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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
THE EVENING TIMES

New Brunswick's independent newspapers.

These newspapers advocate:
British connection
Honesty in public life
Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion
No graft!
No deals!

"The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine, The Maple Leaf forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 2, 1911.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY

With Sir Edward Grey's fearless but not irritating speech of yesterday—the voice of the just man armed—the German crisis definitely passes. That Britain's diplomacy was firm as well as sane is proved. If there was at Berlin a determination to learn what the British would do under certain circumstances, the knowledge has been gained. If some persons at Berlin hoped an iron front there would develop weakness in London, those persons are undeceived. Peace gains by the "showdown"—and Britain also.

Already the reviewers are comparing Grey with Palmerston. They have greatness in common, to be sure, but for each the world's stage was set very differently. In some respects the incident now happily closing will recall Palmerston's despatches to Sir Henry Bulwer in Paris in 1840. In one he wrote:

"If Thiers again holds to you the language of menace, however indistinctly and vaguely shadowed out, pray retort upon him to the full extent of what he may say to you, and convey to him in the most friendly and inoffensive manner possible that, if France throws down the gauntlet, we shall not refuse to pick it up; and that if she begins a war she will certainly lose her ships, colonies and commerce before the end of it; that her army in Algiers will cease to give her anxiety, and that Mehemet Ali will be just chucked into the Nile."

Palmerston left a great name and reputation. The chancelleries of the continent remember his grip to this day in much the same way as they do that of Pitt and Channing. Aiway and everywhere he loved his country and strove to maintain its honor and extend its interests. Never before or since his day has the prestige of England stood higher than it did in the days of Palmerston's control of its foreign policy.

Sir Edward Grey has been similarly successful. His diplomacy has been forceful and far-seeing. He has disappointed the jingoes and sentimentalists among the Unionist party, but he has given satisfaction to all virile English sentiment by his sane and balanced diplomacy. He will fail to satisfy two classes of people: first, those whose demand is above everything else that there be peace at least in their time, and second, those whose deep-seated pride of power and jingo tendencies would have Britain pay no attention whatever to the sensibilities of other nations. But he has certainly satisfied the stream of dominant opinion and the best instincts of the Empire. There will be no war. Those in Germany who hate and envy England, and those in England who distrust and dislike Germany, must wait another tide. In both cases these are small minorities. There is no cause for war between these peoples. To provoke one would be a crime of staggering magnitude.

DR. PUGSLEY'S SPEECH

Never has the fighting edge of the Liberal party been shown more effectively than by the spirit and the words of its leaders since the opening of Parliament a few weeks ago. Sir Wilfrid's great speech in moving his logical and powerful amendment was followed by an admirable address by Hon. William Pugsley, the principal portions of which are to be found in The Telegraph's news columns today. Sir Wilfrid spoke with unexcelled force and conviction, and the former Minister of Public Works, in presenting more particularly the case of the Maritime Provinces, most ably and impressively seconded the efforts of his chief.

New Brunswick voted for reciprocity. To read Dr. Pugsley's speech now, after the hour of election passion and deception is long past, is to experience renewed amazement over the folly of Ontario in rejecting the progressive and economically sound policy put forward by the party that introduced the British preference and set Canada in the forefront of the King's dominions oversea.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley's exposition of the reciprocity issue as it affects these Atlantic provinces will appeal with immense force to the people of New Brunswick who realize now more clearly than ever how their misguided fellow-countrymen listened to the wildest deceptions and so closed the door to the very market we most needed for our surplus products. Those who believed that in voting for Mr. Borden they were voting for the old flag will appreciate Dr. Pugsley's trenchant references to the Tory-Nationalist alliance which begins its work by postponing any action in regard to the navy, thus making good the Castor boast that Mr. Borden would have to listen to that part of Quebec whose spokesman is Mr. Bourassa.

"CONVEY, THE WISE IT CALL"

Convey, the wise it call. Steal? foh! a fico for the phrase!
—The Merry Wives of Windsor, Act 1, Sc. 3.

