maple Leaf forever.

A WELCOME PROJECT

To Canadians every project is welcome which has for its object the practical and intelligent promotion of mutual understanding and unity of feeling and purpose throughout the Empire.

Therefore in introducing to New Brunswick readers the mission of Mr. A. J. Dawson of the London Standard one feels sure of having a sympathetic audience.

Mr. Dawson who came to Canada last year with a party of representative British newspaper men, made a fine impression by his letters to the Standard.

The breadth of the man, his broad and quick grasp of the nature and meaning of Canadian development, and the sane and healthful type of Imperialism he represented, combined to win for him the esteem and confidence of all who favor Imperial unity in the best sense of the phrase.

Mr. Dawson carried back to England the determination to turn his knowledge and experience to some greater purpose than could be served by a mere series of Canadian letters however sound and comprehensive. The result is to be the Standard of Empire, which will be issued towards the end of next month and which will have at the outset a circulation of some quarter of a million copies.

Once a week this Standard of Empire, sixteen pages, will be distributed as a part of the London Standard and will reach every one of that sterling journal's subscribers.

The Standard of Empire which will come to Canada and go to other British speaking countries will contain some pages devoted to British and Imperial news in addition to the pages devoted to cable news and mail matter from every province of Canada and every other British country.

A Canadian writer, in discussing the new project, says: "The new publication is to have a special Canadian cable department and special Canadian contributions by the best known public men of the day. Such a paper will be simply invaluable as an advertiser of Canada. The Federal and provincial governments of the Dominion should take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the issue of this notable newspaper undertaking to see that Canada is properly represented in its pages. It will reach a class of people never yet touched by Canada's immigration machinery, the class with capital and industrial or business training who, since the peace with the revolted American colonies after the War of Independence, have been flocking to American shores and building up the United States with their money, their experience and their brains, and consequently afford a medium that the Canadian immigration authorities should avail themselves of to the lasting benefit of all the interests concerned."

Mr. Dawson has secured from the gov-

ernments of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, cordial official approval of the Standard of Empire, and each of these provinces will pay for a liberal amount of space in its advertising columns in order to present the advantages of their respective territories to the capitalists and intending emigrants whom the paper will reach. It is well that New Brunswick has joined the other provinces in thus recognizing and supporting a plan which gives such fair promise of patriotic and material benefit to Canada and to the whole British family.

THE MARINE SCANDAL
Evidence heard before the public accounts committee at Ottawa is the more interesting in the Maritime Provinces from the fact that the St. John and Halifax agencies have been mentioned in the story of waste and disorder. In his testimony Mr. Willis P. Richards of New York, one of the experts employed to improve the system of accounting in Hon. Mr. Brodeur's department, said that the agencies generally were in bad condition. What he had to say of several agencies is thus summarized by the Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Star:

Prescott—Shops in fair shape, but badly located, making the cost of work higher than necessary; shops and works lacked energy and business atmosphere.

Sorel—There was no timekeeper, and no foreman in charge; some employees only practically employed pay sheets susceptible of manipulation, it being the practice to send them to Ottawa to be signed before the men were paid. Purchases for shipyards were apparently made with care.

Quebec—Expenditure \$800,000 per annum, no suitable record of stores. Petty cash account and ledger neglected; memo books only being kept. Method of disbursing and receiving material very crude.

St. John—Generally speaking, a little better in regard to accounts; no systematic stores system. Coal stored in bags on the wharves.

Halifax—Stores clumsily kept. One hundred tons of old chains found while another 100 tons had just been received, this transaction involved an expenditure of \$14,000. Careless methods of receiving stores on shipboard.

Mr. Richards admitted that most of the things found out would be apparent to the average business man, and also that the system of auditing established in the department could have been put in by any competent bookkeepers. The value of his work, he claimed, was in taking hold of an disorganized business, and reducing it to "system." The cost, as the public knows, was very heavy.

The St. John agency, in this summary, is apparently compared with Quebec, and if the accounts were only in a little better shape than those in the Quebec agency the inference is that they were in no admirable condition. In the face of facts like these an attempt is being made to persuade the public that, somehow or other, Hon. Mr. Brodeur and Sir Frederick Borden are not responsible for the evils exposed, and that the government which has been in power from 1896 could not have been expected to prevent or correct the abuses which are now prevalent to the world. But the people know. They soon get at the truth in these matters. The impression they have no hesitation in placing the responsibility. And they know the remedy needed.

