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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 advance-
 ment of our great Dominion.
 No graft!
 No deals!
 "The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose and the
 Maple Leaf forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 11, 1914.

WHAT IS THERE TO CONCEAL?

A few weeks ago Mr. Fleming, his government, and his newspapers, particularly his newspapers, were proclaiming from the house of commons their willingness to have every possible fact brought out in connection with the Dugal charges. They wanted—or said they wanted—every important witness summoned and produced. Again and again it was asserted that those accused had nothing to conceal.

We have not heard so much of that sort of thing lately. Mr. Dugal and his counsel have been opposed at every turn. They have done everything possible to cause the appearance of essential witnesses, and counsel for Mr. Fleming not only have not attempted to secure the presence of certain witnesses, who are absent, but have objected strenuously to many lines of inquiry pursued by Mr. Dugal and his counsel to bring out all of the facts. If there is anything to conceal, why have the lawyers made so many objections to questions the only subject of which could be to bring out the facts? In other words, if there is nothing to conceal, why attempt to defeat the effort to bring all the facts into the daylight? Newspapers supporting the government have said again and again that the administration desires a most complete production of the truth. Why then did counsel for the government, for Mr. Fleming, and for the railway company, resort to every legal device to prevent certain lines of inquiry from being pursued?

Mr. Carvell, at the request of W. H. Berry for an interview, went to Calais on Monday to talk with that fugitive. He was accompanied by Mr. Stevens, of counsel for Mr. Dugal. Mr. Carvell talked with Berry, and sought to persuade him to return to this province and tell the truth. Instead of assisting in this endeavor the Standard publishes a false report that Mr. Carvell and Mr. Stevens were "guests" of Mr. Berry, and seeks to imply that there is something suspicious in their visit.

Considering the condition in which the government finds itself, it is natural, perhaps, to expect from its more disreputable newspapers tactics of this character; but we can hardly believe that a man like the Attorney General consented to the publication of an insinuation at once so mean and so foolish. The government, so far as the public knows, still has W. H. Berry among its employees. Surely it is time now for the Attorney General either to take such measures as he can to secure the return of Berry or to let the public know that he has already made such efforts and that they have proved futile.

Mr. Gould has been served with a subpoena, or an invitation to be present, and no doubt he will come as a witness. Mr. Teed and Mr. Fleming are still here, and no doubt will be examined. If any essential witness is still beyond the jurisdiction of the court when the inquiry is taken up again the public will draw its own conclusions. The people of this province will know how to judge the fact that essential witnesses are missing, and it will know what inference to draw from the efforts of lawyers to prevent the production of

certain facts by lodging objections in court. When a man cries out that a certain door should be opened but is seen to have his foot against it to keep it shut, the public watches his foot and disregards his voice.

If there are in this province Tory newspapers and Tory politicians foolish enough to believe that the ends of justice can be defeated by coarse abuse of Mr. Carvell and others associated with the inquiry; if there are persons who hope to defeat the purposes of the Royal Commission by obstruction and by insinuations, they have a lesson to learn, and the learning will not be long postponed. Mr. Dugal when he rose in his place in the Legislature and took the responsibility of formulating charges of an exceedingly grave character was influenced by complete belief in his accusations. Before the inquiry had continued for forty-eight hours clear and direct testimony revealing an astonishing scandal was placed upon the records of the commission. Day after day this testimony was augmented and fortified by other witnesses. The public, knowing what it does, can readily see how the testimony of some of the missing witnesses would supplement and round out that already given. The public will know whom to hold responsible if Mr. Dugal is prevented from administering a searching cross-examination to the obstructionists by the absence of men who should have testified before this day. Mr. Dugal and his counsel have deserved well of the country. They can well afford to ignore the abuse of newspapers representing a party which has been shamed by this inquiry from the start. But while they may ignore abuse and be content to answer misrepresentation by a plain statement of the truth, they will find it necessary to persist day after day in their attempt to complete their case, not only in the matter of the timber graft but in the even more far-reaching case of the Valley railway.

