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AUTHORIZED AGENT
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Wm. Somerville

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 13, 1907.

RESTITUTION
Announcement is made that John D. Rockefeller is giving "securities" valued at present at \$32,000,000 to the General Education Board, which sum added to previous gifts will make \$43,000,000 which he has donated for this purpose. It is a staggering sum, and if it is wisely applied by those to whom the control of it now passes, probably more good will be accomplished than if it had been devoted to any other cause.

And how did John D. Rockefeller get hold of \$43,000,000 and of the hundreds of millions more which he is still to retain? The American Interstate Commerce Commission, which describes the operations of Standard Oil in a report to Congress, tells how Mr. Rockefeller and his associates amassed the greatest aggregate of private wealth of which the human race has any record. The commission, which employs plain words and deals with facts, spreads out such a record as Mr. Rockefeller will never obliterate, no matter how many millions he may give away. The General Education Board, not being inclined to look a gift horse in the mouth, particularly when the gift horse is a \$32,000,000 animal, has accepted the billionaire's offer and praised him for his liberality and the wisdom which has led him to choose education as the cause to be forwarded. But these men, no matter what language they employ in their letter to the Oil Man, must realize that his act is one of restitution rather than of generosity. That it is restitution should be clear from the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission which declares, to quote the record, that the absolute ruin of all competitors has been the policy of the Standard Oil Company in the past, a policy systematically and persistently pursued. In general, the oil is in the hands of the company from the time it leaves the well until it reaches the retailer. There are profits at every stage and these profits range high. This explains in part the enormous dividends paid by the company. The "understanding" with the railway, the "understanding" with the production of oil in the United States a practical monopoly. Not only are rebates granted, but secret rate schedules were compiled solely for the benefit of the company, the independent being compelled to pay regular rates. There has been enormous profit on the pipe lines, and here again the railways came to the assistance of the Standard. Independent operators sought to "construct pipe lines, but the railways would allow them to pass through their 'hot-way'."

These extracts from the report are pertinent. The Standard has sold different grades of oil at different prices from the same barrel. It has paid employees of independent oil companies for information as to the business of those competitors, and has paid employees of industrial companies to secure the adoption of its oil in preference to that of its competitors. It has tampered with the oil inspectors in different states. The laws of several states concerning the inspection of oil are singularly defective, and this has been turned to profit by the Standard. "Its motto has been the destruction of competition at any cost, and this policy has been pursued without much reference to decency or conscience."

While there will be general pleasure because of the knowledge that so great a fund is to be used to promote popular education, there will also be general recognition of the fact that Mr. Rockefeller had no moral right to money amassed by the means described in the report. His act, then, to repeat, is one of restitution. If by any chance he is seeking a peaceful mind at the close of his life it would seem tolerably clear that the shortest path to it is to hand over the remainder of his wealth or such of it as he, the best judge, may attribute to the unworthy business methods described. Possibly other and even greater benefactions from the Oil King may be expected to follow hereafter.

A MURDER "TRIAL"
Civilization was compelled in the interest of justice to abolish the star chamber system, yet from time to time society must see need for a change in the legal system which prolongs the court proceedings in the cases of moral idiots and lepers and projects into the halls of justice the dramatic stage. Last week New York, or some of the more responsible dwellers therein, drove from the stage of the greatest playhouse in the metropolis an alleged opera the effect of which was deemed by normal folk too degrading to be permitted as a public spectacle. That widely-advertised sensation is followed by another which must be carried through by act in the limelight, because murder is murder and the law permits a prisoner on trial for his life to interpose between himself and the electric chair all the barriers he and his friends are willing to purchase.

Stanford White was a man of illustrious ancestry and great talent. He had planned many beautiful buildings. The new church built for the congregation of Dr. Parkhurst, one of the most striking in a city of much good and much bad architecture, was planned by White. Yet long before the idiotic young man now on trial murdered Stanford White it was the conviction of many New Yorkers who knew something of the inner life of the architect that he had long been courting the death of a dog. Some men who could find no excuse for White living, could find no excuse for Thaw when the murder was done. Thaw, morally, was another White, but lacking the brain. The woman was a doll on the stage bargain counter sold to the highest bidder. Had the murderer been a laboring man without means or friends the quicklime of Sing Sing would have claimed him some weeks ago. Money—and only money—made his case worth a spectacular prolongation, with all the millinery of an insanity defence prepared by cunning lawyers and well paid alienists.

