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ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 30, 1905.

THE LOYALIST VANGUARD

In this issue of The Telegraph Rev. Dr. Raymond begins the last chapter of his History of the River St. John, A. D. 1604-1784. The chapter will give, with some fullness of detail, the story of the coming of the Loyalists. Dr. Raymond's history has already awakened a wide spread interest on the part of those who are students of early maritime provincial history. It contains much material that has never before been published, and is by far the most full and complete history of the St. John river region that has yet appeared in print.

The chapter on the coming of the Loyalists will extend over seven Saturday numbers of this paper, and it should prove of very great interest to the descendants of the Loyalists in the city and elsewhere. It will contain a great deal of information that has never before appeared in print. It is needless to say the information may be relied upon as accurate, being based upon years of careful investigation, in which Dr. Raymond has had special opportunities of examining a very large number of records and documents, and has had access to all the publications bearing upon the subject. The entire series of papers on the history of the River St. John will be published shortly in book form. The Telegraph was very fortunate in being favored by the author with this valuable and stirring recital of the early days of this region. It is a pleasure to say that interesting as all of the chapters have been the closing one, begun today, bids fair to fly from the admirable work.

THE RESPONSIBILITY

If a renewal of the war should follow an abortive peace conference who will be responsible? The Russians, say the Japanese; the Japanese, say the Russians. British opinion will fix upon Russia the responsibility. American opinion, too, is that Japan has now made all of the concessions that could fairly be expected of her. The Boston Herald believes Russia will be to blame if the war goes on. Also, it questions Russian good faith, pointing out that as yet the Czar has shown no willingness to pay any part of the price of defeat.

"The whole world concedes that Japan has achieved such a measure of success in the war forced upon her that it is proper for her to propose the terms. So much Russia has confessed from the beginning. It was for Japan to propose conditions and for Russia to accept or reject them as proposed, or as subsequently modified. It is also well known to the Russians that the general judgment of the nations, as expressed when the terms were announced, was that, although they were hard terms, they were not preposterous terms, not in excess of what Japan was justified in requiring by the circumstances of the case. Therefore, the Russians are well aware that the peoples of other nations will not be disposed to regard with favor Russian persistence in dissatisfaction when Japan has softened the original terms in fact and in form so as to make them less onerous and less offensive to the pride of the nation which, if not utterly defeated, is nevertheless plainly worsted in the conflict. Russia's position seems to be a willingness to surrender to that which she had no right, which she was attempting to pay by aggressive conquest, and an unwillingness to pay any other penalty for making the aggressive endeavor in which she has been foiled at a burdensome cost to her brave opponent, whose very independence was threatened by the attempt. She is asked to yield no territory that was hers by a good title in fee except the island of Sakhalin, that has been actually captured and occupied by Japan."

But the Herald does not see how Japan can compel European Russia to pay for war waged in Asia. "The only way of accomplishing that seems potential would be by sending a Japanese fleet to ravage the commercial ports of European Russia. Would this do it? Would not St. Petersburg be abandoned and burned, as Moscow was, in case of necessity?" St. Petersburg would scarcely be abandoned or burned. The Herald itself suggests how Russia might be compelled to pay, improbable as the plan now appears.

THE POTATO

Of the value of the potato, bulletin 40 of the Dominion Department of Agriculture says: "There is no farm crop as well as the potato, nor any of which the crop can be increased so much by one

season's work." Farmers, then, as the Maritime Merchant advises, will do well to secure from the department copies of the bulletin, "The Potato and Its Culture, with lists of Varieties Found Most Useful," a booklet containing much practical and valuable advice.

The question is doubly interesting to Maritime Province farmers who grow so many good potatoes. They may grow more and get a higher price for them. The land in many sections here is peculiarly adapted to the crop. The Merchant prints the following table of the production in the twelve largest producing counties of the Dominion, viz:--

	Bushels.
Queens (P. E. I.)	1,078,181
Prince (P. E. I.)	1,703,183
Kings (P. E. I.)	1,278,278
Laurel (P. Q.)	1,111,976
Rimouski (P. Q.)	843,153
Kings (N. S.)	829,022
Westmorland (N. B.)	820,011
Bonaventure (P. Q.)	722,911
Kent (N. B.)	711,082
Gloucester (N. B.)	611,393
Jacques Cartier (P. Q.)	611,293
Russel (Ont.)	604,575

Tourists, who have much to say in praise of this province, seldom fail to remark upon the excellence of our potatoes. The market is immense; and the Department says no other crop pays so well in proportion to the outlay.