The vigilant and long-suffering Vancouver World the other day printed a paragraph notifying the St. John Standard that it appreciated the delicate compliment paid it by the Standard in lifting bodily from the World's editorial columns an article on Youth and Efficiency and reproducing it as an original Standard editorial. The Telegraph reprinted the Vancouver World's notification to the Standard, and the latter, in entering upon a discussion of the subject yesterday, said:

"We do not suppose that either our readers or those of The Telegraph would care one straw whether this little gem of criticism (?) was well or ill-founded. Suppose we did find a good article and publish it, would it lessen its value if it had been written by one of the coterie of editors of The Telegraph, or enhance its worth if it had been wholly produced in our own sanctum?"

The doctrine laid down by our neighbor is one that will appear surprising and original to most publishers, and to the reading public generally; so we reproduce it. The Standard's confession—it smacks of that charming rogue, Cellini—is frank, but it might have been made more gracefully, thus:

When 'Omer smote 'is bloomin' lyre,
He'd 'eard men sing by land an' sea;
An' what he thought 'e might require,
'E went an' took—the same as me.

The market girls an' fishermen,
The shepherds an' the sailors, too,
They 'eard old songs turn up again,
But kep' it quiet—same as you!

They knew 'e stole; 'e knew they knowed.
They didn't tell, nor make a fuss,
But winked at 'Omer down the road,
And 'e winked back—the same as us!

The foregoing, we cautiously remark, is Mr. Kipling's. If the Vancouver World had been guided by the charitable spirit of this jingle there would have been no trouble—from Vancouver. But the Standard has yet to hear from the Toronto News, the Christian Science Monitor, the Toronto Mail and Empire, and many other journals to which it has paid the same delicate compliment acknowledged by the Vancouver World. That, however, is another story. "Convey, the wise it call."

Incidentally The Telegraph is accused of having stolen certain sentences from Mr. Augustine Birrell, and, inferentially at least, Mr. Birrell is charged with stealing them from Cellini. The trail indicated by the World is too clear to be lost through the obtrusion of any such herring as that. The Standard playfully affects to have discovered that Mr. Birrell is writing for The Telegraph. Let it be said in passing that an examination of the Standard's editorial page would not lead anyone to suspect that it numbers Mr. Birrell among either its voluntary or its involuntary contributors; and their name is legion.

TUBERCULOSIS

One death every three minutes is the record tuberculosis has established for itself in the United States. It kills one-third of all those who die between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. It is still what John Bunyan called it—"the captain of the hosts of death." There are four other countries in which the death rate is higher than in the United States: Ireland, which has a rate of 216 to every 100,000 of population; Russia, 198; Norway, 192; Switzerland, 188; United States, 187.

Tuberculosis is a disease of the masses. It is acquired, not inherited. There can be no tuberculosis without the germ, and the germ is usually acquired by inhalation. Its ravages are hastened by quack medicines, and vitiated air. When people live, sleep and work in badly ventilated rooms, the ravages of tuberculosis will continue to grow. It is a disease that is preventable and curable, and wholesome food, fresh air, deep breathing and temperate habits would ultimately exterminate it altogether.

The prevention of tuberculosis is being commonly recognized today as being of more importance than the prevention of any other form of disease. Labor unions all over the country are joining in the crusade against it. One of the largest insurance companies of the United States is so convinced of its losses through deaths from tuberculosis that it is erecting a sanitarium for those insured in it who are attacked by tuberculosis, and has a special department to issue literature and carry on an active educational campaign against the disease. Many large fraternal orders are erecting out-of-door sanitaria as an investment in health. At present it is responsible for about one-seventh of the deaths in this country. As the disease in preventable and curable, this is a sad showing.

A QUESTION OF HONOR

In bringing the House back to principles, Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, Alberta, almost succeeded in bringing Mr. Monk back to himself. Mr. Monk is an honorable man; so is Mr. Foster; so is Mr. Borden; so are they all honorable men, but Mr. Clark's motion brings them face to face with a live issue which these honorable men had for a time forgotten in elbowing for the spoils. It is just a year, Dr. Clark reminded the House, since Mr. Monk compared himself to the lone wolf which was better than the dog because it wore no collar. "Today," said the Doctor, "somebody's dog is wearing a muzzle."

