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E. W. McCREADY,
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Correspondence must be addressed to
The Editor of The Semi-Weekly
Telegraph, St. John.
All letters sent to The Semi-Weekly
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is desired in case it is not published.
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MISS V. E. GIBBERSON.

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young men who never have seen a col-
lege but who are striking out for them-
selves, can learn no more useful lesson
than that life is not a race for money,
nor even for selfish happiness, but that
balance and philosophy are more valu-
able along the highway, and at the end,
than silver and gold.

I. C. R. FREIGHT RATES.
An increase in the freight rates on
lumber on the Intercolonial went into
effect on June 3; and this follows a
general increase in rates announced a
week or two ago. While a complete
comparison is not possible this morning,
some of the salient facts are given in
our news columns, and the figures cited
indicate that the new tariff on lumber
will press heavily upon the lumber busi-
ness all along the road. It will bear par-
ticularly hard upon shippers on the
branch lines connecting with the Inter-
colonial. From many points the increase
will be from twenty-five to fifty per
cent. The announcement late in May
of a general increase in rates, including
a stiff advance on small shipments,
created widespread dissatisfaction. It
will be sharpened by the new lumber
rates and by the anticipation that there
is more of the same kind of thing to
come.

The Borden government has given no
satisfactory public reason for this de-
cision to compel shippers by the Inter-
colonial to pay so considerable an in-
crease on the old rates. The surplus an-
nounced for the last fiscal year was very
large, and the public believes that if
the Intercolonial charges are sufficiently
high to enable the road to pay its way
there can be no excuse for raising extra
revenue at the expense of the shippers.

As has been pointed out previously in
this connection, it is not the business of
the people's road to earn dividends, but
merely to produce sufficient revenue to
pay for keeping its roadbed and rolling
stock in good condition and to liquidate
its maintenance charges. As the traffic
is much heavier than it was in former
years, and as the income is much greater,
the policy of increased rates will be re-
garded not only with disfavor but with
suspicion. The company railroads have
long been unfriendly toward the Inter-
colonial because its comparatively low
rates were regarded as an obstacle in the
way of company trade managers who
desired to keep their own freight charges
continually on the up grade. If the gov-
ernment continues its policy of raising
the Intercolonial rates—if, indeed, it
should do no more than maintain the
recent increases—the change would make
it difficult for the company roads to de-
fend their own high charges, and the
total result would be most unsatisfac-
tory to the public at large.

The government railway system now
comprises the old Canada Eastern, and
it is to control the Valley Railroad also,
and, instead of enjoying the old Inter-
colonial rates, people living along the
Valley Railway will find themselves fac-
ing the new Intercolonial tariff, whereas
they were virtually promised the I. C. R.
rates which were in force when the Val-
ley Railroad legislation was enacted.
Doubtless it is possible to give reasons
of a sort for the recent increases, but it
seems highly improbable that the Min-
ister of Railways or his representatives
can give reasons which the public will
find convincing, always remembering
that the Intercolonial is not supposed to
pay any dividends, and that it best
serves the public if it can pay its way
and still furnish reasonably cheap trans-
portation.

THE TRUE PHILOSOPHY.
It is difficult to realize that in a cen-
tre of learning like Princeton in the
twentieth century, the head of the uni-
versity should find it necessary to warn
a graduating class against the iron ma-
terialism of today in such language as
was used on June 8 by the president of
Princeton University. He told the gradu-
ates that in the world they were about
to enter a man who has set his heart
upon something "is willing to sacrifice
all else, the property, the persons, the
lives of others, degrading their bodies,
and even putting in jeopardy their im-
mortal souls." He warned them that
they would be told that this was the
course of nature, that men must work
and women must weep, and that there
always would be some unfortunate
(How familiar it all sounds!) who must
grind and sweat, and slave, and die,
but that the main thing to remember
was that men must forge ahead, regard-
less of consequences. Then he said:

"This is the philosophy of the day—
that there are no rights which others are
bound to respect. If he cannot defend
them by his own might, or his own
craft, let the strong use their strength
for their own gain. Let them be capa-
ble both of frost and of fire in the breast
of their desire; let them have more brute
force, more scorn for the weakness of
others, more reliance upon self and a
fierce belief in the call of a self-realizing
destiny. Life is a game; human pieces
are on the board; we must move to our
advantage; and shall we not sacrifice a
pawn to capture a castle or to check-
mate the king?"