GROWTH OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC

The remarkable growth of railway traffic in Canada, and particularly in the case of those railways which are operating in the Northwest, is shown by the following comparison of several railways, for the years ending June 30, 1902, and June 30, 1904, respectively, taken from the Statistical Year Book:

	1902.	1904.
Canadian Pacific	426,966,875.14	845,793,573
Canadian Northern	1,400,870.43	2,342,703
Grand Trunk	22,211,813.80	23,788,963
St. John's Bay	194,596.94	409,087

Thus, the increase in the two years, was, on the Canadian Pacific, twenty-five per cent, on the Canadian Northern, upwards of 100 per cent, on the Grand Trunk upwards of fifteen per cent, and on St. John's Bay, Long Lake and Saskatchewan, upwards of 100 per cent.

CHEAP POWER

The great number of low head and high head water powers in these provinces, and the growing demand for cheap power for manufacturing purposes must lead before very long to the extensive use of much energy that now goes to waste. The Bangor Commercial, considering Maine's position in this matter, points out that big as well as small rivers are being examined and that recently "propositions were made to utilize no less a stream than the Mississippi near Keokuk, while the Ohio river at certain points has been looked upon favorably from an engineering standpoint." Engineering skill has greatly enhanced the usefulness of many streams, as the Commercial says: "A water power plant using an immense volume of water at a very low head is not regarded as such an unenviable engineering scheme as it was a few years ago, previous to the development in low-head turbines. The main questions are those of civil engineering and finance. Electrical engineering has made the utilization of water-power at points distant from a market feasible, and on the civil engineering must fall the work of getting these low-head water-powers harnessed at a reasonable first cost, according to designs which will eliminate dangers from flood waters. While these remarks apply to the country at large there is every reason for believing that they have special significance to our own state. Maine is a region of numberless low-head water powers, the development of which is hardly yet in the first infancy steps of their utilization. Local manufacturing plants, trolley lines, power and heat plants of a moderate capacity are all in their early stages of usefulness in this state. But that they are to become a great factor in our future business development is as sure as any future event can be."

New Brunswick's future depends in no small degree upon improvement in farming methods, and the preservation of the forests. Intelligent lumbering, and forest protection will keep the streams as they are--a source of fertility and power.

THE STARVING PEASANTS

This morning's despatches tell of revolt and violence here and there among the Russian peasants, the inciting causes being poverty and oppression by the nobles. The news, which comes from Russian sources, is doubtless but a weak reflection of the actual conditions. Russia, if the war is to go on, must raise a new army, part of which will have to oppose the Japanese, while part "preserves order" at home. And this new army must be raised from the oppressed peasantry which presently it will be to further oppress. What is the condition of the peasant? What is his attitude toward the war and toward the government which is now refusing to make peace? Tolstoi in a recent article supplies the answer:--

"Cross all Russia, all its peasant world, and one may observe all the dreadful calamities and sufferings which proceed from the obvious cause that the agricultural masses are deprived of land. Half the Russian peasant lives so that for them the question is not how to improve their position, but only how not to die of hunger, and their families, and of this only because they have no land."

He gives evidence of his own as to the sufferings of the people. On the high-road to one of the small towns he met an old woman who was leading a sickly cow. He questioned her:--
"She, without milk," said the woman, "I ought to sell her and buy one with milk. Likely I'll have to add ten roubles, but I have only five. Where shall I take it? There is every center we have had to spend eighteen roubles on flour, and we've only got one bread-winner. I live alone with my daughter-in-law and four grand-children; my son is a house porter in town."
"Why doesn't your son live at home?" I asked.
"He's nothing to work on. What's our land? Just enough for Kvas."
A peasant, thin and pale, his clothing

bespattered with mine clay, was asked questioned as to his employer and his earnings:--

"In whose mine do you work?"
"In Komaroff's, Ivan Komaroff's."
"Why have you made so little?"
"Oh, I was working for my profit."
"How much did you earn?"
"Two roubles a week, or even less. What can one do? Bread didn't last till Christmas. We can't buy enough."