The people of this province looked on helplessly last spring while the legislature in spite of the persistent warnings placed an additional mortgage of \$2,000,000 upon the credit of New Brunswick for the alleged purpose of completing a railway, the complete cost of which had been already provided for. By painstaking work counsel for Mr. Dugal have been proving the actual cost of the road and ascertaining how the money originally provided has been eaten up. Meantime, we must suppose the additional \$2,000,000 worth of bonds are held in suspense. Certainly they should be so held until the railway inquiry is finished. Those who fought for the bond issue in the Legislature, the government and all its supporters, must remain on trial in the public mind until the public has complete knowledge of the character and conduct of the whole enterprise, its political and speculative as well as its engineering aspects. Keep up the good work. The patient will keep on palling as the probe goes home, but the operation must be finished in spite of the noise. The public must know the whole evil story.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.
 There are few stories in modern history more full of significance than the story of Chamberlain. Seldom was there a more masterful man; never one more proud. The man who moulded the Toryism of the Cecils, of privileges and of class ascendancy, to his will; who recreated it, gave it purpose and made it defy the great god Jingo was at least forceful and mighty. His pride was such that the conferring of titles from his Sovereign would have been regarded as an insult—they would suggest that he might be enabled by them. "I boast," he said in his younger days, "a descent of which I am as proud as any baron may be of a title which he owes to the smile of a king or the favor of a king's mistress, for I claim descent from one of the 2,000 elected ministers who, in the time of the Stuarts, left home and work and profit rather than accept the state-made creed which it was sought to force upon them."

One man in his time plays many parts. Mr. Chamberlain was a great Radical as a member of the Colonies as a barrister, "those wretched Colonies which were a millstone round our necks," and the irony of fate decreed that he should be chosen to give birth to modern imperialism. Chamberlain will be remembered in history for his earlier parts—for the splendid schemes which made Birmingham the municipal model of the world, for his vision of a new and juster England, for which in his earlier days, he set out to carve the way; for his Radicalism against the Lords, and for his earlier work in connection with Home Rule. He was a Home Ruler before Gladstone. It was not because of the Irish question that he severed his connection with Gladstone. This was only the occasion of the rupture. Had that occasion not been ready at hand, some other would have offered, as the rupture was inevitable. No camp could contain two Caesars. Chamberlain expected to carry the Liberal party with him. He might have succeeded against anything less than a Gladstone. He did not misjudge his own powers but the powers of his opponent. It was a personal conflict all through. It was like the war in heaven between Michael and the leader of the opposing hosts, described in such detail by John Milton. Ambition and the desire to rule was in this case also the impelling motive.

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for the first time. It was done once before by Chamberlain, and had he not left the Liberal party there would have been little for us to do today.

This is the real Chamberlain. Limehouse, pales his intellectual force before the heat of Chamberlain's early attacks upon vested wrongs. If one of those days had prophesied that later he would strive to rivet the chains of protection upon the people, he might well have retorted: "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" But man is alone the engine—the incalculable problem. Chamberlain forsook his early faith and abandoned the cause of humanity and progress. The campaign which he conducted throughout the length and breadth of the country in favor of Tariff Reform is paralleled only in the political world by Gladstone's Middlemarch days. The country remained unconvinced; it refused to "think imperially." Had he not been an invalid for the last eight years of his life, it is futile to prophesy what he might have accomplished. The policy is discredited and will now find few champions. Austen Chamberlain has been little more than the echo of his father's voice, and now that this voice is silenced, the echo will not be loud or compelling.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

Nine states of the American Union have now adopted prohibition laws of varying degrees of stringency. West Virginia is the last state to make it unlawful to manufacture, sell or give away intoxicating liquors anywhere in the commonwealth. As far as the ordinary Virginian is concerned the prohibition is evidently intended to be effective, while the men who dispense the traditional Virginian hospitality may still have fifty-seven varieties on their sideboards, though it cannot be sold at the clubs.

