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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
THE EVENING TIMES

New Brunswick's Independent newspapers.

These newspapers advocate:
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Honesty in public life
Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and the News

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 14, 1910

THE CHURCH AND LABOR

It is not surprising that the Church Congress at Halifax should put this question in the forefront of its programme. The "labor" Bishop of London showed his usual keen sympathy and grasp of the work of social reconstruction that is now in progress as he pointed out the character, aims and ethical value of the labor movement. Familiar with East London, he would at least appreciate the irreverent gloss added by the laity to the petition: "Give us this day our daily bread and butter on it." The problem is not new to church congresses. In the United States most of the leading Protestant denominations have established departments in the interest of workingmen, and the others have appointed strong committees of social service. In Canada the same thing has been done. Through the work of these departments the various churches are expressing their attitude towards labor. In every case this attitude is sympathetic.

In spite of this, the labor movement is becoming to thousands of workingmen a substitute for the church. It has become to them a religion. The average workman is careful and troubled about the bitter war while the church, in his opinion, is only interested in the sweet by-and-by. History has no justification for misunderstandings here. Among the labor guilds of Apostolic days the Gospel had its freest course, troubled as its flow is in those guilds today. Indeed some historians have held that Christianity was simply a movement of organized labor; certainly where the unions were nested together—in Pergamos and Ephesus and the cities of Asia Minor—was the mellow ground where the Christians planted and reared their most celebrated churches. Throughout the centuries the church is at the forefront of most movements for social betterment. Indeed were it not for the influence of Wesley the trade union as it is known today in England would have had no existence; and the quiet, steady, temperate advance of that movement is largely due at first to the class meeting and the lay preacher.

Church congresses do wisely in seeking for the cause of any present misunderstanding. Mr. Gladstone said, shortly before he passed away: "I painfully reflect that in almost every great political controversy of the last fifty years, the leaved classes, the wealthy classes, the titled classes have been in the wrong." The common people—the toilers who bear the burden of the day and its scorching heat—these have been responsible for nearly all the social reform measures which the world today accepts. It is worthy of note that fighting the passage of the Licensing Bill in the House of Commons last year, which meant almost the abolition of the saloon on a fair basis, were prominent laymen and ministers, while the labor members in the House, to a man fought for its passage.

Today the spirit of the labor movement is becoming more and more religious, and the church is putting questions of social betterment to the front as never before. Recognizing this there seems no reason why Church and Labor should not some day stand upon a common platform. The need of this is recognized even in the Wall Street Journal, which said some time ago:

"The supreme need of the hour is not elastic currency, or sounder banking, or better protection against panics, or bigger navies, or more equitable tariffs, but a revival of faith, a return to a morality which recognizes a basis in religion."

HERESY HUNTING

Of the Methodist Conference and the matter of heresy, the Toronto Star has this to say:

"The Methodist Conference has devised

a means of dealing with college professors charged with teaching contrary to the doctrines of the church. Five members, lay or clerical, may lay a charge before the governing board of the college concerned. From this body the complaint goes to the Board of Education of the Conference.

"This will ensure an orderly trial. Let us hope, however, that there will be very few of them. In this country and in this age, the churches have greater works to do than applying a microscope to the brains of their ministers and professors. Today we stand amazed at the folly which drove the Huguenots from France, and deprived that country of the services of a magnificent body of citizens because of a difference in doctrine. A church which encourages heresy hunting today may make a similar mistake.

"Our Canadian churches are strongly impressed with the duty of maintaining and raising the standard of citizenship. They are not cloistered organizations. They go out into the world and take an active interest in government and legislation. They are national, not private, organizations. More and more they will come to apply to their ministry the test of usefulness in practical work, in social reform, in the assimilation of the hundreds of thousands of newcomers. The soldier engaged in such a battle will be tested by his courage and self-sacrifice, not by his opinions."