Another peasant was offering a horse for sale, and I asked why he wished to sell it:--

"I can't use it. I've only two allotments of land. I can manage them with one horse. I've kept them both over the winter, and I'm sorry enough for it. The cattle have eaten everything up, and we want money to pay the rent."

"From whom do you rent?"
"From Maria Ivanovna; thanks be to her, she lets us have it. Otherwise it would have been the end of us."
"What are the terms?"
"She fees us of fourteen roubles. But where else can we go? So we take it."

The next encounter was a woman. She tried to dispose of her little boy for service. Why? She explained:--
"Well, sir, at least it'll be one mouth less to feed. I have four besides myself, and only one allotment. God knows, we've been eating everything up, and we want money to give them."

These people are not concerned about interned warships, about the cession of Sakhalin, about the "honor of Russia." They never consented to the war. They never would consent to its resumption. They cannot well supply the Czar with the fighting force necessary for victory or even for successful resistance to Japan in the East. They need bread; that is to say, they need peace, and more than peace. They have fought for the Czar, and though they do not like fighting they may set about fighting for themselves, which would be against the government. Another year of war against Japan--how is the Czar going to carry it on?

THE BOOTSTRAPS AGAIN

Edwin Markham, who wrote "The Man With the Hoe," seeks to explain in the current Cosmopolitan Magazine, how the state can and should banish poverty and misery. This is a large order, and not a few of the wise men and fools of each century have stumbled in attempting to fill it. But Mr. Markham seems to be well equipped, and amply is discovered at the old and familiar job of trying to boost himself by his own bootstraps. For here is his solution of the mighty serious problem of the unemployed:--

"I have a suggestion, and I think it would go deep enough to do some good, and yet not so deep as to destroy the idea of a simple one. I would make diligent inquiry as to the number of men in the several of our provinces, and would establish enough state or municipal shops to absorb all of this idle labor. Shoemakers should be set to making and mending, bakers to kneading and baking, and so on. Unskilled labor could be provided for in state farms and factories or on public improvements. Good wages could be paid, as the element of profit-making would be rooted out, as it has already been rooted out of the post office business. If at any time wages were made too many good things, the hours could be shortened so as to keep all hands busy."

The Toronto Globe modestly informs Mr. Markham that his happy scheme would "threaten the whole superstructure of society." One suspects Mr. Markham would reply "so much the worse for that superstructure." He would desire it destroyed. So would many if there were definite promise of a better. But "if the state is to absorb all idle labor," as the Globe puts it, "it can only be as a preliminary to the passage of summary laws regulating the price of labor, and if the price of labor, then the price of food and other necessities of life, and in a moment the freedom of the individual is gone. For if there is no idle labor in any given call, say, for instance, in plumbing, there is an inevitable tendency to rise in price on the part of plumbers' labor, just as when any other article is exhausted; if it did not rise otherwise the plumbers would probably secure the increase by a strike, and the strike would necessarily have the greater chance of success because the state had seen to it that there were no idle plumbers. As with plumbers, so with any other calling. The industry would be reduced to chaos by such kindly paternalism as Mr. Markham suggests."

Every man in the boat who is able must pull his own weight. The state should give him a chance, and protect him in the effort; but it may not relieve him of the necessity for making the effort, else the boat would stop and the passengers fall into a terrible confusion. The state may and should do much to improve chances and ameliorate conditions; but it must not seek to remove the necessity for individual effort and enterprise or shortly there would be trouble enough to appeal even Mr. Edwin Markham. Governments may assist the unemployed, but they dare not employ all idle labor.

THE GERMAN PERIL

John Bull, in common with other nations, does not permit foreigners with cameras to loiter about his batteries. Europe is plagued by military spies, and in Great Britain just now they are thinking more than usual about the "German peril." The London Daily Telegraph tells of an "alleged spy's accusation," and while the story is by no means exciting, the gravity of the language used by the London journal, and the solemn attitude of the authorities, imply an uncommonly suspicious frame of mind. Franz Henrich Losel, a German subject, residing at Sherburn, was arrested there charged with photographing or attempting to photograph "the new Ravelin battery."

