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President and Manager.

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

THE EVENING TIMES

New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers.

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progress and moral advancement

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 22, 1912.

ASQUITH'S STRENGTH

A London correspondent of The Telegraph, discussing Home Rule and the prospect of the Asquith government, writes as follows:

"Things here are pretty quiet at present and the Home Rule bill looks like going through. It doesn't seem as if anything could get the government out of power for the next two or three years, and there is well authenticated talk of a deal with the Unionists to let it through the House of Lords, with certain amendments, next year, after a formal rejection this year. As a matter of fact, the surprising thing is that nobody here seems to take any interest in it. There is no enthusiasm either for or against it in England and it is looked on as almost a foregone conclusion. The Ulster opposition is confined entirely to Belfast, and even there is largely machine made."

This inside view should be of interest to many who have been reading cable despatches quoting Unionist newspapers which have made much of the disturbance over Home Rule, and which have been using it in an attempt to convince the country that the Asquith government is doomed and that the Irish measure can only be carried at the cost of civil war. It looks at present as though the government would live long, if only because of the ineptitude and lack of tactical ability on the part of its opponents.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS

While the despatches indicate that Germany is increasing its naval appropriation and that Britain is preparing to make a similar advance in order to preserve the desired margin of naval superiority, advice from other quarters are that relations between Britain and Germany have improved materially since the mission of Lord Haldane to Berlin. This view is advanced strongly by a writer in the Empire Review for May. While this writer, "Diplomatist," takes a dismal view of British affairs because Mr. Asquith clings stubbornly to Free Trade, and while he bewails Mr. Lloyd George's attitude toward the national church, and the attitude of all the ministry toward Ireland, he seems to be quite sane on the matter of international rivalries. He says that since Lord Haldane visited Berlin "doubt no longer exists that a common ground will ultimately be found for an understanding between the two countries on all outstanding questions."

This is a strong statement, and if it is based on sound reasoning it would appear that the aggressive war party in Germany and the number of persons in Great Britain who are continually urging the grave and imminent character of the German menace, are not taken very seriously by political observers on the ground. "Diplomatist" continues:

"The feeling generated against ourselves in Germany by the unfortunate episodes of the last few months is disappearing, and there are many outward and visible signs of matters reverting to the status quo of years ago, when Germans and Britons were the best of friends. In this country, too, a cooling down process is noticeable, and incidents that at one time caused angry feelings to arise, if they happened today would doubtless pass without comment, and certainly without raising any sentiment. The idea of war arising between the two nations is hardly a thing of the past. The absurdity of the thing is now generally recognized, and the calm that has succeeded the storm shows that the feeling of animosity had no real foundation. There are both sides in every

country, and here, as in Germany, will always be found men who like to think themselves leaders of public opinion. But as soon as it becomes evident that there is no opinion to lead the so-called leaders vanish into the obscurity from whence they came."

He quotes from several leading German journals which advance a reasonable view of Great Britain's intentions, and says the recent discussion of affairs in the less sensational German newspapers has gone far to induce public opinion toward peace and amity. "Diplomatist" says that both countries "have gone through strenuous times of misrepresentation and vindictiveness," but that all that is lying down and better days are approaching. He points out that in the Far East, and in the Near East as well, the objects of Britain and of Germany are one and the same—to preserve peace and spread civilization. They are in accord, too, in the matter of China and the contemplated loan, and in Africa, he says, "similar unity of purpose is visible, and now that the Morocco difficulty is out of the way, a clean slate presents itself with regard to matters near home."

Mr. Churchill's recent speech on naval affairs, including his declaration on Wednesday that there will be supplementary estimates to offset the increased German naval appropriation, shows that Great Britain, while she seeks a friendly understanding, is not going to suspend her preparation against possible emergency. Generally speaking, while preparations will go forward so long as may be necessary, the time for alarm and agitation may reasonably be regarded as past.

