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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 6, 1903.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

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C. J. MILLIGAN, Manager.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 6, 1903.

THE WORST ENEMIES OF LABOR.

The longshoremen's strike in Montreal has reached a critical point. The trouble originally arose over a question of wages, and upon this the dock laborers were successful in forcing a recognition of their rights. The stevedores agreed to the demands for increased wages, but the men refused to return to work unless their recently formed union was recognized, which would mean the employment of non-union laborers about the Montreal docks. The stevedores, backed by the vessel owners, refused to accede to this proposal and employed again four hundred men to assist the crews in loading and unloading the vessels in port. Naturally this irritated the striking laborers, and unfortunately those in authority among them were either unable to prevent, or have incited, rioting on the part of the union men.

The result has been that the troops have been called out to keep order and protect the non-union men at their work on the wharves. And the end no one can foresee, unless both employers and laborers are able even at this late stage to meet together and prevent the serious injury to the shipping trade of Montreal, which a continuance of these unfortunate conditions is certain to cause. The American ports of New York, Boston and Portland are of course naturally interested in diverting the important export business from Montreal, and have already partially succeeded. It would be a great pity if the contest between labor and capital in the Canadian commercial metropolis should result in the trade, over which the strike has arisen, being diverted to foreign ports.

The question is, moreover, a national one from another standpoint. Labor in Montreal has alienated from it the sympathy of law-abiding people by the disturbances which have been created in its name, even if the union men are not participants in the rioting. Hitherto in Canada there has been no sympathy with anarchy. Mob rule has been unknown for centuries, and even now the principle that the mob, if its numbers be sufficiently large, is the people, and should therefore be permitted to upset law and order. Labor requires the support and good will of the people as its combination for fair wages and proper working conditions. This it can never obtain if unionism is to counteract or cause such serious breaches of peace as have been in evidence during the past few days in Montreal.

We say this in the interests of labor, for we keenly sympathize with the movement which has for its end and aim the promotion of the interests of the nation's toilers. We endorse the remarks of Archbishop Brochu, who brought the laborers, in their own interest, to discontinue anarchy and to yield to every man the same liberty they demand for themselves. Unionism can never be advanced by the tyranny of labor towards any class of workers, whether you call them exiles or not. It is in the self-repression of men, satisfied that their demands are reasonable and just, that labor has the highest victory, for it brings to its support the sympathy of reasonable men and women of all classes in the community. No greater blow has been struck at the cause of labor in Canada than has been aimed at it by the lawless forces which have misguidedly enrolled themselves under its banner in Montreal. More important even than the settlement of the great strike in that city is the enforcement of the principle that lawlessness can never be tolerated, even in the most just of causes.

IS PRIZE OR A BURDEN?

That Great Britain had suddenly acquired 500,000 square miles of territory inhabited by 20,000,000 people was not realized by everybody in March when it was announced in the House of Commons that a British force had occupied Sokoto after a slight skirmish. That skirmish was the last of a series of steps which added a kingdom to the empire.

Already the English carry a vast proportion of "the white man's burden." Is the new territory a great prize, or will it prove a mighty handicap? However it may work out the responsibility has been assumed.

The taking of Sokoto and Kano marked the fall of the Fulani Empire and the passing of a great Mohammedan confederation in West Africa under British control. One immediate result will be the abolition of the slave trade between Lake

Chad and the coast. Another will be an increased trade under more favorable conditions with Central Africa. The Spectator says the people of England know absolutely nothing about the newly acquired territory and, when they heard Sokoto had fallen, "did not know whether to cheer or to 'infect'." The Pall Mall Gazette did not leave them in ignorance (it referred to the wrath of Europe over the rapid growth of the British Empire, and added triumphantly:

"And now, even before our German friends have had time to recover from the shock of the South African Customs Convention, with its preferential treatment of British industry, there comes this morning another blow—a blow not, of course, unexpected, but still and equally, of course, entirely unwelcome. That is the news that Sir Frederick Lugard has occupied Sokoto. Verily, it is a weird thing, the British Empire, and we who run it, are, surely, not so weird. Well, what is Sokoto, anyhow? And what does its occupation mean? Sokoto is, to put it briefly, the capital of a great empire, an empire much larger and richer than some sovereign states of Europe, and containing in the way of population a trifling matter of about twenty millions black bodies, each with a soul inside it, which is, however, not much blacker, maybe, than the souls of some of our products of Christianity in this beautiful isle. Into the effective occupation of this mere territorial trifle (it is only 500,000 square miles in extent) we have just entered, or are about to enter, by the capture of the capital city of Sokoto, following on that of the ancient and important commercial centre of Kano. For this we have to thank the bold initiative of Sir Frederick Lugard, a typical specimen of the sort of tool of empire-building which is, perhaps, the one product of British industry which our rivals cannot imitate.

