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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 advancement 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., AUGUST 27, 1910.

CONTROL OF THE PACIFIC

The arrival in San Francisco of a new Japanese liner, the Panama Maru, has caused Americans to discuss Japan's bold bid for trading control of the Pacific, and the bearing of that bid upon future naval supremacy on that ocean.

The new liner sent across the ocean by the Osaka Mercantile Steamship Company is but one more step in Japan's quiet but steady advance toward a big hold upon the overseas carrying trade of the western ocean.

The Panama is the fourth of six ships of the same line, all carrying the flag of the sunrise. The names of some of the other ships of this line are significant—the Tacoma Maru, the Seattle Maru, the Chicago Maru, the Mexico Maru, and to be launched in November next, the Canada Maru.

These vessels are large freighters, fitted to carry an immense cargo and to load and unload it cheaply and rapidly. They are equipped with powerful derricks, each able to swing a load of sixty tons.

There are model silk rooms between decks, fireproof and waterproof and with a regulated temperature, so that delicate and costly wares may be carried overseas in safety.

The United States Commissioner of Navigation in 1896—fourteen years ago—warned his countrymen that Japan was aiming to become an active competitor for the carrying trade of the Pacific, and he added: "Our maritime rank on the Pacific is now threatened by a new rival, Japan, which under liberal and progressive laws has just established a trans-Pacific steamship line to the United States."

We have already seen the American flag disappear almost wholly from the mid-Atlantic, and figures just presented show that the carrying trade of the Pacific is rapidly slipping from us. It seems reasonably certain that in the immediate future this trade will grow to great proportions.

For the control of this trade the United States enjoys obvious natural advantages. The entry of Japan into competition for its control is a warning that a present nation appreciates opportunities for trade and maritime rank of which we have thus far been neglectful, and by progressive legislation hopes to overcome those advantages.

That warning, given fourteen years ago, was not then taken seriously by the Americans, but the aggressive policy of the Japanese steamship company in question has caused the prophecy of 1896 to be recalled and discussed in the light of more recent events.

Japan's progress in this respect is causing American protectionists to demand federal subsidies for their shipbuilders; but, as a matter of fact, the policy which alone might restore the prestige of the American mercantile marine is the opposite one. Free trade in ships and the material used in building ships, according to many eminent American publicists, is the medicine needed by the United States in order to prevent the new nation of the Far East from obtaining control of the Pacific, first in peace and subsequently, perhaps, in war.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE

Our American friends are having a novel experience. One finds the New York Journal of Commerce seeking to ascertain why what is called the "balance of trade" is now occasionally found to be on the wrong side of Uncle Sam's ledger. The Journal of Commerce does not believe the

old theory about the balance of trade, which was that a country was ruined unless it exported more than it imported, but, nevertheless, it finds some unusual features in American trade and commerce today. The Journal says:

"The value of our exports in June was at the comparative low figure of \$127,869,263, but there is nothing surprising in the fall to \$114,463,222 in July. Even that is higher by about \$5,000,000 than in either July or August last year. For another month the export figure is likely to be low, as the surplus of grain and cotton from last year's crop is pretty well exhausted. The exports of breadstuffs, meat and dairy products and mineral oil in July were valued at only \$30,063,081, compared with \$36,316,331 last year. This is a decrease of more than \$5,000,000, while the total exports show an increase by about that amount.

"What is surprising in the monthly statement is that imports exceeded exports again, or that the 'balance of trade' had turned against us. The imports for the month, valued at \$117,312,105, showed a slight falling off from the preceding month, when the value was \$119,882,945, but they exceeded by about \$5,000,000 those of July last year, when they amounted to \$112,488,354. But a heavier decrease was to be expected. The excess of imports amounted to \$2,818,883 and for the entire seven months of the present year exports have exceeded imports by considerably less than \$2,000,000. For three months in succession last spring there was an excess of imports, and in March it came nearly up to \$20,000,000. This is a condition of our foreign trade unparalleled in recent years. Details of the imports have not yet been published, but a statement has been issued by the Bureau of Statistics showing an absolutely unprecedented importation for a year past of what are classed as luxuries, including such articles as diamonds and jewelry, lace and embroideries, cigars and tobacco, wines and liquors, etc.