THE MAINE ELECTIONS

The elections for governor and both houses of the Legislature are coming very near in Maine and that rock-bound Republican state is this year giving the dominant party great uneasiness. For a time during which the memory of politicians run not to the contrary the Republicans have had unbroken control of every department of legislation. Like the autocratic employer in the parable, they came to say of everything they could lay their hands on—and they laid their hands on mostly everything in sight—"Can I not do what I will with mine own?" But now, although there is no organized insurgent movement there, they are not without their own troubles.

No one suspects the present governor, Bert M. Fernald, of any of the qualities of popular leadership. Two years ago he was the personal nominee of Mr. Ricker, the wealthy bottler of Poland Spring Water, and his election was nothing more than a sordid business transaction. The party, then torn by dissensions over the liquor question, gave the tiny Republican majority of 7,700—about a quarter of the normal majority. That he was elected at all was largely due to the fact that it was a Presidential year.

His warmest friends concede that Mr. Fernald has been a failure as a governor. In two years the expenses of government have been greatly increased, without any corresponding improvement in conditions. No effort has been made to regulate the tax rate so as to ease the burden of the farmer and force the wealthy land owner to contribute a just proportion. The roads and bridges have been neglected—as in this province under Mr. Hazen—and, worst of all, the Sturgis Commission have been continued for the enforcement of the liquor law. This commission has been paid thousands of dollars to do the work of the different county sheriffs in enforcing the law. They have only succeeded in making the failure of that law more apparent. The sale of alcoholic liquors has not ceased, and all forms of illicit traffic and sly-grog shops have continued as before.

The minority party this year have an opportunity such as has rarely come to it. Their nominee for governor, Frederick Plaisted, has a honest record as mayor of Augusta. He is honest, efficient and popular. Just thirty years ago, in the last Democratic success, his father carried the state by a majority of 180 votes. It is very possible that his son will repeat the miracle this year and give the country a Democratic administration. Everywhere the party that stands for special privilege and protection is meeting with a sentiment that seems highly unreasonable to the seasoned politician, but a sentiment that is full of hope for the days to come. The elections on Monday will be watched with much interest.

THE STATUES

Those who have seen the Tilley statue since it was unveiled, and who have given it careful examination at proper distances, will join heartily in the general congratulation being extended to those who were influential in having this fine memorial set up in St. John. The governments which assisted in bringing the project to a happy conclusion have deserved well, as have all those individuals who undertook to carry on the work, not least among whom is Mr. George Robertson. The work is clearly another monument to the genius of Mr. Hebert. It was Tilley the Statesman he attempted to reproduce, and most of those who remember Sir Leonard in his riper years will agree that the sculptor's aim has been carried out impressively.

Now that the statue is in place and the bronze Tilley stands on his pedestal looking down the principal thoroughfare of the city that honored him, there will be common agreement as to the fact that the statue is a very noteworthy addition to the city from many standpoints, and that it is a very valuable addition to the city's greatest beauty spot. This brings to mind the fact that there are in this square, and in others, many places of honor yet to be filled, and that should be filled during the years to come.

The Champlain statue was perfected and set up after, perhaps, too great delay, but after it was in place its great artistic value was instantly impressed upon all who observed it with care, and many hundreds of citizens, doubtless, have said to themselves that its worth to the city is not to be measured in terms of money. It is not commonly an easy matter to secure funds enough to do these things well, but it must be a source of no little satisfaction to those concerned to feel that they have been well done in these two in-

stances, and there will be a general feeling that now St. John has made no good a start it may make more rapid progress in future in respect of pleasing and sensible memorials.

In this connection the subject of the Loyalists is almost certain to suggest itself. For years past on the Eighteenth of May it has been customary for one newspaper or another to say that some fitting Loyalist memorial had been long overdue. That is still the fact. It may be hoped that the success that has attended the placing of these statues, and the growing appreciation of their merit, will make it an easier matter at some time in the near future to launch and carry through a memorial looking to the erection of an arch, or a memorial building, or a statue, or some other fitting work, in honor of the Loyalist fathers whose names are written large upon so many pages of our history and whose courage and devotion to their sovereign have been so powerful an inspiration in the development of our race.

