

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1905

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 24, 1905.

IT WASN'T LOADED

If Judge Anglin's decision that Canada has no power to deport aliens is sound law—which many doubt—Canada has been flourishing an empty pistol for the last eight years. The decision leaves the country in a somewhat ridiculous position, and the government's intimation that the matter will be taken to the privy council will be welcome. For while many Canadians would be glad to see the alien labor laws on both sides of the border repealed, they will not be pleased to find that the United States can and does enforce the act against Canadians, who are powerless to resist, by invoking a "stay" upon which, in a sense, we have been depending for years. This law which Judge Anglin puts out of court was passed chiefly because and in imitation of the United States statute, and some such legislation will seemingly be necessary so long as our neighbors draw and use a weapon which, unlike our own, is known to be loaded.

It had been hoped by those who view with reluctance the operation of this class of legislation that its use here and by the United States would prove so uncomfortable to both countries that a moderate and sensible arrangement would be reached, abolishing the worst features of the alien act on both sides of the line. The failure of our own law when the test comes produces a highly unsatisfactory situation. Judge Anglin's decision is questioned by many laymen and by some lawyers, the common conviction being that the matter cannot be allowed to rest short of an appeal to the Imperial Parliament.

BRITAIN AND THE KAISER

The late Lord Salisbury is credited with the statement that the question most likely to involve Europe in a great war was the China, or Egypt or the Balkans, but Morocco. The saying is in the mouths of many today when Great Britain's relations with Germany, because of the Morocco question, are by no means satisfactory. Germany, if recent reports are to be believed, has made certain preliminary moves which will be compared to the action of a man who begins to take off his coat, in order that he may fight to better advantage if the argument leads to blows. The New York Herald makes a lively editorial assault upon the Kaiser, denouncing him as the firebrand of Europe at this time, and asserting that his Morocco meddling is entirely without excuse. His purpose, the Herald says, is "to both England, not to fight with France." This Herald editorial is marked by certain peculiarities which suggest that it was dictated by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, the Herald's proprietor. A few sentences follow here: "The inordinate vanity of William II. impels him to get incessantly into the world's line of light, to thrust his finger into every international fire and to insist that he shall be consulted upon questions that do not in the remotest degree affect himself or the German people. His 'butting-in' upon the Abyssinian railway business—sending Menelik a mission and gorgeous presents and making proposals for the three powers that had the railway under construction—and insisting that the matter should be submitted to him although there are probably not ten Germans in the whole of Abyssinia furnished a notable illustration of this. A still more striking instance, and one fraught with dangerous possibilities, is his present interference in the Moroccan question. Germany, as our contemporary, the Times, remarked yesterday, does not own one front foot on the Mediterranean and was no more entitled to be consulted in the matter than was the United States. France, on the other hand, as the Herald points out, has North African possessions which for hundreds of miles are contiguous to Morocco, and the continuance of disorder and anarchy in her borders was intolerable. France came to an agreement with Italy, Spain and Britain, the latter being not only a great Mediterranean power but having the largest commercial interests in Morocco. For a year Germany expressed no dissent. Then, the other day, came the Kaiser's spectacular visit to the Sultan and his adoption of a course to encourage the reactionary forces, incite disturbances on the frontiers of Algeria, stir up turbulence and create disorder and insecurity of life and property for all Europeans within the Sultan's unorganized dominions. His majesty of Prussia, it appeared at this late date, was opposed to the agreements, and particularly the Anglo-French convention, had not in advance been submitted to his mighty self, and the demand was formulated for an 'international conference' to rearrange the matter. Hence the present universal nervousness at a time when the world particularly wishes to be left to deal with the momentous crisis in the Far East. But His Majesty of Prussia has gained his

point of fixing attention on himself and of annoying Great Britain." The Herald believes the Kaiser has unwittingly directed attention to his own isolation. He is without support in any quarter. The British have heard much of late of German threats against England. In return there have been unofficial utterances in England which were construed as hostile to Germany. Even British statesmen and naval officers have more or less hurriedly discussed the necessity for efficient naval preparation against the War Lord. While France is at present showing a conciliatory spirit there is shown in the British newspapers some disposition to find out how far the Kaiser will carry his aggressive tactics. He has a great fleet, but compared with that of Britain it is not formidable. And in Mediterranean matters sea power is everything.