Franz Henrich, with some amazement, heard himself denounced as a spy, and was forthwith hidden away in jail until the authorities had time to look up his record and trace his recent activities. The evidence of the camera, a safe witness, saved him for on trial day. "Council said the case had been reconsidered as a result of a search of defend-

ant's premises, where the photograph found showed that the camera was not directed on the new battery. Defendant, however, was guilty of grave indiscretion in going on the property of the war department with a camera, particularly as he was a foreign subject."

"Mr. Booth Hoarn, defendant's solicitor, said there was no evidence of any kind to show that Losel was there with any criminal intention. He was there with the legitimate object of photographing the town."

"The magistrate agreed with Mr. Gill as to defendant's grave indiscretion, and said he considered the proceedings absolutely right and proper. Defendant must be more careful in future. The charge was then dismissed."

Had the camera shown a picture of the battery Herr Losel's troubles would have been many. Yet such a photograph would be of no use except to demonstrate the stupidity of the spy, if spy he were.

MORE LIKE PEACE

The strong and impressive report on the peace situation sent out by the Associated Press at an early hour this morning indicates that affairs have taken a new and highly favorable turn. There was need of it, for the pessimists were having things pretty much their own way. If the report of this morning is well founded the most serious obstacle in the way of peace has been removed, generously, by Japan.

Details are uncertain, and when they come the conclusion reported to have been made may be less substantial than the present news indicates. But if Japan has waived without reservation the question of indemnity, and will surrender the northern half of Sakhalin to Russia upon the payment of a price to be fixed by a mixed commission, there can be but little doubt that Japan has accepted, she would be lucky to get such terms; Japan would be magnanimous if she granted them. The opinion of the world would be expressed very quickly and very forcibly in favor of peace on such a basis. One would wish to accept the news without reservation.

WATCHING CANADA

The New York World carefully expresses the belief that the American settlers in the Canadian Northwest are going to raise the deuce a few years hence, and that "a situation of intense international interest" is going to follow. The World is moved to this by no means novel or well supported conclusion by a consideration of our expansion in trade and population, and the establishing of the western railroads. It is projecting new provinces. It finds in the strengthening of national feeling in Canada, and it proceeds to tell its readers that they are far from appreciating the development across their northern frontier:--

"After thirty-eight years of organization the Dominion is finding itself, and beginning to appreciate the vastness of the territory it is projecting new provinces. It is giving an eye to the horizon of provincial legislation. In all ways it is seeking to attract the great mass of people which is necessary to its development. Few Americans realize the size of the country above our northern borders. The new province--Alberta with 253,000 square miles and Saskatchewan with 251,000 are each more than five times as large as the State of New York. Only Ontario, among our provinces, is larger than either of them. Of the old provinces Ontario is larger than Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Ohio combined; larger than Great Britain and Ireland by 100,000 square miles. It has 16,000 square miles more than the French Republic and 12,000 more than the German Empire. British Columbia and Quebec are larger still."

The comparisons are striking. It is less agreeable to find the World, a little later, quoting from the current World's Work the statement that "by the end of 1905 the American vote in the Canadian West will be overwhelming." "This," says the World, "may not mean anything as many believe. It means that a situation of intense international interest." The fact alone is attractive, no doubt. The World's wish that a "situation" may soon develop is perhaps father to the thought that it will. But there are many circumstances that the World does not consider. It too readily forgets the strengthening national sentiment and the solid progress and the extent of territory to which it refers in the early part of its article. It ignores the fact that these newcomers are moved by the land hunger which has seized the landless masses of the East, and that the hope of a peaceful and profitable life, a comfortable home, an even chance, freedom from the grip of trusts and monopolies, and American official corruption.

These desires will be satisfied by British citizenship in the Canadian West, by peaceful progress under this flag, and not by political agitation such as the World foresees, a form of agitation which might lead to the expulsion of a few turbulent settlers from a rich and contented country but which in no wise menace or alter its now assured future as a magnificent centre of production, the granary of the British Empire.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Evidently the Japanese and Russians are still open to reason. More delay, coming when the prospect appeared gloomy, may be regarded as increasing the chances for peace, scant as these now appear to be.

