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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 20, 1913.

SENATOR THORNE.

The complimentary banquet tendered to Senator Thorne Monday night was a very pleasant affair in all respects. Mr. Thorne possesses the confidence and the esteem of his fellow citizens regardless of politics, and has been a vital force in the industrial and commercial life of the city for many years. He has always had faith in St. John and its future, and in the future of New Brunswick and the Maritime Provinces. Indeed, his latest word after having made another tour of western Canada is that in his opinion the opportunities are quite as good in the eastern as in the western provinces, and he would therefore encourage our young men to remain in the East and have a part in the splendid development which is unquestionably in store. Mr. Thorne, while pronounced in his political views, has never been offensively so, and where the interests of this city have been concerned he has been ready to join with all his fellow citizens to secure needed improvements. He has also stood for good city government; and, if he has always declined heretofore to enter into public life he has always, as an individual citizen, showed the keenest personal interest in matters relating to the welfare of the city and province. Men are bound to differ in their political views, and it is a cause for general satisfaction when citizens of all shades of politics can join as heartily as did those at last night's banquet, in paying a tribute of kindly regard to a fellow citizen. Mr. Thorne has been honored by elevation to a seat in the Senate of Canada, and this act of the government which he supports is approved even by its opponents.

A GERMAN PROBLEM.

An outcry against the high cost of living has again been raised in Germany, and there is also a slackening of industry and an increase of unemployment. The Berlin cable which brings this information says that it is estimated there are 50,000 unemployed in Berlin, most of those out of work being connected with the building trades. It is predicted that the conditions will grow worse, and that much hardship will be experienced, especially in the larger cities, during the winter. Protection in Germany has increased the cost of living. The Frankfurter Zeitung gives figures showing the increase in food prices in the last two years, and says that at the same time the possibility of getting permanent work has decreased. It is interesting to note that in a comparison which the German journal makes between the rise of prices in Germany and that in England, it is shown that the advance in Germany has been much more rapid. While admitting that the cost of living has everywhere increased, the Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"But Germany as usual marches at the head. While the rise in England is six per cent. since 1906, in Germany it is fourteen per cent. From 1900 to 1911 the English rise is nine per cent., while in Germany it is twenty-eight per cent."

There are two points to be noted in connection with conditions in Germany. One is that protection has not benefitted the country, since there is under it an increase of unemployment, as well as an increased cost of living, on a much larger scale than has been the case in England, where industries were never so busy nor the general prosperity of the country so great. The English protectionists will find very little comfort in the news from Germany. The other point to be considered relates to Germany itself, and the ambitious military and naval policy of its government. The tremendous burden of armament presses more and more heavily upon the people. They will not be disposed to encourage a policy which will increase a load already almost too grievous to be borne. The working people of Germany are in favor of international peace, and their views will find more and more vigorous expression as the increased cost of living and the increase in unemployment press more hardly upon them.

"A SQUARE GUY."

The mourning for "Big Tim" Sullivan will not be as general as that for Mayor Gaynor, for example, because the sphere in which the Boss operated was more restricted; but it will be more intense. The late mayor had the whole city under his purview. Big Tim only a section of the East Side. But he knew that side thoroughly, and that knowledge alone was enough to stamp him as an extraordinary man. The lower east side of New York is the most densely populated spot on the habitable globe. Nowhere else can be found such conditions as prevail there—not in heathen Canton or Bombay, in ancient Edinburgh or modern Glasgow, not in Naples or Rome, in London or Budapest, in St. Petersburg or Constantinople is there so great congestion and overcrowding, nor such appalling conditions in regard to lack of light and air in the homes of the poor.

A great democrat once said that if a king had taken him by the hand he would at once have thrust it in the fire to purify it, but the sovereign masses in that crowded section of the city took "Big Tim" by the hand and he did not hasten to wash it. The refined and sensitive nature of the average politician revolts against this close contact of the masses, and their caresses are tolerated only at the near approach of an election. But Tim found this close contact agreeable; and with vision, patience and good will he set himself to lead and use and serve the polyglot throng of restless and struggling and crowded people—the people whose legitimate sovereignty was proclaimed long ago, but who have not yet obtained actual dominion.

And they loved him. "Hunkey," "Dago," "Sheeny," and those who were known by equally opprobrious names to others regarded Sullivan as a friend. The ex-convict who discovers his path blocked at every step, and who with the best intentions finds it impossible to get away from his past, always secured through Tim's organization a friend, a home, a chance, and assistance in discouraging struggles. He was treated according to his present, not has past; and his special qualities given a wider sphere and more intelligent direction. Nationality did not count. Former history or opinion did not matter.

