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**Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News**

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 6, 1912

## THE TARIFF THE ISSUE

The American tariff is going to come down. Knowledge of that fact renders some Canadian Conservatives unwilling to look the policy of Woodrow Wilson in the face. They know that a reduction in the American tariff, and the general revolt against special privilege in that country, will make it harder to raise the tariff in Canada, or to keep it up to its present level on some articles, and will make it impossible long to deny to the farmer the right to sell in any market that demands his products.

Because they dislike the very mention of tariff reduction, various Conservative newspapers have attempted to read into Governor Wilson's speeches expressions of tariff opinion which he never used. Governor Wilson does not advocate free trade. If he did the interests would find it easier to withstand him, because they would be able to frighten the country by talk about the tremendous dislocation of business which would follow the change from high tariff to free trade—a change which no nation would make in a day. But that Woodrow Wilson and his party are committed absolutely to tariff revision downward, and to the abolition of special favors such as are now enjoyed by many of the more determined opponents of the Democratic policies, there can be no doubt. Governor Wilson expressed himself very clearly on this question of the tariff in a speech he made on October 28. In the course of it he said:

"In practically every speech that I make I put at the front of what I have to say the question of the tariff and the question of the trusts, but not because of any thought of party strategy, because I believe the solution of these questions to lie at the very heart of the bigger question: whether the government shall be free or not.

"The government is not free, because it has granted special favors to particular classes by means of the tariff. The men to whom these special favors have been granted have formed great combinations by which to control enterprise and determine the prices of commodities. They could not have done this had it not been for the tariff. No party, therefore, which does not propose to take away these special favors and prevent monopoly absolutely in the markets of the country sees even so much as the most elementary part of the method by which the government is to be set free.

"The control to which tariff legislation has led, both in the field of politics and in the field of business, is what has produced the most odious feature of our present political situation—namely, the absolute domination of powerful bosses.

"The reason that I feel justified in appealing to the voters of this country to support the Democratic party at this critical juncture in its affairs is that the leaders of neither of the other parties propose to attack the problem of a free government at its heart. Neither proposes to make a fundamental change in the policy of the government with regard to tariff duties. It is with both of them, in respect of the tariff, merely a question of more or less, merely a question of lopping off a little here and amending a little there; while with the Democrats it is a question of principle. Their object is to cut every special favor out, and cut it out just as fast as it can be cut out without upsetting the business processes of the country."

It is, we think, a fair inference, that if Governor Wilson becomes President, the tariff is coming down—"unhesitatingly and steadily."

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The Standard has been telling its readers about the beauties of protection in Germany, and arguing that protection is necessary to make a free people prosperous and happy. As usual our contemporary has put forward only that side of the case which suits the privileged beneficiaries of protection, the few whose ideal in fiscal matters is a tariff "as high as Haman's gallows." But what of the German people as a whole? Here is the answer, in the words of an observer keen enough to see the general movement toward tariff reduction, and bold enough to state the case clearly:

"The riots in Berlin, coming thus early in the winter and recalling similar occurrences in Germany, Austria and France during last winter, illustrates again the severity with which the system of food taxes presses upon the poorer classes in those countries. Perhaps no civilized country has done so much as Germany to improve the social conditions of her working classes, yet she is the first to exemplify the demoralizing effects of the lessening of the purchasing power of wages which high protection induces.

"The enormous growth of the Socialist party in Germany is traceable directly to this system, and this party is increasingly dominated by Free Trade sentiment. In this connection, it is frequently forgotten that the restricted electoral franchise enjoyed by the German people effectively prevents expression of this sentiment in parliament. But it may be safely said that with the extension of the franchise upon a democratic basis, which is the first aim of the Democratic party, will come a powerful movement towards lower tariffs.

"If a similar tendency is not so clearly discernable in France, it is because that country, with a gradually decreasing population, normally produces practically the whole of her staple food supplies. But even there the continued rise in the cost of living which is more keenly felt during the winter season, is causing considerable questioning as to the wisdom of restricting the importation of food from foreign sources.

"The signs of the times in several of the most highly protected countries, point to a widespread movement towards lower tariffs and unrestricted trade in the necessaries of life."

The beauties of German protection are visible chiefly in protectionist newspapers. The most striking feature of tariff discussion today is the strength of the sentiment favoring revision downward.