The Gazette is confident that the Empire and the territory taken will profit mightily by the change, and suggests the organization of an Africa office, like the India office. The temporary abandonment of the campaign against the Mad Mullah may abate the Gazette's enthusiasm somewhat, but it will not greatly disturb the settled British conviction that England's mission is to establish law and order in the dark places of the earth—and trade there. Certainly Britain does the work as no other nation can and it is characteristic of the people that the wisdom of taking over 20,000,000 more blacks has not been noisily questioned but rather accepted as a matter of course.

COMPENSATION FOR INJURED WORKMEN.

A most important measure and one which appears fair in its provisions to both employers and employees is the bill introduced by the Local Government making it possible for men injured while engaged in certain employments to recover damages from their employers, or for their families to recover damages if the injuries are fatal. The bill, on which progress was reported on Friday will come up again on Wednesday, the government having deferred consideration of it until then in order to permit all persons interested to become familiar with its provisions. These provisions are printed in another column together with Hon. Mr. Pugsley's remarks explaining the proposed law.

The bill will not affect the right to bring actions for damages under the common law and it does not change the present situation in regard to liability between employers and their employees as far as domestic servants, farm laborers, gardeners, fruit growers, quarrymen, lumberjacks and miners are concerned, except that "lumbering" in this connection does not include the operation of saw-mills. Lumbering was omitted from the measure because that industry in New Brunswick is in its infancy and it was thought unwise to impose conditions which might discourage capitalists from investing large sums in the development of our resources.

No case can the amount recovered under the act proposed exceed \$1,000, or a sum equal to three years' income of the person injured provided such sum be less than \$1,000.

An important section provides that the employer shall be responsible for injuries due to defective machinery or to the neglect of a superintendent or foreman whose orders the men have to obey. At present the employer is not liable for such neglect. Conductors may recover for injuries due to the negligence of engineers, and vice versa. Ship laborers at present have no cause for action if they are injured through the fault of the man in charge of the machinery used for loading or discharging cargo. The bill now before the house will give them the needed redress. As insurance companies issue blanket policies in the case of ship laborers, the employer is protected.

The bill does not excuse contributory negligence. If the person injured was aware of defects in the machinery, for instance, and did not report his knowledge to the proper person, there would be ground for a winning defense. Contracts between employer and workman, by which the latter waives his right of action in case of injury, will not be valid unless it is shown that the workman received adequate consideration in exchange for his right to sue, and such consideration must be outside his wages.

These are the more important provisions of the bill, and some of them are of particular interest here, notably that affecting the ship laborers. The measure is intended to cover as fairly as possible the cases of men who are suddenly deprived of income and employment through accidents due to no fault of their own or whose families may be suddenly reduced to want, through the accidental crippling or death of the bread winners.

A GRATIFYING INCREASE.

The number of immigrants coming to Canada from Great Britain during the last four months is five times as great as the number arriving during the corresponding period in 1901, and three times as great as in the same four months of 1902. It is clear from the figures that the government's active and intelligent immigration policy is proving successful beyond all expectation. The great increase is gratifying both because of the large number of new settlers of the best class which Canada is obtaining and because the proportion of immigrants from Great Britain is much greater than in former years. Compare the arrivals for the first four months of 1901, for instance, with those of the last four months:

	1901.	1903.
British	3,347	16,457
United States	5,081	15,770
Continents of Europe	5,015	10,465

Total

Even last year the arrivals from Great Britain during the first four months were fewer than those from either Europe or the United States, but now the Britishers lead and before the year is out they bid fair to form an even greater percentage of the whole.

Canada has received a great deal of valuable and judicious advertising of late and the attention she commands abroad is much greater than it ever was before. The Old World has heard much of our awakening, our prosperity and the great field this country affords for both settlement and the investment of capital. The result will be felt in an increasing stream of new comers, and fortunately a great majority of them will make good citizens. Since January 1st the homestead entries were 10,274, which is more than twice the number for the first four months of 1902.

In this connection the following from a London trade circular of April 17, trying a sample of the dairy produce situation, will be of interest:

It is interesting to compare arrivals of Australian, New Zealand and Canadian butter for the last three seasons from July to date. They are as follows:

	Australian.	New Zealand.	Canadian.
1900	301,989	153,897	131,919
1901	153,396	128,602	207,961
1902	23,049	156,263	267,540

We lead now where in 1901 we were a bad third.

MR. SPOONER SERVES NOTICE.