"Indian and Negro, Saxon and Celt,
Teuton and Latin and Gaul,
Mere surface shadow and sunshine,
while the sounding unifies all."

Sullivan bound them all intimately together, and would not tolerate divisive names or divisive purposes, and if he led them in some not commendable and desperate enterprises he treated them fairly, profited by their attachment and helped them through their help to him. He found a treasure in that which humanity discards. "Investigating the dust-heap," as Gilbert Chesterton says, "he found a jewel there. He polished it and wove it into a coronet for his own head. But he polished it. He brought hope, among those dim and submerged classes to whom hope rarely comes, and with bacchantic recklessness those derelicts who nightly form a bread line in front of the Bowery Mission gave up the chance to get coffee and rolls to look at the bloated face of the dead leader. Their friend had gone, and the old spinster—necessity—who with laden hands and sorrowful heart is always hovering in the foreground will resume a more unbroken sway.

The history of Sullivan, Murphy, and a hundred other bosses and leaders, proves that the boss is a moral evolution in democratic government. The Tiger is a necessity of the situation. The Boss represents the specialization of function. The public may be whipped up into a spasm of reform enthusiasm, and secure a victory over the Boss, but after the victory it is no better off than before. The poor, the hungry, the overdriven, the leisureless cannot protect themselves through the suffrage against the initiated, the worldly-wise, the experienced. Going into convulsions occasionally over boss rule will not cure political ills. The cure is to make the boss public instead of private, honest instead of selfish, and vigilant for the general interest instead of eager for his own aggrandizement. It is not by going back to the conditions that produced the bosses that good government can be secured. Only by going forward can the clue be found to the way out.

NEW INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY.

One of the recent publications of the Department of Labor at Washington gives a review of the enormous amount of paternalistic work done by the different business organizations and large stores for their employes. This publication—which the Department calls Employers' Welfare Work—gives an account of what is done for the welfare of employes in about fifty different establishments in the larger cities. The different institutions are grouped under three heads—manufacturing establishments, mercantile establishments, and public utilities.

Among public utilities the work of the Chicago Telephone Company may be taken as an example. This company lay great emphasis on the fact that their betterment work is done solely to promote efficiency of service to the public, and will hear nothing of the term welfare work. It was found that women employes at the switchboards would not bring wholesome or suitable lunches with them. This resulted in wrong calls and false numbers to many patrons in the afternoons. The company accordingly began serving lunches to the telephone girls, and now in nearly all the exchanges nourishing noonday meals are served free. After two hours consecutive work they are given a rest period of fifteen minutes, and the rest rooms at the exchanges are provided with comfortable chairs, couches, magazines and books. The yards of the exchange are turned into flower gardens, with benches and swings, where the women may enjoy out-of-door life. They publish a monthly magazines, have mutual associations, and pay sick, accident and death benefits for the members.

Among mercantile organizations the work of Gimbel Bros. of Philadelphia is typical. They have a social secretary whose entire time is devoted to the work. She is versed in the technique of the business, and knows the business from the employe's standpoint. They have a school of instruction for employes in which she is one of the teachers. She comes into touch with them in every capacity—work, sickness, play, besides organizing their entertainments and clubs. They have an emergency hospital with nurse always in attendance. The lavatories are handsomely equiped and on each floor there are individual lockers for the persons employed on the floor. The Mutual Aid Society provides sick, accident and death benefits for its members, and in cases of special need, relief in the way of paying rent and providing fuel, is given. Perhaps one of the wisest features of the welfare work of this store is the twenty minutes' recess allowed women employes in the afternoon.

There is a very general tendency among labor circles to condemn welfare work, and a very general hesitancy on the part of large organizations to speak of their activities in this direction as welfare work, because the term is tinctured with paternalism. Nothing could be more unwholesome than welfare work if it is done at the expense of wages. Labor demands rights, not charity; that workers be paid enough and then left to order their lives as they see fit. But it has not been proven that the establishments doing welfare work pay lower wages than those doing no welfare work. There is no evidence at all that they do. In fact the sphere of welfare work appears to be very definitely marked. In most cases it grows naturally out of the conditions. In department stores in large cities a lunch room of some kind is a necessity, as eating lunch at the place of work is out of the question. So a lunch room is maintained. Where foodstuffs are manufactured the demand is for cleanliness; accordingly dining-rooms are provided and employes are required to eat their lunch outside the place of work.