In spite of the unsatisfactory experience of Maine which has had a prohibition law on her statute books for over two generations, the popularity of legislation of this nature is steadily growing. Its growth may not be due altogether to the hope of removing the evil by law, but to the general discontent and impatience on the part of the public with the admitted and apparent evils of intemperance. The connection of alcohol with crime, insurance risks, business losses, insanity, and the enormous losses and suffering caused in every community by its use is the motive power forcing the legislation from behind. In the State of West Virginia, where the total vote is a quarter of a million, the majority in favor of the law was 100,000. Drunkenness is a disease rather than a crime, and the hospital is the place for the victim of alcoholism rather than the jail. Society should save him either by taking the drink from him or from the drink. But while we are looking to legislation to accomplish things which must ultimately be worked out through other forces, there is no reason why these other forces should not work hand in hand with legislation. These other forces are stronger than the most stringent laws. John B. Gough accomplished more in Maine with his kindly handshakes and his glowing enthusiasm than has been accomplished by sixty years of repressive laws. Even the temperance workers in Montreal, is not without its uses. One verse of its goes:

Write it on the workhouse gate,
 Write it on the schoolboy's slate,
 Write it on the carpenter's work,
 Where the young will find it at it look,
 Where there's drink there's danger.

An evil which is national in its extent and power will justify many such outbursts on the part of those who feel its burden. And even if the candid and well-informed witnesses who assure us that prohibition inevitably increases and intensifies the evils of degradation, fraud, perjury, social animosity, contempt for legal authority, corruption of courts and juries, are right, it is still open to question whether the evils caused by repressive legislation are not greatly less than those which it tends to remove. All great reforms are slow, because it takes time to educate the race. The fathers of to-day ought to be willing to make many sacrifices to better conditions for the boys who will soon be men and for the sons who will follow.

TIME FOR ACTION.

The shooting of a policeman by a boy of sixteen, and the confession of this boy and another that they had been implicated in three burglaries, and the further fact that another group of boys have been arraigned on charges of petty theft, should cause some genuine heart-searching, not only in police circles, but among the citizens at large. Why are we producing so many juvenile delinquents? Why is there such an apparent contempt for law, and for the police, and for the courts? These are questions which demand an answer. The population of St. John is growing. If social conditions are such as to produce delinquents and the administration of justice is not such as to discourage that condition of affairs we may well regard the future with misgiving. Have not the citizens tolerated the present condition of affairs about long enough? Why indeed should it require a revolver in the hands of a youthful criminal to arouse the authorities and interest in the welfare of the city to action? Apparently the assertion that there are gangs among the boys does not arouse much interest in police circles. No doubt a similar spirit of skepticism existed on a former occasion, until the development of the gang resulted in murder. Then there was great activity to round up the gang. There is more than "newspaper talk" in the present situation. Any citizen who goes about the streets at night with open eyes and an inquiring disposition can see and learn much that calls for action on the part of the police department. If there are not enough policemen let us

have more. If friction between officials has demoralized the force, let us have an end to the friction. But let us have vigorous action to bring about such a change as will make the way of the youthful transgressors a little more dangerous to them, and not quite so dangerous for police officers who are performing their duty and for the general public. Spasmodic outbreaks of official zeal will not cure the evils from which the community suffers. Neither will occasional expressions of concern on the part of the citizens when some serious crime is committed remove the cause of crime. A boy does not become a criminal in a night or in a week. Few of them would become criminals at all if their environment were improved and the way of the transgressor was made a little harder than it has been of late in the city of St. John.

THE UNHAPPY STANDARD.