AT OTTAWA
The debate on the civil service report yesterday found the government on the defensive, and clearly its case is weak. There is no decent excuse for singling out the commissioner's report for paragraphs referring to the Department of Marine and appointing a royal commission to investigate that department alone. The Department of Marine needs attention quite as much as the other, and if investigation is to be pushed by the government it should be extended to every branch of the public service which the commissioners indicted. Nor is the government's course in proposing a single investigator calculated to convince the country of its sincerity. The judge selected says he will accept provided the work will not interfere with his judicial duties. If it is to be done thoroughly and within a reasonable period it will certainly interfere with any other work which is at all important. Does the government desire merely to gain time and postpone results until the effect of recent disclosures upon the public mind has been somewhat modified?

The government will not easily or satisfactorily answer Mr. Borden's question as to why the civil service commissioners, who made so good a start, are not requested to go on with the work which is so necessary and of which there evidently is yet so much to be done. The government seeks to claim credit for having appointed commissioners who would not

be able to speak out. Now that they have spoken out and the country is keenly attentive, the government displays a desire to have done with them. These commissioners, three in number, spent many months at their task. Is it likely that a single man, with judicial duties also to attend to, can satisfactorily carry out the investigation they left unfinished? Mr. Borden may well distrust the government's good faith in this matter after consulting the evidence at hand. The public will watch the outcome of this matter with care.

The government's contention that the administration as a whole must not be held responsible for the evils that have been exposed will surprise and disappoint the country. The facts recently made known will be accepted widely as proof that the ministry did not give the people the honest and economic administration so frequently promised by the Liberal leader and his followers when they were in opposition. The events of the session up to date must have affected the country profoundly, and there is much reason for expecting that there are more revelations to come.

THE COST OF OUR ARMY
It takes twenty-six men to run the Canadian army, not counting the Minister of Militia, the deputy minister, and a force of clerks. In the old days—ten years ago—nine men did what is now done by the following, or what the following are paid to do, whether they do it or not:

Pay and allowances.
1 Chief of general staff. \$6,000
1 Inspector-general. 5,000
1 Master-general of ordnance. 4,000
1 Quarter-master-general. 4,000
1 Adjutant-general. 4,000
1 Director-general of medical service. 4,000
1 Director of clothing and supplies. 3,200
1 Assistant adjutant-general for military. 3,200
1 Director of transport and supplies. 3,200
1 Director of artillery. 3,200
1 Director of engineer services. 3,200
1 Director of operations and staff duties. 3,200
1 Intelligence staff officer. 2,200
1 Deputy adjutant-general. 2,200
1 Assistant intelligence officer. 2,400
1 Assistant director of surveys. 2,400
1 Assistant paymaster-general. 2,400
1 Assistant director of engineer services. 2,400
1 Assistant director of operations and staff duties. 2,400
1 Assistant to D. A. G. 2,400
8 Staff lieutenants at \$1,700 each. 13,600

The Militia Department has been a subject for adverse criticism for a long time. People are asking to what extent its efficiency has been increased by the rapidly mounting cost of maintenance. Ten years ago, in addition to the minister, the deputy and the clerks, the principal officer was a major-general at \$4,000 a year. He had a limited staff, including an adjutant-general and an assistant, a quarter-master-general, a director of stores, with an inspector, an inspector of artillery and an assistant and an aide-de-camp. Two of these men received \$3,200 a year and one \$3,000. These nine men have expanded to twenty-six, and these twenty-six have a clerical force that costs the country \$30,000 a year, in addition to the clerks employed under the deputy minister. At present there are eleven military districts, but there were in former days, but in these districts the expansion has gone on just as it has at headquarters. The civil service commission complained in its report that the country supported enormous "fuss and feathers" for an army of 100,000 men. An observant reviewer gives us this summary of the growth in the eleven districts referred to:

"Ten years ago the eleven districts were under the command of deputy adjutant-generals, each of whom drew a salary of from \$1,700 to \$1,825 per year. Three of the larger districts also had a brigade major who was paid \$1,200 a year. There was also attached to each a superintendent of stores, who acted as paymaster in addition, and who drew from \$500 to \$1,600 per year. Now there are two classes of districts. In one class the head is a 'general officer commanding' and he is paid \$4,000 a year. In the other class he is only a 'district officer-commanding' and receives \$3,000 a year. The modest equipment of three brigade majors has expanded into a whole host of officers. The larger districts rejoice in a chief staff officer who is paid \$3,000 a year, and a D. A. G. who gets \$1,800. Then there is a paymaster and an assistant paymaster, at \$2,200 and \$1,500 each, and a few subordinates at anywhere from \$500 a year to \$1,500 each. The smaller districts manage to worry along with a D. S. A. at \$1,500, and a paymaster at about the same figure. There are also a few spare officers attached. The modest equipment of superintendent of stores has become a regiment, with lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, lieutenants, etc., galore. What in the world do they all do? There are over sixty officers doing the work about twenty did ten years ago. They are, individually, being paid about twice as much as was paid then. What is the country getting for it?"