WHAT IT MEANS FOR CANADA

A Canadian who desired to know what tariff reform really means wrote to the Canadian Gazette of London, asking several questions. The Gazette tells him that "If Mr. Bonar Law has the decisive word when a Unionist ministry comes into power, duties ranging from 5 to 10 per cent will be put (1) on foreign wheat, with free entry for Canada; (2) on foreign flour, with probably a lesser duty on Canadian flour; (3) on foreign animals and meat, dairy produce, market garden produce, and hay and straw, with lesser duties on similar Canadian produce."

Thus if the Free Trade government should be beaten in Britain, Canadian hay, flour, animals, dairy produce, vegetables, and many other products which now enter free, will be met by a duty at the door of the English market. Much better is the Laurier-Asquith idea gradually to bring about free trade between Canada and Great Britain. By the way, when are the loyal Conservatives going to increase the British preference?

THE STUMPAGE

Mr. Fleming and Mr. Grimmer placed the government in an awkward position when they said that the cut of timber on Crown lands had not increased during the last few years. They made another mistake by sticking stubbornly to their statement even after it had been disproved. The increased cut on Crown lands has been due to several causes. One is that the remaining period which the Crown lands leaves have still to run is growing short, and the operators, uncertain as to the future, are naturally trying to get out as much lumber as possible. Another cause of the increase is the government's action in decreasing the size of the sawlog. This, of course, permitted much more timber to be cut on any given area than was previously legal. Furthermore, the domestic consumption of lumber has been larger in the last few years than formerly, owing to extensive building operations being carried on in the province, such as the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The action of the operators in cutting more lumber on Crown lands in order to take advantage of the time remaining before the lease expires, has, of course, diminished the cut on granted lands.

Mr. Fleming and Mr. Grimmer, ignoring these facts, sought to show that the old government had not collected half the stumpage that should have been paid. The Premier and his lieutenant overtook the mark. Presently it was pointed out to them that if they were right in contending that the cut on Crown lands had not increased, they themselves must have failed to collect a very large amount of stumpage. For example, they collected in 1911 \$367,669 and in 1909 only \$246,742. Thus, if the cut had not increased they must have failed to collect \$120,927 of the stumpage due in 1909. Similarly, in 1910 and 1908 they must have overlooked large sums which were due the province if the cut of last year was no larger than it was in the years just named.

Conservative papers, among them the Standard, are now saying that the government was unable to collect all the stumpage due during the first years of its reign. This is the old story that the Fleming government was unable to carry on the business of the country properly until it had been some years in power. This is a foolish confession, but the government must choose between it and an admitted failure to collect the stumpage due. It all goes to show into what difficulties Mr. Fleming and Mr. Grimmer plunged when they began to boast about their administration of the Crown lands.

DISCOVERIES THAT HELP

Report comes from Austria of the discovery of a new textile process which is creating keen interest. It is a way of treating common straw whereby a fibre can be secured suitable for spinning. The discoverers declare that their success far exceeds their own expectations, and that the influence of the new textile will be very far-reaching. The straw is reduced to a jelly-like substance by boiling; this causes the separation of the fibre from the outer shell, and the fibre is then treated in hot-air machines. To this product is added about twenty per cent of other fibrous material, and the product has many of the characteristics of the "fine" yarn used in fine spinning. The inventors assert that the product

has all the merits of the yarn now produced, and the cost is only one-half that of similar products, while the weight is forty per cent less.

There is a factory in New England that is reported to be successfully manufacturing linen by a process so much superior and cheaper than the old method that its owners can sell their products almost as cheaply as cotton. As a result of new inventions men should be clothed much more cheaply than formerly, but so many middlemen get between the producer and the consumer that the cost of living is continually rising.

But new inventions and discoveries are certainly adding to the comfort of life. Lincoln died only forty-seven years ago, and he never rode in a sleeping car, never saw an electric light, a concrete building, a sky-scraper, an automobile, a telephone, or an aeroplane. The telephone has become practically indispensable to a modern business organization during business hours, and the automobile a most agreeable and almost indispensable adjunct after business hours. New inventions do not make us wiser than the fathers were, but they place more power at the disposal of society, and more force at the disposal of the state. Men strive with one another for the possession of this power, and the history of its acquisition in the past is bound up with stories of error, folly, selfishness and craft. Power comes but wisdom lingers.