## IS THE MONROE DOCTRINE DEAD?

A Toronto man who has returned from Europe makes the statement that Germany wants Northern Brazil, and is not thinking about British territory. Anyway British territory is not to be had, by force, by fraud, or by purchase. It is out of the question. The story of German designs upon Brazil is a hardy annual. Its basis is the large number of German colonists in Brazil's northern province. There are 170,000 Germans in that country, of whom 40,000 are said to be well-drilled soldiers. The general assumption has been that the United States would fight to prevent any European power from occupying South American territory. That is the core of the Monroe Doctrine. But, just as the discussion of Germany's Brazilian ambitions is revived, one of the most thoughtful of American journals informs the world that the Monroe Doctrine is a joke, and an old one at that. The San Francisco Argonaut refers to the famous "doctrine" in shocking terms, says it should be forgotten, and describes it as a mere "paper blockade," of the type of the many "devices of international bully-ragging which have had the stuff knocked out of them alike by the common-sense and the contempt of the world."

The worst features of the doctrine, says this critic, are that it makes the United States a meddler in affairs which do not concern it, and therefore a standing object of suspicion and resentment on the part of Central and South American countries; and it also makes the American nation responsible before the world for the social order and financial integrity of countries with which it has nothing to do. It is further pointed out that the pretensions it involves are futile.

"If," says the Argonaut, "Brazil or Peru fails to pay its debts, or commits an act of aggression, justifying reprisals on the part of any European country, the matter is not merely none of our business, but far beyond our powers of effective interference. We should not if we could, and we could not if we would, hold a dominating hand in relation to such an incident. If the government of the Argentine Republic should enter into a negotiation with Germany or France or Italy, looking to a transfer of territorial dominion, the matter would be as remote from any direct or legitimate concern of our own as a similar transaction between Bulgaria and Russia. And if in folly and madness we should attempt interference with any such arrangement, we would be in the absurd position of meddling in a cause wholly and absolutely foreign to us. Any pretensions in such a case based on the Monroe Doctrine would call down upon us the ridicule of mankind."

The Argonaut laughs at the idea that the United States could make any show of force in South America against any first rate European power, and points out that in the spectacular march of American war vessels around the world a few years ago, it was necessary to charter foreign vessels to supply coal, and to rely on friendly foreign markets to keep the men on board the fleet even tolerably fed. "We have," it continues, "been permitted to cherish this doctrine, not because we had a right to or because we had the power to enforce it, but rather through the sufferance and good nature of the world, and this sufferance and good nature has existed because, if we except the single instance of England and Venezuela, no first-class European power has had any serious interest in calling us down."

If the United States were not busy electing a president and recasting its political parties there would be a storm of newspaper protest against the Argonaut's contentions—but, as a matter of fact, they are not easy to refute.

## THIRTY MILLIONS FOR HALIFAX

Hon. Mr. Cochrane's announcement of the proposed expenditure of $30,000,000 in expanding the harbor facilities of Halifax is summarized in this way by the Halifax Herald:

"One and a half miles of new docks!!

"SIX piers, 1,250 feet long and 300 feet wide, capable of docking THIRTY ships!!

"One bulk-head loading pier, 2,000 feet in length, at which the ocean greyhounds will land!!

"New immigration building, new grain elevator, new union passenger station!

"Double tracked railway from the Three Mile House through the low divide between Bedford Basin and the head of the North West Arm, skirting the Arm and passing under the lower end of Young avenue!

"Ample tracks at the terminals for the economical handling of the business of the wharves and the union station!

"Proper facilities for the housing of engines and the care of the passenger cars!"

The Herald says that now "the great railway systems must come to Halifax," and that the Nova Scotia capital will become a truly great seaport, "national in character;" "the gateway of Canada will be more than a name." The Herald says that work is soon to be begun on the new scheme of terminals, and that a new era has come for the city. "Halifax," it says, will become a new city with the building of the mammoth terminals announced yesterday by Hon. Mr. Cochrane. The citizens interviewed yesterday expressed their realizing sense of this, though they found it hard to comprehend the vastness of the proposals. The carrying out of this work must mean the expenditure of no less than thirty millions. It will be a new Halifax and old things will pass away."