When the investigators have got through with Hon. Mr. Brodeur's department they will find much promising material awaiting them in the domain of Sir Frederick Borden.

THE PINCH IS FELT

Labor as well as capital must bear its share of hard times. The manufacturer who cannot produce goods at a profit because of low prices and dull markets has no resource but to reduce wages or cease production. Such conditions are most unfortunate, but the genius of man has not as yet been able to produce conditions under which times are always good and work and money plentiful. The cycle of inflation is invariably followed by one of depression, which affects every branch of industry to some extent. Those classes are of course most seriously affected who have the smallest resources to fall back upon; and these are the improvident persons who in periods of good times spend as if prosperity would never fail. These persons who are careful, and of frugal habits, even if poor, are best able to weather the storm of temporary adversity. It is the case with too many, however, that in good times the money which should be saved or invested is spent in dissipation or the mere pursuit of pleasure. Improvidence in good times means poverty in hard times. Unfortunately, there are always, among the unemployed, in cities a considerable number who have no desire to work; and the existence of these makes the conditions infinitely harder for those who would work if they could, but are temporarily in need. The public has a tendency to class them with the other and regard them with suspicion.

In the United States at the present time the pinch of hard times is felt. The Boston Journal, in the following article, sets forth the conditions in that city:

"That there are men out of work in and around Boston who would rather be at work, is an unfortunate fact. But these men are not in general of the same caliber as those who parade around and call themselves the 'army of the unemployed.' As a matter of record, at the meeting held here under the auspices of the Central Labor Union last Sunday, this trotting up and down Beacon Hill was condemned as 'simply making the labor men the laughing stock of the community.' The local clergymen report the most depressing season they have had in more than a dozen years. The bricklayers, carpenters and painters also report a large percentage of men out of work; but men in these trades are subject to periodic lay-offs. However, the men who drive trucks and tipsters are not, and yet they, too, report dull and hard times. Altogether a majority of the twenty-six unions heard from had an unusually large number of members unemployed. In but ten unions was the percentage of non-employed normal. Turning from the unemployed to the working people whose wages have been reduced owing to slack business, we find a cut of ten per cent already in force among 60,000 operatives in New England cotton mills, and a similar cut pending that will affect fully 60,000 more. There is a disposition among the operatives in some places to resist this reduction, but in the mill offices here in Boston they said to be a feeling that even a second cut will be necessary to meet the low condition of the market. In Fall River the mills have to shut their gates every other week. Last week's production of print cloth in the Fall River mills was reduced 15,000 pieces, the largest amount we are told, 'held from the market this year.' Thus instead of improving, conditions are growing worse."

EXIT "C. B."
The official announcement that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has resigned and that Mr. Asquith is to succeed him will be read with grave interest throughout the Empire. The passing of the Duke of Devonshire, the growing recognition that Mr. Chamberlain cannot again take up his great Imperial task, and the expected retirement of "C. B.", together with the mournful conviction that his health is hopelessly shattered, are things which give a new and troubled complexion to British politics. Now begins a period of change and development in which new figures must be expected to appear, or old ones to assume responsibilities greater than any under which they have been tried. The premier who now steps aside was, perhaps, in more senses than one, the hope of the curiously assorted party which he found under his leadership after the sweeping victory at the last general elections. It has been said of him that while he had no brilliant qualities, no great gifts of leadership, he still was the best man in sight to preserve a semblance of unity among elements which made naturally and powerfully for disunion.

Mr. Asquith is a tried parliamentarian, able, acute, skilled in the latter day style of English political oratory, but lacking the homelier qualities which made Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman the prop and rallying point of many nominal supporters of the government. Mr. Asquith is a keener man than the chief he succeeds, his hand and his head are harder, but he lacks the flexibility and political geniality which are so necessary in the party circumstances attending his promotion. To what extent these criticisms are due to the bias of opponents the world will know more presently, when it sees in what manner Mr. Asquith responds to the severe tests to which his ability as a leader will be subjected.