Some will be disposed to challenge
the statement that this is the moving
philosophy of the day in the United
States, but any one acquainted with the
perpetual war called civilization in the
greater American cities cannot doubt
that the Princeton professor knows
whereof he affirms. And he denounced
this iron philosophy as false, vicious,
and ruinous. He warned the young men
to repudiate any such view of life. "I
am profoundly convinced," he said, "that
we are under a higher compulsion than
the will to live; it is the will to serve.
As the will to live leads to pessimism,
the will to serve creates optimism. For
the darker the hour, the more urgent the
need, and the greater the opportunity.
Truly he who loses his life shall save
it."

It is noteworthy that these same senti-

ments, expressed in different words,
formed a striking portion of an address
delivered in Toronto the other day to a
graduating class, by President Walter C.
Murray of Saskatchewan University.
The Princeton president is by no means
convinced that no rift is to be seen in
the clouds. He followed his warning
against selfishness and self-seeking by
telling the class that the present age is
one of a great awakening as regards the
social conscience of man. To the prop-
riety educated man, who has cultivated
the right philosophy, he said, "Indiffer-
ence to human need is today an un-
pardonable sin." And he demanded
that men to fight the fight "in the name
of honor and of civility, against the pow-
ers of organized evil and of commercial
death which follow fast in the wake of
sin and ignorance, against all the in-
numerable forces which are working to de-
stroy the image of God in man, and un-
der the passion of the heart. There
comes to you from many quarters the
call of your kind. It is the human cry
of spirits in bondage, of souls in de-
pair, of lives debased and doomed. It
is the call of man to his brother. This
is your vocation; follow it in the name
of God and of man. The time is short,
the opportunity great; therefore, crowd
the hours with the best that is in you."

These, surely, are good words. It is
well that men like President Murray and
President Hildren (of Princeton) see the
necessity for speaking so clearly, and
have the ability to speak so impressively,
upon these subjects. For, in truth,
our world is more than a little mad in
its pursuit of material success, and more
than a little blind in its disregard for
true riches.

AN INDIGNANT ENGLISHMAN.
The real point at issue * * * is
not a question of assistance or non-as-
sistance to Great Britain. Canada is
practically unanimous in favor of as-
sistance. But there is a decided differ-
ence of opinion as to what form assist-
ance shall take. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is
advocating today the particular form of
assistance which Mr. Borden and his
friends themselves advocated four years
ago. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a traitor
today, then Mr. Borden and his friends
were traitors four years ago. It also fol-
lows that the people of Australia are
traitors, for they have adopted the very
form of assistance, that of a local navy,
which Sir Wilfrid Laurier recommends
for Canada—Manitoba Free Press.

The Manitoba Free Press. uses the
following language in replying to an in-
dignant Englishman who denounces Sir
Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Mr. Pugsley, and
others, because they have not accepted
Mr. Borden's emergency contribution
doctrine. It is, perhaps, natural that
some Englishmen now living in Canada
should be impatient over the party dif-
ferences at Ottawa at this time, but too
many of them are disposed to ignore
many facts consideration of which are
necessary in order to reach a sound con-
clusion. The men who blame Sir Wilfrid
Laurier for not embracing Mr. Borden's
"ship money" proposals are inclined to
forget that Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Borden,
and most of the followers of both, agreed
upon a naval policy for Canada in 1909,
and that the resolutions passed at that
time were the accepted bases for our
plan of Canadian contribution to Imper-
ial naval defence.

The Laurier Naval Act provided au-
thority for building all the ships neces-
sary, whatever their cost. But Mr. Bor-
den, for party reasons, decided to have
something "different." The Nationalists
pulled him in one direction and the Im-
perialist group in another. So he hit
upon the plan of voting \$85,000,000 as
an immediate or emergency contribu-
tion, thus, as one of his critics has ex-
pressed it, "compounding in cash for na-
tional defence," and committing Canada
to a course of procedure under which no
Canadian would appear in the fighting
line. Thus he proceeded to "hire out our
fighting," notwithstanding Mr. Foster's
contemptuous denunciation of any such
substitution of money for service.