We may now expect to hear more about giving the C. P. R. running rights over the Intercolonial from St. John to Halifax, and about the double-tracking of the government road in these provinces. By the time the St. John terminals are complete and the Grand Trunk Pacific trains and steamers are here, Halifax may be finishing its new piers. If traffic develops the tremenodus volume predicted by the late President Hays of the G. T. R., and by other railway men, there will be more than enough for both ports, and neither of them will be ready soon enough to handle all the business offering.

## A GRAVE QUESTION

A question which Christian people everywhere in Canada must consider is asked by the Toronto Globe. It is a disagreeable question, but it must be faced. The Globe publishes a Toronto police court report in which certain women testified that the white slave traffic, so-called, is being carried on in that city, and that women were virtually made prisoners by foreigners who are carrying on the terrible trade in the community which is commonly styled "Toronto the Good."

The Globe's question is, in substance, this: Should not Canadians, who give millions toward foreign missions, devote themselves more seriously to cleaning house at home?

Of course it does not follow that because many evils flourish in Canada this country should cease its interest in the spreading of the gospel in other lands. But, in the larger Canadian cities particularly, the time would seem to have come for a much more determined attempt to stamp out Canadian evils; and these must include not only such offences as the Toronto Globe deals with in this instance, but also the causes making such conditions possible, the introduction of foreign colonies which live lives of their own, the condition of the poorer classes and their defence against abject poverty, ignorance, helplessness, and vice.

It is a commonplace in discussing social betterment to urge reformers to deal with the causes of evils rather than to dwell over-much upon individual cases. It is, however, necessary to repeat such commonplaces again and again, in striving to prevent this country, as it grows in wealth and population, from duplicating the frightful conditions which have grown up in the congested centres of the Old World, and which are equally bad in the great cities of the United States.

## PATRONAGE, AND PURITY

When the Conservatives were out of office they frequently made a show of righteous indignation over the manner in which the Liberals dispensed the patronage, and, as the Conservatives were a long time in opposition and the more hungry ones among them had become savage from extended waiting, they probably almost persuaded themselves that if they ever won possession of the treasury benches the country would enjoy a reign of political propriety and purity.

The Conservative government has been in office only a little more than a year, but during that time its record in the matter of sacrificing public service to party patronage has been bad enough to shock even the most hardened of its followers. The subject is suggested by a protest from Saturday Night, of Toronto, an independent joufnal of wide influence, which speaks about "the continued pressure upon the Minister of Marine and Fisheries by hungry office holders."

Just before the resignation of Major Stephens, chairman of the Montreal Harbor Commission, was made public, Saturday Night, suspecting what was to come, entered the following protest:

"Some time since Messrs. C. C. Ballantyne and L. E. Geoffrion resigned their posts as Harbor Commissioners of the port of Montreal. At this writing the resignation of Major George W. Stephens, Chairman of the Commission, is reported to be in the government's hands. It is to be hoped that the rumor has no foundation in fact, but at the same time there is reason to believe, that continued pressure upon the Minister of Marine and Fisheries by hungry office holders will eventually force Major Stephens to hand in his commission. The fact that politics should be allowed to enter the business of managing Canada's foremost port, particularly in the face of the protests, which have gone up from the Montreal Board of Trade and like institutions against such rumored changes, cannot pass without protest and complaint.

"Forcing Messrs. Ballantyne and Geoffrion from office was bad enough, considering the fact that these two able business men, working with Major Stephens, have themselves done wonders with Montreal's harbor front; but that the chairman should find it necessary to give way, and step down and out in order that political claimants for 'good things' can be satisfied, is not only demoralizing but contemptible.

"In place of bringing pressure to force men like George W. Stephens from office, where they are doing big work for the country, and doing it at a great sacrifice of their own personal interests, we should be thanking our lucky stars that there are capable, brainy men like this one, who will take on such responsibilities.

"If men of the calibre of Stephens are to be frowned down upon and ousted with each turn of the political wheel, in order that hungry office seekers may pull the required number of political strings, we have indeed reached a sorry, sorbid condition of 'practical politics' in this country."

The Montreal case is a conspicuous one because of the importance of the work being done by the Montreal Harbor Commission, but from every part of the Dominion there have come reports of similar removals, not for cause, but merely that places might be made for those hungry Conservative followers of whom Saturday Night speaks so forcibly.