The New York Journal of Commerce is convinced that Russia does not desire a lasting peace or intend to give the people anything like freedom:--
"In spite of the Czar's manifesto convening a National Assembly, this is an ideal to which the whole Russian system stands inexorably opposed. In fact by its very terms, the manifesto declares the impossibility of delegating to any body of popular representatives any of the essential functions of government. The power of the autocracy remains substantially as it is, there can be no question about the necessity of attending very closely to the

guarantee under which Russia will be bound to keep the peace for at least a generation to come. Any appeal to the 'magnanimity' of Japan under such circumstances must be answered by the declaration that the first business of every people is to omit no precaution that can be taken to secure its own safety, and that is a position to which certainly no exception should be taken by the people of the United States."

The Paris Matin suggests that Mr. Rockefeller pay the indemnity asked by Japan. That would simply promote war. Every defeated nation must buy its own peace. If neither side is ready to stop, and the other nations are not ready to interfere, the war must go on. It is not a field for private enterprise. And Mr. Rockefeller needs his money to buy salvation.

The Fredericton Gleaner and Carleton Sentinel join the Sun in suggesting new senators. The Gleaner favors Mr. McKeown and Hon. C. H. LaBrosse. Mr. G. G. Seovil of Kings, Mr. LeBlanc, Mr. Costigan, Colonel Tucker and many others are "looked at." But what our contentment is the fact that thus far we have only one senator from the Globe office. To say more should be unnecessary.

"Impartial observers," says the New York Evening Post, which strongly hopes for peace, "will take heart at the fact that the process of conciliation on either side has begun, even if grudgingly." But the appeal of the civilized world is the fact that thus far we have only one senator from the Globe office. To say more should be unnecessary.

"The signing of a new Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance of broader scope than the other which preceded it is an event of importance," says the Boston Transcript. "It is generally assumed that so far as the East is concerned it is an offensive and defensive alliance. If this be true Japan's hands are greatly strengthened, as command of the sea against any probable combination of Powers is secured. It also will, if as broad as suspected, be a great benefit to England in her handling of any movement of Russia toward India from the north."

NOTHING NEW

Out in Caspar, (Wyo.), the summer has been a dull one. The Appeal of Arlington, (Ore.), has received a letter from a citizen of the Oregon town who lately went out with a trainload of sheep. This man, Mr. Colwell, writes: "There has been no excitement here since I came--that is, to speak of." The trifle of interest that he adds is sure to be too good for Arlington. But he goes on to say that "there was a fellow came in with my wool the other day, and another fellow took a couple of shots at his head, and he thought, 'I'm not a hero, I'm just shot one arm off, and shot a hole in the other just to stop his shooting.' The incident inevitably called up the memory of one of Otis Reed's stories of the time when he was collecting news in Birdville, (Ark.) One day he met old Bill Simmonds, who lived near the town, and asked him if he had any news of the neighborhood:--
"None," replied Bill; "everything quiet as death."
"No weddings, or anything of a social sort?" asked Otis.
"Wal, no," said Bill; "the 'ould 'a' ben a marryin' over at Sim Smith's place last night, 'ceptin' that St. John, was plumb gone on Sim's darter, which Hank Thompson wuz gwine ter marry, 'n' Jess afore the hitchin' wuz ter take place. Si met up with Hank on the Yellville turnpike 'n' shot his right arm off, 'n' then Hank took his gun in his left hand 'n' plunked three bullets inter Si, and Si's step-uncle, Jim Rivers, come a-slopin' down the creek bottom 'n' shot old man Thompson's head off his shoulders afore he could say Jack Robinson. 'Course that spoiled the wedding, 'n' so I hain't got no nooze fer ye today."

GROWING IN FAVOR

(Halifax Chronicle).
The resolution passed by the Maritime Board of Trade declaring in favor of the federation of Canada with the British West Indies has met with encouraging support from the Canadian and British Press. The Chronicle has reported and urged the importance of closer relations between those productive islands of the south and this dominion, and it is gratifying to note that the matter is now receiving serious consideration both in Canada and Great Britain. Sentiment in the islands in favor of union is also developing rapidly. The London Standard publishes a letter from Mr. Eustace Burke, of the Canadian commercial agency at Kingston (Jamaica), who says that the prospects of federation are regarded in Jamaica and the other islands with great satisfaction, as affording the easiest and best solution of the tariff question, and the maintenance of the islands with the rest of the West Indies may be the reluctance of Canada to become identified with territories in which the colored element largely predominate.