According to this report it is fair to say that much of the work done in this line is by employers of public spirit who recognize their responsibility to society and try to crystallize in their own mill or factory the standards that should prevail everywhere. Many things undertoken voluntarily by these employers are such as should not be left to the humanity or altruism of the employer. That adequate provision be made for cleanliness, pure air, pure drinking water, sanitation, are things that concern the welfare of society as a whole. Welfare work so far has apparently concerned itself with the most pressing necessities in arranging for the physical well-being of employes in their place of work. The men who have undertaken it have done so because they have considered it good business policy. But, to make wholesome workroom conditions, the safeguarding of machinery, night work for women, child labor, dependent on an employer's kindliness and sympathy is absurd. The time is not far distant when much of the present day welfare work will be a requirement. To make it a legal obligation will prevent paternalism. It will be found also to be good business. It will make for increased efficiency. This has been the experience of at least one great transportation company where the motto in the reading room runs: "Give a man a bath, a book, and an entertainment that appeals to his mind and hopes by music and knowledge, and you have enlarged, extended, and adorned his life; and as he becomes more faithful to himself he is more valuable to the company."

MR. BORDEN IN HALIFAX.

Mr. Borden has been making some observations in the city of Halifax. He appears to have paid considerable attention to the naval question. It is quite fitting that he should do so in Halifax, which was so long a naval station, and which also hopes some day to be the location of a great shipbuilding industry. Mr. Borden must have somewhat dampened the ardor of even his friends when he told them that we could not build Dreadnoughts in Canada. Given sufficient capital, we venture to say the people of Halifax would undertake to turn out a Dreadnought pretty nearly as quickly as it could be done in a newly established shipyard in any country.

Those who listened to Mr. Borden on Tuesday, even his friends and supporters, could not have forgotten what he said to them in 1909. "To-day should be Nova Scotia's opportunity," said Mr. Borden in 1909. This striking observation was made in the course of a speech in which he told the people of Halifax that both parties at Ottawa had united in laying down a policy touching naval defence. "We must," he said, "take up the responsibility of defending our borders and protecting our commerce and our trade routes." Nova Scotia's opportunity, of course, as Mr. Borden saw it in 1909, lay in her ability to build ships, even Dreadnoughts if necessary, for that Canadian navy which Parliament had declared for, and which would, of course, include the Dreadnoughts which he now asserts cannot be built in Canada. In another speech in 1909, delivered in the city of Toronto, Mr. Borden said:

"The integrity of the Empire can best be preserved by co-operation in defence and in trade. Without adequate naval defence our ships would be liable to capture, our shores to raid, our cities to tribute. The will of the people must prevail, but I believe it will affirm what Parliament with unanimous voice has declared. It is my own belief that a Canadian unit of the Imperial navy may be made powerful and effective. I also believe that in any such undertaking our own natural resources and raw material, and above all our laboring population, ought to be considered and employed as far as may be reasonably possible."

So far as the reports of his speech in Halifax on Tuesday are able to enlighten us, Mr. Borden does not appear to have been able to answer his own great speeches of the year 1909. He is said to have attacked Sir Wilfrid Laurier because the latter stood in the way of carrying out the 1913 policy of tribute, but Sir Wilfrid's only crime is that he stands to-day where he stood four years ago, while Mr. Borden and his friends, in order to make peace with their Nationalist allies, have turned a complete somersault.

THE STAGE.

The stage is popular not because it ministers to a depraved taste but because it contributes to the sum of human enjoyment. The great mass of those who patronize theatres are honest and have good purposes. They crave recreation. They will have it and they ought to have it. But, according to the dramatic critic of the New York Post, those who minister to this desire for recreation completely misinterpret it. They mistake the eagerness on the part of the public for artistic representation for a desire to traffic in filth. He says:

"The theatrical season is just getting under way, and already the standards of ordinary decency and of honest art have been outraged by the mercenary playwright and producer. The success of the 'crook play' of former seasons has convinced the traffickers of the theatre that a market exists for stronger meat than they have hitherto ventured to purvey. They have evidently set out to satisfy the demand and we are now witnessing a competitive struggle in the theatre, tending towards the survival of the nastiest. Under the guise of contributions towards the study of the social evil, plays have been thrown on the stage which are abominable in their theme and still more abominable in their intention."