The leading British statesmen, on
both sides of politics, have placed them-
selves on record again and again as be-
lieving that Canada should make its own
decision as to the form in which it will
participate in Imperial naval defence,
and have made it abundantly clear that
neither Great Britain nor any one of the
self-governing nations of the Empire will
have any cause for dissatisfaction after
the Canadian people have decided for
themselves the manner in which they
will set about this participation. To
much emphasis cannot be placed upon
the point made by the Free Press, that
all Canadians—or almost all—favor par-
ticipation. There is no essential differ-
ence of opinion in Canada as to that;
and Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his follow-
ers are now steadfastly advocating "the
particular form of assistance which Mr.
Borden and his friends themselves ad-
vocated four years ago."

DUST, AND THAT SORT OF
THING.
The city, it must be clear to every-
body, is caused by a great deal more
dust than it is necessary to have flying
about in the summer time. Various
plans have been tried with the idea of
giving St. John something resembling
dustless streets, but up to date none of
these plans has been successful. The
merchants who visited City Hall yester-
day to ask for more vigorous work in
abolishing the dust nuisance have a
popular cause, and it is good news that
the commissioners have assured them
that an improvement will be sought at
once.

Experiments with oil have not pleased
the citizens. A great deal of oil-soaked
mud has been carried into residences by
the feet of the householders, and the
odor in residential districts from oil-
soaked streets has caused some protest.

Perhaps by closing several streets to
traffic, one after another, and applying
the oil freely and leaving it undisturbed
for some time, good results might be
achieved. But this plan is said not to
be practicable.

What about the good, old-fashioned,
watering cart? The average citizen pre-
fers that method of laying the dust, and
right or wrong, his idea is that the city
should have more carts and more men,
and that on any dry day the watering
carts should be in evidence all over
town. There has been a great deal of
complaint this year, as there was last
year, because the average citizen so sel-
dom enjoyed the sight of one of these
old-fashioned watering carts. It is a re-
freshing spectacle, giving the citizen a
comforting sort of assurance that for a
time at least dust will not be blown into
his face and into shops and residences.
Where permanent pavements have been
laid down, it has been suggested fre-
quently that the surface might be wash-
ed down with a hose from the hydrants,
perhaps in the evenings, and that in this
way dust might be kept from accumu-
lating to be blown about next morning.

The difficulty at City Hall is probably
the cost, but dust, in the end, costs more
than its removal can cost. This is as
good a time as any to take hold of the
dust nuisance vigorously, and to clean
the streets from loose earth so that
they will not be covered by several
inches of mud after the next rain
storm. The merchants are quite right
in taking a serious view of this question,
and in urging strongly that a satisfac-
tory period of dustless activity be in-
augurated forthwith—and kept up.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.
A two-fold result was expected from
the Balkan war: first, the Turks were
to be driven out, and second, the united
Balkan states would form a new power
in Europe and permanently solve the
Eastern Question, for they would be free
in the future from any vicissitudes which
might require the intervention of the
powers or arouse their mutual jealousies.
But the signing of the peace with Tur-
key is to the accompaniment of the roar
of guns in jealous quarrelling among the
states that have been so successful in ex-
tending the bounds of freedom. No
formal war has been declared between
Greece and Bulgaria, but the work of
keeping them from flying at each other's
throats is one of great difficulty to the
diplomats.

The battle of freedom has been fought
and won; the governing Turk, who was
once described by Gladstone as the "one
great anti-human specimen of humanity,"
has been eliminated from the problem,
but the eastward sky is still one of
storm and of under-light. There has
been much fighting between Bulgaria and
Greece and a lamentable amount of
bloodshed. Apparently Serbia and Greece
deliberately attempted to prevent the
signing of peace in order to keep the
Bulgarians busy at "Chetavista." Ser-
bia has been perilous in her attitude,
and Greece extravagant in her claims.
Now that Bulgaria is free to march her
regiments in any direction, the others
have lost much of their eagerness for
war. With every day war is becoming
less likely, and it is almost impossible
to think of the Balkan states as plunging
into war among themselves and en-
dangering all the fruits of their victory
over the Turks.