SENATORSHIPS

(Carleton Sentinel).
There are now two New Brunswick vacancies in the senate. A seat in the upper chamber is such a prize that it is no wonder that plenty of good men are willing to accept the honor and emoluments connected therewith. Of course there are several who consider themselves eligible, and gentle rumor has it that three or four local men count themselves in the fortunate few. One vacancy may go to either Mr. Gibson of York, or Hon. Mr. Keown. We have also heard that Hon. A. S. White's friends are nooming him. When all is said and done the minister of railways is the man in whose hands the actual right to appoint is vested, and so far he has not mentioned the parties who are to get the plans.

The Fredericton Gleaner in the course of an able editorial on the senate vacancies, nominates Hon. C. H. LaBrosse and Hon. H. A. McKeown for the positions. The Herald mentions Hon. Mr. McKeown, Mr. A. Gibson, Jr., and W. T. Whitehead, M. P. P.

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT PREVENTING OUR DESTRUCTIVE FOREST FIRES

The Duty of Every Good Citizen to Act as a Self-appointed Fire Warden--Common Sense Applied to a Troublesome Problem.

(Portland Advertiser).

Timberland owners and lumbermen are becoming worried not a little over the growing prevalence of forest fires in the northern sections of the state during the past few weeks. To be sure none of these fires has been of great proportions nor has caused much damage but the frequency with which fires are started up and the conditions which at this time render them exceedingly dangerous, are urging the owners of timberland to make additional preparations for coping with the fire fiend.

The section from which the fires have been reported with the greatest frequency embraces a large part of Aroostook county, in fact practically all of the northern eastern part of the county east of the Allagash river. During many weeks past this section has had so little rainfall that it may be said a condition of drought has prevailed. Even the showers which have visited the middle sections of the state and which, though very light, were of great help in keeping the woods and fields wet, have been denied this heavily wooded section. As a result of this the least spark is sufficient to start a fire which soon assumes destructive proportions unless it is discovered and its headway checked.

With the woods and underbrush as dry as they are now it is a simple matter to start a fire which may destroy hundreds of acres of timber. A match dropped carelessly, even though it shows no sign of fire, may fall on the dry, punky scrub and smolder for hours before it bursts into flame. A camp fire left burning by careless campers may throw off sparks which are caught by the wind and deposited where they will do the most harm. Some campers think no more of the consequences which may attend their rash act than to build a fire in an old stump in which it burns and smolders for days and finally spreads to the surrounding undergrowth and the first known of its existence is a great pall of smoke and a crackling of flames which send the wild creatures flying in terror and cause the human inhabitants of the woods to drop everything and join forces to check the progress of the fire.

The old muzzle-loading shotgun was a great factor in starting forest fires. The heavy wads flew from the gun half burned and falling in half a dozen different places started as many little fires which ran together like so many drops of water and soon made a conflagration of terrifying proportions. The muzzle-loading gun, however, has gone out of use to a large extent and the shells of the modern rifle or shotgun are incapable of setting fire unless the muzzle of the gun is placed within a few feet of some combustible material.

Many cases have been reported in which the origin of the forest fires was unmistakable. In some of these cases the motive was spite against the owners of the property burned. In other cases it has been thought the fire was set by somebody who wanted work and started a fire so as to get employment helping to extinguish it. Of all the fires which annually devastate valuable timberland in Maine, however, it is probable that nine-tenths are due to carelessness on the part of campers and woodsmen. In other words, the men in the woods build their fires snug up under a bank where there is every opportunity for the flames to spread, rather than build them on the gravel or ledge a few feet away but in a place where the ground is too hard to lie upon or which is exposed.

Under the direction of the state land agent and forest commissioner steps are taken to guard against the spread of forest fires. In every county of the state

FORMER ST. JOHN MAN DEAD IN AUSTRALIA

John Morris, Who Left the City in 1860, Dies at Tenterfield, N. S. W.

Relatives Formerly Resided Here--His Eldest Son Writes Asking for Information as to Their Whereabouts.