The trial—the whole wretched episode—has in fact no new lesson, but a very old one and very powerful one. All of the principals of the story lived an artificial life, scented and crime-stained. Bad as New York is these folk do not truly represent it. They will represent one of its most rotten phases, that of the debauched rich; and the exposure of their degradation which seems to have been unavoidable may be useful in impressing upon the still sane majority the enduring value of the life that is clean and normal and of good report. The result of the trial itself is of small moment. The happiest result would be one that would thrust the survivors of the scandal into some sort of silence and retirement from the public gaze and permit the public to forget all of the incidents save the old harsh lesson to be drawn from it and from all such exhibitions of moral garbage.

CANADIAN CLUBS
Mr. Charles H. McIntyre, formerly of this province, recently elected president of the Canadian Club of Boston, writes as follows concerning the formation of the Canadian Club in St. John:
"I am much gratified to learn that a Canadian Club is about to be organized in St. John. For years it has been my conviction that such a club was needed for the active and impartial discussion of questions relating to the welfare of the Maritime Provinces and Canada generally. It is by means of such organizations that a vigilant and responsive public opinion is created. Provincial governments and public men generally need the constant stimulus of an active public opinion in order to promote progressive legislation and develop the resources of the country. The influence of such clubs, while not inimical to party government, will materially tend to make the people less partisan but more sincerely interested in the prosperity of their country."

A DEFINITE PLAN NECESSARY
Next to the fortunate location of this harbor the strongest card in St. John's hand at present is the city's record for independent enterprise in equipping the port for the handling of the winter traffic. For some time to come, no doubt, as has been the case in the past, the people of St. John will have to do a great deal for themselves, since it may be supposed that Parliament will not be disposed to give exceptional treatment to any one of the many ports indicated by the National Transportation Commission. Delegates who are to go to Ottawa during the present session will probably discover that the equipment of this harbor by the government is not considered probable in the immediate future, since the government is not now ready to undertake the immense expenditure necessary to carry out the recommendations made by its transportation commissioners in connection with the Atlantic, Lake and Pacific ports. St. John, then, has to consider what is to be done to meet the demands of the expanding steamship business during the indefinite period which is to elapse between this date and the time when a national free port policy will go into force. The delegates who go to Ottawa will find it necessary to arm themselves not only with facts bearing upon nationalization, but also to carry with them some definite proposal as to financing the operations of the next few years.

STARTING IN TIME
Ottawa is going to have a "monster" summer carnival of sport and old boys' reunion in July next. The Telegraph is willing to advertise the event to the extent of directing the attention to the fact that the promoters of the joyous affair believe in starting early. On the first day of their year they began to send out literature to notify all men, and more especially former residents of Ottawa, of the great good time coming, July 27-August 5. "Already," writes the secretary of the carnival committee, "active preparations are under way; and a programme is being drafted which promises to include every known kind of sport and entertainment both on land and water. Strong committees, composed of the leading citizens of the Capital, are busy working out details, and it is guaranteed that there will not be a dull moment, day or night, for the entire ten days. Already Ottawans are going to bed early so that, when the carnival time comes, they will be ready to stay up night and day to care for their guests, of whom at least 100,000 are expected."
If the Ottawa boomers keep up this gaiety for the next six months—and they give no indication of being short-winded—the summer carnival will be a memorable success.
It is the early start to which attention is directed now. The last time there was talk of a summer carnival in St. John

was in 1892, when it was deferred until so late a date that success was judged impossible and the enterprise fell through. No one of the attractions here of late years, the exhibitions and the Champlain celebration included, has attracted nearly so many people as would have come had notice of the events been persistently served upon all possible patrons early and often. With the best summer climate yet discovered St. John could well afford to be less modest in advertising its virtues. And when it has special attractions in view it could well afford to begin shouting some months in advance of the event and keep at it. Such seems to be the lesson of the Ottawa literature now at hand, and of the success of similar affairs in several Ontario cities in recent years. Proof that St. John has deferred its horn-blowing too long, and has pitched the note too low when it has begun to toot, is to be found in our failure to attract really large numbers of outsiders on previous occasions.