PRESENT DAY TENDENCIES

Whether the eloquent Jesuit, Father Vaughan, is right or wrong in describing the Protestant church in England as divided into two sections, one of them drifting away to agnosticism and the other section creeping back to Catholicism, certainly his fiery denunciation of some present-day tendencies is worthy of most careful thought. The assumption of many that the feverish haste of modern life is due to a forced struggle for existence is quite unsound. It is not the struggle to live that is hurrying men on beyond the limit of healthful endurance but a struggle to live with all possible luxuries and accessories. The Greek sage made the distinction long ago. In the dialogue where he is picturing the ideal simplicity of life, someone made the objection that boughs to lie on and the home-made loaf would not satisfy all. "Ah, I see," remarked Socrates, "It is not life you are discussing but luxurious life."

Even the farmers of the United States, and some in this country, mortgage their farms to buy automobiles and their homes that they may listen to the music of the piano. Many business men end in bankruptcy, not from the struggle to exist but from the effort to maintain a country residence or seaside cottage or automobile because their neighbors do likewise. The corruption in the large cities is gross as a mountain, open, palpable. Corrupt corporations and dishonest directors who buy franchises are too often favored, making honesty most difficult.

On every hand, as this fiery preacher notes, the gratification of the senses seems uppermost. One hopes he will be able to convince the people that there is something after all in being just a plain, decent citizen; that this is much better than being a plain money-grubber, putting chicory in coffee, and in sugar, using dirt instead of cement and getting money by hook or crook, fair means or foul. Father Vaughan and all other prophets prove that the indulgence of wants does not satisfy. Out of the past comes the story of the Eastern king tossing upon his splendid couch and groaning in spirit; his Vizier asks what he may do to bring him pleasure. "Oh, Vizier! I am cursed for a want," and the perplexed Vizier wrung his hands in despair as he gave back answer "By the beard of the Prophet, O King, thy case is a hard one."

MR. BENTLEY AND THE STANDARD

Mr. A. F. Bentley, M. P. P. for St. John county, directed a letter to the editor of the Standard on Thursday, which was published in that newspaper. A copy of the same letter was published also in the Telegraph. Thus Mr. Bentley's reply to certain unwise attacks recently made upon him by the Conservative newspapers has been widely circulated throughout this city and province. Those who have read Mr. Bentley's communications will be disposed to endorse heartily his assertion that the personal attacks upon him by the Standard have proved a boomerang. From the first, when the Conservative organ attempted to show that Mr. Bentley was blocking the public highways for his personal profit, the member for St. John county has had decidedly the better of the argument.

In his letter of yesterday, as in his former letters, Mr. Bentley proves that the Standard was either wrongly informed or that it deliberately misrepresented the facts in matters concerning him. Mr. Bentley has been in business for some years in this county, and has had business dealings with a very large number of persons. It is not easy to misrepresent him successfully among those who know him as a business man, and this the Standard has already discovered. Although he is comparatively new to public life, Mr. Bentley has made for himself an enviable record as a representative of the people, showing straightforward courage and independence and a keen regard for the public interest. Comparisons are odious, but it may be permissible to say that if his record since he was elected to the Legislature were to be compared with the records of some of the men on the other side of the House, the contrast would be very great and would certainly not be favorable to the Standard's political friends. It is noteworthy that the Standard has fully abandoned its first ground of attack upon Mr. Bentley and the reason that it has done so is undoubtedly because of the promptness and thoroughness with which he refuted in detail, and with the most convincing evidences, the charges his opponents were foolish enough to launch against him. In future the Standard will be more likely to look before it leaps.