And while this raw distribution of the loaves and fishes among the spoilsmen goes on, there are issued from Ottawa at short intervals inspired announcements regarding Mr. Borden's benign intentions to reform the Civil Service and place it upon a higher plane. If one were guided only by such announcements he might almost be disposed to think that Mr. Borden and Mr. Hazen, and even the "practical" Mr. Rogers, do not know what they themselves are doing in order to provide rewards, at the expense of the people, for the horde of patronage-seekers.

## A REMARKABLE CHANGE

The American cattle exports have decreased by $33,000,000 in the last six years, and last year the United States actually imported three times as many cattle as it exported, although those exported were more valuable. The Journal of Commerce publishes this remarkable table, showing the value of cattle imported and exported by the United States since 1903:

| | Value of Imports. | Value of Exports. |
|---|---|---|
| 1904 | $ 311,000 | $42,256,291 |
| 1906 | 548,000 | 42,081,170 |
| 1908 | 1,506,000 | 29,389,134 |
| 1910 | 2,999,000 | 12,200,154 |
| 1912 | 4,805,000 | 8,870,075 |

There is practically no American beef in the English market today, and Americans, as the figures show, have allowed the export business to strike a heavy down grade. Ten years ago practically every nation in the world was buying American beef, but now the United States is dependent upon other countries for beef enough to supply its own people, for while the country still exports cattle it imports more. Argentine beef has replaced the American article in Britain. The Scotch beef is the most expensive sold in England, the Argentine variety commanding a price considerably lower. Recent ruling prices given in a market report received from London, are as follows:

| | Scotch. | Home killed. | Argentine. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rump steak | 30-34 | 28 | 24 |
| Sirloin (roasting) | 24-28 | 20-22 | 14-18 |
| Round steak | 24-26 | 22 | 20 |
| Fore ribs | 20-24 | 16 | 12-14 |

"The price of American beef in England," concludes the report, "cannot be quoted because there is absolutely no beef from the United States sold through retail shops in England.'

The government reports show that American meat exports for June of this year were nearly $4,000,000 less in value than during June, 1911. And while the number of cattle imported in 1912 was three times as great as the number exported, ten years ago the number exported was four times as great as the number imported. In 1907 the Department of Agriculture reported the total number of cattle on farms of the United States as 72,533,000. On January 1 last the number was 57,959,000. Export prices have advanced rapidly, the average per head of cattle exported in 1912 being $84, as compared with $71 in 1905. The United Kingdom buys seven-eights of the cattle which go from the United States.

Regarding the great change in the American beef trade, the Chicago Examiner said recently:

"With practical extinction of export cattle trade, the United States is confronted with the necessity of importing increasing numbers annually. Imports during the current year, largely of Mexican stock cattle, will exceed exports in the ratio of 8 to 1. The salient fact is that the United States is no longer raising the young cattle needed to insure future beef supply and is now dependent on Mexican breeders to make up part of the deficiency."

## LOOKING AHEAD IN AMERICAN POLITICS

Some of the closing broadsides in the American presidential contest leave peculiar echoes. Colonel Roosevelt predicts civil war—a war of the classes—if his countrymen do not set him up to rule over them once (or twice) more. In his Madison Garden speech, when thousands shouted mad applause for the man who had escaped an assassin, Mr. Roosevelt warned the country that "if we sit supine and helpless, some day smouldering hatred will suddenly kindle into a consuming flame, and either we or our children will be called upon to face a crisis as grim as any which this republic has ever seen." "There is but one way," he continued, "to prevent such a division, and that is to forestall it by the kind of movement in which we are now engaged"—the movement to make Colonel Roosevelt President for a third term. And the New York Sun says cynically:

"The Third Term is Peace, says Colonel Roosevelt.

"The Empire is Peace, said Louis Napoleon.

"The Third Napoleon was right—for a time."

Although much was said of it in the spring and early summer, the third term issue seems not to have aroused much interest among the people. They do not yet regard seriously the menace of Caesarism.