AN IMPERIAL COUNCIL
A striking address on Imperial questions, including the present importance and possible development of the Colonial Conference, was delivered recently by Lord Milner before the Manchester Conservative Club. He pointed out that the conference is an extraordinarily important assembly. While it is sitting, he reminded his audience, it may be said that the people of the Empire are 'themselves in convulsion,' for during that brief period 'we actually have what our loosely-joined Imperial system so sorely needs a body representative of all the autonomous communities which owe allegiance to the crown. The so-called Imperial Parliament, elected only by the people of these islands, is not such a body. Our own ministry, responsible only to that Parliament, is not such a body. No doubt it is only a consultative body, though from its composition it is a peculiarly weighty one. But people must consult together before they can be expected to act together. It would be an immense step in advance if we could only establish regular practice with regard to all matters of common interest, and I include among matters of common interest any question arising between one state of the Empire and a foreign state.'
But the conference is short, and it is called only at long intervals, one result being that when a question arises between a colony and a foreign state there is no means of taking the general sense of the Empire upon it. He cited the case of Newfoundland. He needed, he said, to establish the principle of common deliberation about external affairs. That principle involved the problem of mutual insurance. Of this problem he said in part:
The colonies, I take it, are becoming alive to the duty of developing their means of self-defence. (Cheers.) That is in the long run a much better plan than relying on money contributions to the Mother Country, however welcome these may be in the absence of anything better. But without a mutual understanding or arrangement for mutual help colonial defence forces may become a burden on all of proportion to their utility. (Hear, hear.) The whole matter needs to be thoroughly and systematically thought out, and so you come round again to the primary need, that of constantly taking counsel together. Look at it from both points of view and the duty of common consultation appears to grow more and more imperative. And the problem is, how the opportunity for consultation may be secured. The conference may be kept alive when the Conference is not sitting. The late Colonial Secretary made a suggestion how this suggestion was to be done. This suggestion was that there should be a permanent commission springing out of the Conference a commission representative of all the States of the Empire, which in the intervals between the meetings of the Conference should examine and report on any questions of common interest, with a view to their ultimate decision by the Conference itself. It was to be a sort of Intelligence Department for the civil business of the Empire. Now that by itself would not be a very momentous step, but it would be a step entirely in the right direction. (Hear, hear.) And on the whole the suggestion was cordially welcomed by the self-governing colonies. Newfoundland and Canada, indeed, showed some hesitation about adopting it. But they were clearly based on a misunderstanding, and the Government of Canada, though not prepared to commit itself without the Conference, did not show any hostility to the proposal. The impression which its answer gives is that it has an open mind on the subject, and that they by itself would not be a drag on the coach with regard to any proposal making for Imperial co-operation if it were satisfied that the other self-governing colonies approved it. Certainly I do not believe that would be the desire of the Canadian people."

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particularly emphasized. Public opinion had been chloroformed while franchises had been acquired.
The Press, if it would hold its place and come to its own, must accept the ethical obligation.
Mr. Macdonald said there were gracious and notable exceptions, but in the main the attitude of leaders in the circles of intellectual culture and religious activity had not been helpful to the Press. They forgot that the Press was not set in the grove or campus, but in the thickets of the crowd, and that mighty though the Press may be, it had within itself no perspective right against decay and no power making for its own redemption. The problem of the Press, in the last analysis was the problem of the people. A free Press would stand as the last citadel of the people's rights, and the first hope of the new nation.
The newspapers of Canada are growing steadily along the lines Mr. Macdonald has indicated. More and more they are giving the news impartially and striving to promote public welfare and protect public interests. The Common Good is considered in these days by many journals which years ago were unable to look beyond the needs of a political party. Today only a comparatively few newspapers in the Dominion deliberately serve the interests of party when to do so involves a betrayal of the public. The day of the mere party organ has gone. Blind partisanship has no such hold upon the people as it had years ago. It is still too powerful, but there is a marked change for the better.

