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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 14, 1912.

THE PSALMIST AND THE COLONEL

The psalmist said, in his haste, "All men are liars," but in his calmer moments the psalmist was disposed to make most generous exceptions. Mr. Roosevelt, when he was in the White House, said, also in his haste, that most men with whom he disputed were liars; and what he affirmed in his haste he reaffirmed with savage adjectives thereafter. Many a man of high repute who visited the Colonel found his veracity impugned afterwards, and so, as a result of that which the Colonel said in his haste, there was formed the Ananias Club, and an American maker of epigrams turned off this one: "Some men are born liars, some achieve prevarication, and some consult with Roosevelt."

The public is no better than the psalmist, and often in his haste it reaches unsound conclusions; but, year in and year out, the public is inclined to be fair-minded, and when it observed that Mr. Roosevelt's favorite form of argument was to say that the other disputant was a liar, it began to regard the Colonel's own veracity with a narrowing and suspicious eye. Now there has come to light somewhat direct evidence justifying this suspicion. When Archibold of Standard Oil testified that the fund raised in 1904 for the Republican cause was contributed on the understanding that Colonel Roosevelt knew and approved of it, the Colonel promptly said that Archibold was a liar. That was not wholly unlikely, but the public was interested in knowing whether Archibold told the truth on this particular occasion. The treasurer of the \$125,000 fund in 1904 was Cornelius N. Bliss, since dead, a man of sterling repute. Remembering this, let us quote a few paragraphs of Archibold's testimony:

"I told him (Mr. Bliss) that we were disposed to make this contribution, but I wanted it to be known by the powers that be, I named Mr. Roosevelt."

"I told him, as I was instructed, that we did not want to make it if the money would not be gratefully received. There was talk, only a suspicion, that the money might not be acceptable. Mr. Bliss said: 'I will certainly tell Mr. Roosevelt; you need not have any apprehension whatever.' Mr. Bliss' assurance was satisfactory. He said he would undertake himself to make it thoroughly known to Roosevelt. That was at our second conference."

"We told Mr. Bliss we were on the Republican side and wanted to help, but he did not want to make contributions unless it was thoroughly understood and thoroughly appreciated by Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Bliss smilingly said there need be no apprehension on that score."

Then we have this chill editorial comment by the New York Sun:

"The point is whether the contribution of \$125,000 solicited and received was or was not known to Mr. Roosevelt. The integrity of his word, unfortunately, in the opinion of many men, one of the most doubtful or least doubtful things in the world, is at stake. That of Mr. Bliss is no more involved. Only if he did under take to make known to Mr. Roosevelt the contribution or the disposal to give one it was made known. Whatever he said he would do we can depend upon it that he did."

and, though he must fail of election, and deservingly, he will perform a public service by weakening the reactionary Republican forces and so contribute to a popular victory for Wilson. This should spell progress and introduce something like a new and enlightened era in American politics. Such a period is long overdue.

PUMP FEEDING AND CRUELTY

A physician declares that pump-feeding of mutinous suffragettes is worthy of the worst days of medieval cruelty, and that it should not be tolerated even for primaries. But what is the government to do? Allow them to die in the cell, or let them free to harass and worry ministers and destroy property? In exercising the function of preserving order the government accuses these women to jail. Like mere men they are bound to obedience and punishment for disobedience to laws. They live within the jurisdiction of these laws and avail themselves of their protection. The law protects the beauty and virtue of these women, it vindicates right, punishes crime and wickedness, and defends property. These women break it continuously, maliciously, persistently, and with malice aforethought.

Having broken the law, they prove themselves "poor sports" and refuse to play the game. By refusing to eat, by making themselves thin, meagre, spare, emaciated, they would arouse public sympathy and gain freedom. What alternative is left for the government but forced feeding? Are these women to be left in prison until they resemble animated burlesques more than human beings, and then, in this Casibus appeal for sympathy against the cruel government that starves them? The business of governing the British Empire is no joke. It makes enormous demands upon the nerve force and vitality of those who are entrusted with that responsibility. It is impossible that they do this work effectively when their waking and sleeping hours are interrupted by these terrible, turbulent viragos, like the daughter of the horsehead crying, "Give, Give, and never saying 'It is enough.'"