THE NEXT SESSION

Discussing the next session of Parliament and some protectionist tendencies that are finding voice in Nova Scotia, the Toronto Globe says:

"The coming session at Ottawa will be devoted in a large measure to questions of trade and transportation. The possibility of making an arrangement for more favorable tariffs between the United States and Canada has aroused throughout the country very general interest, and representatives of many industries

are already contributing to the discussion. In Nova Scotia there is a concerted effort to secure support for a contemplated increase in the duty on pig iron and steel billets to take the place of the bounties that expire this year. The bounty on pig iron from Canadian ore, which stood at \$2.10 per ton in 1907-8, was reduced to \$1.70 per ton in 1909, and to 90 cents for this the last year in which it remains in force. On pig iron produced partly from Canadian and partly from foreign ore the bounty on the proportion of the iron produced from foreign ore has ranged downward from \$1.10 to 40 cents per ton, the present figure. On steel ingots the present bounty is 80 cents per ton, and on wire rods there is a bounty of \$6 per ton, to counterbalance the admission of wire rods from abroad duty free.

"It is rather a reversal of form to find Nova Scotia demanding adequate protection and a truly National policy. The most serious feature of the case is that pig iron and steel are the raw material for scores of Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario industries that employ an enormous greater number of workmen than the blast furnaces of the entire Dominion. To increase the protection of the raw material of these industries would inevitably bring a demand for higher duties on plows, cultivators, self-binders, axes, and almost everything used on the farm into which iron and steel enter, and that at a time when the grain-growers of the West are insistently demanding further reductions of the duties on these articles. To reconcile the demand for higher duties on pig iron and steel billets with the call for lower rates on finished products made from pig iron and steel will be an extremely difficult task.

"Speaking for itself, the Globe hopes that readjustment will take the form of relieving Nova Scotia of the burdens said to be borne for the benefit of Ontario and Quebec industries and agriculturists rather than by the increase of the tax on pig iron and steel. How to cheapen the cost of production and so increase the margin of profit in Nova Scotia's greatest industry is one of the most urgent problems of the day. Nova Scotia has ore, coal, and labor of the highest value and efficiency. Why should she not produce pig iron as cheaply as Britain, Germany, or the United States? It is just possible that she does. In setting that point the experts whom Sir Wilfrid proposes to appoint to unravel tariff puzzles should be able to supply much valuable information."

CONSERVATIVE DIFFICULTIES

Some idea of the dimensions of the tariff split in the Conservative party may be had by reading the following editorial utterance of the Winnipeg Telegram, which is one of the most thorough-going Tory papers in the Dominion, and which speaks with authority for the Conservatives of the West.

"The principles of protection have in short been basely prostituted. The objects of the National Policy as conceived and maintained by the Conservative party have been violently departed from. Industrial prosperity is today as essential to the welfare of the Canadian people as it was thirty years ago, but industrial oppression should not be tolerated any more now than it was then. Oppression of the consumer has, as a matter of fact, become the favorite pastime of a number of our most prosperous industries. The tariff in some places needs the pruning knife; in other places it needs the axe. And the process of reducing or removing the power which makes these oppressive measures possible must be commenced without delay. There is no occasion for a Tariff Commission. The industries which are abusing the protection they enjoy are as well known to Sir Wilfrid as they are to the western farmer, and the West demands that these industries shall be dealt with at the forthcoming session of Parliament."

It will be observed that the Telegram, at the present time, is in favor of neither "adequate protection" which Mr. Borden used to speak of, nor that protection "as high as Haman's gallows" which has been advocated from time to time by some of Mr. Borden's plain-spoken followers. The Telegram has come to see that if the Conservative party is to have any hold upon the electors of this country, it must make friends with the low tariff sentiment that is everywhere becoming stronger.

Conservative leaders like Messrs. Borden, Foster, Sproule, Bennett and Taylor, who have constituted the ruling circle of the party for some years past, are now face to face with a situation that demands extensive modification of the old party policy, and that, failing such modification, will result in ruinous party discord. Some time ago the Toronto News suggested to Mr. Borden that he should openly advocate tariff reduction, and thereby steal, so far as was possible, the ammunition of his political opponents. The Telegram, a later convert to that idea, is even more heading in its demand that Mr. Borden should purloin some of the enemy's thunder. Stalwarts like the Montreal Gazette and the Toronto Mail and Empire are still advocating high protection, but the insurgents are daily increasing in number and in the volume and loudness of their professions, and Mr. Borden has evidently come to the parting of the ways.