"No doubt importation of merchandise has been stimulated somewhat by the placing of securities abroad and the borrowing of capital. The securities are paid for and drafts in general are met indirectly through the shipment of commodities, but by these means our indebtedness abroad is increased to be met in the future by exports of products in one form or another. At present we are not sending enough to meet current obligations. This is having an unfavorable effect upon the rate of exchange and we have drawn too much in goods and paid too much in 'expenses abroad' to be able to secure more gold at present. Perhaps we do not need it, but it would be more satisfactory to feel that we were sending a surplus abroad in excess of what we are getting from there rather than falling behind in our financial balance."

TURN ABOUT IS FAIR PLAY

There is noticeable at City Hall a growing tendency to blame the newspapers for all the troubles which the aldermen have encountered through their own folly and weakness. There is no reason in the world why the aldermen should not examine the newspapers, and question their policies with respect to civic affairs; and, if the aldermen are able to persuade the citizens that the newspapers are really responsible for the Main street paving, the other Hassam contracts, and the disorganization and general nonsense that has long characterized several of the civic departments, the newspapers will not complain.

But any effort of the aldermen along those lines will scarcely serve to divert public attention from two or three questions in which nine-tenths of the electors of St. John are now very greatly interested. The taxpayers do not understand what the Hassam method of laying pavement is, and they do not know whether the aldermen understand that method, or ever intended to have it accepted. The taxpayers do know from the evidence taken under oath that the city engineer, though he was sent on a tour of other cities to examine the methods employed there, seems to have returned without any very definite idea as to the Hassam method, and seems subsequently, nevertheless, to have accepted that method; and to have attempted to compel Mr. Carleton to accept it also. Mr. Carleton wouldn't, and so the fat fell into the fire.

Just so soon as there was reasonable cause to believe that an investigation of these contracts, and of the civic departments involved, was necessary to the public interest, the taxpayers expected that the Mayor and the more responsible men in the Council would proceed as if they were elected representatives of the people, charged with the duty of enforcing an honest and economical expenditure of public funds. A review of the proceedings since the day of Mr. Carleton's resignation, one regrets to say, will tend to convince unprejudiced observers that the Mayor and the aldermen have greatly disappointed those who expected courageous and intelligent action in these matters.

There has been displayed at City Hall a disposition to resent all criticism, and there has been a very marked effort, both openly and privately, to discredit Mr. Carleton. So far as the public knows, Mr. Carleton's greatest offence was that he defied the City Hall lightning, in an attempt to secure for the people of this city a dollar's worth of work for every dollar expended. The aldermen have been trying him for this hideous offence, and have been defending themselves in trying him, as if he had accused them as a body of incompetence and dishonesty. It cannot be said that they have given either a graceful or convincing explanation.

There is no reasonable excuse for hole-and-corner methods in investigating the Main street job. On a former occasion when some of the paving was dug up in broad daylight in the presence of some hundreds of interested taxpayers, the results were so surprising that on the following day Mayor Frink and several of the leading aldermen employed very strong language in describing the situation as it then existed. The situation is not a bit better now than it was then, so far as the

work is concerned, and the temper displayed at City Hall is very much less creditable today than it was a week or so ago. There is no reason in the world why any further digging up of pavement should not be carried on in public, at an hour of which the public shall have notice, and even in the presence of the newspaper reporters who are today such unwelcome visitors from the standpoint of the city fathers.