MR. FLEMING'S ECONOMY

A former writer to The Telegraph: "I see by the papers that the present local government is very economical; that it only allows its structural superintendent \$3.50 a day. Common farmers fail to understand how a structural superintendent could have a bill for \$16.95 and the labor be paid for at \$2.50, when the time spent was only one day. Again, a structural superintendent gets \$15.20 and the work is done in one day, and another superintendent gets \$25.87 where the pay list is \$21. In another case a superintendent gets \$34.44 and a foreman \$6, while the labor is only \$5.50. Is it not a wonder the bridges cost money? The first case referred to is Gerow's Wharf, in Queens county. See Auditor-General's Report 1910. The next case is that of the Rocky Brook bridge, St. John county; the third that of the Narrows bridge, Queens county, and the fourth that of the Ennisville bridge—page 106, Auditor-General's report 1910."

This correspondent, if he will read some of the Conservative papers, will find that the Premier and his ministers are very indignant because those reading the Auditor-General's report see proof there that the government has been wasteful and partisan in its expenditures. One of the duties of the opposition during this campaign will be to bring to the attention of the people of every county facts and figures showing the nature of the expenditure in each district, with such names and other details as are to be found in the public records. To some extent these operations are concealed during the last year under the head of payments to "Various Persons," but there are still enough specimen cases in which all the particulars are known to afford the electors a great deal of enlightenment.

And those facts and figures are not to be answered by mere professedly indignant Conservative oratory. The next elections will have as their chief issue the record of the Fleming government, and it is a record which condemns the administration by clear and abundant evidence.

WAGES AND THEIR BUYING POWER

One of the best discussions of the question of wages from an international standpoint is Dr. Arthur Shadwell's "Industrial Efficiency," a comparative study of industrial life in England, Germany and America. He comes to the conclusion that so-called "average wages" reached by averaging skilled and unskilled wages in varying degrees are so misleading that "the wage of the unskilled laborer who occupies this same position in every country" is the safest basis for international comparison; and he finds the following facts:

Daily wage of unskilled day laborer, winter 1902-03, in industrial centres:

Country	Actual	Value	Per cent
England	0.75-1.00	0.87	100
Germany	0.62-0.75	0.68	78.6
United States	0.75-1.15	\$1.25	142.8

He finds this general proportion approximated in several skilled trades, for instance in the metal trades, and concludes that, in general, German wages are about four-fifths, and American wages seven-fifths of English wages. He concludes that for skilled labor the higher cost of living in the United States more than offsets the higher wages as compared with England, and as compared with Germany the net result is in favor of America. The wages he quotes are the actual wages received by unskilled laborers in industrial centres.

In the same year in which Mr. Shadwell writes, five prominent social workers came together in New York, and after fixing on a typical family, a man, his wife and three children, under earning age, the result of their calculations was that \$930 was the minimum wages that such a man must earn to support his family decently; \$3.10 a day for 300 working days. Others place the estimate as high as \$1,449, as the cheapest cost for a normal standard for such a family in New York city. The cost of living has mounted steadily upward during the last five or six years, and wages have not increased accordingly. These families have met the increased cost of living by lowering the standard. Wholesale prices in 1909 were fifteen per cent higher than in 1900, and fifty per cent higher than in 1897.

The alarming rise in the cost of living, as due to several causes, high protection and the formation of great trusts to control prices. Protection is not responsible for the wages, but it is largely responsible for what wages will buy, and the worth of wages depends very largely on what they can buy. There is no tariff on labor, and the large immigration to the United States enables the manufacturer to buy it

in the cheapest market. On the other hand, protection, if it does its work at all, works for the greater enjoyment of the few at the expense of the many, and decreases the value of wages by increasing the cost of living. Mr. Balfour pointed out that protection "in a nutshell" means: "The manipulation of a fiscal system to raise home prices." In the United States it has done its perfect work, and apparently it has completely overreached itself. The absurdity of American protection is obvious from the fact that while the United States is undoubtedly the richest industrial nation and it is inhabited by an advanced race, and therefore cannot need protection against other countries, protection continues, however, because of the enormous power wielded by its beneficiaries under the tariff.