After the land hunger and cupidity
which are always stronger in nations
than in individuals, the chief cause of
the present difficult situation is that the
Turks have been much more emphatic
than the Allies could have expected in
their selfish division of the spoils that
makes their division a matter of
so much moment. With little to
divide, with so much to divide, no one is
satisfied. The Bulgarians are dreaming
of empire, and the Greeks are recalling
the glory of Periclean Athens and dream-
ing of a Pan-Hellenism which will
eclipse the events that followed the
close of the early Persian wars. The
modern Greeks forget that though her
great generals in the past carried Greek
civilization into the remotest parts of the
ancient world, it was her institutions and
language that cemented the rough blocks
together even more than her prowess in
the field. The strength of the early
Greeks was culture. As the Romans
stood for organization and law, and the
Hebrews for reverence and religion, so
the Greeks pursued the things of the
mind for their own sake. The men that
worked out the philosophy and art of
Greece were not obsessed by land or
hunger. The goddess Athena could carry
on her operations within a small extent
of territory, but the modern Greek has
decided that Salamis is essential to the
prestige of his nation—Salamis and a
large extent of territory in Macedonia.

The whole question is very com-
plicated and will tax all the resources of
diplomacy. But diplomacy promises to
be equal to it. The war ends with a
chorus of praise for Sir Edward Grey
from almost every quarter. Mr. Bonar
Law declared that he spoke for the whole
nation and not merely for the govern-
ment; Sir Mark Sykes recently thanked
him in the House of Commons for the
magnificent way in which he had pre-
served the peace of Europe and the dig-
nity of his country; and many others
said that his high character and skill
had gone far towards establishing a per-
manent peace. The diplomats promise
to prove equal to the perplexing prob-
lems which still face them. And that is
well, for the world prays for a long sea-
son of tranquility.

WOMEN AND MY LADY NICOTINE.
Is the woman of today to smoke a
pipe? Those who regard the question
as preposterous or insulting might well
give attention to some news and views
on the subject just presented by the

London correspondent of the Manchester
Guardian, a man of no little reputation
for gravity and responsibility. Hear
him:

"Lord Methuen's remarks on the sub-
ject of smoking for women have raised
almost as great a controversy as that
still raging on the new dances. The
latter is now so universal in all the big capitals
of Europe that a good many of the more
fastidious women are reverting to the
non-smoking condition, and it is not
impossible that a sign of being in the
movement as to refuse sugar in one's
tea or to drink it extremely weak, and
China at that. At the moment the water-
cure your tea the smarter you are.
On the other hand, those who really like
the cigarette will not give it up, and the
question is will they ever have to? In
this country we do not care to see older
ladies smoking, and many girls of the
period stately forbid their mothers
to smoke a cigarette. 'Oh no, mother,
it would not look nice at all!' is not in-
frequently heard from the lips of a
youthful 'apache' girl who herself pos-
sibly begins to smoke before breakfast,
morning tea once thought too delicate
for the young. The smoking habit
came upon us gradually. At first it was
almost surreptitious. Then it became
the fashion for men to offer their cigar-
ette cases, still almost apologetically.
Now the smart woman produces her
own as a matter of course, good match-
box and all, anywhere and everywhere,
including most public restaurants. In-
cluding the list of presents to a London
bride usually includes two or three
cigarette cases from girl friends. Aus-
trian women go one better than we do
and smoke cigars. English ladies, how-
ever, have been embarrassed before now by
the request of certain high-born great
ladies of gray-haired but still remark-
ably fine-looking, as Viennese ladies are
till a great age, to be allowed to
smoke—the 'smoke' in question being a
cigarette six inches long, and the oc-
casion being a dance in the season. The
'limit,' however, is, I think, supplied by
a young actress just now much before
the public who occasionally smokes a
pipe."

But if girls are to smoke why not
their grandmothers also? And if they
must smoke, why not the pipe, which is
so much more comforting than the
cigarette? "But," says some one, "Can-
adian women do not smoke and do not
want to smoke." The protest sounds
well, anyway, and perhaps it is the part
of wisdom to let it go at that.

HON. MR. PUGSLEY EXPOSES
PREMIER BORDEN'S WEAKNESS
(Evening Times.)

Hon. William Pugsley, who has re-
turned to the city after a strenuous
session at Ottawa, during which he
achieved new distinction, in an inter-
view published this morning reviews the
more important work of the session and
emphasizes the strength and logic of
the Liberal position and the action of
the Senate in demanding that Mr. Bor-
den's "ship money" policy be referred
to the electors. Dr. Pugsley asks why,
if Mr. Borden really believes there is an
emergency, he does not appeal to the
country instead of seeking refuge in
various pretexts for delay for the ob-
vious purpose of political