These women are not getting any nearer to securing the franchise; they are demonstrating their own incapacity for the exercise; and what is infinitely worse, they are building up a spirit of disloyalty to law and country. When the sanction of the law is invaded women are the first to suffer. The laws that they are making so difficult to enforce guard the virtue of women, the weakness of infancy, the energy of manhood. Home and life, liberty and property, are rendered less secure by their actions. Burke has well said that when the laws of Great Britain are not strong enough to protect the humblest hindoo on the shores of the Ganges, the nobleman is not safe in his castle upon the banks of the Thames. These women are striving to make the laws of England so weak that they cannot protect the homes and citizens of London, let alone the wandering Hindoo on the banks of the Ganges. While they persist in breaking the law and destroying property, they are not entitled to any extraordinary interposition and protection beyond the common forms of justice. The best method to avoid enforced feeding is for them to feed like reasonable people, without being forced.

A TOTTERING TEMPLE

The New York Evening Post rejoices over the freeing of American shipping from the strangle hold of the antiquated protective restrictions that have shackled it for more than a generation. This was one of the disguised blessings of the Panama Bill. When Cleveland was President he told Congress that "the ancient provision of our law denying American registry to ships built abroad and owned by Americans, appears, in the light of present conditions, not only to be a failure for good at every point, but to be nearer a relic of barbarism than anything that exists under the permission of a statute of the United States. I earnestly recommend its prompt repeal." His party refused to follow him in the wise action, but now the "barbarous restrictions" are removed almost without discussion.

The Post says: "How deadly a blow is this to the whole protection doctrine on our ready sea. If free ship materials, why not free materials in all allied industries? Why favor shipbuilders? Yet a Republican Senate pulls out this pillar of the protection temple without a contest, and thereby ruined inevitably means and means of good protection argument, once so useful in the days of Blaine and Harrison, Dingley and McKinley, but now done away with—trust forever. Certainly the influence of the remarkable enactment should be far-reaching; at a single stroke American shipping for foreign trade is freed. It is a wonderful illustration of how a great reform based on a sound economic truth may seem to lie dormant and then of a sudden it is achieved almost without a struggle. Let every honest advocate of soundly based reform take heart from this memorable occurrence."

This bill has displaced one of the chief pillars from the protection temple, and when it is done by the Republicans what will not Wilson and the Democrats do when they secure control? Protection is certainly getting unpopular when it is thus betrayed by its friends. We are entering upon a period when none but the inviolably ignorant will defend this economic fallacy. The United States in November will elect the party that advocates a tariff for revenue, and Canada will do likewise at the first opportunity.

THE CONTROL OF THE TRUSTS

Governor Wilson is endeavoring to make control of the trusts one of the leading issues of the campaign. That feature of the tariff offers the best solution yet proposed for the curbing of the trusts. If trusts are an evil the least the government can do is to cease extending to them special favors and privileges. If they are going to steal and then steal without the assistance of the Legislature, Governor Wilson says he will remove the chief incentive to the formation of trusts, that is the tariff. Both of his chief opponents promise to continue this encouraging condition to the formation of trusts. By doing this they will secure unlimited funds for the needs of their campaign. They will extort sufficient campaign "gifts" from the "interests" to enable them to cajole and dupe many voters, and as long as they maintain the tariff the trusts can afford to finance their campaigns.

Wilson has warm praise for the part of the Third Party programme that relates to projects of social betterment, but declares that on the question of tariffs and trusts Roosevelt is looking toward centralization and monopoly. The question of trust regulation is one of admitted difficulty. The one thing clear from the experiments of Taft and his Attorney-General is how not to control them. They attempted to dissolve the Oil Trust, and the price of oil went up while the stock of the concern jumped from \$650 to \$1,000 a share. The common stock of the Tobacco Trust sprang from \$350 to \$740 per share, from the activities of the government. They are now getting in their booting work with the Fruit Trust, while the stockholders are eagerly expecting, and the public fearing, similar results. To "dissolve" a trust, according to their formula, is to increase enormously the value of its stock to the plutocrat and the cost of its product to the proletariat. This is not a consummation devoutly to be wished by the people, and they hear with dismay of the continued activity of Wickersham and the Sherman law, knowing that every new trust they "dissolve" makes life still more costly and less worth living.