It is quite useless for the Standard to attempt to divert public attention from the condition of affairs revealed at the inquiry before the Royal Commission by charging Mr. Carvell with political designs, or by railing at The Telegraph and Times. Why does not Mr. W. H. Berry return to the province of New Brunswick? Is his salary as an official of the government still being paid? Did Mr. Fleming after he had announced his resignation from the direction of the railway, give instructions for the payment of Mr. Berry's salary for the month of May? Mr. Fleming and Mr. Berry journeyed to the border together the day before Mr. Berry crossed the line. Did Mr. Fleming know of Mr. Berry's plans? Information of this sort would be much more appreciated if published in the Standard than anything it can say about Mr. Carvell. The Telegraph and Times, or anyone in any way connected with these newspapers.

There is another little matter concerning which the Standard does not appear to be well informed. It relates to Mr. A. R. Gould. The Standard appears to be surprised that Mr. Carvell knew when Mr. Gould would be at Debec Junction. Mr. Carvell did not know. He had an agent stationed, however, at Debec, and another at Amoscook Junction, with instructions to watch for Mr. Gould. The man at Debec was rewarded for his vigilance by the coming of Mr. Gould and an opportunity to serve him with a subpoena. Mr. Gould had been told on a former occasion that his evidence would be required before the Royal Commission, and he did not receive the information with the air of a man on the words of a man who regarded the privilege as one to be hailed with unalloyed satisfaction.

The Globe on Monday evening presented for the consideration of the Standard some very pertinent queries and observations concerning Mr. Lisman. In pursuance of its policy of ignoring everything but Mr. Carvell and The Telegraph and Times, the Standard makes no reply whatever to the Globe's correspondent. The reason is quite plain.

A SANER FOURTH.

The men and organizations who are fighting for a safe and sane 4th of July in the United States are meeting with "the most successful" mobility on that day throughout the country used to be like the record of a great battle, and every mother son approach of the day said the preparations for the celebration with fear and trembling, well knowing the possibilities of the giant firecracker and the danger of the deadly tetanus resulting even from a small powder wound. Only when the evening ended the day and young America retired again to rest with his limbs intact, was there relief from worry and anxious uneasiness. But the day has been made comparatively safe, the boisterousness of the demonstration has been eliminated and even many of the noises have ceased.

The change is due to other causes than the activity of committees. The main cause is psychological—as President Wilson accounts for the continuance of business depression. The average man or boy in the United States is no more or less indifferent about his own life or the life of his companion than he always was. He is still willing to take chances where other people are not, and he is still more willing to take a lot of care and trouble to prevent comparatively rare and improbable evils, than other people are. The change that has come to pass is a change in his attitude to the day itself. The average man has been driven back by the logic of events to consider things that before were outside his horizon. When he was busy conquering a continent, building railroads, struggling with sea and snow against the resistance of tree and soil, developing a self-reliant, aggressive, self-confident and short-sighted individualism, others were pre-empting the wealth he was creating. When rejoicing in his energy and in the masterful spirit of his achievement, in constitutional freedom born in the travail of a great war, with proverbial good nature he was suffering without murmur a thousand little nuisances through unwillingness to take trouble about anything outside his daily business.

When the most distant frontiers were conquered; when no new opportunities were offering among the trees, on the plains, or in the fields of the rivers, he turned back to find his liberties seriously curtailed. Men with a taste for percentages and with ability for organization had seized the wealth he created, and what they had pre-empted by foul means they held by fair. A midnight franchise grab was found to be hedged about with the sanction of the Constitution. The men who stayed behind when the wilderness was being conquered, though divided in grabbing were united in holding. Against this new frontier the strongest individualist was powerless.

THE BOY BANDIT.

Most of the crime in the present day is only a natural product of neglect. When a bribe is planted it is no use to curse the ground for not growing up a fig. The boys that form "gangs" in the street are found to be very ignorant of much we think necessary for the normal lad, but they are precocious in the knowledge of evil. When they break in to stores or in other ways violate the law, to give them a short sentence in jail is worse than useless; it discourages the reformable and confirms the incorrigible. The Detroit News in discussing the subject of the Civilized Boy, says: "It is a curious circumstance that civilized communities where youth is surrounded with untold perils and temptations pay less attention to the training of youth than the rude barbarians, who do their utmost to promote individual efficiency. While the boy savage is always carefully trained in the art of making his living and fulfilling his duty to the tribe, the civilized boy, in spite of his better home and the benefits of schools and churches, is permitted to grow up in the choice of his surroundings and associates. While society seems to be busily engaged in the

work of rescue and reformation it is apparently doing too little preventive work at the source of the stream of humanity, and so the boy bandit has become a public menace through the neglect of corrective training which should have shaped him for some useful and honorable career."