The very idea of a cabinet means that the men composing it are in practical accord on all great questions of public policy. Mr. Monk does not try to deny that there is not essential disaccord among the members of the present cabinet. His reply was to retort that Dr. Clark during the last few years had supported a protectionist government, while he was a confirmed free trader. With hundreds of thousands of free traders throughout the country, Dr. Clark had no chance to support a party committed to free trade. He took the very reasonable and honorable course of working for a party that was endeavoring to approximate to his ideals. What was he to do under the circumstances? Work and vote for the Conservatives? When protection is once introduced into a country, no government could remove it at one fell stroke. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has made no secret of the fact that he is a free trader in principle, and his government went out of power in an effort to apply the principle in a larger measure to the natural products of the country. Dr. Clark will find it a very simple matter to justify his support of the late Liberal government and of the present Opposition.

But neither Mr. Borden nor Mr. Monk can justify his presence in the present cabinet without a plain statement that they have embraced similar views on the navy question. A question that separated them when in opposition, when neither could accomplish much one way or another, should make a still wider gulf between them when they have the means of putting their views into force. The question is not one which can be dismissed lightly, or it can be dismissed lightly only by men who value their honor lightly.

Fortunately there is no room for doubt as to the British practice under the premises. There is the case of Lord James of Hereford, who was within reach of great honors, but who went out at once because he could not see eye to eye with Gladstone on the question of Home Rule. The Duke of Devonshire broke with Gladstone on the ground that "Gladstone and I do not mean the same thing," as he phrased it. His action in 1886 was duplicated in 1903. Men looked to Devonshire for a steadying policy and for scrupulous conduct. He did not retire so quickly as some of the other members of the cabinet in 1903, because he could not quickly understand and was somewhat mystified by the economic legerdemain of Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain. On leaving the cabinet he wrote to Lord Hereford: "I have made a mess of this business and have come out with severe damage." But the only "mess" was that of an honest, but somewhat floundering man, at first misinformed; when he knew that his leader had forsaken him by even a fraction on the fiscal question, he pressed to the light at all hazards.

English political history will be searched in vain for a parallel to the present condition in Ottawa. The very idea of cabinet government is outraged by the present agglomerate. Mr. Monk values his honor and the country values the honor of a leading public man. It is at present in question, and will be in question until he gets out of the cabinet or failing that, until he explains clearly the condition on which he feels justified in remaining. No one expects from the present cabinet the high sense of honor that characterizes an English cabinet. If they held the same ideals the present cabinet would never have been formed. But there are certain things that they cannot do without having the people lose respect for things that should be held sacred.

"HONEST JOHN" MORLEY

George McLean Harper writes, in the December number of the Atlantic Monthly, on John Morley, and says some very interesting things about the work of the present British cabinet. He thinks this cabinet will fill a wider space in the chronicles of time than any other group of English statesmen since the days of Cromwell. He says:

"Upon it has fallen the task of retrieving, in so far as possible, the losses in wealth, prestige and morality occasioned by the Boer war; of resisting the panics, spontaneous or contrived, which have tended to an unnecessary development of the navy; of finding means to restore the land to the people and the people to the land; of saving the poor from unemployment and starvation; of attempting to set the national free-school system beyond the reach of sectarian interference, and to transfer the franchise from property to manhood; of defending free trade against specious arguments drawn from the example of Germany and the United States, and unscrupulously repeated by a far from disinterested press; of guiding, without jealousy and without giving occasion for loss of loyalty, the rapid adolescence of great colonial nations; of destroying the veto power of the House of Lords, and of definitely planning home rule for Ireland."

This is a large record of achievement. Some of it is in line with the old ideals of Liberalism, and much of it foreshadows the aims and ideals of the Liberalism of the future. One of the most eminent of the men engaged in bringing about these reforms is he who has won the title of "Honest John" Morley. He has long held a prominent position in England, and his hold upon the sympathies and affections of the people has not been weakened by his elevation to the peerage. He has never varied in his adherence to democratic principles. He was Secretary for Ireland in the Gladstone cabinet, and has always been in strongest sympathy with the Irish Nationalist movement.

Mr. Morley has been a philosophical radical in politics and religion. The friend of Gladstone, he was chosen by his family to write the life of that statesman, and much interest was expressed at the time in the question of how he would treat Gladstone's powerful religious interests. His whole treatment of the life of England's great commoner was marked by sympathy and sane judgment, and while he keeps himself in the background, it reveals something of the part which he played as counselor and agent of his chief. There is no doubt but he had a special influence over Gladstone in the matter of Home Rule, and it is said that he long kept him steady in the bill of 1886 to his original purpose of entirely separating the Irish and the British legislatures, a provision which pressure from their own party afterwards compelled both of them to abandon.