There has been of late considerable muttering from City Hall, but it has not been enough to convince the public that the investigation so far conducted has been sufficiently far-reaching. It is useless to attempt to avoid the reorganization of the board of works and several other civic departments. These are public matters, and it should be possible to discuss them without heat or temper, and it may be said that no display of that nature in the region of City Hall will be sufficient to allay the public uneasiness, that will continue until there is some proof in aldermanic circles of an intention to better civic conditions, even if some of the more active members of the Council should be retired during the process.

It is all very well for the gentlemen at City Hall to pound the newspapers. But, if the truth must be told, the newspapers have dealt very leniently with some of the very men who are now loudest in their complaints of injustice.

There should be an independent inquiry into civic conditions, conducted before an impartial tribunal, with the aid of counsel who would have power to summon—and cross-examine—any witnesses from whom testimony might be desired. No doubt four out of five of the men at City Hall will declare that they are ready for such an investigation—but they do not seem to be in any feverish haste about getting it started. There is indignant denunciation of those who talk about favoritism in the matter of city patronage—but there is no mad speed in publishing a list of aldermen or officials who have had business with the city during the last few years.

The aldermen will not be able to vindicate themselves, and they seem unwilling or unable to conduct the sort of investigation that will prepare the way for real civic reform. In these circumstances it would seem the part of wisdom for them to turn the job over to some impartial tribunal, and throw the doors wide open.

MR. BOURASSA

It is unnecessary to observe that a man who can hold the absorbed attention of the Canadian Club of St. John for an hour and a half is much more than an ordinary public speaker. Mr. Henri Bourassa did that, and was greeted at the close with three hearty cheers—not because his audience agreed with all his views, but because he gave them a new point of view, and because of his engaging personality and eloquence.

On not more than one or two occasions have as many members of the Canadian Club gathered at a luncheon, and the attendance last evening was the more notable because so many people are living out of town. There was an unreserved desire to see and hear the French-Canadian free lance who has been so interesting a figure in the politics of Quebec and of the Dominion.

Mr. Bourassa presented the imperial issue from a standpoint entirely different from that of any speaker who had previously addressed the club. Whether all French-Canadians have exactly the same viewpoint does not greatly matter. Speaking generally, they could not be expected to have precisely the same feelings as men of the British race, and Mr. Bourassa very clearly stated the reason. There could be no quarrel with his generous tribute to the genius of British institutions, nor with his declaration of personal devotion to the Empire. He certainly made most of the arguments advanced against an imperial preferential tariff. Most of his hearers may have been less positive than he in regard to the difficulties surrounding imperial naval and military aid, but he would assent to the proposition that Canadians cannot better serve the Empire than by building up a strong and self-reliant Canadian nation.

Mr. Bourassa makes a strong plea for what he terms the natural rights of French-Canadians in Canada, and insists that the most effective unity can exist where local self-government has its full development. There is food for thought in his reference to racial conditions in Canada twenty-five years hence, when it will not be so much a question of English or French in eastern Canada as a struggle between the east and that new west which is being largely peopled by races without British traditions. Mr. Bourassa's method of insuring unity would be to talk nationalism rather than imperialism to those people, and so weld the nation.

Whether we agree with Mr. Bourassa or not, and he smilingly observes that he would be very unhappy if everybody agreed with him, it is a pleasure to listen to his words. He is an extremist, but a charming one, who does not inspire bitterness by his utterances.

THE LIFE OF THE FARM

It is only necessary to read the addresses of Theodore Roosevelt to understand the powerful hold he has gained upon the confidence and the affections of the people of the United States. In his address to the farmers assembled at Sunnyside Park, near Utica, New York, Mr. Roosevelt dwelt with great clearness and force upon the principles which underlie good farming and good citizenship. He pointed out very clearly that in the work of conservation the fertility of the soil must not be overlooked, and that, if the nation is to maintain its greatness, more attention must be paid to country life and to the development of intensive farming. The cities have long grown at the expense of the country. Mr. Roosevelt has no quarrel with the growth of cities, but maintains that along with it there should be a proportionate development of the country. He told the farmers of New York state, and the lesson may well be

taken to themselves by farmers everywhere, that they must not disregard the value of technical training. The fault of their educational system was that it tended rather to educate men away from, than towards the farm and the workshop.