Education is society's defence against the boy bandit; that is, education of the hand and the mind. The ancient Hebrews believed that the man who brought up a boy without a trade was training him to be a thief. We must begin with the children to cure the boy bandit. Our pretended guarantee of an education for every individual must make a real guarantee. Every child should be offered the opportunity of instruction—theoretical and practical, mental and manual—and should be required to take advantage of these opportunities in some definite lines. Given the chance to learn, grow and ripen, the lad of the gutter, and the street, would be a wealth producer instead of a property destroyer, and be a source of comfort to the community as well as of comfort to his parents. Today we manufacture poverty and crime through our indifference about the sinister activities of growing lads whose parents are apathetic and indifferent, or ignorant and vicious.

MORE REVELATIONS.

In its zeal for the public welfare the St. John Standard has not yet found time to say a word in commendation of the service rendered to the province by Mr. F. B. Carvell in bringing about an investigation of the affairs of the Southampton Railway. Mr. Carvell in parliament directed attention to the incorrectness of the report of the government engineers on the cost of this railway, and as his statement was confirmed by Mr. H. F. McLeod, M. P., the government ordered an inquiry. Sufficient evidence has already been submitted to justify the charge made by Mr. Carvell and to confirm another unwelcome Tory mess. A newspaper which is ardently devoted to the promotion of purity in politics and the exposure of all wrongdoers, and is also a watchful guardian of the public treasury, should surely regard with favor the conduct of Mr. Carvell and acknowledge the value of his services to the people.

Take for example the evidence of Mr. James Cunningham. For work performed Mr. Cunningham received \$3,011. He gave a receipt, however, for \$4,040, and the inspecting engineer reported that the work cost \$7,440. Much other evidence goes to confirm the statement made in parliament by Mr. McLeod that there were padded items in the accounts. Mr. Carvell has done an important public service by having the facts brought to light. The condition of affairs cannot be better explained than by the following extract from the report of the evidence when Mr. James Cunningham was on the stand on Tuesday:

"To the commissioners, the witness hesitatingly admitted that the account was made up and received since the investigation started.
 Mr. Pringle—All he owed you was \$3,011.
 A.—Yes.
 Q.—And he did not pay you \$78 for lumber, \$308 for draining the pond or \$896 for a cage of cement?
 A.—No.
 Q.—Why did you make up this bill and receipt?
 Mr. Pringle—Mr. Pinder asked me to.
 Q.—It was arranged since the investigation opened to fill out the accounts?
 A.—It had been in my mind.
 Mr. Pringle—You know that it had never been in your mind and that this was concocted for the purpose of the railway company in this investigation. I think we understand this matter fairly now. You may sit down.

Among the interesting facts brought out at Wednesday's inquiry were the following:
 The government engineer reported the cost of superintendence and engineering to be \$14,000. Accounts to the amount of only \$6,888 were discovered, leaving \$7,112 to be accounted for.
 The engineer reported the cost of right of way to be \$4,000. Accounts submitted showed only \$4,904.08, omitting the right of way through Mr. Pinder's land.
 A similar discrepancy was shown between the engineer's report and the actual cost of a telephone line.
 The engineer reported that the clearing of the right of way cost \$80 an acre. The work was done for \$28 an acre. Some grubbing which actually cost \$20 was set down by the engineer at \$180.
 The engineer reported that 86,800 yards of rock had been excavated, but only a little more than 4,000 yards could be accounted for.
 Commissioner Pringle asked why the engineer should report \$5,700 as the cost of clearing seventy-two acres, when the evidence showed the cost to be \$1,648; also why the cost of grubbing should be set down at \$400, when the evidence showed the cost to be \$1,700. He was unable to get any explanation.