AND YET

Mr. Haggart in his speech indicated that a corporation might be formed to take it (the I. C. R.) over and pay the country \$750,000 a year as rental. Between an income of \$750,000 a year and business management of the property, and loss from eight to nine millions a year and public ownership management, the people should not be long in deciding. The people of Canada this year will pay in customs and excise taxation an average of seven dollars a family to meet the Intercolonial expenses. The money could be better applied.

NO RECIPROCITY

The official Republican attitude toward reciprocity with Canada is seen in a statement just issued by Mr. Eben S. Draper, Republican candidate for lieutenant governor of Massachusetts. Mr. Foss, who advocates reciprocity of a sort, is a Republican also, but Draper represents the machine and Senator Lodge and his attitude is more illuminating than that of the so-called Progressive Reciprocity men. Mr. Foss does not advocate the sort of reciprocity Canada would accept. Mr. Draper says there is no chance for reciprocity of any kind. He says: "As far as Canadian reciprocity is concerned, I am not in favor of it, and never have been, because I do not consider it feasible, because I do not think the people of Canada would consent to any reciprocity which would be of benefit to New England; and because I do not think the American people of the great Middle West would be in favor of any Canadian reciprocity treaty which would be of special benefit either to the people of Canada or the people of New England. "Beyond this, I do not believe that, with the United States Senate constituted as it is at present, and Canadian reciprocity treaty that could be negotiated, could be passed. I therefore think it is entirely impractical and academic. "Again, I believe that reciprocity is not the best way to change tariff regulations between Canada and the United States, and there is very serious question whether it is a constitutional one to make reciprocity treaties between different countries which could be originated in the executive department and passed merely by the Senate, when they deal with questions of revenue. "The form of reciprocity favored by some manufacturers in New England is not the form agreeable to those in the Middle West. The form desired by the Middle West is voted by New England. In both sections, the heavily protected interests are opposed to any real concessions to Canada, however anxious they are for free access to this market. And the influence of protected interests is all powerful at Washington. Reciprocity for some time to come is evidently a dead duck. In Canada one hears less and less about it."

A BAD RECORD

It is now a few days beyond a year since 1,031 persons, most of them being women and children, lost their lives by the burning of the Canadian steamer Gen. Sloum in the East River, New York. No one has been punished for the outrage. The lack of proper life saving appliances that caused the awful death list—Boston Journal.

CLEARED FOR ACTION

The spectacle of the German Emperor swaggering about and looking for trouble has ruffled some statesmen and more editors, but the most warlike demonstration that has yet followed the Kaiser's performance comes from the Toronto Globe office. The clergyman who edits that journal has cleared for action and invites the War Lord to come and get himself annihilated. The editor says a very small spark may cause an explosion now, and he evidently believes the names on the casualty list would be almost exclusively German. Says he: "If once the British people get it in their heads that the object of the Emperor is to convince France that the United Kingdom is a feeble and feeble ally, a fearful danger situation will be created. He is playing with tools with a razor edge. One trembles to think that a man wielding such tremendous powers could be so infatuated and so blind to the dangers he invokes. The people of Britain are in anything but a warlike mood. The financial burdens of the nation are enormous, and it would take something very serious to make them disposed to add to them. But it were the last pound and the last bullet that would be sent to a sister nation and ready to leave her ally in the lurch at the first sign of danger. The nation which issued the secret orders to the flying squadron in 1903, when the whole of Europe was scowling, will be justified in hoping that the Emperor will deal firmly with the expense of the reputation and honor of a proud country."

MEAN CIGARETTE SELLERS

The good ladies of the Newcastle W. C. T. U. gave the town council a bad quarter of an hour this week by waiting upon the councillors and pointing out that cigarettes are daily sold to minors in Newcastle and that the Scott Act is violated with amazing frequency every day in a small and what seems to be a comparatively dry community. As the North Shore habit is to use the Canada Temperance Act for purposes of revenue—that is to fine the dealers as often as the treasury needs money—the W. C. T. U. will make little progress until it has convinced the men who run the town that they themselves are law-breakers when they continue at the violation of the act and indirectly profit by it. The Scott Act is a bad one. If enforced, the act will prevent the sale of liquor. But there is not yet enough public sentiment favorable to prohibition to enforce it. The question of cigarettes is a simpler matter. There are comparatively few men in any community mean enough to sell cigarettes to minors, and the number of men who will buy cigarettes and deliberately give them to boys is still smaller. The dealers who break the law may readily be discouraged if the reformers are in earnest. From the Advocate's report of the Newcastle council meeting we take the following: "Mrs. Troy made a few striking remarks in which she said that she had not much faith in moral suasion. She had personally

given each grocer and other who sold cigarettes a copy of the Minor Act on several occasions. On one occasion she had delivered such copy one day and the next day knew that that merchant had sold a package of cigarettes to a child not more than five years of age. She further said that if the Town Council would disclaim the power to enforce the law, then the women would enforce it. A lawyer in town had tendered his services free of charge and the Union was determined to fight this matter if the Council would not. (Applause.)