To the man who sneers at new fangled ideas in farming, the ex-president commended for study the experiments in intensive farming which have made land within fifty miles of New York, that for generations had been considered worthless, a really valuable tract of territory. Mr. Roosevelt emphasized another fact that has been much discussed of late, and that is the necessity of making country life more attractive. He recommended, also, co-operation among farmers, contending that they should take a lesson from the great industries in this respect. There is food for thought in the statement that the man in the open country is apt to have certain qualities which the city man has lost, and that therefore he should have a voice in all matters relating to the welfare of the nation and the world.

Addresses like that which Mr. Roosevelt delivered, and of which a report was published in this paper yesterday, tend to elevate the vocation of the farmer, and to increase popular interest in successful farm life as a great factor in national development. Canada finds itself facing the same problems as those which vex the people of the United States, in relation to town and country life. This is especially true in the older provinces. New Brunswick, for example, has lost much of its rural population to the cities and to the West. It is to be feared that the conditions are not such as to impress the sons of farmers with the dignity of farm life. There is too much clinging to old methods, too much farming of the sort which continually takes from the fertility of the soil, too little attention to technical training for farm life, insufficient effort to make country life attractive to the young, not enough inducement for the boys to stay on the farm. All these are matters of vital importance to healthy growth in this province. They are worthy of the combined attention of the provincial government, the municipal councils, the boards of trade, the city councils, the farmers' associations, and other agencies whose combined efforts might revolutionize the conditions. After all, the cities will not grow and develop unless there is behind them a prosperous and growing country. There is here great opportunity for the exercise of that foresight and skill and energy to which Mr. Roosevelt refers in his address to the farmers of the United States.

It is gratifying to know that in this province some of the younger farmers are adopting better methods and devoting themselves with great success to the solution of the problem of getting more out of the soil without reducing its fertility, and getting more out of social life than their fathers did, without seeking the turmoil and excitement of the city. Here and there in every county in New Brunswick may be found young men who are making a success of their work, and whose example should be an inspiration to a whole countryside. Our people perhaps do not yet fully realize the possibilities of this favored province, with its rich resources in soil, timber, and minerals; its location on the seaboard, its numerous rivers and lakes, its fine climate, its opportunities for educational advancement, and social and religious life. These are obvious to the intelligent observer from other countries who journey through the land, and there is no danger that too great emphasis will be placed upon them by our own people.

ANOTHER WITNESS

The Newcastle Advocate adds an interesting paragraph to the discussion on good roads. The roads near Newcastle, being near the home of the chief commissioner, have been declared by the organs of the Hazen government to be in excellent condition. But the Advocate says:

"We learn that one of a party of sports going to the salmon fisheries on the North West, when four miles from Newcastle remarked: 'I thought it was farther to the portage.' When told it was yet six miles, he said: 'Well, surely this is not your highway bridge, but on covering the supposed highway and entering the portage he insisted that the driver was fooling him in saying the portage road did not commence at Ox Brook bridge. The fact that the district is settled was not sufficient proof to him that the undrained, cross-logged, rough, narrow opening through which teams pass up the North Esk division of the Chaplin Island road, is a regular highway.'"

Referring to a suggestion that Mr. Hazen's enemies were conspiring to weak vengeance on him by luring him out of town and jolting him over the country roads for a day or two, the Advocate further says: "The plotters should also invite Hon. John Morrissey and take a run over the Chaplin Island road."

This, coming from Mr. Morrissey's own locality, is very distressing. The Standard, which yesterday assailed The Telegraph with unexpected venom because this paper printed photographs proving the truth of its criticism of the roads, will now be compelled to turn its guns upon the Newcastle Advocate. But even that will not mend the roads. Mr. Hazen must do his road work on the roads, or the people will not be convinced.