No man has made a stronger impression in British politics than Mr. Morley by the indomitable consistency of his principles, by his sheer force of character and honesty of conviction and utterance. In one of his essays he aggressively spelled God with a small "g," but even this has been forgiven him by the English people, and bigotry itself has been disarmed by his statesmanlike thought and high honesty. His qualities have won for him the respect and admiration of all parties in the state.

ENVIRONMENT

If a babe born in Canada were taken to China and given to a Chinese family to rear and educate he would become a Chinaman in all that pertains to the custome of that people; that is to say, in his character, conduct and code of life. In the early days in the North American colonies children were often captured and stolen by Indians, and brought up by them in their ways. Whether they would later, if opportunity offered, return to white society and white folkways, or would prefer to remain with the Indians, seems to have depended on the age at which they were captured.

The dislike of one class for another, or of one people for another, is always due to the conception each has formed of the others character and ways. The Greeks who drank wine considered themselves superior to the Egyptians who drank beer. If a man passes from one class to another, his acts show the contrast between customs in which he was bred and those in which he finds himself. The satirist has made fun of the parvenu for centuries. His mistakes and misfortunes reveal the nature of the customs and their power over the individual. The influence of habit is shown in the persistence of old customs, and the weakness of new ones. The problem of Canadianizing the immigrant has its whole difficulty in the fact that when the environment is changed, he has to acquire a new outfit of use and wont. He loses the sustaining power of use and wont, and for long the customs of the new country will have no strength for him. He is in a strait betwixt two, and is left shivering in the untempered winds that often wreck him.

It is difficult to change customs, and to do so suddenly and in an arbitrary manner may work havoc. Francis Bacon used to insist that time is the true innovator, and that he is a risky reformer who breaks off the thread it spins. Missionaries have often taken men of a low civilization out of the society in which they were born, have educated them and taught them white men's customs. There is no clear case in which such persons on being restored to their own people, did not revert to their mode of life.

Hear Stevenson on this subject: "You cannot change ancestral feelings of what is right and wrong without what is practically soul murder. Barbarous as the customs may seem, always hear them with patience, always judge them with gentleness, always find in them some seed of good; see that you always develop them; remember that all you can do is to civilize the man in the line of his own civilization. And never expect, never believe in thaumaturgic conversions. What you have to do is to teach the parents in the interests of their great-grandchildren."

MR. BORDEN AND M. BLONDIN

Mr. Pardee's scorching speech in yesterday's debate at Ottawa drives home the facts about the "unholy alliance." Mr. Borden's Conservatives and Mr. Monk's Nationalists, who united to make Dr. Sproule Speaker of the House, yesterday closed up their ranks again to make Mr. Blondin his deputy—"the second commoner," as Mr. Pardee expressed it.

Mr. Blondin's references to England, to the Empire, to the old flag, recited by Mr. Pardee, were calculated to draw a storm of protest against Mr. Blondin's elevation, and in that storm the country might well have expected all the flag-waving Conservatives from Mr. Borden down to Mr. Crocket to participate. Where were all the gentlemen who rushed to the defence of the old flag and the Empire during the burning month prior to September 21? What magic held them speechless till Mr. Borden gave the signal to vote for Mr. Blondin and so pay the first instalment of the price of the Nationalist support? A few months ago these Conservatives were in a fever of anxiety lest the Liberals—who introduced the British preference—would do something injurious to Imperial sentiment.

Many, in Ontario particularly, believed in their sincerity. In vain did Liberal journals and Liberal newspapers warn the people that this sudden frenzy of Loyalty was but a stalking-horse to cover the advance of the hungry forces of the "interests." Many honest men in every province were misled by those who avoided economics and yelled lustily for the flag. What do these honest and really loyal men think today when they see the "unholy alliance" seating Mr. Blondin beside Dr. Sproule

NOTE AND COMMENT

By the removal of the capable and respected Waterways Commissioners appointed by the old government, and the substitution of new ones for purposes of patronage, Mr. Borden frankly adopts the spoils system at its worst.