But reducing the tariff will not solve the whole difficulty. The tariff is simply an encouraging condition; it offers an incentive to the formation of trusts, and once formed it assists them in robbing the people. But removing the tariff will not destroy the combination once it is formed, unless it destroys the industry at the same time. The removal will, only in some instances, prevent the exorbitant prices which are exacted by combinations protected by the tariff. It will have no particular influence upon the exactions of what may be described as natural monopolies. The growth of trusts cannot be laid at the door of Morgan or Rockefeller, or any other leader of men; it must be laid at the door of nature. The tendency toward centralization can no more be overcome by governments than the law of gravity. Trusts are a product of evolution and civilization. Industrial combinations, as such, are not an evil. They are a benefit to the people, and especially to the poor people, because an industrial combination can undoubtedly produce a better article and can afford to sell it cheaper than the small manufacturer. The outcry against industrial combination is absurd; in many cases it is nothing more than a trick of politicians to dupe the people.

It is just here that Mr. Roosevelt offers the other half of the method for their supervision, that is, by strict government oversight and control. Industries cannot be compelled to compete by law, but they can be prevented from doing business in certain ways. Roosevelt says that monopoly is not to be prevented but accepted. It is to be accepted, and regulated. Voluntary associations to control selling prices, to threaten personal liberty, unduly to increase the cost of their products, can be prevented by law. Large combinations have too deep a foundation in economic interest and in practical common sense to be seriously affected by a dozen Sherman acts, or by the activity of the American government on the present lines. But they can be made to serve the people. Germany encourages trusts and combinations, but it controls them.

This is what Roosevelt says he will do. If the platform of the Bull Moose party and of the Democrats on this subject were united and enforced, the problem of the trusts would offer no more difficulties. Particularly with this, their stock represented real value instead of water. Allow the big combination, control it, and prevent the issuing of watered stock, and the result would be to the advantage of the whole of society.

THE NEXT FEDERAL ELECTION

Sir Wilfrid and Hon. Mr. Lemieux, in their Quebec speeches last Saturday, squarely reaffirmed the Liberal position in relation to the tariff and the navy. The Toronto Globe now reminds the country that the West is daily more determined to have the tariff revised downward. This determination gives the Liberals confidence and their opponents cause for fear as to the next Federal election. The Conservatives cannot run another "flag" campaign. They must talk business. The Globe thus presents the situation:

"As the time comes around for the re-imposition of that portion of the cement duty taken off in the early summer to prevent the cessation of building operations in the West the members of the Borden government display increasing anxiety as to the drift of public sentiment on the plains. And well they may. The Saskatchewan election proved that the farmers of the Prairie Provinces have not changed their mind as to the necessity for tariff reform, and that any increase in Western rural representation will almost inevitably mean a corresponding increase in the Liberal strength in the next House of Commons."

"It is scarcely to be doubted that of Saskatchewan's sixteen members in the new House fifteen will be Liberals pledged to tariff revision, and that Alberta will send ten Liberals out of a total representation of twelve. The utmost ingenuity of Hon. Robert Rogers in 'redistributing' the vote will not secure a Conservative delegation exceeding four members from Saskatchewan and Alberta. In the present Parliament Manitoba does something to lessen the Liberal majority from the prairies, but there are signs of a storm there, and a very small swing of the pendulum would make Manitoba as strongly Liberal as the other Provinces. Leaving Winnipeg out of the count, there were cast in the new

other Manitoba constituencies last September 27,092 Conservative votes and 26,732 Liberal. By a popular majority of 870 votes the Conservatives carried seven seats to the two carried by the Liberals. A swing of a thousand votes might make rural Manitoba solidly Liberal. There is evidence that such a swing is in progress. Winnipeg, which is likely to have three seats out of Manitoba's fifteen in the new House, is growingly Conservative, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that Manitoba as a whole will be represented in the next Parliament by a majority of Liberal members. The Roblin government weakens steadily, and were it turned out of power before next Federal election the strength of Manitoba Conservatism would be gone.

THE PASSING OF HIGH PROTECTION

According to the present outlook in the United States, the Payne-Aldrich tariff will be in effect for a shorter time than any other that the country has ever enacted. Only those who directly profit by its exactions will regret its demise. Mr. Taft pronounced it the best tariff ever devised, but like some of his other quondam friends it proved a poor crutch to lean upon and failed him in the day of trial. It drove its devotees out of public life and it discredited Taft before Roosevelt took that task upon himself. Not only has it destroyed its friends, but much better, it has apparently destroyed the taste in the country for high protection.