This question of the tariff was one of those which would inevitably have divided the Conservative convention, had one been called last spring. It was found necessary, because of many explosive possibilities, to postpone that convention, and to publish and dilate upon many explanations for the postponement, carefully avoiding the real explanation, which was the danger of destructive division had the party been called into general council at that time. But, while it was possible to postpone the convention, bad as the effect of such postponement undoubtedly was, it will not be possible to postpone the next session of Parliament, and when the Conservative leaders go into caucus in Ottawa at the beginning of the session their tariff differences must be fought out. Mr. Borden, on several occasions, has tried his hand at platform making, but he has not yet succeeded in improvising a platform satisfactory to his party as a whole, or a platform the leading planks

of which would appeal strongly to the good sense and to the imagination of the country at large. He has been compelled to drop one after another of the proposals upon which at one time he dwelt with emphasis, and today not only is he without any real issue of importance, but when he comes to select such an issue it is very evident that he will do so at the risk of sharpening the dangerous divisions already existing in the party.

"Undoubtedly there is in Canada a widespread popular demand for some revision of the tariff, and, very clearly, public opinion favors a downward revision such as will serve the interests of the consumers as a whole. 'Revision with an axe' such as the Winnipeg Telegram favors would not be attempted by either party, but a sensible revision has been promised already by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the country will be satisfied to entrust that work to him and to his ministers rather than to the party whose only real excuse for existence was its advocacy of high protection.

A review of the recent tour of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and a glance at the condition of the Liberal party generally should suffice to convince the average observer that while the Conservatives are in a hopeless condition, the Liberals are more than ever united and command to a greater extent than ever before the confidence and esteem of the people of the Dominion. As for Mr. Borden, there seems to be before him but two courses, either of which would lead him to destruction as a leader; that is to say, he must either openly advocate the extreme protection which is now so fiercely denounced by some of his followers and to which the country generally is so hostile, or he must embrace the doctrine of downward revision and so meekly fall into line behind Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

NOTE AND COMMENT

In its issue of Sept. 9 the North Shore Leader asked: "What has become of the Telegraph's photographer?" On that day the Telegraph's photographer was very much in evidence. Had the Newcastle journal waited but a few hours longer its question would have been answered before it was asked.

The Conservative Chatham World says: "The government has undertaken to supply school books to the vendors, and, of course, is making a bad mess of it. Governments can't manage a book business. The teachers and pupils are asking for books and there are no books to be had. One dealer has two of the series and others have none. One of our citizens succeeded in getting some books from Loggieville the other day, but that source of supply is probably exhausted now. The government should get out of the book business at once."

10 COMMANDMENTS OF DRY FARMING

First Plow Deep—Keep Soil and Plant Level—Other Things Farmers Should Practice.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 10—"He who obeys these precepts shall reap abundant crops. He who violates them shall be punished by decrease in yield in proportion to the transgression."

Professor W. C. Palmer, agricultural editor of the extension department at the State College of North Dakota, says this is a foreword to "the ten commandments of dry farming," submitted to John T. Burns, secretary of the Dry Farming Congress, for adoption at the fifth annual convention in Spokane, October 3 to 6, in connection with the third international exposition of dry farmed products. The commandments follow:

- I. Thou shalt plow deep.
- II. Thou shalt keep the surface soil loose.
- III. Thou shalt keep the surface soil level.
- IV. Thou shalt summer fallow.
- V. Thou shalt keep down the weeds.
- VI. Thou shalt keep the weeds down.
- VII. Thou shalt grow early maturing crops.
- VIII. Thou shalt grow corn every three to five years.
- IX. Thou shalt grow clover or alfalfa every few years.
- X. Thou shalt keep stock.

The most profitable way of marketing grain and fodder is through stock, which produces the manure necessary to the soil and brings prosperity and plenty to the dry land farmer.