The purpose of those who exploit the cesspool on the stage is certainly not art. They completely disregard both art and life, and think of nothing but profits. If the money changers succeed in profaning the temple of art in New York they will succeed all over the union. Fashions soon travel from New York to Oshkosh.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Department of Labor in the United States publishes figures to show that there was a steady increase in the scale of wages paid in that country during the past six years, while at the same time there was a steady reduction in the working hours of labor. This is one of the explanations of the increased cost of living.

* * *

The Borden Club has sent a letter of congratulation to Mr. Hazen, as a result of the government's decision to construct those grain conveyors at West St. John. Surely the minister will now be encouraged to reply to the Borden Club memorial about the St. John Valley Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the terminals of both at St. John. It is still unanswered.

* * *

Premier Borden has accepted a banquet in Quebec, at a date not to be earlier than the middle of October. There are many things Mr. Borden might say that the people of Canada would be glad to hear. They would like to know what has happened to the naval emergency, his appeal to the Canadian people, redistribution, and various other matters of importance.

* * *

Mr. J. Obed Smith, Canadian superintendent of immigration in London, says that a policy of restricted immigration will now be pursued, except in the case of those who intend to settle on the land. Industrial workers will be discouraged from coming, at least until next spring. This is, perhaps, a prudent course to pursue, but it will be observed that it is while a Conservative government is in power to Canada that the demand for such a desirable class of settlers as those indicated has fallen off.

* * *

A committee of one hundred citizens of Toronto has decided to make a civic survey. It was announced last week that $6,000 had already been subscribed, and that subscriptions were still coming in. It is proposed to have a study made of the general finances of the city, and how they are administered, the public works department, the fire department, the parks and street department, the assessment and other departments, so that the report when it appears will be a comprehensive survey of conditions in the city.

* * *

President Gourlay, of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, referring to the construction of naval vessels in Canada, says it goes without saying that we could build them, and he adds that we will never have in Canada naval shipyards worthy of the name unless we sometime make a beginning. Continuing, he says: "I am sure I am right in crediting you all with a desire to see our country possessed of such equipment at the earliest practicable date." All of which is respectfully commended to the thoughtful consideration of the Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden.

* * *

The people of Houlton, Maine, appear to have been satisfied with the manner in which animals were killed and meat prepared for their market. Recently, however, an agent of the federal department of agriculture inspected the slaughter-house, and as a result the owners' license to ship meat into Massachusetts was revoked. Naturally the Houlton people are now asking whether meat which is not good enough for Massachusetts is really good enough for them. The result will no doubt be a reform in the methods adopted by the butchers. By the way, what should be said about the meat that is slaughtered for St. John market?

* * *

The story comes from Charlotte county that the local member, having been assailed for permitting such large expenditures for harbor improvements to be made in St. John, when Charlotte county harbors received so little, made this reply: "We couldn't help ourselves; we found when we came into power that Mr. Pugsley had the Courtenay Bay project and the other St. John harbor works so firmly nailed down that we could not get away from them. We had to go on with the work. Blame Mr. Pugsley for it; don't blame us." This confession indicates to whom the credit is due for the prosecution of the great enterprises at this port.

* * *

A correspondent of the Montreal Herald challenges what he describes as the "astounding assertion" of another correspondent that living is cheaper in Canada than in England. He says: "I am prepared to prove that I can live in London today and obtain purer and more nourishing food at at least twenty-five per cent. less cost than I can here in Montreal." This correspondent declares he can get as good a meal for thirty cents in a London restaurant as he would get in Montreal for sixty cents, and that board by the week is much cheaper in London than in Montreal. And yet London imports its food supplies, and imports a good deal of them from Canada.

* * *

The president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association declares that they are "unalterably opposed to any general lowering in the tariff on goods of a class or kind made or produced in Canada." He intimates, however, that they are in favor of an increase in the woollen tariff, and the iron and steel schedule. Obviously the association will not place itself on record at this meeting in favor of an increase in the British preference, such as is asked for by the Grain Growers' Association. The Canadian correspondent of the London Times says that there will be a revision of the tariff in Canada next year. Naturally the manufacturers will oppose any reduction that would in any way effect their interests.

* * *

The very notable increase in the manufacture and consumption of liquor in Canada is partly accounted for by increased population and partly by the great prosperity which the country enjoys. Despite what the figures of the Inland Revenue Department would seem to indicate, however, it is a fact that the tendency of popular sentiment is still in favor of total abstinence. The pressure of modern life calls for efficiency, and efficiency and drunkenness do not go together. It will be a long time before social custom will entirely bar the social glass, but, if it is true that there is an increase in the consumption of liquor in this country, it is also true that there is a decrease in the amount of gross drunkenness.