UNPUNISHED CRIMINALS

A judge in the courts ought to be a fairly good authority on the subject of unpunished crime in the United States. Canadians frequently make comparisons between the manner in which justice is done in this country and across the border, claiming that with us there is more respect for law, more prompt punishment for the offender, and proportionately less crime. Judge G. C. Holt, of New York, declares that there are approximately 100,000 unconvicted murderers of the lynch type in the United States, and that, of 105,000 persons now living who have participated in strike rioting, at least 150,000 have never

been convicted for the felonies and murders committed. Judge Holt gives as one reason for this state of affairs the fact that the attention of the public is concentrated on the passing events of the day, and does not sufficiently concern itself about the punishment of crime.

One of the remedies which Judge Holt suggests is the restriction of the use of weapons. He contends that every person engaging in the business of selling revolvers should be licensed, and every person seeking to obtain a license should have first to obtain a license. He would place the same restrictions to high explosives, bombs, stilettoes, slung-shots, and brass knuckles. Pointing out that the excesses of mob violence are generally due to failure of the officers of the law to take prompt action at the outset, he would place larger responsibility upon the governor of the state, and have him held to that responsibility by public opinion, so that, at the first suggestion of a lynching or mob violence of any sort, the forces of law and order would be set in motion. Judge Holt also sharply criticizes the delay in criminal trials, and in the system of appeals. He holds that no judgment should be reversed on appeal where it appears to have been just, no matter what technical errors were made on the trial. He would have punishment made prompt and certain, and expresses the view that it need not necessarily be severe. Once the knowledge became general that crime, if committed, would be promptly punished, the crime would largely cease.

THE PAVING MATTER

There were further interesting developments in the paving matter Wednesday. Ald. Jones submitted to the council what purported to be a verbatim report of the conversation with Mr. Carleton on the previous day. Mr. Carleton, in a letter which appears in today's Telegraph, flatly contradicts Ald. Jones and calls upon the mayor to substantiate the contradiction. There is here a direct question of veracity between the alderman and the ex-inepector.

Then the paving committee went to Main street and dug up a small piece of the foundation that had very recently been laid. It was of a good thickness and quite hard, but it was not concrete, nor was it dug up at a point indicated by Mr. Carleton, which was what the committee had been instructed to do. Mr. Carleton had not invited to be present.

The digging, however, served one useful purpose. The piece dug up was quite hard, though it had only been down a few days. When the crumbly section was taken up the other day the assistant engineer claimed it would have been harder if it had been down longer; and it had been down longer than that dug up yesterday.

Some more digging is to be done today, presumably on the section to which Mr. Carleton referred. Presumably he will be asked to indicate the place. Otherwise the committee will not be doing what it was appointed to do. The people are not so much concerned about the quality of the foundation laid since the demand for investigation was made. They want to know about that of which Mr. Carleton complained.

The council also decided Wednesday to have the work on Smythe street done according to specifications, but will not interfere with Water street, further than to use cement instead of pitch—if the engineer recommends the change.

The enquiry last night did not develop any new features of interest, but makes it necessary to call some more witnesses.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Meantime the pavement is going down and the taxes are going up. It wouldn't be so bad if the ratepayers were getting a run for their money.

Meantime no one rushes to the centre with a list of the aldermen who have done business of one sort or another with the city during the last year or two. Of course it is impertinent on the part of mere taxpayers to ask for such information, but where's the harm?

There is to be a further examination of the Main street pavement. That is highly necessary. But progress in that quarter should not for a moment be allowed to divert public attention from the demonstrated necessity for an investigation of the board of works and other civic departments.

The report that one of the present aldermen may be appointed director of public works has been heard before, and there is much reason to think that at one time such a course was seriously contemplated. This is an unhappy time for the revival of any such scheme. It is just as well to keep the thing in mind should a popular protest be necessary to lead it off.