"Professor Palmer's presentation of the principles of this modern method of dry farming," said Secretary Burns, "and it is likely that a substantial prize will be offered for the best ten commandments of dry farming. The plan is to submit all the executive committee of the Dry Farming Congress to call the best thoughts and prepare a set of commandments, to be incorporated in a handbook as a guide for dry land farmers all over the world."

The cultivation required for corn saves moisture, kills weeds and plant diseases. Plain colored chiton and voile are very fashionable over changeable taffeta.

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SOLID
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Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. Fletcher*

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Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of

INFANTS - CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac-Simile Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. Fletcher*

NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE
THE PRINTING PRESS AND THE SWORD
By Thomas Carlyle.

From the opening pages of the "Essay on Voltaire," first published in 1829.

WHEN Tamerlane had finished building his pyramid of seventy thousand human skulls, and was seen standing at the gate of Damascus, glittering in his steel, with his battleaxe on his shoulder, till his fierce hosts fled out to new victories and carnage, the pale looker-on might have fancied that nature was in her death throes; for havoc and despair had taken possession of the earth, and the sun of manhood seemed setting in a sea of blood. Yet it might be on that very gala day of Tamerlane that a little boy, whose history was more important than that of twenty Tamerlanes, was playing nine-pins in the streets of Mentz. The khan, with his shaggy demons of the wilderness, "passed away like a whirlwind," to be forgotten forever; but that German artisan has wrought a benefit which is yet immeasurably expanding itself, and will continue to expand itself, through all countries and all times.

What are the conquests and the expeditions of the whole corporation of captains, from Walter the penniless to Napoleon Bonaparte, compared with those movable types of Faust. Truly, it is a mortifying thing for your conqueror to reflect how perishable is the metal with which he hammers with such violence; how the kind earth will soon shroud up his bloody footprints; and all that he achieved and skillfully piled together will be but like his own canvas city of a camp, this evening, loud with life, tomorrow all struck and vanished, "a few pits and heaps of straw."

For here, as always, it continues true, that the deepest force is the stillest; that, as in the fable, the mild shining of the sun shall silently accomplish what the fierce blustering of the tempest in vain essayed. Above all, it is ever to be kept in mind, that not by material, but by moral power are men and their actions to be governed. How noiseless is thought! No rolling of drums, no tramp of squadrons, no tumult of innumerable baggage wagons, attend its movements.

In what obscure and sequestered places may the head be meditating, which is one day to be crowned with more than imperial authority. For kings and emperors will be among its ministering servants; it will rule not over but in all heads, and with these solitary combinations of ideas, and with magic formulas, bend the world to its will. The time may come when Napoleon himself will be better known for his laws than his battles, and the victory of Waterloo may prove less momentous than the opening of the first Mechanics' institute.

The air and will take in rainfall faster than ridged soil.

IX. Thou shalt grow clover or alfalfa every few years.

Rotating with these grasses adds fertility and organic matter to the soil; kills weeds and diseases of plants and produces an excellent hay and valuable seed crops.

X. Thou shalt keep stock.

The most profitable way of marketing grain and fodder is through stock, which produces the manure necessary to the soil and brings prosperity and plenty to the dry land farmer.

"Professor Palmer's presentation of the principles of this modern method of dry farming," said Secretary Burns, "and it is likely that a substantial prize will be offered for the best ten commandments of dry farming. The plan is to submit all the executive committee of the Dry Farming Congress to call the best thoughts and prepare a set of commandments, to be incorporated in a handbook as a guide for dry land farmers all over the world."

The cultivation required for corn saves moisture, kills weeds and plant diseases. Plain colored chiton and voile are very fashionable over changeable taffeta.