BIG ITALIAN LAWYER TO DEFEND CHARLTON

Noted Crime Specialist Believes He Has a Good Chance of Aquittal—Trial Not Before 1914.

Rome, Sept. 15—Porter Charlton, who is to be tried at Como for the murder of his wife, has retained John Palmieri, ex-justice of the city of New York, and Giovanni Porzio, a Neapolitan deputy as counsel for the defence.

Mr. Palmieri will sail for New York on Monday to collect evidence for the defence. He will return in time for the trial, but will not take part in the pleading. Signor Porzio, who is a very prominent criminal lawyer and a powerful orator and who holds the record for acquittals in murder cases, will conduct the defence. He will have as associates Palmieri and a local Como lawyer who has not yet been selected, who will collect the evidence at this end.

Signor Porzio, although he has not yet studied the case, says Charlton has a good chance for acquittal. His criminal irresponsibility and the fact that he had no intention of killing his wife are very evident, since it is well known that he was completely dominated by his wife, who compelled him to yield his will to hers.

His condition after his marriage was abnormal. The murder of his wife, said Signor Porzio, was not a crime by Charlton, but the inevitable climax of a morbid crisis.

Charlton's case recalls that of the actress Vilaspreaux, who killed her lover. She was defended by Signor Porzio and was acquitted by the jury in a Naples court.

Signor Porzio says the trial probably will not begin before 1914, as time is needed to prepare the defence and to secure medical and other evidence.

The judge at Como has discontinued his examination of Charlton, who has been worried and depressed by receipt of news that his father, Judge Charlton, had fallen and broken two of his ribs.

HAS CONFIDENCE IN ABILITY OF CANADIANS TO BUILD OWN SHIPS

President Gourlay, of Canadian Manufacturers, Declares Start Should Be Made

"We Will Never Have in Canada Naval Shipyards Worthy of the Name Unless We Sometime Make a Beginning," He Says—His Explanation of the Financial Stringency—Annual Address to Association.

Halifax, Sept. 17—In the presence of over two hundred delegates from all parts of the dominion the annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was opened here this morning, the feature of the first business session being the address of R. S. Gourlay, Toronto, president of the association.

President R. S. Gourlay in his address today to the C. M. A. convention dwelt at considerable length on the tightness of the money market and some of the theories which have been advanced to account therefor. The war in the Balkans and the widespread trouble, which for a time it seemed to portend, the German war tax, prompting as it did a concealment of assets and such like causes, did not, he declared satisfactorily explain the situation so far as Canada is concerned.

"The key to the situation here, as it appears to me, lies in the fact that Canada is financing her rapid numerical and material growth and development on borrowed capital," he said. The wealth of our resources is unquestioned, but that wealth has not yet been converted into money, or into merchantable commodities that can be used to pay our debts. Meanwhile our immediate requirements in goods from other nations are far in excess of anything we have to offer in return. For the twelve months ending May, the balance of trade against us $327,000,000, if we go back for ten years, the total adverse balance amounts to $1,051,000,000. This we have had to pay in cash, and not having the money ourselves we have had to borrow it.

"In the effort to secure capital we have thrown industrial bonds by the millions, municipal debentures by the tens of millions, and railway securities by the hundreds of millions onto the markets of London, Paris and Berlin. In the natural course of events it could only be a matter of time till our credit abroad would approach its limit, and this past year the inevitable happened, supplies were in part shut off, carrying charges had still to be met and the result was tight money.

The Banks

Since the commencement of this stringency a good deal of criticism has been levelled against our banks for their alleged failure to provide the funds necessary for the business of the country. To say that they have refused to provide money for speculative ventures, or for the financing of new enterprises is to acknowledge that they have chosen rather to reserve their resources so as to be the better able to take care of legitimate business.

From now till the first of January our banks will require to provide in the aggregate a sum sufficient to purchase a grain crop in the west valued at $200,000,000. It speaks volumes for the banking system of Canada that so large a sum will be provided for so useful, so necessary a purpose, with so little disruption to other business.

Generally speaking, the business throughout the year has been good. There has been a noticeable falling off in building permits, especially in the West, a fact which acounts for the dullness which some few trades have experienced. Over speculation in real estate too, has been followed by a depression that has restricted spending power in many quarters. I am not and never was one of those inclined to view the situation with alarm, or even anxiety. Under Providence nothing can stop the progress of the wonderful country we boast as our heritage.