THE REMEDY
The provincial legislatures, the Montreal Herald points out, have power to discipline the public service corporations. The people control the legislature, which grants franchises. That any company can be permitted to use the legislature as a shield while it deprives the people of a city of their rights, is not to be regarded as probable. The Herald says, in discussing the Montreal gas situation, "Ald. White's argument, that any sort of a bargain is a gain for the city because the Power Company can do business here on the strength of its charter and without the city's permission, is about the weakest advance in the whole controversy."
"Suppose the Company chose, relying upon its charter rights as derived from the Legislature, to charge us more than it ought for gas, electric light, and telephone power, ignoring complaints and defying public sentiment. What would happen? The people of the Montreal district would apply for relief to that very Legislature, just as the people of New York applied, and, if they showed themselves sufficiently in earnest, would get relief, just as the people of New York got it. The Legislature does not exist for the sole purpose of chartering companies; it retains the authority to control them, to discipline them, and in any other way to oblige them to serve the people from whom their powers are derived."
"It isn't the citizens that want a twenty year contract. The company wants the contract so it can have a monopoly for that period, and to the end that it can be relieved of all prospect of that very interference and control by the Legislature on behalf of the people which Ald. White ignores."

The tendency of the times is to elect legislatures which represent public opinion, which will resist corporate influences, and which will guarantee fair play in the operation of public service franchises.
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PRIEST'S DEATH STIRS COLLINS

Murderer Expresses Much Sorrow at Father McAuley's Decease

CHANGE IN MANNER

Young Sailor, Behind All Kinds of Bolts and Bars, Loses His Cheery Way—Telegraph Representative Saw Him Saturday—A Spiritual Adviser Likely to Be Sent Him.

Hopewell Cape, Feb. 9.—On Saturday a representative of The Telegraph visited the Albert county jail, where Thomas F. Collins is confined awaiting the day of execution.
The convicted man seems to have changed very much in his manner. He is much more thoughtful and occupies much of his time in reading and drawing pictures and sometimes plays the harmonica.
He was given the paper containing an account of the sudden death of the late Rev. E. J. McAuley by Jailer Porter and expressed great surprise and sorrow at the sad occurrence. He said that he always liked Fr. McAuley while he knew him—and no unkind words had ever passed between them.
Rev. Howard Warden, pastor of the Baptist church at Hopewell Cape, has called on the prisoner on three occasions, twice before the trial and for the third time on Friday last.
Rev. Fr. Cormier, Catholic priest, of College Bridge, Dorchester, visited the prisoner once before the trial and as Collins is a professed Roman Catholic it is expected that a spiritual adviser will be assigned him after the argument for a new trial has been heard and adjudicated on, should the decision of the supreme court be adverse.

Little Chance of Escape.

The cell to which the condemned man has been committed is one known as the "dungeon" cell. It is a small room about eight by eleven feet. It is the central one of the row of three cells on the western side of the jail. A small window about two feet square set in the thick stone masonry of the building about five feet above the floor, lets in but a faint light. The thickness of the wall and the heavy iron latched shutter with the smallness of the window conspire to render the light of the place very imperfect.
A comfortable set in the cell against the western wall, a small table, two chairs and a box stove constitute the furniture of the place.
The prisoner, fastened by a heavy iron bolt to the floor near the bed is there for use in case the shackles should be ordered put on. Besides the heavily ironed door, there is a small window some seven inches square permits the passing in of food without the turning of the lock, a heavy iron wicket across the passage leading to the cell. The heavy door has a lock seems to render an escape almost impossible.

Some thirty-five years ago, the famous Rev. John Simpson, in the alleged house thief, noted both in Canadian and United States courts, broke out of this same cell and escaped from the country by cutting around the back of the building and from his cell led to the upper part of the jail and by letting the stone down into the cell, using the bedding to completely block the door and his progress from the attic to freedom was easy.

Another prisoner was successful in sawing off a lattice but his work was discovered before his escape was effected.
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Montreal people are making a great outcry because of the ninety-cent gas reduction. As has been hinted in these columns on one or two previous occasions, St. John pays \$1.85. If the consumer complains that the light is bad he is told to buy a few burners from the company. The company sells these burners, it is asserted, in order that less gas may be used by the consumer. It sounds like a true story, does it not?
The temperance forces are becoming very active. The big delegation which interviewed members of the local government yesterday asked for a law similar to that now in force in Prince Edward Island. It is said to be more effective than the Scott Act which in New Brunswick is far from successful. St. John, however, is likely to stick to the license system. There is likely to be no change until there is a general conviction that any proposed law would be enforced because of the strong public sentiment behind it. The Scott Act has not abolished liquor selling in the New Brunswick counties in which it is "in force," apparently because a great majority of the people are not seriously determined to have it enforced as other laws are. The delegation yesterday, however, made charges in connection with the law against sending liquor into Scott Act counties which will doubtless be investigated.