When will the further tests of the Main street pavement be made? Mr. Carleton is ready.

The Mayor secured the opinion of Engineer Dodwell relative to the Main street paving foundation. Why not also secure that of Mr. Myles and Mr. Kane, as suggested by Mr. Carleton?

The Montreal Witness lately celebrated its 50th anniversary as a daily newspaper, the Daily Witness having been founded on August 13, 1860. Congratulations will be showered upon the Witness from every part of Canada, because it has fought steadfastly for the right through fair weather and foul. Not long ago the Witness was enlarged and its news service has been greatly improved. It always was an influential journal and there is every reason to believe its influence will increase with its years.

A cable from Melbourne, Australia, states that the Labor party has brought the principle of the graduated tax on improved land values into the region of practical politics. The purpose of this tax is to break up the big rural properties which retard the development of the country. Under the bill which has been introduced,

Hang on to a pure hard soap. Always use Surprise. If you wish to retain the natural colors in your clothes. Surprise has peculiar qualities of washing clothes, without injury, and with perfect cleanliness. Remember the name Surprise means a pure hard Soap.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT By John Phiipot Curran

From an argument for the defence in the cause of Justice Robert Johnson before Chief Baron Lord Avonmore and the other barons, in the court of the king's bench at Dublin, Feb. 4, 1805.

I NOW address you on a question the most vitally connected with the liberty and well-being of every man within the limits of the British Empire—which being decided one way, he may be a freeman; which being decided the other, he must be a slave. I refer to the maintenance of that sacred security for the freedom of Englishmen—so justly called the second Magna Charta of British liberty—the habeas corpus act; the spirit and letter of which is, that the party arrested shall, without a moment's delay, be bailed, if the offence is bailable. What was the occasion of the law? The arbitrary transportation of the subject beyond the realm; the base and malignant war which the odious and despicable minions of power are forever ready to wage against all those who are honest and bold enough to despise, to expose, and to resist them. Such is the oscillation of man, that he lies torpid for ages under these aggressions, until, at last, some signal abuse—the violation of Lucrece, the death of Virginia, the oppression of William Tell—shakes him from his slumber. For years had those drunken gambols of power been played in England; for years had the waters of bitterness been rising to the brim; at last, a single drop caused them to overflow—the oppression of a single individual raised the people of England from their sleep. And what does that great statute do? It defines and asserts the right, it points out the abuse; and it endeavors to secure the right, and to guard against the abuse, by giving redress to the sufferer, and by punishing the offender. For years had it been the practice to transport obnoxious persons out of the realm into distant parts, under the pretext of punishment or of safe custody. Well might they have been said to be sent "to that undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveler returns," for these wretched travelers how few ever did return!

But of that fragrant abuse this statute has laid the axe to the root. It prohibits the abuse; it declares such detention or removal illegal; it gives an action against all persons concerned in the offense, by contriving, writing, signing, countering, such warrant, or advising or assisting therein. Are bulwarks like these ever constructed to repel the incursions of a contemptible enemy? Was it a trivial and ordinary occasion which raised this storm of indignation in the parliament of that day? Is the ocean ever lashed by the tempest to waft a feather or to drown a fly? By this act you have a solemn legislative declaration, "that it is incompatible with liberty to send any subject out of the realm, under pretence of any crime supposed or alleged to be committed in a foreign jurisdiction, except that crime be capital." Such were the bulwarks which our ancestors placed about the sacred temple of liberty, such the ramparts by which they sought to bar out the ever-toiling ocean of arbitrary power; and thought (generous credulity!) that they had barred it out from their posterity forever. Little did they foresee the future race of vermin that would work their way through those mounds, and let back the inundation!

absentee owners will be charged an additional rate and will not be allowed any exemption. The Monetary Times estimates that the amount of capital, other than British and American, invested in Canada is almost \$78,000,000. France is the largest of these foreign investing countries, Germany second, and Belgium third. French investments aggregate more than half of the total, and are concerned with manufacturing and industrial development, lands, railways, loans on mortgages, municipal and school bonds. Other countries which have some investments in Canada are Russia, Turkey, Holland and Belgium. This statement is an illustration of the practical interest in Canada that has been aroused in foreign countries.