Uncle Walt
The Poet Philosopher

I said to the Oriental, "Your enemy comes apace, and he'll make a wreck of your swanlike neck, and ruin your swarthy face. He's armed with a large revolver, a crowbar is in his hands, and he says he'll camp on your frame and tramp your innards into the sand." Then the sad-eyed Oriental, he looked at the sinking sun; and he gazed at the evening star, and the desert drear and dun. And he said, "Let him come and slay me, and here by my door I'll wait; for what is written is written, and nothing can alter fate." I said to the Occidental: "Your foe is drawing near; he says he will sit on your head a bit, and give you a wooden ear. He comes in his wrath and fury! He comes like a train of cars! You'd better hide your head under the winding pike, or bear half a hundred scars!" And the keen-eyed Occidental, he murmured: "O let him come! I will meet him where the road is bare, and I reckon I'll make things hum!" They met, and the scrap was lovely; the coroner paid the freight; for what is written is written, and nothing can alter fate.

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FROM ALL

(Continued)

happy pair left spent in the region. About the middle of the month, leave for Mr. Clancy is Honan, Chairman of St. Croix friends. Mrs. W. F. Todd enjoyed a brief week.

Prof. and Mrs. returned to their after spending the Mr. William L. partment at Ottawa. Mrs. mother, Mac stay here is the Frank L. Blair, Dr. and Mrs. Donistadt left on will spend several vicinity for the health.

Dr. and Mrs. spent the week at Champlain.

Miss Louise Mac for Framingham, Mr. and fall with Hunt.

Mrs. Jessie Mc ant visit here on (N. J.).

Mr. Herbert Murray in town leaves at an early date.

Miss Mary G. have finished a m Calais friends and in Boston.

Mrs. Willard B. dinner at her home evening of last week.

W. King and M. Bluffa (Cal.), were Miss Emma Lord Bedford (Mass.), W. Trott King, Cony and Mrs. Cards of invitation here this week. Mr. and Mrs. marriage of their chief Grimmer, to ton, of Boston, take place at 8 o'clock, Francis street, September 15th.

Mr. and Mrs. son, William, have (Mass.)

Miss Grace New her home in New Mr. Clarence W. Boston.

Mrs. Herbert O. ant visit with he L. Wardman, August, where a band and return in Easton (Penn.).

Miss Josephine Campobello.

Col. F. W. Bill candidate for Gov. Calais last week.

Mrs. Henry M. guest of Mrs. B. cordially welcome.

Dr. James D. Murray were welcomed from their European tour.

Miss Emma Lord is in Calais with Mrs. William W. Mr. Hartley T. in town this week.

Mr. Joseph M. Manan during the Mr. Louis A. Cuba for several dials welcomed friends, Mrs. Abster, Miss Annand band's absence, the heat of the Mr. and Mrs. left on Monday where they will also visit other part fore they return.

Mr. and Mrs. land (Me.), are mother, Mrs. Ch. Mr. and Mrs. returned to their home.

Miss Jessie (Mass.), last week in town.

Mrs. Henry F. T. ant visit in St. John.

This week MacNichol came with her daughter MacNichol.

Miss Addie McGuest of her sister.

The town reared so many of St. John to enjoyhibition.

Mrs. A. E. Nell at the home of Hinckley Hill, Me. (Crux Hotel, Me.) She will remain a usual visit to Florence Harlow.

The Church of the scene of a pring at 8 o'clock, was united in the Florence Harlow. The bride looked in a costume of cloth. She wore a same color. She sister, Miss Nell, Henry Sullivan. After the ceremony, Mrs. John per was served. Handmade and nut sterling silver cut some pieces of groom's gift to his with a pendant s brooch of amethyst will reside in Maine.

DORCHESTER

Dorchester, N. McNeil and children for Dalhousie to recently located there.

Mrs. D. L. Ham a week's trip to opening of the cat Miss Emily Ennis has been the guest Judge Wells, spending a few weeks.

Mr. R. G. O'Brien bellon after visiting week.

Mr. and Mrs. week for New York their home in town for the past several accompanied by the Evans of Brooklyn.

Mr. E. Rene Rie week during the Mr. John C. La Montreal, where a ship with the last flame, Mitchell & Armstrong, in town for a couple sister, Mrs. A. D. On Monday, of Priel gave a very the guests numerous