The deeper the probe goes the more interesting are the revelations made.

THE BOY BANDIT.
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But enlightened citizenship has before it a serious and important task in the summer months with the children who have been regular in school attendance during the year. When they are turned wild upon the streets—where they are sent to be out of the way of weary and overtaxed mothers—habits of order are broken up and the work of the teachers for the year undone. Temptations assail the idle on every hand. There is more in play than fooling; it is at least a quarter of the life of the normal child. Modern progressive cities are spending much money in directing play. The schoolrooms in crowded districts are opened and informal work and entertainment is under the direction of competent teachers. Such direction is necessary in any city where all the parents are not able to send their children to green fields and mountains or to the country during the summer.

NOTE AND COMMENT.
 The Tory idea of railroad finance appears to be to cook the accounts.
 The spruce bud worm appears to be trying to get ahead of the Tory exploiters of our forest reserves.
 These are sad and gloomy days for the Tories of New Brunswick. Read the evidence in the Southampton Railway inquiry.
 Mr. Pinder, whose railway is being investigated, has been the valued chairman of the committee on public accounts in the Legislature.
 With whom was that government engineer "check by jaw" before he submitted that amazing report on the cost of the Southampton Railway?
 Speaking of "grubbing" the Tories appear to have been doing remarkably well in that line of business in New Brunswick. It was not all confined to Mr. Pinder's railway.
 Commissioner Pringle, at Fredericton Wednesday found it necessary to comment upon the absence of witnesses. The Royal Commission on the Dugal charges has had the same difficulty.
 The Southampton Railway and the St. John Valley Railway enquiries furnish unpleasant reading for the people of New Brunswick, whose money went into these enterprises.

The apathy of the people of St. John in regard to the case of children appears to be illustrated by the fact that it is extremely difficult to get voluntary supervision for five playgrounds in the evenings during the next seven weeks.
 Would the Standard say that Mr. Fleming was "check by jaw" with Mr. W. H. Berry on the journey to St. Stephen the day before Mr. Berry removed himself from the jurisdiction of the Royal Commission?
 The inquiry into the affairs of the Southampton Railway has been begun at Fredericton. No doubt Mr. H. F. McLeod, M. P., will be able to give some interesting testimony along the line of his famous speech in Parliament.

The shocking news comes from York county that the municipal council may ask for the repeal of the Highway Act. The people had been led to believe by the government press that this act was destined to gridiron New Brunswick with splendid highways.

The Standard assures its readers that Mr. A. R. Gould will be delighted to appear before the Royal Commission. Why then was he not present when his name was called, and when he knew he was wanted? Of course the important fact is that he will now appear.

The movement that has been inaugurated to encourage the boys in different parts of the city to enter into athletic contests is in the right direction and should have good results. Entirely too little attention is paid in St. John to the physical culture of the boys and girls, under proper supervision.
 The Ottawa Journal, which is a Conservative newspaper, has this to say

about the National Transcontinental Railway: "The railway is as good as any that exists on this continent. Its successful operation will contribute much towards a solution of the transportation problem which economists say is at the root of many of our economic ills."

Through the generosity of the late Mr. James Lowell and Mrs. Lowell the Historical Society will be enabled to erect a memorial on Catons Island to mark the site of the first European settlement, in the year 1611, in the province of New Brunswick.

The definite announcement that a modern hotel to contain one hundred and sixty rooms is to be erected at the corner of Germain and Princess streets, running through from the latter to Horsfield street, and that the actual work of construction will be begun this summer, indicates a very substantial gain in the value of building permits in St. John for the year. It is also good news for those engaged in the building trades, as well as for the citizens generally, who feel it is time the city was provided with a great modern hostelry.