Tariff Revision

Our tariff has undergone very little change since we met a year ago. The remarkable progress we have made of recent years and the general prosperity which our country has enjoyed clearly evidence the fact that our tariff in the main has been a beneficial one. But it is by no means perfect. The woollen schedule is not what it should be, otherwise an industry that should be indigenous to an agricultural country like Canada would not have languished as it has. Neither is the iron and steel schedule satisfactory. As at present constituted it is, to some extent, encouraging the establishment and expansion of what might be called "secondary industries," but it is far from adequate in the protection it affords to certain of the more basic branches of the iron and steel trade, where the investment in plant must necessarily be heavy and where volume of output counts for so much. I cite only these two cases to support my contention that the tariff needs revision and needs it badly.

We do not ask, nor do we want, higher duties all along the line. I am aware that such desires are attributed to us, and will probably continue to be despite anything we may profess to the contrary. If it will serve any useful purpose, let me here and now place our association on record once more as being satisfied with the present general level of our tariff, subject to the adjustment of certain defects, such as those I have mentioned. But it should also be made clear and emphatic that we are unalterably opposed to any general lowering of the tariff on goods of a class or kind made or produced in Canada. We will stand firmly by the principle we enunciated in this city eleven years ago, namely, that our tariff should be so framed and consistently maintained as to transfer to the workshops of our Dominion the manufacture of many of the goods we now import from other countries.

While on this subject it is fitting that I should refer briefly to the tariff legislation soon to be adopted by the United States. An examination of the Underwood bill, as finally amended, confirms me in the belief that Canada made no mistake in the rejection of the reciprocity agreement of 1911. In saying this I do not question the value of the market conditions, we would have secured thereunder but, whereas then we would have secured these concessions only in return for similar concessions on our part, now we are to secure many and some of the most substantial of them without an embarrassing consideration of any kind.

Touching on the question of Imperial defence, President Gourlay referred to the joint resolution passed by the house in 1909 and said, "Having thus placed ourselves on record four years ago, we are today in the humiliating position of a nation that has pledged itself to a course of action and done nothing or next to nothing.

"If the need for action was recognized as imperative in 1909 it is surely far more so today. With so impelling a duty before us we have been chagrined and humiliated by the spectacle of a noble ambition converted into a foot ball of party politics. The feasibility of building in Canada all or any of the vessels that shall constitute our contribution to the defence of the empire is a matter which should be left for experts to decide. That we could build them goes without saying, were the question of cost to be left out of consideration. Certain it is, too, that we will never have in Canada naval shipyards worthy of the name unless we sometime make a beginning and I am sure I am right in crediting you all with a desire to see our country possessed of such equipment at the earliest practicable date."

London Views

London, Sept. 17—A Canadian correspondent of the London Times under the heading of "Canadian Manufacturers and The Tariff" discusses the convention now proceeding at Halifax, N. S. and refers to the meeting of 1902 and the memorable stand the association then took on the dominion tariff. It is now generally accepted, he says, that there will be a revision of the tariff in 1914. This will be the first general revision of the tariff made by the Conservative government since 1894; consequently the tariff question is as important at the convention as it was in 1902. Today, the correspondent points out, the iron, steel and textile industries are asking for more protection, but the Canadian manufacturers generally are on the defensive. The situation today is not so favorable for the manufacturers as it was in 1902 as the cost of living was then much lower and the country beyond the great lakes had nothing to say on the tariff question. But today there is a strong movement in the prairie provinces against the comparatively high Fielding tariff in favor of lower duties on British imports. The Manufactuers' Association members are nervously fearing that the demands of the western grain growers will be met by a low tariff.

SIX MORE K. C's.

Fredericton, Sept. 16—Six new king's counsel have been appointed by the provincial government, the appointments have been signed by Lieutenant Governor Wood and will be formally promulgated in the Royal Gazette tomorrow. The six lawyers who are being elevated are: J. Roy Campbell, St. John; George Gilbert, Bathurst; J. Chipman Hartley, Woodstock; E. Albert Reilly, Moncton; A. Wilson Bennet, Sackville, and F. Howard Grimmer, St. Andrews. The new king's counsel will be called to the inner bar at the next sitting of the supreme court en banc in this city in November.

To save chicks, put several stones in each pan or trough in which you keep water for your chickens; then when the little chicks happen to get into the pan they can get out by means of these stones and not drown.

ABE MARTIN

While th' season is well advanced it's not too late yit t' step on th' feet o' th' end seat hog. A feller 'll he praised for a yard full o' children an criticised for ownin' a auto.