Editor C. Spooner has a map of vaunting ambition. We have his own word for it. Until recently his Frontier News was published in Calcutta. A paragraph concerning a public official there so irritated that gentleman that he began suit against Editor Spooner asking a large sum in damages. The editor was surprised and chagrined. He moved across to St. Stephen, not because he feared the outcome of the suit, he says, but because he was unwilling to go to jail and did not care to ask any of his friends to offer bail in the sum demanded. But that the editor had intended to become president of the United States and, failing that, now intends to become premier of Canada, no one suspected until he served formal notice upon the people. The following is Editor Spooner's warning:

We have decided to launch the News upon a long suffering public from this side of the St. Croix, and bid adieu to the dream of becoming president of the United States, but will now turn our attention toward becoming premier of Canada, and with this end in view we beg to state that we will be a candidate at the approaching election, which will probably be held this fall, for a seat in the Dominion Parliament. We make this announcement in time so that no one will pledge themselves to vote for any one else. We do this it seems to be the fashion of the day for a candidate to announce himself some time ahead.

No matter what happens after this no one will be able to truthfully say that he was not warned. The relief felt by President Roosevelt under these circumstances will be almost equal to the alarm with which Sir Wilfrid will receive these moving tidings from St. Stephen.

ANSWERED.

The Solicitor General concluded last evening his forcible, dispassionate and closely-reasoned address in the legislature.

It was a dignified and admirable argument in keeping with the best traditions of the House. When Hon. Mr. McKewen had done of effective reply. Point by point he dissected their criticisms, exposing in some cases their suppression of the truth and in others their suggestion of the false, if not their absolute misrepresentation. The speaker avoided no important question which had been raised and even dwelt with skill and thoroughness upon many of the minor charges made against the government, showing in every case that the administration had been assailed without good reason and that, when weighed fairly and in the light of the facts, the accusations made by Mr. Hazen and his talkative followers were unfair and untrue. He exposed most effectively the pettiness of their tactics. He presented the government's case with judicial skill. And in concluding he spoke eloquently and manfully of the aims and

ambitions of the people of this province in this confederation and of the necessity for united and lofty effort in working out our high destiny.

That was an address which went far to put to shame the little politics played by Mr. Hazen and the Hazen nine.

MR. CARNEGIE'S ADVICE.

In his recently published book, The Empire of Business, Mr. Andrew Carnegie gives much advice to young men who desire to succeed in life, and by succeeding he means not merely the acquisition of money but arriving honestly at a position of honor and influence by one's own efforts. He says among other things:—

Be king in your dreams.

Do your boss as soon as you can; try it early.

Put all your eggs into one basket, and then watch that basket.

Do not be particularly take what the gods offer.

Instead of the question "What must I do for my employer?" substitute "What can I do?"

You will often hear the false axiom "Obey orders if you break owners." Don't you do it. Always break orders to save owners.

Remember President Garfield's doctrine: "The richest heritage a young man can be born to is poverty."

Do not forget that liquor and speculation are the Scylla and Charybdis of the young man's business sea, and endeavor to avoid them.

It is a great mistake to think that the man who works all the time wins. Have your amusements.

There is always a "boom" in brains; cultivate that crop.

If tempted to speculate, say to the tempter that you would prefer to go to a well-conducted house where they cheat fair.

There is no hope in a salary. One business of your own is the key to fortune, he tells young men. What business it is that attracts a young man is not important, he says, so long as some one business does attract him. For the rest, "perform your whole duty and a little more—the little more being vastly important. Maintain your self-respect, and then remember what Emerson says, for what the says here is true: 'No young man can be cheated out of an honorable career in life unless he cheats himself.'"

Much of this is good. Yet a young man inclined to look a gift horse in the mouth might say it was somewhat like the information received by the boy who paid a dollar for instruction by mail in the art of high jumping. The first hint was: "Place the bar at five feet, and bound lightly over." The difficulty is in following the advice offered.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The enthusiastic reception accorded King Edward VII. throughout his tour marks him as easily the most popular monarch of his time. He is the most tactful, also.

Mr. Morrisey and his leader are in the uncomfortable position of the man who has made slanderous statements in the street and who suddenly finds himself called upon to prove them in court. Generalities will not suffice now.

Hon. Mr. Sifton's London speech in which he said that Canadians are annoyed at any and all talk about annexation was instructive for some Englishmen who think Canadian loyalty depends upon our trade relations with Great Britain.

Mr. R. G. Gurney, of Manitoulin, is both brave and fool. Hon. Mr. Stratton's word is accepted and when the question of venality is raised between them most men will accept the Provincial Secretary's word against the other man's.