At present we are wastefully decelerated in the care of the young, outraging the children's lives at the very point where even the brutes protect the lives of their little ones. The young of the wild animals are taught to live in their natural habitat and taught all the science of life known to their parents before being turned out to the world, but a large portion of "civilized children" receive less care in this particular than a cow or a pig. They are outraged in their most sacred rights.

But enlightened citizenship has before it a serious and important task in the summer months with the children who have been regular in school attendance during the year. When they are turned wild upon the streets—where they are sent to be out of the way of weary and overtaxed mothers—habits of order are broken up and the work of the teachers for the year undone. Temptations assail the idle on every hand. There is more in play than fooling; it is at least a quarter of the life of the normal child. Modern progressive cities are spending much money in directing play. The schoolrooms in crowded districts are opened and informal work and entertainment is under the direction of competent teachers. Such direction is necessary in any city where all the parents are not able to send their children to green fields and mountains or to the country during the summer.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS.
 To the Editor of The Telegraph:
 Sir—The foreign mission office of the Presbyterian church in Canada has issued the following:
 "At present there are two men from Asia Minor soliciting funds in Canada, and this office has information to say that they are not worthy of help. These men bear letters signed by leading citizens and ministers who had no other information about them than that they were endorsed by the credentials they carried, and therefore, considered the object of their mission. We have information which shows clearly that they are impostors. One of them showed us his book, and he has a large list of persons who have given him money."
 "You will be rendering the church a service by warning persons not to contribute to any of these men from Turkey or Persia, no matter how pious the talk, nor what letters they bear, unless they are endorsed by the credentials they carried, and therefore, considered the object of their mission. We have information which shows clearly that they are impostors. One of them showed us his book, and he has a large list of persons who have given him money."
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These are sad and gloomy days for the Tories of New Brunswick. Read the evidence in the Southampton Railway inquiry.
 Mr. Pinder, whose railway is being investigated, has been the valued chairman of the committee on public accounts in the Legislature.
 With whom was that government engineer "check by jaw" before he submitted that amazing report on the cost of the Southampton Railway?
 Speaking of "grubbing" the Tories appear to have been doing remarkably well in that line of business in New Brunswick. It was not all confined to Mr. Pinder's railway.
 Commissioner Pringle, at Fredericton Wednesday found it necessary to comment upon the absence of witnesses. The Royal Commission on the Dugal charges has had the same difficulty.
 The Southampton Railway and the St. John Valley Railway enquiries furnish unpleasant reading for the people of New Brunswick, whose money went into these enterprises.

The apathy of the people of St. John in regard to the case of children appears to be illustrated by the fact that it is extremely difficult to get voluntary supervision for five playgrounds in the evenings during the next seven weeks.
 Would the Standard say that Mr. Fleming was "check by jaw" with Mr. W. H. Berry on the journey to St. Stephen the day before Mr. Berry removed himself from the jurisdiction of the Royal Commission?
 The inquiry into the affairs of the Southampton Railway has been begun at Fredericton. No doubt Mr. H. F. McLeod, M. P., will be able to give some interesting testimony along the line of his famous speech in Parliament.

The shocking news comes from York county that the municipal council may ask for the repeal of the Highway Act. The people had been led to believe by the government press that this act was destined to gridiron New Brunswick with splendid highways.

The Standard assures its readers that Mr. A. R. Gould will be delighted to appear before the Royal Commission. Why then was he not present when his name was called, and when he knew he was wanted? Of course the important fact is that he will now appear.

The movement that has been inaugurated to encourage the boys in different parts of the city to enter into athletic contests is in the right direction and should have good results. Entirely too little attention is paid in St. John to the physical culture of the boys and girls, under proper supervision.
 The Ottawa Journal, which is a Conservative newspaper, has this to say

about the National Transcontinental Railway: "The railway is as good as any that exists on this continent. Its successful operation will contribute much towards a solution of the transportation problem which economists say is at the root of many of our economic ills."

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