The Toronto News gives the Mail and Empire further cause for complaint by making this statement concerning Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the splendid reception given him by the Conservative government of British Columbia: "Moreover, whatever may be thought of the policy of the Ottawa government and its methods of administration, only the most bigoted partisan will deny that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is an attractive figure, that he has great personal distinction and that through long public service and long tenure of office he holds a position in the country very like that which was held by Sir John Macdonald. Under all the circumstances it was inevitable that the Prime Minister would

get a cordial reception in the west and we cannot but think that the mass of Canadians of every party would not have it otherwise." The new city of Prince Rupert, the Pacific terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific, has decided to adopt the single tax system as the basis upon which its revenue will be raised. It is believed that to tax land values alone will eliminate the land speculator, and that civic interests generally will be benefited by relieving commercial enterprise and real estate improvements from taxation. It is pointed out that the city of Vancouver adopted this plan less than a year ago, and though it was feared there would be a decrease of investments and in building activity, the succeeding six months broke the record in the extent of construction work. It is also noted that Winnipeg is moving in the direction of taxation of land values only, and that it may eventually follow the example of Vancouver to the full extent.

ADVICE TO THE JUDGE. A colored man was brought before a police judge charged with stealing chickens. He pleaded guilty and received sentence, when the judge asked how it was he managed to lift those chickens right under the window of the owner's house when there was a dog in the yard. "Eh! wouldn't be no use, judge," said the man, "to try to 'splain dis thing to yo'! If yo' was to try it yo' like as not would get yer hide full of shot an' get no chickens, nuther. Ef yo' want to engage in any rascality, judge, yo' better stick to de bench, what yo' am familiar."

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher

The woes of this life are as many as sands by the wet, wailing sea; no mortal there lives without any; none lives in perpetual gloe. We rise from our beds in the dawning from dreaming of gold by the tub, and go to our SOME CONSOLATION uncles, a-pawing our watches to buy us some grub. We blow in for potion and philtre, and sleep, at the end, in a box. The plans that we make are all billy, our schemes are all bughouse and punk; along comes some middle-some Matty, and knocks the whole works into junk. Man works like a steer in the furrow, he toils till the heart in him busts; and all of the plunks in his burrow are gathered at last by the trusts. And I might go on till yo' be weary, explaining how futile is life, how dismal, dogged, and dreary, how chuck full of sorrow and strife. But life without grief would be futile, and silly and sordid and tawny; the world must be ugly and brutal, or there'd be no snap to the game. If trouble should never more wound us, we'd shrink to the stature of gnats; no giants would stampe around us, and kick the old world in the slats.

Copyright, 1910 by George Matthew Adams. WALT MASON.

TARIFF IS Hopes to His P Will Cut E Profits of Corpor President's S Have Schedu Tariff Comm is Expected surgents Int

Boston, Aug. 24.—The note for the coming session, as known to the president will fall on the tariff. The president has indicated that the Payne tariff act is the one that he has at heart. He has also indicated that there is a possibility of a revision. Mr. Taft does not seem to be in a hurry to revise, but he has indicated that individual members of his cabinet are disposed of on a scientific revision is to be had. The tariff commission produced at home a profit is to be a producer. "Extortionable" profits, the president is to be prohibited from making it public has a letter he has sent to Kinley, of Illinois, a Republican congressman. The letter was early yesterday morning. The president has indicated that he has a political objection to about the shrewdest during the present administration. The president has indicated that he has a political objection to about the shrewdest during the present administration. The president has indicated that he has a political objection to about the shrewdest during the present administration.

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