* * *

Mr. Monk objects to the Laurier navy because the ships would so soon have become obsolete. But here comes a ghastly interval during which Canada, by reason of Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Monk, will not even make a start in the matter of naval defence. This is the new Imperialism—the headlong Conservative counteracted by the reactionary Nationalist. No ships of any kind.

* * *

A point about the board of works investigation that ought not to be ignored is that members of the board investigated themselves and their officials. As they were unanimous on some things and pretty evenly divided on others, it is difficult to believe that the works department was as well conducted as some people try to make it appear. If such an investigation as we have had resulted in certain discoveries, what would have been the result of a sworn inquiry conducted by some independent tribunal with a free hand and full power to protect or punish witnesses?

* * *

The London Daily Telegraph says of Sir Edward Grey's speech:

"No task could have been more trying and momentous. It may well be questioned whether any living man could have achieved it with an equal amount of sheer moral weight combined with exact diplomatic skill."

Mr. A. Bonar Law, the new Unionist leader, has said that the Foreign Secretary was bound to act as he did under the circumstances. Britain will generally be thought to have come out of the matter with increased prestige. Also, the issue makes strongly for a period of tranquility.

* * *

Russia arrogantly refuses to recognize passports which the United States Government issues to its citizens of Jewish descent. It is unlikely that the United States Government will tolerate this much longer. For eight years it has been strongly protested against, and the new Democratic Congress, at the session which begins next month, is expected to find means to put an end to the insult and wrong.—Montreal Witness.

Russia is unjust to the Jew, beyond question. But just what means the United States is going to adopt to give the Jew justice in Russia is a question. Russia is not a very easy pupil to handle. It would be easy to make demands, but to enforce them would be impossible.

* * *

"To take the ground that Canada should not participate in Imperial defence until she is endowed with a share of Imperial legislative power, is practically the doctrine preached by Mr. Bourassa, who clearly sees that the logical outcome of this very logical proposal is indefinite delay," says the Montreal Herald. "He knows that Canada is not yet ready for Imperial citizenship. If this be the case, is it better for the Dominion to stand aside, and blame the Mother Land for not forcing on us this unacceptable citizenship, or for it to take the ground that while it is growing into the stature of Imperial citizenship it will, by the creation of a national navy, place itself in a position to take an effective part in the defence of the Empire? Let us be practical. Let us do what can be done, not await, with Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Cahan, the far-off consummation of a federated Empire before we qualify ourselves for Imperial service when need arises."

The Country and the Navy

(Ottawa Free Press).

Surely the honor of the dominion is involved in the carrying out of its contracts. Surely the people of Canada do not want to have it said in England: "Oh, yes, it is true that Canada agreed to start a navy. It is true that she promised to undertake the training of men, without whom a navy would be useless. It is true that she undertook to look after her own defence, in a small way at first, but still a beginning. But now her government wants to cancel the contract until her new government has time to consult the admiralty again."

Would not the answer to that be: Canada has made her contract. Canada must live up to her contract. If she wants to enlarge it, well and good. We are willing. But the work has been begun. We have made our arrangements for the future upon the good faith of the Canadian government, just as we have made them on the good faith of the governments of Australia and New Zealand, and just as the two latter have started to fulfil their contracts, so we expect the Dominion of Canada to do the same.

It is a cardinal point of British policy that any government is bound in foreign policy by the acts of its predecessors; and we venture to submit that the same principle must apply to the contracts entered into between the dominions and the Mother Country. Otherwise continuity of imperial policy would be impossible.

Those who imagine that Canada can now retract from an active naval policy are living in a fool's paradise. The work has been begun. It may be done more extensively by the Borden government than it was proposed to be done by the Laurier government. But it cannot be abandoned. The country's honor is at stake.

Showing Them Up.

(Montreal Herald.)