The fallacy that protection increases the buying power of labor's reward has been abandoned by all serious economists. Germany is highly protected, but the wages in that country are far British wages, seventy-five to 100. The London Board of Trade shows that, examining not trade unionists only, but general and representative skilled and unskilled trades, the British workman earns one shilling in the same time in which the German workman earns ninepence. As a matter of fact it is found that there are really two kinds of wages paid to organized labor and wages paid in the unorganized industries. Generally speaking, wages paid in industries where the laborers are somewhat effectively organized are very materially higher than the wages paid in unorganized industries. But while wages rise, the American workman's dollar will not buy more than fifty cents would purchase in his father's day. Thus the laborer is coming to see that the high tariff is a tax that he helps to pay but from which he derives no corresponding benefit. The average man in the United States today is in revolt against existing tariff conditions, and this revolt is the outstanding feature of the presidential campaign.

"THE GLORIOUS COMPANY OF MARTYRS"

While we cannot account for the martyr, we can always count on him. The dramatic manner in which the men on the Titanic paid the toll of the sea has focused attention by reason of its awful and sudden nature, but a little knowledge of history proves that we may always count upon a multitude of men who will throw themselves into a breach to usher in or advance any cause they deem worthy. The martyr is the pioneer of welfare. He can always be reckoned on. "We worship the soldier," says Ruskin, "not because he goes forth to slay, but to be slain." Mankind has never been so poor or so low that it did not breed a large percentage of those who would die for many things that they hold worth while.

When the Panama Canal Zone came under the control of the United States, the American medical authorities expected and convinced themselves that a certain malarial fever was due to the bite of the mosquito. All had been infected by the mosquitoes. All had the disease, and four died. On the other hand several non-immune persons voluntarily slept for twenty consecutive nights in a room screened from the mosquitoes, but on contaminated bedding direct from a yellow-fever hospital, and not one contracted the disease. The medical knowledge of that day would justify them in expecting death, but they ran the risk as a matter of course. If they had not, no difficulty would have been experienced in getting hundreds of others to volunteer for the service. As a result of this sacrifice, the canal zone has no fever, and a mortality percentage lower than the average for the whole United States.

In spite of this readiness of the martyr to offer his life for the advance of the race, governments are strangely indifferent in guarding the life of their citizens, and employers in caring for the health of their employees. There is scarcely an industrial disease that cannot be overcome or much lessened, by proper sanitation or known contrivances. It is estimated that the cost to the wage-earners in the United States, of fifteen years and over during 1910, from diseases that might have been largely prevented, was over seven hundred million dollars. An American inventor recently said: "If I make an invention to save time, it is snapped up; but if it is to save life, I cannot sell it."

In spite of the "glorious company of martyrs," as the prayer-book so finely phrases it, there are more than ten million unnecessary deaths in the industrial world every year. Every one of these men and women might be producing wealth in which we would be sharers; they might be defending with us the common rights and bringing prosperity to themselves and their community. The question of child labor, occupational diseases, the safeguarding of dangerous machinery, the occupations of women, the number of hours in the working day, and many others of like nature will force themselves upon public attention by many new martyrs, before they receive adequate treatment. But the loss of those,

"Who shall not come again
Homeward to any shore on any tide,"
will make safer those who journey on the sea. The accidental death of the spinner at the dangerous loom spurs the manufacturer to devise new safeguards for his machinery. It is one of the paradoxes of human affairs that a new welfare always has to be ushered in by a new woe.