The Democrats are making their fight definitely and positively upon the question of a revenue tariff, and they are going to elect the President. It is almost certain, too, that Wilson will have both Congress and Senate in sympathy with him. This will mean an almost revolutionary change in tariff-making during the first year of his administration. The "infant industries" and the uneconomic industries which have flourished at the expense of the nation will make their exit silently or endeavor to exist legitimately.

The change, if as sweeping as now seems likely, will be of vast importance to the whole country. It will then devote its whole power to those tasks it is best fitted to perform. The work of the engineers in building roads, cutting canals, making railroads, inventing devices which create the possibilities of foreign trade, will become effective. With the passing of the power of private protection to tax their fellow-countrymen, the country will enter upon a new era in foreign trade. Through her enormous natural resources the United States has for years been a formidable rival of Britain and Germany, but the removal of artificial restrictions would enable it to eclipse all rivals. The absurdity of American protection is obvious from the fact that the United States is undoubtedly the richest industrial nation and is inhabited by an advanced race. On the face of it, therefore, the United States cannot need protection against other nations. But protection has continued because of the enormous power wielded by the beneficiaries under the tariff.

Judging from the positive nature of Governor Wilson's speeches he will gladly sacrifice at the final passing of high protection. The abolition of these high and stupid duties will not usher in the millennium or abolish the inequalities of wealth, but it will remove from the hands of the few a weapon of extortion and oppression which they had always used ruthlessly.

PROTECTION AND WAGES

Governor Wilson's campaign is not being financed by the trusts; whatever may be the result of it, he is appealing to the intelligence of the people. He declares that, in the main, protected industries have paid less wages than unprotected industries. That his contention is true has recently been abundantly demonstrated. The investigations of the Tariff Commission bear him out, and the revelations of some of the exactions of the great trusts are to the same effect. The laborers in the woolen mills, an industry that in some lines enjoys a protection of more than 170 per cent, and altogether a rate of about 102 per cent, receive eight dollars a week on an average. This is one of the most highly protected industries in the United States, and it is only surpassed by the steel trust in its persistent and successful opposition to all the reasonable efforts of its employees to better their condition. Mr. Dingley himself was a woolen manufacturer, and in working for increased duties on the product of his mills he had in mind the increased power that monopoly would give him over the wage-earners as well as over any competition from outside manufacturers.

Republican stump-speakers used to pretend that the Dingley tariff caused prosperity—a prosperity which would turn into panic and hard times again the instant anyone but a Republican was elected President. When the panic came in the midst of Republican ascendancy, there was nothing left for these orators but to assure the farmers, who were still fairly prosperous, that their party made the sun to shine, and the wheat to grow, and caused the foreign market to bid for it. But in many ways they succeeded in making workingmen believe that the tariff kept up their wages. Governor Wilson will find it less difficult now to convince them of the untruth of that the wages paid in highly protected industries are less, on the whole, than in those which do not enjoy protection.

The reason is not far to seek. In ordinary business an increase of wages comes only through pressure on the part of the wage-earners. The tariff is one of the chief incentives to the formation of great trusts. A manufacturer who receives these great tariff favors can build up a business which is likely to become monopolistic in extent, if he is given sufficient time. In cases of dispute arising between the combination and the operatives, the position of the combination is stronger than that of the individual corporation. It is possible to close two or three works where trouble has arisen and transfer orders to other works without injury to the business, but with disastrous results to the operatives. Such instances have occurred in both the woolen and steel industries—the two that enjoy the greatest amount of protection. When the combination has been powerful enough to secure monopolistic control in nearly every instance it has used its power to increase the price of its product to the consumer and to lower wages to the workmen.

This is the basis of Governor Wilson's charge that the wages in industries enjoying high protection are lower than in those industries which have no protection. When it is realized that these great industries pay lower wages and sell their product, as the meat trust does, in foreign countries for from thirty to forty per cent less than in their own country, it is hard to believe that the workman will still vote for a system that beats him in his wages and robs him when he goes to buy food and clothing for himself and family.

MR. TAFT'S ATTITUDE

Mr. Taft has aroused no great public enthusiasm by his speech in accepting the nomination of the section of the Republican party that still clings to him. He was hardly expected that he would; but he has made clear the fact that the parties in that country will soon correspond to actual divisions in political thinking. He has taken his stand fairly and squarely with the conservatives, and no man with the slightest tendency to radicalism will find anything to encourage him in the machine-booster coteries that is led by the President. He stands by the principle that the wise and right-minded minority should rule, and he dedicates himself to this principle of reaction. There has been no confessedly conservative party in the United States for some time, but he is willing to wear the title, and he gently suggests that "the former Republicans who have left their party," as well as the Democrats, are going in a direction that they do not definitely know, towards an end they cannot definitely describe, but with one chief and clear object, that of acquiring power for their party by popular support through the promise of a change for the better.