It cannot be said that the Liberal front bench betrays any excessive anxiety to make it possible for Mr. Borden and Mr. Monk to dwell together in unity. There is a sort of "Let no man join together those who are so far asunder," air about nearly all the questions. This may be annoying, but nobody can say it isn't fair. It is perfectly fair, for example, in view of the claims made concerning the influence of the ne temere decree upon the result of the elections, to ask the beneficiaries to the agitation in regard to it what they mean to do. It is fairly pertinent to those who voted against Laurier because he talked with Mgr. Sbaretti that they should know whether Mr. Borden has been talking with Mgr. Begin, somebody else with Mgr. Langevin. It goes to the very essence of the principle of cabinet government that men who were saying opposite things about the navy should enter together a cabinet as members of which they must say the same thing. In short, the Liberals who were the victims of many varieties of duplicity have a perfect right to expose the nature and workings of it to their hearts' content. The fact is that, on all the surface indications, a cabinet with both Mr. Borden and Mr. Monk in it, with Mr. Hughes and Mr. Pelletier in it, with Mr. Rogers and Mr. Nantel in it, ought to be outside the limits of the possible, and it is a service to the public not to allow the fact to be forgotten.

ONE GOOD FEATURE OR EVERY FEATURE GOOD WHICH?

As long as a cream separator skims close, it is a good investment. But one good feature or a few good features do not make a separator that will skim close for any length of time.

A good separator is one in which the minor parts have been just as carefully designed and just as well made as the most important parts. A defect in a minor part will, by throwing the entire machine out of adjustment, offset all the perfection attained in any other part of the machine. In the

I H C Cream Harvesters
Dairymaid and Bluebell

one feature does not overtop all others because the same I H C standard of quality in design, material, and workmanship is maintained throughout. They are the only separators with dust-proof and milk-proof gears which are easily accessible. The frame is entirely protected from wear by phosphor bronze bushings. These separators have large shafts, bushings, and bearings; the flexible top-bearing is the strongest and most effective found in any separator. The patented dirt-arrester removes the finest particles of dirt from the milk before the milk is separated. I H C Cream Harvesters are made in two styles—Dairymaid, chain drive, and Bluebell, gear drive—each in four sizes.

The I H C local agent will be glad to let you examine one of these separators, or, write nearest branch house for catalogues and other information.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

International Harvester Company of America
Chicago (Incorporated) U S A

I H C Service Bureau

The Bureau is a clearing house for Agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm, and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problems to the I H C Service Bureau.

It's Peculiar.

(By Frank M. Bicknell, in Smart Set).

That you may call a man "old man" when he is young, but not afterward.

That you may call a woman young at any age.

That you may perhaps call a man a "queer fish," but you must not call him a shark, a clam or a lobster.

That though brokers may be bulls and bears, their offspring are not necessarily calves and cubs.

That you may call a man's children kids, but you must not call him a goat.

That you may call a woman's children chicks, but you must not call her an old hen.

That you may call a woman a little duck, but not a big goose.

That you may call her a sly puss, but not a deceitful cat.

And that, while it is not advisable to call a man sly, and is most inadvisable to call him a dog, yet you may venture to call him a sly dog, also a gay dog, or—if he be very gay indeed—a sad dog, without ruffling his feelings; but on no account must you call him a puppy or a cur.

'Tis a Queer World.

(By L. B. Coley in Smart Set).

You can't believe what some men say even when they are misquoted.

Some men expect to acquire honesty after they have made a fortune.

Good resolutions usually die young, yet live long enough to make us unhappy.

Love your neighbor as yourself—but don't overdo it.

Even a kittenish woman has been known to lead a man a dog's life.

Man proposes—his wife disposes—the divorce exposes.

All authors admire "royalty."

When you stand on your dignity be sure of your footing.

The man who banks on luck is seldom able to draw a cheque.

Some people think they can get in tune with the infinite by taking music lessons.

When it becomes fashionable to take a honeymoon in an airship there will be more falling out.

Like the Niobe

(Ottawa Free Press).

Those folks in Canada who have made so great a to do about the accident to the cruiser Niobe, when navigated in Canadian waters by British officers, should take note of the circumstances that Canada is not the only one of the dominions whose naval policy has been inaugurated by accident. The commonwealth of Australia is in exactly the same position, its first boat, the Waratah, having come to grief, but in that case the accident happened when the boat was in charge of Australian officers. And while an investigation is being held, there has been no attempt to make a national scandal out of the matter.

A Little History

(Toronto Globe).

The Duchess of Connaught is a daughter of one of the men who called the German Empire into being. Frederick Charles of Prussia, known to history as the Red Prince, was the man who drove Bazaine into Metz in 1870 and prepared the way for the siege of Paris. The daughter of a great German soldier and the wife of a British prince, the prayer for peace on her lips—and for a better understanding between Britain and Germany—must be a very real one.