THE NAVY PROBLEM

The wave of struggle for naval superiority is still sweeping onward, and Winston Churchill has indicated that he will meet the inflated estimates of Germany by an extra request for the \$10,000,000 of surplus declared in this year's budget. Added to that is the fact that the colonies to keep the flag flying on other seas, if England at any time may be called on to defend the channel and coast cities.

Anticipating the conference arranged for by the Borden government, regarding the best naval policy for Canada, he outlines in effect the exact policy pursued by the late government. He said: "I certainly am not going to forecast or prescribe the exact form which these developments should take, though the march of opinion appears to be proceeding along thoroughly practical lines. This, however, I will venture to say: The Admiralty can see no reason why arrangements should not be made to give to the dominions a full measure of control over the movements in time of peace of any naval force which, with our help, they may bring into efficient existence. In war, we know our countrymen over seas will have only one wish, to encounter the enemy wherever need and danger are most severe. The important thing is that gaps should be filled so that while we in the Old Country guard the decisive centres, our comrades and brothers across the seas shall keep the flag flying on the oceans of the world."

No better or more explicit statement of the Laurier policy has been given than this by the First Lord of the Admiralty. The Canadian navy at the disposal of the country in time of peace, and a contingent force of the Empire in time of war, is in accord with experienced and pronounced imperialists everywhere.

There are few Englishmen who do not firmly believe that their country's very existence depends upon her supremacy on the seas. Any light on that subject, any counsel as to the best method of maintaining that supremacy, should be eagerly welcomed by Canada and the Canadian government. We should aspire to first honors among the colonies of the Empire. Canada should lead the way. Rightly or wrongly, the struggle for naval superiority is on. The concrete fact, however regrettable, can neither be denied nor ignored. It will mean increasing expenditure and heavy responsibility for Canada, but it is expenditure that must be undertaken and the responsibility cannot be evaded. Canada must do her share in contributing to the security she has so long enjoyed from British naval superiority.

Our naval pundits in the cabinet show no signs of having seen the light. They have so well digested plan, and apparently agree upon nothing but inaction. The Nationalist wing of the cabinet have their minds quite made up upon the matter of flag flying on any sea, and so far Mr. Borden has been quite content to wave the flag at elections. That sort of thing will not do. The government has already wasted altogether too much time.

NOTE AND COMMENT

As Conservative journals come in from all over the country their explanations of the Liberal victory in Quebec make delightful reading.

The local government seems unable to make up its mind as to the date for submitting its fate to the electors. So much hesitation does not spoil confidence in the result. Still, there is no dodging now; the plunge must be taken.

The Fleming deficit will be larger in September than in June, and that is one argument against postponing the elections. But on the other hand, there is the campaign fund. A timid and uneasy government needs a lot of money, and the local government's war chest cannot be filled in a day.

A Liberal has just discovered a reason why the Conservative conventions are so reported in the Standard are always so largely attended and so enthusiastic. He says they are composed of "various persons," meaning thereby the army of beneficiaries to whom the Fleming government has paid public money but whose names it declines to furnish.

Principal Wetzel, of the Trenton (N. J.) High School, has issued an order that no girl graduate's gown shall cost more than \$10. No diploma will be given to a pupil who disobeys the rule. The Montreal Gazette says "the master is likely to be condemned by the mothers who drop their fifteen-year-old daughters up like young women, which they are not. On the other hand, he will earn the gratitude of the modest and those not graced with a surplus of money. Which may reconcile him to the condemnation."

Examining the Quebec election returns.

The political history of the Province of Quebec has been, in the main, one of local government in sympathy with the central government at Ottawa. There are indications that this time considerable numbers of voters have deliberately adopted the contrary idea. It is complained by Conservative candidates, for example, that the English vote in the rural districts went almost solidly for the Liberal candidates, whereas in the dominion election it went almost as solidly the other way. But the English vote is not of itself sufficient to account for what happened. There must have been other influences tending in the same direction."

The significance of this analysis is not easily missed. In Ontario, as in Quebec, the Borden forces have lost ground rapidly since last September.

