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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES. New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers. These newspapers advocate: British connection, honesty in public life, measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 13, 1913. TWO NATIONALS.

Germany is protectionist and militarist. The new army law will raise the number of the regular army to 570,000, while the reserve during the next fifteen years will be brought up to 5,400,000.

While critics of Free Trade are still quoting statistics of 1907 concerning unemployment and trade depression in Great Britain, the real figures, dealing with recent conditions, and conditions as they are today, strikingly exhibit the advantages which the United Kingdom under Free Trade has over protectionist Germany.

It is noteworthy that Canadian newspapers have interpreted Lord Haldane's references to Canadian participation in defence mainly according to the policies they represent. There is no doubt that Lord Haldane invited, suggested, or referred to as something proper and to be expected, some form of active participation in Imperial defence by this country.

MR. BORDEN WILL WAIT. Mr. Arthur Hawkes and the editor of the Canadian Courier have recommended the work of "taking the naval question out of politics." It is not very easy to understand how the naval question, which is likely to be long with us in one form or another, can be taken out of politics any more than the tariff can be taken out of politics.

THE GOLDEN WEST. A recent Toronto estimate of the number of "harvesters" carried from Eastern Canada to the western provinces this year is 30,000. This year comparatively few went from the Maritime Provinces, but some did go, and no doubt many more would have gone, but for the activity of the railroads.

the facts of the case, to weigh Canada's Imperial situation with respect to defence, and our proper relation to any general scheme designed to promote security, and are anxious that the issue shall not be confused and that action shall not be delayed by mere partisan devices on one side or the other.

Meantime, the Canadian correspondent of the London Times, who is regarded as sharing Mr. Borden's confidence, has sent to that journal an article which convinces the Toronto Globe that Mr. Borden intends to defer action with respect to Imperial naval defence until 1915.

How long is an emergency? must go down to fame with that other historic question: "How old is Anne?" It will soon be a year since Mr. Borden, on his return from England, announced that a naval emergency existed demanding the immediate construction of three Super-Dreadnoughts to strengthen the British navy in the North Sea.

When Mr. Borden and his chief lieutenant spoke it is but reasonable to assume that they meant to go to the people on the naval emergency. Time passed, and the Senate deferred the adoption of the measure until the people were consulted, but Mr. Borden lost faith in his naval policy as a winner of elections.

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THE CITY TO ACT. The Mayor and Commissioners have decided to attempt to secure for the public some definite information regarding the coming of the Grand Trunk Pacific to this port and the construction of the requisite terminal facilities to handle the new traffic.

WAR, WASTE AND WHEAT. Speaking of the Balkan war and its cost to all peoples, Toronto Saturday Night makes some striking comparisons: "An unnecessary and useless expenditure must be regarded as a waste, one must consider the total of \$900,000,000, rather than only the \$500,000,000 spent in war, although the latter may seem the greater waste."

last season of Parliament the Minister of Railways took measures to drop the connection between the Valley Railway and the Transcontinental at Grand Falls, and in that connection it may be recalled that in March, 1910, when Mr. Cope and Mr. Lowell moved in the New Brunswick Legislature that the bonds of the Valley Railway should not be guaranteed by the province unless it were specified that the road should connect with the Transcontinental at or near Grand Falls and should extend from there to St. John, in order to make sure that the traffic of the Grand Trunk Pacific would reach this port, Mr. W. F. Hatheway, M. P., spoke in opposition to their amendment, and voted against it together with twenty-four other Conservative members.

But, to return to the subject of western mortgages, this Royal Commission, in the course of its investigation, discovered that from seventy-five to eighty per cent of the farms of Saskatchewan are mortgaged. We quote from a summary of the evidence heard by the Commission: "Gleaning the chief points from the evidence as it was gathered at the sittings of the Commission, the most important, as well as the most appalling, general fact bearing upon the people of Saskatchewan is the fact that the majority of the farmers of that province are mortgaged."

THE THIRD TRANSCONTINENTAL. By the publication of a map showing the completed portions of the Intercolonial Railway across Canada the people of this country are reminded how near Canada's third transcontinental railway is to completion. It already extends all the way across the grain country, where it has scores of branches, tapping an immense traffic-producing territory. Recently it has completed sections in Ontario and in Quebec, and presently it will be seeking entrance to a Maritime Province railway.

NOTE AND COMMENT. The proposal to give Senator Thorne a complimentary dinner will be endorsed by the best men of both parties. The way in which the public school children keep overcrowding the enlarged school accommodation suggests that the city is growing at a fairly rapid pace.

Lighting Causes \$2,000 Fire. Lunenburg, N. S., Sept. 8.—A severe thunder and lightning storm visited this town this afternoon. R. S. Kaulbach's house was struck by lightning, set on fire, and with its contents destroyed. The loss is about \$2,000.

AN APPLE COUNTY. Mr. Parker has a but no special care he of it, and the yield of the valley above the Landing for miles might grow in the orchard. The apples would be better than any other in the county, and into the hands of the people of the province of New Brunswick.