How It Sounds in Ottawa

(Ottawa Journal).

From the maritime coast comes word of a man named Jonah being made judge. Sounds fishy.

ISSUE OF CANADIAN SILVER DOLLARS SOON

Ottawa, Nov. 28—It is not unlikely that there will be an issue of the Canadian silver dollar before the New Year. The dies are all ready and everything is in good shape to strike off a bunch of them. "We may be able to have an issue before the New Year," said an official of the mint today. "But if we do this year's issue of the coin will become extremely valuable."

More Deer Shot at Alma.

Alma, Nov. 27—James Elliott, Manus McKinley, Joseph McKinley each got a fine deer a few days ago, and Charles Dixon and James Butland each killed a splendid deer today.

Alma, Nov. 25—Cerdic McKinley and Edward McKinley each shot a fine deer yesterday.

Mother—"Dear me! the baby has swallowed that piece of worsted." Father—"That's nothing to the yarns she'll have to swallow if she lives to grow up."

TEDIOUS CROSSING OF BRIDGE OVER KENNEBECCASIS

Clergymen and Others Had Exciting Time at Central Norton Yesterday—Celebration of Hundredth Anniversary of Anglican Church.

Thursday, Nov. 30.

The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the erection of the Anglican parish church at Central Norton yesterday was an event of much interest to the people of that part of Kings county. A good many from St. John and the surrounding country were present at the afternoon services. The clergy present included Bishop Richardson, Archdeacon Raymond, Canons Hanington, Neales and Smithers, Dr. Campbell and G. F. Scovil, A. W. Daniel, A. H. Crowfoot, C. A. S. Warneford, F. Gaskill, A. C. Fenwick and B. Abbott.

At the service in the morning those present united in the Holy Communion, Bishop Richardson being assisted by Rev. Canon Hanington, rector of the parish. Rev. Canon Neales, of Sussex, gave an admirable address suitable to the occasion.

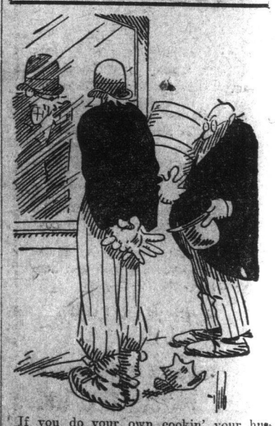
The visiting clergymen and other guests were entertained at luncheon at the hospitable home of John Raymond. At the afternoon service a very large congregation was present and but for the wretched condition of traveling consequent on the previous night's rain storm, the church would certainly not have been large enough for the occasion.

Among those present from the city were Lieut.-Col. Baxter, W. M. Jarvis, Dr. G. U. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Wetmore, Miss Gilchrist and others. Those who landed at Bloomfield Station had some difficulty in crossing the temporary bridge over the Kennebeccasis, but their experience was nothing compared with what awaited them on their return, when the rising flood had overflowed the flooring of the temporary bridge and threatened every moment to sweep it away. Only the sturdy efforts of a band of men with ropes and pike poles held it in place and the scene was exciting not to say dangerous as church dignitaries waded through the swirling waters and ladies were safely helped over the torrent. In justice to the gentler sex it may be said that they showed fine control in a trying situation. Col. Baxter led the brigade who handled loose planks and engineered the passage of the entire party, which was much rejoiced when it was once again on terra firma.

The Norton church, despite its 100 years, is still in an excellent state of preservation, and bids fair to last another century. As a memorial of yesterday's celebration a handsome stained glass window was unveiled by George Raymond, of Bloomfield—the gift of the parishioners. At the afternoon service addresses were delivered by Canon Hanington, the rector; Rev. Dr. Campbell and Bishop Richardson. Archdeacon Raymond gave a sketch of the church's history from its inception to the present day.

During the century the following clergymen have ministered to the Norton congregation: James Scovil, 1786; Oliver Arnold, 1792; James Cookson, 1819; W. W. Walker, 1830; E. A. Warneford, 1851, and C. P. Hanington, the present rector, since 1895.

ABE MARTIN



If you do your own cookin' your husband won't kiss the cook. Tawney Apple's sister poses in a art school an' makes a bare livin'.