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THREE KILLED IN TERRIBLE WRECK

Wild Train Crashed Into Passenger Standing at Mahone Bay

TERRIFIC IMPACT

Both Engines Reduced to Scrap Iron and Seventeen Loaded Lumber Cars Piled in a Heap—Station House Wrecked and Man Standing on Platform Fearfully Mangled.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 10.—Three men killed and another injured with the almost complete destruction of two engines, four flat cars, the freight shed and a section of track here is the result of a run away freight train crashing head on into the engine of a passenger train, on MacKenzie & Mann's Halifax and Southwestern railway.
The accident is the worst in the history of the road. A special from Bridge water for Lunenburg, consisting of seventeen loaded cars of lumber, in charge of Conductor Driscoll and Driver Bartaux getting out of control, rushed into the regular Middleton-Lunenburg train standing at the station in Mahone Bay yesterday morning. The impact was terrific, the engine of the freight train crushing the passenger locomotive and causing the complete destruction of both. The driver and fireman of the passenger engine were in the cab and although Driver Bartaux signalled his distress both men were caught in the wreck and received such injuries that they died. Those killed are:
The Dead.
Enos Crooks, fireman.
Willis Lowe, section foreman.
William Phalen, driver.
The Injured.
Harry Martin, driver.
Willis Lowe, foreman of the Mahone Bay section, who was standing on the freight shed platform, was killed instantly by the flying lumber which utterly demolished the shed and battered the man's body almost beyond recognition.
Fireman Crooks was thrown from the cab and buried under the lumber and debris of the flat cars. His terrible cries quickly brought aid to his assistance. He was taken out with great difficulty but having lost so much blood, died in a few hours. He asked for his wife to be sent for from Lunenburg, and she arrived before he passed away. One of his legs was taken off below the knee, the other terribly mangled, both arms broken at the wrists and his face and head smashed.
Driver Phalen lost one leg and had the other broken in several places. He showed great bravery and stood his great sufferings with much fortitude. He was taken to Lunenburg, but died before night. The crew of the runaway train saved their lives by jumping and Conductor Allen, who was in charge of the Middleton train, barely escaped the flying lumber by running out of the railway yard.
Lowe who was also on the railway yard was called to, but apparently was so horrified by the approaching danger that he was rooted to the spot and unable to save himself.
Harry Martin an old driver of the road was a passenger on the Middleton train. He had been off duty for a week and was on his way to report at Bridgewater. At Lunenburg he offered Driver Phalen to take the train out, but the latter refused, thus saving the man's life.
The following is the conclusion of the coroner's jury:
"That train extra No. 5 was overloaded and insufficiently manned, and therefore caused the collision, the trainmen not being able to control said train while approaching Mahone Junction."

Home

I want to go home
To my place in the hills;
To the blue of the sky,
And the laugh of the streams;
To the still moonlight,
And the whisper of the leaves,
And the rain on the leaves.
I want to go home
To a field I have seen
As the sun slipped down,
To his fiery bed;
To a deep road,
And a laurel cove;
And the path that I know.
I want to go home
Where the North wind sweeps
Through the forest trees,
And the bare boughs rustle,
And the ice lies thick
On the mountain tops;
In the light of the moon.
I want to go home
To a house that I know,
And some folks who sit
And some music and things;
To some books on a shelf,
And my place by the hearth.
—Leo S. Snow in American Magazine.

Your Mission

If you are sighing for a lofty work,
If great ambitions dominate your mind,
Just watch yourself, and see you do not shrink
The common little ways of being kind.
If you are dreaming of a future goal,
When, crowned with glory, men shall own
Your power,
Be careful that you let no struggling soul
Go by unaided in the present hour.
If you would help to make the wrong things right,
Begin at home; there lies a lifetime's toil,
Weed your own garden, fair for all men's sight.
Before you plan to till another's soil.
God chooses His own leaders in the world,
And from the low lie asks but willing
As mighty mountains into place are hurled,
While patient tides may only shape the sand.
—Mrs. Wilcox, in New York Journal.

LITTLE CHANGE IN SUSSEX ESTIMATES

Sussex, N. B., Feb. 8.—The town council met this evening and after routine business was disposed of passed the estimates for the current year, which on a whole will be a little higher than last year. The assessment for tax purposes