He attacks their sincerity and brands them as opportunists, but his language indicates a most extraordinary failure to appreciate the direction of popular thinking. His optimism becomes pathetic when, in touching the question of the increased cost of living, he boldly declares that the Payne-Aldrich tariff has vindicated itself. The disturbing political events that have followed since its adoption have taught him nothing, and it is reported that he is sharpening his quill to vote the new proposed schedule and duties. His stand is not dissimilar to that taken by Governor Berkeley in 1871, when opposing to the Lords Commissioners of Plantations upon the flourishing state of Virginia. He wrote: "I thank God there are no free schools or printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience and heresy and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them, and libels against the best government. God keep us from both."

Taft is proving himself as true blue and unswerving a Tory as Governor Berkeley ever was. Those who think with him will be impressed with the firmness of his attitude on several questions, his stolidness on others, and they, in union with the coterie of bosses that command the Republican machinery, may make a fairly respectable showing at the elections.

NORTH-WEST MANCHESTER

The Asquith government—if we are to believe such authorities as the London Times and The Spectator—has not been considering its action in breaking its Hay-Pennaford treaty pledge, will similarly react in favor of its better self. It seems almost impossible that this will not be done, or that the sober judgment of the many who are making protest against the bill will not ultimately prevail."

Canada, the Ottawa Citizen reminds us, once thought about discriminating against foreign ships using the Welland canal. In 1892, to quote The Citizen, Canada "set an admirable example—prompted no doubt, by the mother country—that the United States may well follow at this particular time. After action somewhat similar to that just taken in regard to the Panama route to American coastwise shipping, and American protest against the discrimination in favor of Canadian trade, Canada had the honor and good sense to change its decision, that it might be absolutely made. At practically every point the two instances are identical, and it remains to be seen if the United States, after fairly considering its action in breaking its Hay-Pennaford treaty pledge, will similarly react in favor of its better self. It seems almost impossible that this will not be done, or that the sober judgment of the many who are making protest against the bill will not ultimately prevail."

BISHOP RICHARDSON VISITS NORTH SHORE

Chatham, N. B., Sept. 9.—(Special.)—Bishop Richardson of Fredericton was in Bay Du Vin on Saturday and Sunday. On Saturday afternoon he consecrated the new burial ground of St. John the Evangelist church, and on Sunday administered confirmation in the morning. St. John the Evangelist, J. R. Stone, addressed men's meeting in the afternoon and conducted the service in the parish church in the evening. Through the kindness of Mr. Tweedie, Bishop Richardson returned to Chatham last night by auto and went back to Fredericton this morning.

ABE MARTIN

Late Bud says if he was only single again he'd get a tour in car. Some fellows vote intelligently an' others wear campaign buttons.

"Edification" sneered a tramp, as he was discussing Britain's weakness under a hedge. "Bah!"

"You may say 'Bah!' till you turn into a sheep," retorted his brother of the road, "but it won't alter matters! I tell you we couldn't get along without edification."

The other banged his fist upon a table.

"Don't talk to me!" he cried. "I never got anything out of you to school!"

"I dare say you didn't," sneered the champion of learning. "But you would have if you'd gone in the right spirit!"

"Well, what did you get?" asked his companion.

"What did I get?" came the retort. "What cost two hats, a stick, and eight umbrellas! Don't tell me it's waste of time to go to school!"

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LEGS CUT OFF;
MAN SOON DIES

Would Not Tell His Name and He Is Not Known

TERRIBLY INJURED

Found at Aurora Siding on the C. P. R., Near St. John, Early Last Evening—Brought to Hospital—Wanted to Get to Bangor.

Wednesday, Sept. 11.

With both legs cut off by the wheels of a train a man who would not give his name, was found about 10 o'clock last night at Aurora siding on the C. P. R., about four miles from St. John. He was immediately brought to the city hospital, unconscious when found he soon became conscious and died in the hospital about 1.30 o'clock this morning.

He was first discovered lying beside the track by the crew of freight 908, which was in charge of Conductor Charters, after the train had taken the siding for the suburban coming to St. John to cross. Members of the train crew did all in their power to make the injured man comfortable, but the train was flagged and he was brought to the hospital.