With the betting four to one on Wilson, the reviewers are already looking ahead to 1916. They expect Roosevelt will be a candidate then, and not a few thoughtful publicists predict a Progressive victory in that year. The Progressive movement, they say, and rightly, is bigger than Roosevelt, or than any man. It is a continuation of the Insurgent movement, which overthrew Aldrich and Cannon and first developed a formidable and sustained revolt against the rule of the "interests" at Washington and in the state legislatures. If Wilson can give the country the reforms he has promised, the Progressive party movement may be slow; but if Wilson fails, either from lack of force or courage, or because his party in the House is reactionary, then Democratic radicals will flock to the Progressive standard as the radical Republicans have done already, and in 1916 the old line parties would fight for last place. There is much to be said for this view of the case. Mr. Roosevelt is a crusader rather than a statesman. He is eloquent in describing existing injustice, but he loses himself in generalities when he begins to prescribe remedies. His force on the stump, however, his rediscovery of the Ten Commandments, to use Thomas B. Reed's phrase, his fighting edge, make him an admirable standard bearer when there is a revolution toward.

Friends of progress owe much to the tactics of American protectionists during the closing days of the campaign. Following the lead of John Wannamaker, the organized high tariff forces have denounced Wilson as a Free Trader, which he is not, and have issued warning after warning to the effect that tariff reduction will mean the ruin of American industries and misery for the people. There is, consequently, no doubt that the tariff is recognized as the principal plank in Wilson's platform, and that victory for him will carry with it the clearest sort of popular mandate for a downward revision of the tariff. If Wilson has the courage and the legislative support to enable him to live up to his almost unexampled opportunity, the country will get, once for all, an answer to the tremendous and damaging falsehood that downward revision will be injurious to the American people. The world's interest in Wilson, because of this issue, is greater than in any American whom events have thrust into a leading place in many years.

## A WARNING TO EASTERN CANADA

Here in Eastern Canada we are not facing an invasion by Hindu or Japanese laborers, and at times our opinion of British Columbia hostility to these folk has been sharply expressed. This was so, notably, some years ago when a Vancouver mob wrecked one of the foreign quarters in that city. On other occasions Eastern Canada has spoken up for the Hindu as a British subject whose rights ought not to be ignored.

Miss Agnes Laut went to British Columbia to get the facts bearing on this question. A more squeamish or less courageous woman would soon have abandoned the mission. Miss Laut has published a series of articles setting forth much that she learned and her conclusions based upon the facts as she secured them, and she makes it plain that for reasons that must be surmised she could not publish some of the evidence which led her to write as she does—directly against the admission of the peoples from India, excepting their scholars and travelers. She says, for example:

> Canada is being asked to decide and legislate on one of the most vital race problems that ever confronted a nation. She is also being asked to be very lily-handed and lady-like and dainty about it all. You must not ask about facts that aren't—"nice." You must not ask what the Westerner means when he says "that the Asiatic will not affiliate with our civilization." Possibly, it's a matter of white teeth and pigments in the skin and so on—it might hurt some one's feelings. Also, possibly, it isn't. It may be more than skin deep. The Old Book may have had some sense when it warned the Children of Israel about mixing their blood with that of alien races. It may have something to do with the centuries' cesspools of unbridled vice; and that wouldn't be a "nice" subject for women's clubs to discuss; so the women's clubs of the East go on passing fool-resolutions about admitting races of whom they know absolutely nothing.
>
> I may as well say right here—so you can lay this down now and shut the window and get the smelling salts—that I haven't any use for lilied phrases and violet waters and scented musk covering the putridity of moral ulcers. I don't want perfume. I want the clean smell of crystal truth.

Miss Laut evidently believes British Columbia would resist by force, and be quite right in doing so, any further attempt to introduce Hindu or Japanese coolies. Members of Parliament who read what Miss Laut has written, and who find it supported by representatives from British Columbia, will be disposed to be guided by the Pacific province in these matters, always remembering that the interests of the Dominion as a whole must be kept in mind by provincial legislators. Australia and South Africa have introduced an educational test which serves to keep out unwelcome immigrants, from India or elsewhere. It may be some such device will be adopted in British Columbia. It may not be thinking imperially, it may not be honest, to employ such an expedient, intending to enforce it in some cases and ignore it in others—but Miss Laut says this is another case where you must just do the best you can, remembering always that British Columbia must be kept white. Those who read what she has written will hesitate to judge the British Columbia situation too hurriedly. They will be, perhaps, inclined to ask themselves what they would do if these people were seeking to enter Ontario or New Brunswick.