Judging by the Sun's remarks about Mr. Morrisey yesterday that gentleman is going to crawl into a hole, and remain there if he is permitted to do so. The view that he did not realize the full import of what he was saying is too charitable. He was caught bluffing, that's all.

"The Liberalism which makes John Winchester, Senior Court Judge and Hon. William Mortimer Clark, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario is worthy of the best traditions of the party. The elements in the party which demand such appointments should be supported by assurance of public approval."—Toronto Telegram (Con.).

The insane Donkeybush who are marching from Sudbourn will be disbanded. The 100 fanatics who are now on the move were not concerned in the pilgrimage of last fall. Those who tried it once are not likely to repeat the experience. Peter Verigin, the Donkeybush leader, will now have a chance to show how much control he has over his foolish countrymen.

The United States have received more immigrants during the last nine months than during any similar period since 1892. Italy—including Sicily and Sardinia—has sent 130,000 and many of these are regarded as vicious and criminal. The American newspapers are raising the old cry against receiving the outcasts of Europe. In nine months Europe has sent 484,625 persons to the States.

Montreal, like Halifax, has made a mess of the Carnegie library business. The Montreal council accepted \$150,000 from Mr. Carnegie a year ago. Yesterday they reconsidered that decision by a vote of eighteen to fourteen. Difficulties due to the necessity for having books in both French and English are said to have led to the reconsideration. The money will be returned.

Peter says it may be quite true that money is the root of all evil, but it is also the tree of most of the happiness.

May 6, 1903

Settle the Question

Of your Spring Suit and Overcoat—come here—we'll settle it for you if you have any doubts—our stock is so large and varied that you will have no trouble in being suited. The garments are so perfect in cut you'll have no trouble in being fitted, and the prices are so modest you'll have no trouble in paying.

Suits, - - - \$5.00 to 20.00
Top Coats, - - - 7.00 to 20.00

Men's Rain Coats.

This time of the year a rain coat is available in dry weather as a top coat—less in the way than a coat that does duty only in stormy weather. An excellent assortment here \$8.00 to \$20.00. All good and reliable, and correct in cut. It isn't style so much that increases prices as quality.

Suits, - - - \$5.00 to 20.00
Top Coats, - - - 7.00 to 20.00

Mackintoshes at Half Prices.

In single and double breasted coats in greys, browns and fawns. Some broken sizes which we will close out at half former prices. Men, you will find plenty of chances to save here in getting a serviceable rain garment. Were \$6.00 to \$15.00. Now \$3.00 to \$7.50.

Boys' Clothing. The kind that carries the Oak Hall indorsement.

There's no merit in buying cheap clothing for boys. If the seams rip, if the buttons come off, if the fabric fails to stand the rough-and-tumble usage a boy invariably gives his clothing—where's the economy. Prudence says, buy only the dependable kinds. Oak Hall clothing stands every test.

Rain Coats, -	\$6.00 to \$10.00	Norfolk Suits, -	\$2.75 to \$5.50
Top Coats, -	4.00 to 8.00	Vest Suits, -	3.00 to 8.00
Recefs, -	2.50 to 5.00	Double Breasted Suits, -	2.50 to 5.00
Sailor Suits, -	7.50 to 12.00	Russian Suits, -	4.00 to 5.50

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KING STREET, COR. GERMAIN.

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

HYGIENICS OF THE BEDROOM.

There is nothing that has a more important bearing upon our health than the conditions under which we pass the hours allotted to rest and the consequent recuperation of vitality. It will doubtless astonish many people to learn that by ignoring this fact, they are systematically day by day, not only laying the foundation of, but developing, diseases destined to cut short the allotted span of life. Nevertheless, it is a simple and mildly stated fact.

At least one-half the population of our large cities is satisfied with sleeping accommodations which, did they realize the unhealthfulness of them, they would not provide for a dog. Bedrooms having no outside ventilation are unfit for the habitation of human beings, and should be prohibited by law; for it is impossible for anyone to be healthy who passes the hours of the night in such foul and pestilential places.

A more general source of disease, however, is carelessness regarding the ventilation in properly constructed bedrooms, which is due either to the indifference of those occupying them, or to a lack of accurate information concerning the conditions indispensable to health.

A perfectly healthful bedroom is constructed with an open fireplace in it, and possesses at least one window opening to the outside. This is the ideal sanitary bedroom; but to render it entirely healthful, neither the upper for lower sash of the window should be left wide open in all weather, and outside or inside lattice provided to exclude rain or snow. Where these ideal conditions cannot be secured, the room may be ventilated by an open transom and a partially opened window, or by opening the window at least several inches both top and bottom, according to the dimensions of the window.