If Mrs. Troy personally knew that a dealer sold cigarettes to a child of five or six years of age, she would not be wholly ignorant of the proper quarter and have that dealer held up to the community as a man unfit to enjoy the respect of his fellows. Perhaps she did not have the evidence at first hand. Moral suasion would be wasted upon such vendors, but surely it would not be wasted on the boys. Perhaps the small shops do not get the benefit of either moral suasion or physical discouragement in effective doses.

There are in this province some thousands of cigarette-smoking boys whose parents cannot be wholly ignorant of the habits of their boys. If they are ignorant they are careless parents. If they know all about it their efforts to discourage the habit are very feeble. Yet one fancied most of them would cheerfully subscribe to a fund for the prosecution of dealers who sell the so-called coffin-nails to little boys.

THE BEER DIVES

The practice of giving beer licenses to all who ask for them helps to breed in St. John such deplorable conditions as caused Wednesday night's tragedy and led to the amazing disclosures of last night's inquest. Without in any way building upon the evidence thus far taken, it is clear the time has come for plain speaking and radical action in reference to the beer dives which flourish in many quarters of the city, but particularly in those quarters which most demand the attention of the police. All places in which light beer is sold, and all persons who sell it, are not alike. There are, no doubt, beer shops where the law is observed in spirit and letter. But why should beer licenses to persons whose premises are centres of drunkenness and prostitution?

Year in and year out the same names appear in the police court records and the same sections of the city are disgraced by the filthy revels of a class for whose patronage a great many of the so-called beer sellers bid day and night. It is notorious that in many of these places intoxicants are either sold or are immediately procurable by frequenters who are regarded as "safe." Thus these places become rallying points for the disreputable of both sexes, and neither frequenters nor proprietors can be reached effectively by the occasional fines and jail terms which they regard rather contemptuously. It is not necessary here to dwell upon the influences encountered in these places by the children of the "regulars" or by boys and girls seeking amusement and without either education or character to protect them from pollution. The squalid tragedy which thrusts this unpleasant subject upon the notice of the community carries a meaning too significant to be ignored either by those who make and enforce the laws or by the organizations which charge themselves with the work of checking evils in the community in so far as they can. The whole list of beer licenses needs immediate attention. In a city like this the character, antecedents, and associates of applicants are known or can readily be learned. The record of most is an open book. The bad and doubtful holders of licenses should be compelled to stop selling beer, and the premises of such persons are deemed fit to continue selling should be subjected to a rigorous inspection, with the understanding that the continuation of business depends entirely upon good behavior. In this way many known centres of squalid vice would be removed. The lower class of these places has no excuse for longer existence.

KITCHENER'S WARNING

While Lord Kitchener and Lord Curzon have united in urging upon the Home government the necessity for strengthening the Indian frontier against Russian attack they have differed as to the means necessary for the reform and increase of the Indian army. Both are men of a somewhat dictatorial temper and both are men whose counsel is highly regarded in England. The British government has given Lord Kitchener his way to a large extent, and, however coely his plans are, they will go far toward closing India's northern door against the Russians.

In carrying his point Lord Kitchener speaks very plainly of the Russian menace, and the fact that the Russian empire is crippled for years to come as a result of the war with Japan. If the danger to India is now as great as K. G. believes it, one may well ask what it would have been had Russia's strength and ambition not been measurably diminished by sixteen months of experience in Manchuria. For some years at least the world will expect the Bear to avoid trouble and recuperate. But as ten or fifteen years may be necessary to allow measure from the effects of the Manchurian adventure, the Indian question cannot be regarded as settled. No doubt Lord Kitchener believes the years of Russia's helplessness afford a golden opportunity for the British, since by systematic work they may perfect their northern defenses in India before the Slav is again ready to stretch southward.

When that time comes the British and the Japanese may have a hard and fast offensive and defensive alliance. France may stand with them. Germany may pool interests with Russia. The need for the expenditure now proposed by Lord Kitchener is already recognized by the government. It is a form of insurance. A stiffly defended boundary and strong allies would keep the Russians out of Aigmoote. But without those things it is a temptation the Russians might not long resist.