## NOTE AND COMMENT

Are Canada's three great railroads to form a merger? The Boston Transcript says they are threatening to do so because the Borden government treats them unkindly. There is a joke somewhere. The railroads helped to place this government in power. Isn't its note good?

* * *

Is the Turk to be kicked out of Europe, bag and baggage? Many will see an affirmative answer in the words of the London Daily News, one of the principal newspapers supporting the Asquith government. It says that "no power has yet proposed the restoration to Turkey of territory which the allies have conquered. Should such a proposal be made Great Britain would do her utmost to prevent the concert of the nations from acquiescing."

* * *

The street railway extension to Kane's Corner seems to be rapidly resolving itself into a mere extension of time. The postponement of projected improvements of this kind does the city a great deal of harm. And, speaking of improvements, we are reminded that Premier Flemming, although he has pondered the subject long, has not yet proclaimed the date for the completion of the bridge at the Falls. Many people are beginning to think that this bridge is going to figure in one more election.

* * *

Australia controls its naval force and is going to continue to control it. Sir George Reid put it in this way in his speech before the Ottawa Canadian Club:

> I will tell you another thing about Australia. We are far away from the storm centres of the world. We are geographically the very extremity of this mighty British Empire whose gigantic frame stretches from the North Sea, down in the case of Australia, almost to the South Pole. I only wish the rest of the body of the British Empire were as lively as its toes are, in the way of defence. We have got an Australian fleet. What do you think of that? (Laughter, loud applause and cheers.) We are twelve years old only, you know. You are a lusty forty-five. We are twelve years old and we have got an Australian fleet, flying the white ensign. But we have got our own flag, mind you, on the front of the ship. (Laughter and applause.) You know, young communities will spend—if you will allow me to say this. (Turning to Hon. Mr. Foster) Pull me off if I get into your politics. Young communities, like children, will spend ever so much more on a thing of their own than they will in buying anything for the old man. (Laughter).

* * *

The annual meeting of the Associated Charities last evening took a practical turn and developed a valuable discussion on three matters of great importance. In view of the action taken, and the remarks of Hon. John E. Wilson, with whom were present two other members of the legislature, it is fair to assume that a Child's Protection Act will not only go to the legislature at its next session but become law. Such a law has long been needed and the case was admirably presented last evening by the rector of Trinity. Commissioner Agar made a strong plea for a prison farm for the province, and showed the need of such an institution, while Dr. Thomas Walker set out clearly the need in the maritime province of an institution for the feeble-minded. These are all matters of vital interest; for, as Hon. Mr. Wilson observed, we should be more careful to conserve the manhood and womanhood of the country than its material resources. Last night's discussion should quicken public interest and have a good deal of influence upon those directly responsible for legislation affecting the public welfare.

* * *

A well told story of an English hunter is told by Stewart Edward White, who is himself a hunter of renown and is now writing in the American Magazine of his adventures in Africa. But here is his delightful Englishman:

> In the Nairobi Club I met a gentleman with one arm gone at the shoulder. He told his story in a slightly bored and drawling voice, picking his words very carefully, and evidently most occupied with neither understating nor overstating the case. It seems he had been out, and had killed some sort of a buck. While his men were occupied with this, he strolled on alone to see what he could find. He found a rhinoceros that charged viciously, and into which he emptied his gun.
>
> "When I came to," he said, "it was just coming on dusk, and the lions were beginning to grunt. My arm was completely crushed, and I was badly bruised and knocked about. As near as I could remember I was fully ten miles from camp. A circle of carrion birds stood all about me not more than ten feet away; and a great many others were flapping over me and fighting in the air. These last were so close that I could feel the wind from their wings. It was rawther gruesome." He paused and thought a moment, as though weighing his words. "In fact," he added with an air of final conviction, "it was quite gruesome!"

* * *

Mr. W. H. Trueman and Mr. E. J. McMurray, the Liberal lawyers arrested at the order of Police Magistrate McMicken in connection with the Macdonald election cases, were discharged, and no serious attempt was made to justify the arrests. The Manitoba Free Press, commenting on their acquittal, says:

> Two Liberal lawyers, present in court for the purpose of trying to get justice done to two of the men arrested during the election contest, were abused, sworn at, threatened with imprisonment, virtually assaulted and finally arrested on flimsy charges that collapsed the moment they were put to the test. If such things are attempted where the men involved are lawyers of the standing of Mr. Trueman and Mr. McMurray who can say how far the authorities are prepared to go in the pursuit of men less qualified to defend themselves? . . . The prostitution of the police force and the degradation of the minor courts for political purposes are the direct consequences of maintaining in office in this province a government which is prepared to employ such tactics for the perpetuation of its power. While Sir Rodmond Roblin continues in power these conditions will continue. As they cannot get better they will get worse, until the stage of anarchy and possibly bloodshed is reached. Only the electors can deal with the situation; and they can deal with it in only one way—by putting the government out of office.