To many the passing of "C. B." will be regarded as the beginning of the end of the present government. Nor do they hold this view forget that at the moment the administration can summon a majority against any visible and probable combination of forces in the house;

they know the size of the government's following, but they say that in a case of this sort, size is not strength. The government's following is unwieldy and a common purpose is lacking. But, more important if we are to look ahead, is the growing impression that the tide has begun to set strongly in favor of the Unionists. Mr. Chamberlain, it is true, was stricken too soon; but before he fell fighting, he gave his followers a battle-cry and a touch of his own spirit. The standard is being carried forward by able lieutenants, and the cause is beginning to grip the people at large. The bye-elections show it, for while there may be room for difference of opinion as to the significance of Peckham, in other constituencies where the issue between Preference and Free Trade was clear and sharp, the government candidates have been beaten by a but one way.

In these circumstances Mr. Asquith's promotion to the post of commander-in-chief brings him a most unusual load of responsibility. The state of his party, the highly contentious character of much of the legislation to which it is committed, and the fact that the Unionists are daily gaining in popular favor, unite to impose upon him a task demanding statesmanship of no mean order. The eyes of the Empire, and, in a sense, of the world, will be upon him, to observe in what manner he acquits himself.

A GREAT WORK
While the war on tuberculosis is a melancholy topic, Canada owes much to the public men and the newspapers who keep the salient facts concerning the enlightening treatment of the disease constantly before the public. New Brunswick must soon expect to make a forward step in this matter. If we would get an adequate idea of the necessity for public and practical action here let us glance at recent developments in Ontario. In that province alone for the last ten years there have been 30,000 deaths from tuberculosis. Eleven per cent. of the deaths from all causes in the province are due to consumption. To combat it some good work has been done. The National Sanitarium Association has two hospitals in Muskoka and two allied institutions in the neighborhood of Toronto. These care for over 170 patients. "Splendid as its work has been," says the Toronto News, "merely to give these figures shows how much is still to be done by the province before we can feel that we are carrying on a campaign against the inroads of tuberculosis."

In discussing the delay on the part of civic, municipal, and provincial authorities in recognizing the necessity for effective public action, the News says:

"But, besides the public action necessary to this tremendous loss to the country it is to be stayed and private devotion prevented, there is one aspect of the question which must be taken up by the conscience of the people. It is a good thing that knowledge has been sent broadcast throughout the country of the contagious nature of the disease. But the inhumanity of ordinary human nature when panic stricken has made the case of the consumptive patient all the more pitiful. Sick people of this class are avoided as if their very shadow was a menace. A few weeks ago a consumptive who is practically cured told his story in the Independent. The recital of what he had to endure, of his loneliness, starvation and ostracism should make anyone who reads it blush for shame."

"There are three important facts that people should keep in their minds about consumption. The disease is contagious, but not more contagious than, for instance, typhoid fever; proper care which is easily taken will protect both the patient and those who are near him; nurses in consumptive hospitals are safer than careless people outside. The second fact is that consumption is curable. The third is that hospitals and public health laws must take care of consumptive patients if the name of humanity is not to be disgraced. We are guilty, on the one hand, of shunning the consumptive patient with the exaggerated caution of panic-stricken fear, and on the other, of neglecting to provide for his treatment and care. 'Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ,' is an infinitely wiser saying than the harsh, uncivilized, imprudent exhortation of 'Skin for skin, eye for an eye, tooth for a tooth, and a man hath will he give for his life.'"

Evening Up the Calendar.
(New York American.)
After February 28—or 29—days, and March, 31 days, comes April, 30 days, to confound all those who cannot remember the old school day rhyme of—
Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November.
So a bill has been introduced into the British parliament to reform the calendar by making the first day of the year a day apart, indicating it as 1, 1908, or 1, 1909. The year would then be divided into four quarters of exactly 13 weeks each, the months in each quarter running 30, 30, 31 days. By this means any date in different years would fall on a Monday or on whatever day it might occur in the first year of the new plan.
Unfortunately for the bill, it would prove too much of a trouble to exporters and importers unless other countries adopted the same plan. And then there's Russia, which wouldn't even change to the modern calendar at all.



THE MCCORMICK

THE BINDER THAT MAKES PROSPEROUS FARMERS

If you have a McCormick binder you know you have a right working machine.

There is no question about it. It was among the first successful binders in the field. Today it is called "the standard of its line." Farmers everywhere bear testimony to its good work and durability.