A SIGNIFICANT VOTE

Perhaps the most significant of the British bye-elections is that for Chichester division of Sussex, where the Balfour candidate just escaped defeat although the constituency had such a long and strong Tory record that the Liberals were allowed to go by default. The Whitty election, in which the Liberals were recently successful for the first time in twenty-five years, was a bad reverse for the government, but though they succeeded in Chichester the vote shows even more plainly than in Whitty the set of the popular current against the administration. The Chichester vacancy was caused by the ap-

British Empire is a broken reed, the next development in the play will be that the whole of the continental powers will be ready to enter into plots against her peace. This is the serious alternative that William has placed before the British people. They are likely to say that if they must fight Germany let it be now, when they have some friends in the world."

This sounds somewhat heated. But, come to think of it, all Canada would be even more bellicose than the Toronto editor did the German but go a step farther than he has gone. Berlin's attitude at the time of the Boer war still rankles. But the Kaiser probably knows as well as anybody how far he can go with safety.

THE BEST OCEAN FERRY

There is much to support the somewhat ambitious statement of Sir William Mulock that Canada will ultimately command the entire mail traffic between Great Britain and North America. The short route gives Canada an immense advantage which cannot be overcome. The turbine ships which are more economical in coal and boiler space than the common type will soon reduce the cost of a fast passage. Given a 25-knot steamer over the short Canadian route and the best time from Queenstown to New York is reduced by more than one-third. And the Canadian route, from Sydney, Halifax or the St. Lawrence offer many advantages to passengers who are in a hurry and who wish to spend as little time as possible out of sight of and without communication with the land.

"It is reasonable to suppose," says the Montreal Herald in discussing the passenger business, "that the great majority of transatlantic travelers would prefer a route which reduces the actual ocean crossing, from land to land, by nearly 1,000 miles, or over one-third of the total distance. The passenger by our St. Lawrence steamships spends the first two or two and a half days of his passage within view of magnificent scenery; after bidding farewell to the Canadian coast off Fame Point or the Island of Anticosti he can send a final message ashore through the Marconi stations in the beautiful straits of Belle Isle, or in the earlier months of the season, from Cape Race. Having cleared one or other of these points there only remains a run of about 1,700 miles before he is off the coast of Ireland, a distance which, by the Belle Isle route, the new steamships are likely to cover in less than four days."

NOTE AND COMMENT

Russia is talking about both a battle and an armistice, but there is little doubt that the armistice is the favorite.

Young Mr. Hyde's resignation has been accepted. But, in the end, will Mr. Thomas F. Ryan's control be any better than Mr. Hyde's?

"The year 1916 was summerless," says an exchange. "The seasons got twisted and there was frost in July." But why go away back to 1916? What's the matter with 1905?

The purpose of the St. John dry dock delegate, it now appears, is to ask the government to take over the subsidies secured by the company and guarantee the bonds necessary to build the dock. A favorable reply would mean that the dock would be built, and that before long.

Dr. A. B. Walker, who set out for a tour of Europe some time ago to promote his African civilization movement, is in Toronto. He addressed a meeting of colored people there the other night, and said that "to the negro, the success of the movement would open the way to negro nationhood and empire." The doctor is progressing.

A Digby correspondent writes, in better vein, saying recent miscarriages of justice in Nova Scotia had led people there to believe that serious crimes will go unpunished. Some may feel that way, but there is probably no good reason for any such impression. Where there is evidence enough punishment is practically certain.

One of the latest bye-elections in England, that for the Whitty division on the first of this month, shows the tide continuing to flow in favor of the Liberals with undiminished force, says an exchange. The Tories considered the seat fairly safe, but they have lost it by more than four hundred votes. The total vote polled was 8,649, of which Mr. Buxton, Liberal, received 4,547 and Mr. Beckett, Tory, 4,102. The results of previous elections from the time Mr. Gladstone adopt-

ed the cause of Home Rule were: In 1885 the Tory candidate was returned by a majority of 340 in a total vote of 9,738; in 1890 the Tory majority was 1,138 in a total of 9,018; in 1892 the Tory majority was 1,083 in a total of 8,735, and at elections in 1895 and 1900 the Liberals, regarding a contest on their part as absolutely hopeless, allowed Mr. Beckett to be declared elected without opposition. Now the Liberals have won the district after a stiff fight by 445, which taken in conjunction with all the preceding by-elections of the past two years, indicates that a great majority of the British people are dissatisfied with the policy of Mr. Balfour's government.