WELL STRUCK YESTERDAY IN ALBERT COUNTY. Moncton, Sept. 10.—The Maritime Oil and Gas Company today struck another big gas well in Albert county near the scene of the present wells. The last well was several million capacity and the well reported today is a depth of 1,640 feet and has a larger capacity.

Exchange recently estimated the value of the coming grain crop of the three North-west provinces at \$146,000,000. We all know what a disaster we would deem the destruction of these crops, or even their partial destruction. Yet, if every blade of the North-west grain crop were halved out for six years to come, it would not amount to quite so much as \$900,000,000.

"All Canada has been looking towards the North-west for the past two months, lest the crop come to harm. The merchants in the East, here, have extended credits to the West, and the failure of the crop for one season would mean the suspension of many business houses in the East. It would mean the depression of railway shares, and it would mean a black eye for Canada."

THE FUNDAMENTAL MISTAKE MADE BY PROTECTIONIST JOURNALS WHICH DISCUSS THIS question is that they cannot help regarding foreign trade as something to be avoided, whereas the true theory of trade is to make it easy to buy as well as to sell. The new United States tariff will be followed by offers of reciprocity, acceptance of which would result in working still greater improvements in our trade relations with the United States.

THE PRESBYTERY OF MIRAMICHI. Newcastle, Sept. 10.—The quarterly session of the Miramichi Presbytery was held in St. James' church here yesterday. Rev. Geo. Wood, of St. Andrew's (Chatham), presiding. Rev. J. M. McLean, of Miramichi, clerk.

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upon a serious misunderstanding of the nature of trade, and of the effect of protective legislation upon trading countries. Probably no impartial observer to-day disputes the wisdom of the United States in making a considerable reduction of its tariff. This reduction is made for the benefit of the people of the United States as a whole, and it has been fought principally by those individual and organizations which enjoy special privileges in the form of excessive protection.

It is generally easy to work up some sort of enthusiasm for war, or to work upon the fears and prejudices of a people until they are eager to fight. The work of promoting international peace is slower and less picturesque, but it is going on. In reading English and Canadian newspapers in these days one finds many articles of which the following from the Ottawa Citizen is typical:

"Every social reformer is an advocate of international peace, whether he knows it or not. The man or woman who is fighting in Canada against tuberculosis, who is trying to help the poor humanity in any way, is the man or woman who is doing the same work in the United States or any other country. The law of nature is the same in all countries. Humanity has the same aims in all countries. Justice follows the same path over the world. For justice, science, or humanity to work for peace, that is, he is a worker for peace as between men, recognizing that the real enemies are common enemies of all mankind."

Disquieting reports about Rudyard Kipling are thus summarized by the Montreal Herald: "According to a despatch from London, the friends of Rudyard Kipling on that side of the Atlantic are seriously concerned about the state of his health. 'Ever since the death of his child,' says the despatch, 'he has been obsessed with fear that the only child he has left will die, and he cannot bear that this child should be out of his sight. The dread has now become a species of monomania with him, and recent visits to him declare that he has become more and more nervous, and that he is leaning towards a peculiar hermit existence at Bateman's Burwash in Sussex. It seems that for a long time past the author has done odd things. For instance, one of his friends says that Kipling will rise early in a drawing room full of friends, and leave the house without a word of explanation or apology. Another friend remembers seeing Kipling one day ago at a dinner of literary men. The author of 'Plain Tales' was the lion of the evening, and he greatly offended a number of authors by demanding from his host in a hoarse whisper, 'Why on earth should I be introduced to this man? Will he be any good to me?'"

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FINE OP

Farms and Farms Properties a Thirty-five P

(Evening) A member of the week-mer at Public Land formation concerning along the river within city, which may be interest to readers get. The fact stands out that the farmers are thing like the fullest soil, and that the are very small compared might be profitably fig, market gardening purposes. One of the best getting the perhaps a smaller as have under cultivation. The summer edit provide a most val June, July and Aug ducts, small fruits a fact of public Landi about the getting the butter, and through seems to be necessary St. John some food should be available farms.

Steamers and Wharves. If a satisfactory passenger service along the city and Brown, the summer were as good as the winter, their plans, there would be people spending the river points, and the local market would be one of the best. One of the best of the assurance of a summer service. There can be no doubt about the great benefit to Public People very much prefer steamers at the Public Landing, far less some further profit fall, their wharf out with the ice in the to very serious dam. Raspberries Profitable. Charles Parker, of was asked by the raspberries, of which quantities. Point plot, Mr. Parker said down the revival still yielding as large He has four plots in set out some rows of in two years will be It is only necessary the cultivator between down the weeds, and crop of berries has been planted. One place is fully cared for, and very well. From about Parker gets an average about \$10 a plot. He fifty other crop from us good returns with Mr. Parker also keep in power, and raises more than he is able self. It is very hard kind of help. His cow and his good return raising strawberries, much less satisfactory. To very greatly increased the production of planning the the right kind of help.

Some Deserted Farms. But Mr. Parker to of interest. His boyhood settlement several miles from the place is called Mr. Parker as a boy five pupils in a school with a good return. The farms are nearly what were fields with those days are now with young trees. The farms are nearly what were fields with those days are now with young trees. The farms are nearly what were fields with those days are now with young trees.

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