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To keep copper utensils from tarnishing, clean with stand and a handful of flour and salt mixed with vinegar, then rinse in hot water and dry, then polish with dry whiting

## PARISH AND COUNTY ASSESSMENTS

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir,—I was interested in "Assessors" letter in your issue of this morning. What he says about assessments being too low is very, very true, but how is it to be remedied? There is no standard of assessment in country districts. Some parishes assess fairly well, but others make valuations as low as possible. The county assessors are guided largely by the judgment of the parish assessors, and the district with a low valuation gets a low county rate.

Why should there not be a standard making it necessary for assessors to value farms according to acreage and state of cultivation, houses and buildings according to size, etc. This would make it easier for the parish boards who now are in danger of making bad friends if they increase the valuation of any man's property.

Further than this, there should be a provincial law making it impossible for retired merchants to leave the city and live in the country to escape taxation. I know of men worth from a quarter to half a million who have left St. John and now live in the country who are assessed upon only a few thousand dollars.

Again, incorporated companies often make their head offices in some country village while their business is carried on in St. John or some large business place. They are welcomed by the parish which taxes them upon purely nominal amounts and they escape the just tax that they would have to pay in the larger community.

Rothesay, Westfield, Fairville have all been used for this purpose.

Only a short time ago a councillor from one of these parishes told me that incorporated companies dictated their assessment, threatening to change their head office if the amount was made larger than a certain sum.

Surely there is need for legislative action when such things are possible—but deliver us from any more political appointments in parish or county matters. The sooner the province gives the people sole control of their highway and revision boards the better.

Yours,
FAIR PLAY.

October 31, 1912.

## MR. MAXWELL AND MR. McDONALD GET FAT JOBS

The position of deputy receiver-general has fallen to the lot of Hon. Robert Maxwell, who has received notice of his appointment from T. C. Boville, deputy minister of finance, and who assumed office yesterday morning, the first day of the month. Since the late George Robertson, former deputy receiver-general, became ill some months ago, his duties have been capably attended to by Samuel P. McCavour, who now again takes up his work as chief accountant. It is said the salary is greater than was formerly paid.

It is said that John McDonald, Jr., is to receive the appointment of inspector of inland revenue, succeeding Timothy Burke, who is to be superannuated, and there is also a report that William Brown will succeed J. A. Clarke, superannuated, as assistant collector.

## WEAK STOMACHS

**Need New, Rich Blood to Restore Them to a Healthy Condition.**

Actually in need of food to nourish the body and yet afraid to eat because of the racking pains that follow. That is the condition of the sufferer from indigestion—a choice between starvation or merciless torture.

The urgent need of all dyspeptics, of everybody whose organs of digestion have become unfit to perform their important duty, is for stronger stomachs that can extract nourishment from food. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give weak stomachs just the strength they need by enriching the blood supply, thus giving tone and strength to the stomach and its nerves, and enabling it to do the work nature intended it to do. Thousands of cases of indigestion have been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, of which the following is but one instance. Miss L. A. Brown, Port Albert, Ont., says: "For a number of years I was a terrible sufferer from indigestion, and as a result I became completely run down, and suffered from backaches and nervous troubles as well. I had to force myself to eat, but never enjoyed a meal owing to the awful pains that followed eating. Life was becoming a burden, and as medicine after medicine failed to help me I felt I was doomed to go through life a constant sufferer. Finally a married sister strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I have reason to be thankful that I followed her advice, as they have fully restored my health, and I can now enjoy all kinds of food without the least discomfort, and my friends say I am looking better than I have done for years. At all events I know I feel like a new person, so shall always praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## ABE MARTIN

Next t' a dyed mustache nothin' gives a feller away quicker 'n run over heels. A feller is never a success as long as he admits it.