The death of John Morris, a native of this city, occurred on June 9, at Tenterfield, N. S. W., Australia. Mr. Morris, who was 38 years of age at the time of his death, left St. John about the year 1860, and after following a sea-faring life for some years, landed in New Zealand in 1863 and arrived in Sydney (N. S. W.) a year later.

He was married at Tamworth by the late Archbishop Piddington, twenty-six years ago, to Miss Eliza Burling, daughter of the late Allan Burling, of Warranda, and was left a widower sixteen years later. After being engaged in railway construction work for a considerable time, Mr. Morris settled in Tenterfield, where he continued to reside until his death, which took place at the residence of his eldest son, A. R. Morris.

The deceased was held in high esteem in the community among which he lived, and his funeral was largely attended. He is survived by four sons and two daughters--A. R. Morris, of Tenterfield; F. W. Morris, of Warranda; E. T. Morris, of Allora; W. A. Morris, of Sydney; and Misses Lizzie and Minnie Morris, of Tenterfield.

The Telegraph has received a letter from A. R. Morris, of Tenterfield, asking for information respecting two brothers of his father. The late Mr. Morris desired him to communicate with these relatives and inform them of his death. Mr. Morris writes that he understood that about twenty years ago one brother carried on business as a ship owner, and the other as a shipwright in this city. He adds a request that if this should meet the eye of any member of his father's family they will communicate with him.

There are fire wardens whose duty it is to be familiar with the conditions in the wooded districts under their jurisdiction, and be constantly on the watch for fires. These wardens have a most responsible position, who can be depended upon to keep a close surveillance of their territory. Under them they have deputy wardens, looking for trouble from the past. These deputy wardens receive \$1.50 to \$2 per day and it often happens that they think more of the day's wages than they do of the responsibility upon them.

The checking of forest fires and reducing the possibility of their occurrence to a minimum is one of the most serious problems that confront the wild land owners of the state. To keep proper watch of the vast woodlands requires a small army of men and a huge expenditure of money, but the expenditure is insignificant when the great damage which might result from a small beginning is considered. A forest fire means more than the burning of standing timber which represents money as it stands. It means also the destruction of the roots, sprouts and seedlings of the forest trees, the place of their mightier neighbors and provide lumber for future generations. The whole soil of the forest is composed of leaves and fallen limbs to a depth of several feet and in many cases it seems as if the very earth itself had been consumed by the fire fiend. A big fire may take away the means of subsistence of a large number of men, causing the shutting down of many mills and the loss of thousands of dollars. Its effects are too far-reaching to be easily described.

With the approach of fall comes what the lumbermen term the worst time of the year for forest fires. In spring the fires are bad enough. Then all the vegetation on the floor of the forest is dead, and for the young shoots have begun to grow the leaves have not come out to afford a check for the flames. Then in spring too there is the probability of showers at almost any time. In the fall, however, the vegetation is all nearing the stage when it is as combustible as punk. After the first frost the leaves begin to drop and in a short time they are forming a carpet which only needs a spark to burst into flame. There is not the likelihood of rain that there is in the spring and there is a probability of strong winds to help the fire fiend along.

It is the duty of every man who goes into the woods to help the fire wardens in their work. No fire should ever be built until every trace of combustible material to which it might spread has been cleared away. No match should ever be dropped on the ground until it has been pinched out with the fingers. Every smoke which appears suspiciously large for a camp fire should be investigated, and if a forest fire is found everything possible should be done to extinguish it. The law is made to deal with those careless persons who leave fire around loose in the woods. Killing a deer or moose in the season is a small thing compared with leaving a fire to spread and destroy, and the punishment for the one is far too light for the other.

Timberland owners and lumbermen generally foresee trouble this fall arising from the exceedingly dry weather. The fire fiend is everywhere. Every section of the forest regions of the state rain in generous quantity is needed, not only to fill the stream but to save down the fire undergrowth. The frequency with which forest fires have been reported in the past few weeks has caused no little concern and from now until the heavy all rains begin or the ground is covered with snow a constant watch will be kept and every man interested in the welfare of the forest will be on the alert.

ST. MARTIN'S NEWS.

St. Martin's, N. B., Aug. 28--The village schools reopened on Monday with the following staff of teachers: Superior school is taught by W. M. C. L. Barker, the intermediate by Miss S. H