Mr. Monk wants to give the people of the West two languages in the West. He seems to be able to do their thinking and speaking so remarkably well with one language that it would be a pity to disturb existing arrangements by giving them another that they have no particular use for. —Ottawa Free Press.

Mr. Monk is not worrying about the need for two languages in the West. He seeks a political advantage, but he will fall far short of securing it unless all signs fail. And his demand will stir the West less than the East, which means that it will not amount to much, or in any way swell Mr. Monk's reputation for political egotism.

The latest example of the engineer hoist by his own petard is Mr. Herbert Bowen, late United States minister at the court of Castro. Mr. Bowen wrote to Secretary of War Taft addressing him as "My Dear Bill," and making various charges of "graft" against the then acting secretary of state, Mr. Loomis. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft have "fired" Mr. Bowen, and Mr. Roosevelt speaks him severely for disloyalty, dishonesty and much else. Mr. Bowen seems to have listened too seriously to stories heard in Venezuela wherewithal by all accounts, they grow the most accomplished liars in this hemisphere. And there was just enough truth in the stories about Loomis to make the lies dangerous.

THE GREATEST PROFESSION

The future of the world, the future of the child, and the profession of mother, therefore, is the most important of all. If the conditions under which that profession is exercised are silly or rotten, our sects, our armies do no more than guard a thing that dies.—H. G. Wells.

A PITIABLE FIGURE

(Toronto Globe). The most pathetic figure of much prominence in the world today is Nicholas II, the Emperor of Russia. Physically weak and mentally not robust, he has for the past few months been subjected to a continuous strain that would have tried the endurance of nerves of steel and tested the resourcefulness of a Cromwell or a Bonaparte. He has seen minister after minister removed from his side by the hand of the assassin while carrying out a policy that has been traditional with his ancestors but not surely for generations, but for centuries. The bolt has invaded his own domestic circle, and stricken down one of his near blood relatives. He must fear, if he does not believe that, that his own life is in the power of the assassin, who is apparently only waiting to give him a chance to make his peace with the Russian people by putting him in close and sympathetic relations with them.

THE NERVOUS TALE OF A SURGEON PALE

(Herr Braun, a Berlin surgeon, while removing a growth from a man's brain, accidentally fastened the optic nerve to base of the auditory nerve, who is apparently waiting to give him a chance to make his peace with the Russian people by putting him in close and sympathetic relations with them.

THE NERVOUS TALE OF A SURGEON PALE

Have you heard the tale of the surgeon pale whose knife made a grievous error? He worked with will and a lot of skill on a poor man's optic nerve. The surgeon's hand was steady and his eye fixed, but the man's nerve was not made clear. But the man, poor guy, could hear with his eye. And see quite well with his ear! When a bonnet was passed along his way he could hear the bright blue clang. Colored boys or socks gave him awful shocks. And the sun rose with a bang. When a flower would bloom he could hear it boom. He could hear each bug unceasing. Every color found a different sound! And the noise of rain soaked green! The sound of a bell he could see quite well. And a sudden crash with a vivid flash. With outstare made a brilliant show. An old coon-sour made a study in shade. A shout was a streak of blue. The noise of a bird was like fireworks grand. Each sound was a different hue. And this is the tale of the surgeon pale. And the man whose head was mixed. Whose good optic nerve was laid in a curve around his ear and fixed. He could hear the micron and could see a tube. But at his should not seem queer. For the man, poor guy, could hear with his eye. And see quite well with his ear.

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St. John, N. B., June 24, 1905.

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We would like to have you compare these suits with those being sold from \$2.00 to \$3.50 higher in the other stores. They were bought at a very low spot cash price and we're selling them at BARGAIN PRICES, and people are quickly taking advantage.

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The Colors, Qualities and Prices are just right. Exceptional Values at \$3 and \$4. Have you seen our Baby Hammocks at St. John?

W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd., Market Square, St. John



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with the very latest map of the Maritime Provinces showing the proposed route for the Grand Trunk Pacific through New Brunswick. If you are a subscriber to The Telegraph

35 Cents sent to The Telegraph will bring one of these by return mail. Regular price \$1.00. Semi-Weekly Telegraph for one year and Chart, \$1.35. SUBSCRIBE TODAY.

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150-foot roll, 5 feet high, \$1.50
150-foot roll, 6 feet high, \$2.00
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