You have no trouble with it. It is exceedingly simple and positive working, having only two moving parts. The adjustable reel enables you to handle the grain in all conditions—tall, short, down and up-bent. The bundles are squarely butted and tightly bound. The least twist is used and the twine is so handled it so there is no kinking and no breaking. The binder has a strong main frame, and an exceedingly strong solid main frame. Yet the machine is of light draft.

All shafts carrying heavy loads run on roller bearings. There is great ease of adjustment everywhere. The machine is perfectly balanced, no neck weight or side draft. Machine is easily mounted on trucks for transport.

The McCormick line also includes binder twine powers, tedders, sweep rakes, side delivery rakes, hay loaders, stackers, and a complete line of tillage implements and seeding machines, including disk drills, subsoils, cultivators and seeders, and gasoline engines, cream separators, hay presses, wagons, sleighs and manure spreaders.

For particulars about binders or any other machine call on local McCormick agents, or write the nearest branch house for catalog.

Canadian Branch Houses: Calgary, London, Montreal, Hamilton, Regina, St. John, Winnipeg, Ottawa.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, Chicago, U.S.A. (Incorporated)



Small Animals

are as effectively imprisoned as the larger ones, for we make "Martime" Wire Fence with spaces too small for the little, was piggyback to squeeze through.

The quality and regularity of the weaving, the stiffness and springiness of the English high-carbon, hard-drawn steel wire, the remarkable gripping strength of our lock, make "Martime" Wire Fence a decidedly stronger fence—on that you ought to know more about.

Free Catalogue. It contains many valuable pointers on fencing.

New Brunswick Wire Fence Co., Limited.
Moncton, New Brunswick.

\$800,000 PAID OUT TO LIBERAL PAPERS AS PARTY SUBSIDIES

(By James J. Montague in New York American.)

(It takes a good man to get into debt and live well—Theodore Shonts.)

When young and but newly recovered from college.

My grandfather bade me forthwith to forget.

The loss that professors had told me was knowledge.

"To win," he explained, "you must get into debt."

But being too wise in my own regard, I thought that the best way was to carve.

Was by pegging along with intense application—

A course that I chose—and proceeded to starve.

Too well I recall the well-meaning old sage's

Neglected advice when, as soon as the day

Arrived upon which I was handed my wages,

My butcher and grocer would take 'em away.

I always kept square with the world, but that mattered

But little when every last cent of my self

Among eighty species of tradesmen was scattered—

I never could ever get square with myself.

I therefore adopted my grandfather's system.

And, having some craft in the begging of loans,

I managed, before their late owners had missed 'em,

To run up a debt of some ten million bones.

And now, in the face of that I'll bust without squaring,

My creditors give with a generous hand whatever I want, so I squander, unsparring.

Their wealth, and subsist on the fat of the land.

The Cost of Bad Bookkeeping.

(New York American.)

If the Chicago water department has been defrauded of \$200,000, the investigation will show that the bookkeeping system of the department is not a system, but a hodge-podge. It is unfortunately true that few public departments keep books that require a perfect cash balance or may be easily audited at intervals.

One reason is that in drawing the laws and ordinances the lawyers—who usually know nothing about bookkeeping—undertake to specify the forms and invariably make a batch of the method of accounts. In the next place, a large part of the employees are ignorant of bookkeeping principles. And heads of departments, who wouldn't recognize a trial balance if they saw one, follow heads equally ignorant. Everywhere you find the old, underpaid clerk always retained because his good memory is relied upon for information it would take skilled auditors many months to dig out of the clutter and stupid and impossible books.

One of the greatest necessities is uniform public bookkeeping and an audit by private accountants at least once a year.

Apoheal Items.

Apoheal N. B., April 3.—Miss Flora Ellison left to-night for Rothesay where she will spend some time visiting her sister Mrs. W. T. Peters.

Roy Seely went to Havelock to-day to attend the funeral of his uncle.

Mrs. W. J. Wetmore is quite ill, Dr. Rundage is in attendance.

Misses Rebecca and Sarah Skinks of Worcester can boast of receiving their education on four continents. Born in London, they attended kindergarten at home in Cape Town, Africa, they moved to Buenos Aires, Argentina, the girls attended school, and recently Misses Skinks graduated from a Worcester school.

Mrs. D. J. Purdy, who was recovering from a serious illness, has suffered a relapse. Her condition gives rise to much anxiety.