TORIES WILL TAKE

ADVANTAGE OF CROWD

AT WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, May 19—Amusement and some amusement is caused by the Tory posters announcing their convention to be held Wednesday.

The poster also reads: "Our friends will note that the turning of the first sod of the Valley Railway will be on this day, etc." In view of the fact that the town may be called upon for some thousands of dollars as a contribution to securing the division point, it is hard to understand why "Our friends" only are asked to participate in the ceremony.

It may work as a drawing card for the convention, as desperate measures are required to bolster up the party in this county. It is hardly an appeal for Liberal support.

The Best Cream Separator is the Cheapest in the End

THE cost of manufacturing a cream separator determines the price at which it may be sold. Therefore, when selecting a separator, remember that the machines which are offered at an unreasonable low price can be offered at that price for one reason only—they are built to sell at prices lower than the cost of good material or workmanship. Such separators are costly at any price. Only a good separator is cheap; not because of a low first cost, but because it will last for years and save enough butterfat from the milk of four or five cows every year to pay for itself. The best workmanship and material that money can be used in making

I H C Cream Harvesters Dairymaid and Bluebell

You will find an I H C the cheapest separator you can buy, because it will do better work and last longer than any other separator. Go to the nearest I H C dealer who handles these separators and see how carefully they are made. You will find that they have plating bronze bushings—that the gears are spiral cut—are entirely protected from grit and milk, and at the same time are easily accessible. The neck-bearing is trouble-proof. The patented dirt-arrestor chamber removes impurities before separation begins. These separators are made in four sizes. Ask the I H C local agent to show you one, and give you a catalogue, or write the nearest branch house for catalogue and any other information desired.

CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES

International Harvester Company of America (Incorporated)

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Bay, Ottawa, Port Huron, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Winkler, Yorkton.

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any queries concerning soil, drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U. S. A.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(The opinions of correspondents are not necessarily those of The Telegraph. This newspaper does not undertake to publish all or any of the letters received. Unsigned communications will not be noticed. Write on one side of paper only. Communications must be plainly written; otherwise they will be rejected. Stamps should be enclosed if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not used. The name and address of the writer should be sent with every letter so evidence of good faith—Ed. Telegraph.)

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST MAKES

COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir,—In last Friday's issue of your paper, under the caption, "Harvey Station News," a correspondent undertakes to criticize certain accounts of a trial for Sunday desecration at Harvey, which he says have been prominently displayed in Fredericton and St. John papers, and was highly colored and somewhat misleading.

I know nothing of what the St. John papers have said, as The Telegraph is the only paper published in that city that is regularly read, and no mention of the affair has been made in your columns previous to Friday, but I am the author of the articles that appeared in the Fredericton dailies, and incidentally I am the person, who it was intended the prosecution should crush.

I have been surprised that your correspondent should take issue with a single statement I made.

That the prosecution of the two quiet and respectable citizens, for a violation of the Lord's Day act, is the outcome of the bitter religious prejudice and hatred that prevails among those who aspire to be the religious-political leaders, of the people at this place is conceded by almost the entire community.

That the Sunday is sacredly observed by those who cry loud for vengeance upon the hay-harvesters, is a myth that has been invented since the summons was issued on the Seventh Day Adventists. James Robison who brought the charge against the Adventists, keeps a hotel and runs a livery stable. He does not live at the hotel, but resides next door to an Adventist. For some time he had been using water from the Sabbath-keeper's well, but just recently he spent a portion of a Sunday in working in his own well, even though the Adventist kindly offered him to continue to come to his house for water and postpone work in his well until some day other than Sunday.

I have been a member of the Gospel for eighteen years, and have labored in twenty different counties. I have been a missionary to Mohammedans and have lived among, and preached to the rank heathens of Hindustani, but never in my experience have I been located in a place where the hatred and prejudice of the people was manifested in such an unchristian manner as has characterized the conduct of some of those who caused and pushed the prosecution of the two Adventists here.