Kalomed walls and hardwood floors are also essential; and heavy draperies and rugs should be religiously avoided. The bedstead should be of iron or brass, furnished with a mattress, and bed-clothing exclusively of woolen fabrics. The stationary washstand in the bedroom is often a source of danger, from the fact that sewerage is apt to leak through the pipes and contaminate the air.

Many persons habituated to stuffy rooms and an unhealthy warm temperature will probably say that it is impossible for them to submit to such a condition as a wide open window in rigorous weather. Nevertheless if they wish to enjoy absolutely good health they would better determine to adopt the regimen, and if they are semi-invalids the greater is the need of their doing so. They may be able to contract the discomfort engendered by the lower temperature by wearing a heavy woolen suit of night clothing, and may wrap up their heads in any sort of woolen gear that would be comfortable. The main and indispensable point is that they breathe pure and uncontaminated air into their lungs, whether awake or asleep, which can never be done by sleeping in a chamber for which a continuous supply of fresh air is not provided.

To make this understood properly it may be necessary to state that air is one of the two sources of nourishment possessed by the body, and that the position of the lungs with regard to the air is precisely analogous to that of the stomach with regard to food. After the air has passed through the 1,800,000,000 cells which constitute the lungs it is expelled again, bringing with it the carbonic acid gas which is thrown off by the lungs. To re-admit this carbonic acid gas to the lungs is suicidal. To prevent its being absorbed again in the process of breathing it is necessary to have a supply of absolutely fresh air in the room, as a little over ten cubic feet of air per hour, is used in the process of breathing by an adult.

The idea of having exclusively woolen bedclothing is that the exhalations of the body may escape in the same way that the carbonic acid gas does, and woolen clothing, being porous, permits the escape of these exhalations, which cotton or linen clothing will absorb with the result so often noticeable, of an unpleasant odor around the bedroom in the morning.

Another important consideration which should be mentioned in this connection is the method of breathing, which at all times is done entirely through the nose, mouth-breathing being one of the habits most detrimental to health either waking or sleeping. It is conceded that the robust health enjoyed so generally by savages, and their immunity from contagious diseases, are traceable to their habit of breathing through the nose. Another benefit derived from this habit is the splendid condition of their teeth, which is the result of keeping the mouth closed, thus permitting the secretion of saliva which floods and cleanses the teeth and gums, keeping them in a healthy condition; whereas, when the mouth is open the mucous membrane becomes dry, suppressing the flow of saliva which is intended to perform this duty.

The atmosphere is not pure enough for breathing until it has gone through the nasal passages, which are so constructed that they temper and filter the air before it passes on to the lungs. By this necessary provision of nature mephitic gases and material poisons are rendered comparatively harmless before they reach the vital parts. The habit of mouth-breathing can be cured in adults by making a determined effort, although it is easier to conquer the tendency in infancy when the watchful mother can by closing the child's mouth and elevating his head prevent it from acquiring the injurious habit. It is calculated that the tremendous amount of infant mortality among civilized races is largely due to the habit of breathing through the mouth, as there is an incredibly small number of deaths among the infants of savage peoples.

The enormous number of deaths from pneumonia in this country can be traced to a debilitated state of the lungs, which, though in many cases inherited, might have been cured or at least modified by an observance of sanitary laws.

These rules are necessarily given for people who are enjoying at least moderately good health, an open window with the thermometer at zero being naturally too heroic a departure for a person suffering with advanced tuberculosis or other pulmonary trouble; in which case, falling the possibilities afforded by a change to a warmer climate where the fresh air could be enjoyed without inconvenience or danger, a modified system would have to be substituted. By absolutely healthy people, however, the bracing properties of cold air will be found infinitely more exhilarating and restorative than that of warmer latitudes.—(By C. W. Turner, M. D.)

A double wedding occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Collier at Sodus (N. Y.) one day last week. Their daughters were the brides and they married the brothers, Peter Verbridge, father of the grooms, and his brother, Joan Verbridge, of Pultneyville, both married sisters.

Stanley Morrison, of St. John, spent Sunday in the city, a guest at Government House. Miss Mae Bigelow, of Truro, is visiting her friend, Miss May Hayward, Queen street. Mr. McDuffie, father of St. John, is in the city today. Count DeBury, of St. John, is a guest at the Queen today.—Frederick Gleason, Monday.

Peter says that most reformers are willing to reform everything in the world—except themselves. Everyone is supposed to know his own business, but it is often hard to convince his friends that he does.



Baird & Peters
Selling Agents, St. John