When first found he told the trainmen that he wished to go to Bangor and when asked his name he said that it made no difference as he was not going to die. After being placed on the suburban he became unconscious and remained in this state till his death.

Dr. James Christie attended the man's injuries at the Union station. There were no marks or papers about his clothing to indicate his name, but it is supposed that he was trying to steal a ride and that he was on the freight when it left St. John. It is likely that in some way he was jolted off the train when it was taking the siding and fell beneath the wheels.

One leg was cut off above the knee and the other at the ankle. The man also suffered from internal injuries.

Thursday, Sept. 12.

The man killed on Tuesday evening by a freight train at Aurora Siding on the C. P. R., near St. John, was identified yesterday by Nicholas Kennedy, as John Quigley, formerly of this city, but for the last three years living in Jamaica Plain (Mass.). When the man arrived in the hospital on Tuesday evening, several persons in the institution thought they recognized him as Quigley. Mr. Kennedy, who is a relative, was informed, and on seeing the body in the morgue, was sure that the dead man was Quigley.

Quigley was about twenty-five years of age, short and fair, and was well known in the city. He was married, and his family used to live in St. Patrick street, but moved from the city about three years ago.

BORDEN DIFFERS WITH HAZEN ABOUT LIBERALS

Premier, at Ottawa Banquet, Concludes Opponents Are as Loyal as the Tories.

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—"I fully believe that the rank and file of the Liberal party are just as earnest and loyal and patriotic for the cause of the Dominion as any citizens of the country."

This is an extract from the speech of Hon. R. L. Borden at a banquet tendered him last night in the Chateau Laurier by the Conservative Association of Ottawa. H. P. Hill, president of the association, presided. Among those present were Sir George Aikens of England, Nova Scotians present were Hon. C. E. Tupper, M. P. P. Pictou; F. B. Croxby, ex-M. P. Halifax; J. R. McLeod, president of the Conservative Association of Nova Scotia; R. P. Proctor, president of the Conservative Club, of Halifax; Country, W. G. Coste, ex-secretary; Dr. Joseph Hayes, secretary of the Conservative Association of Nova Scotia; Halifax; E. N. Rhodes, Cumberland; Clarence Jameson, M. P. Digby; F. B. Croxby, ex-M. P. Pictou; Webb, Halifax; E. F. Williams, ex-Mayor of Dartmouth; George Henderson, Halifax; Joseph Hillebrand, Sydney; Captain John Wells, Whitehead.

From New Brunswick were O. S. Crockett, M. P. York; Mr. Robideau, M. P. Kent; W. H. Thorne, St. John; Geo. P. Jones, M. P. St. John; J. R. Stone, St. John; J. R. Stone, St. John.

From Prince Edward Island were A. C. McLean, M. P. and D. Nicholson, M. P.

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Wednesday, Sept. 11.

With both legs cut off by the wheels of a train a man who would not give his name, was found about 10 o'clock last night at Aurora siding on the C. P. R., about four miles from St. John. He was immediately brought to the city hospital, unconscious when found he soon became conscious and died in the hospital about 1.30 o'clock this morning.

He was first discovered lying beside the track by the crew of freight 908, which was in charge of Conductor Charters, after the train had taken the siding for the suburban coming to St. John to cross. Members of the train crew did all in their power to make the injured man comfortable, but the train was flagged and he was brought to the hospital.

When first found he told the trainmen that he wished to go to Bangor and when asked his name he said that it made no difference as he was not going to die. After being placed on the suburban he became unconscious and remained in this state till his death.

Dr. James Christie attended the man's injuries at the Union station. There were no marks or papers about his clothing to indicate his name, but it is supposed that he was trying to steal a ride and that he was on the freight when it left St. John. It is likely that in some way he was jolted off the train when it was taking the siding and fell beneath the wheels.

One leg was cut off above the knee and the other at the ankle. The man also suffered from internal injuries.

Thursday, Sept. 12.

The man killed on Tuesday evening by a freight train at Aurora Siding on the C. P. R., near St. John, was identified yesterday by Nicholas Kennedy, as John Quigley, formerly of this city, but for the last three years living in Jamaica Plain (Mass.). When the man arrived in the hospital on Tuesday evening, several persons in the institution thought they recognized him as Quigley. Mr. Kennedy, who is a relative, was informed, and on seeing the body in the morgue, was sure that the dead man was Quigley.