I came here last summer to hold a two weeks' series of evangelistic meetings. I introduced myself as the pastor of the Seventh Day Adventist church at Fredericton. Being a member of the Ministerial Association of that city, I gave the name of the association's chairman as one to whom queries concerning the genuineness of my claims and my standing as a Christian minister, could be addressed.

Before I began my meetings the report was circulated broadcast that I was a wildcatter, a polygamist and a white slave agent, the resident Presbyterian pastor warned some, that they had better look out for their chickens after I came. I was surprised at the reception accorded me by the professing Christians of the community, and I reported to the president of my conference, the state of affairs that existed. I was advised by that official to remain at Harvey until I could live down the false reports that were circulated against me.

I announced to the people that I intended to remain until the learned that the things they said about me were untrue.

Then began a series of insults and persecution unprecedented in my experience, or in the experience of anyone else, so far as ever heard.

First carnion was placed in the spring from which myself and family obtained drinking water. When I succeeded in renting a house, the owner of which lived in the United States, it was twice broken open, on two nights a mob gathered around it near midnight with hoots, yells and firing of guns; barnyard manure was placed in my well, and many other indignities shown me.

A leading light of the community who holds a government position started a report that I am not married to the woman I call my wife, and intimated that my mail had been intercepted, by which means the shameful secret had been learned.

On every hand people would say, and are still saying, "Why don't you go and preach to the heathen, we don't need you here." Finally, on finding that the modus operandi that they had hitherto followed, had no effect, they conceived and executed,

what they probably considered was a coup de main; namely, to keep or imprison some of the Sabbath keepers, and frighten the preacher into leaving the place. The unchristian conduct of some of the people here, is not a new freak of Harvey Station. Some years ago a venerable Presbyterian minister, their own pastor, now residing in St. John, incurred the disfavor of some here, and had a latrine soil publicly thrown on his person, and was forced to leave the place. I had not mentioned the unchristian conduct of anyone in a spirit of retaliation against the persons who prosecuted the Adventists. For myself I am perfectly willing to forgive all that has been done and said, and let the past be as though it had never been. But I think it is due the public that they should know the moral and spiritual condition of the people who are supporting that national perniciety—the Canadian Inquisition, commonly called the Lord's Day Alliance, in their country. I am a Christian, and I am a Seventh Day Adventist, and I am a peaceable, industrious people, they are scattered over Canada from Sydney to Vancouver. They have large interests in our national life. Their schools, their churches, their mercantile and industrial plants are a part of the heritage of the fair dominion. Their interests are linked with our present and future history—they are planted to stay and grow. Not all the people at Harvey have encouraged or countenanced the work of the Canadian Inquisition's allies. There are true nobles and women here, whose checks appear with shiny hues, the unchristian conduct of their neighbors. Among those who have taken no part in the persecution or prosecution of any one for conscience sake, I want to especially name the very same recent medical man who reside here. As to whom were present at the trial, I insist that the court room had every seat occupied and many standing.

J. S. STRICKLAND,
Harvey Station.

Saturday Night, May 18.

THE ACUTE PAIN

FROM NEURALGIA

Permanently Cured Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Neuralgia is not a disease—it is only a symptom. It is a very painful one. It is a watery and impure, and that your nerves are literally starved. Bad blood is the one cause—good, rich, red blood is the only cure. There is a real reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure neuralgia. They are the only medicine that contains in correct proportion the elements needed to make rich, red blood. This new blood reaches the root of the trouble, soothes the jagged nerves, drives away the nagging, stabbing pain and braces up your health in other ways. Among the sufferers from neuralgia, cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, is Mrs. Chas. Brown, Durham, Ont., who says: "For months I suffered intensely from neuralgia. The pain in my head and face at times was so great as to be almost unbearable. I tried two doctors, and many remedies, without finding a cure, as there seemed to be no let-up to the pain. Finally I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I began their use. Soon I found the pains coming less and after taking the pills for some weeks the trouble entirely disappeared and has not since bothered me."

If you are suffering from any blood or nerve trouble begin to cure yourself today with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ABE MARTIN

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