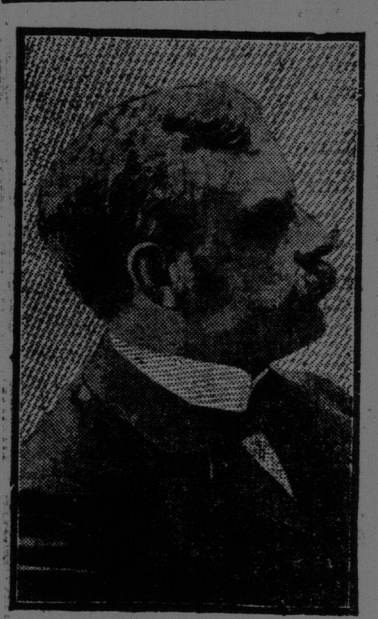


For the School Boy. Our Boys' School Suits are strong and serviceable, as well as stylish and nobby, and our prices are lower, 10 to 25 per cent than you will pay elsewhere.

UNION CLOTHING CO. 26 and 28 Charlotte Street, ALEX. CORBETT, Manager. Old Y. M. C. A. Building.

R. L. BORDEN INAUGURATES HIS TOUR OF CANADA AT HALIFAX MEETING Lays Down Principles on Which He Hopes to Win at Next Election - Spoke at Length on What His Party is Prepared to Do if Elected - Were Few Interruptions.

HALIFAX, Aug. 20.—Under most auspicious weather conditions and to the accompaniment of the music of St. Patrick's band which was the prima feature of the evening, R. L. Borden inaugurated his tour of the Dominion at the Empira Hotel tonight.



R. L. BORDEN.

The attendance was large, many ladies being present and quite one third, probably more of the audience being Liberals.

Senator Mackenzie was chairman and in addition to Mr. Borden, J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P., J. C. O'Malley and Professor E. C. Weldon were the speakers of the evening.

There were a number of Conservatives of prominence in the city and party workers from the various wards and Messrs. A. C. Bell, C. E. Tanner, M. P. F., and J. M. Hallis, M.P.P. of Ficton, on the platform.

Mr. Borden spoke for one hour and a half and received a good hearing. He explained that after his defeat in 1904 in Halifax he determined to relinquish his leadership of the Conservative party, but was prevailed upon to retain it by the unanimous request of the Conservative members of the Dominion house.

What Good Government is There was, he said, three essentials of good government: Honest appropriation and expenditure of public money. Appointments to the civil service, based not alone on party service.

Elections free from taint of corruption. On these headings he dwelt for over an hour. A government, he wanted to say, despite what may be said to the contrary, was exactly what a people made it. Had these essentials been observed by the party in power, and it was needless to say that in Mr. Borden's opinion they were not, the curtain would have gone down there and then. He frankly confessed that it was a good thing that the party went out of power when it did. He should have even gone further and said it would have been better if it had gone out sooner than it did.

He then went into the question of Liberal pledges, appropriation and expenditure, and spoke at length on the government's voting down all efforts at investigation. He said that appointments to office were devoid of any merit except political efficiency. What about clean elections? He was not bigoted enough to say that the Conservative party have not run elections that are not clean. But he would confess that there was nothing like it since 1896, meaning the Liberals' attitude. He then gave his impression of the atti-

tude of the two parties regarding political reform. The government had promised to bring down a bill looking to this. He freely confessed that the law as it is is very stringent. With regard to saw-offs both parties are at fault. There should be a bill that enacts that no election petition can be withdrawn until sufficient reason for such an action is forthcoming. It is of no use for us to cry out corruption unless we are prepared to carry out a campaign of purity. It was not good enough to shout purity and then resort to the same means as our opponents. When you are beaten see that the law is tried to the full and that men are brought to justice. Do not be content with the tools, get at some of the respectable rascals and see that a few go to the penitentiary.

Mr. Borden solemnly said: We may find it hard to combat certain influences in our own party as some might like to adhere to the methods of the other party. Complete reforms of the civil service law then took his attention. Through and complete reform of the law was needed, he said. He did not believe that the competitive system was best; with some appointments notably it can never apply.

Then he came to the Senate and its reform. He realized the dangers of an elective Senate. But it may be a good thing upon us. No such important change should be made without the consent of the provinces. He stood for a reform which would make it a representative body.

As regards immigration Mr. Borden was of the opinion that the east should share in the influx of new settlers, quality rather than quantity to be emphasized was our requisite. Abolition of the bonus system and a rigid inspection of new comers was also his policy. He believed in the management of the public domain in the interest of the people.

The Intercolonial Touching on the government owned railways he said that the I. C. R. had not proved a very flattering testimonial to that system. But he would say that a denial to govern a railway that deny ourselves the right of self-government. The I. C. R. should be freed from all partisan control and placed under a commission.

The Conservatives Ready When the people call for it, a Conservative government was ready to extend its hand to them. Next he came to the railway commission. It was one of the pieces of legislation which he had introduced. He wanted it reorganized and called it the public utilities commission. It should control our system of public telegraphs and telephones. We have now as it is nearly 7,000 miles of state-owned telegraph lines in Canada. He also advocated the improvement of postal facilities such as the free rural mail delivery. He would say one thing that the post office department under both governments was run more on the principle of business than any other department.

They are not for any class, but for the good of the country as a whole. Mr. Borden also pledged the Conservative party to mutual preferential trade within the Empire. He gave the credit for the idea to Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Tupper. He argued that as regards the two new provinces, Saskatchewan and Alberta, that the public lands should be given to the people.

Although not going exhaustively into the all-red line proposal, he pool-pooled any credit being given to Laurier. Sir Charles Tupper urged this in 1899. Sir Wilfrid was not the author. He was not prepared to discuss the project until he knew more about it, but he would say that a fast Atlantic service was a desirable thing, but this should not be sacrificed to a cheap freight service. He does not intend to be leading the opposition after the next election; what he intends to do he did not say. The advent of the Conservative party to power should not be viewed in the light of a party triumph, but as a service that should be accepted as coming from the people.

"Let the people send to our aid at the next election a reinforcement of sixty men, the best that Canada can provide, pledged to stand for a progressive policy, to maintain the rights of the people, to uphold honest government and no other, to enforce decency in public life, and in return you have my pledge that in any administration that I may be called upon to form your wishes shall be observed."

CLASSIFIED ADS.

ONE CENT PER WORD per issue is all it costs to insert advertisements like those appearing below in the lively columns of THE SUN or ST. JOHN. This ensures them being read in 6,500 St. John homes every evening, and by nearly 8,000 people during the day. SUN and STAR Classified ads. are veritable little busybodies. 6 insertions for the price of 4

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TO LET

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STAR WANT ADS.

BRING RESULTS To cure headache in ten minutes use Kumfort Headache Powders, 10 cents.

FAT SHAD SMITH'S FISH MARKET

TELEPHONE 1704. 25 SYDNEY ST.

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AUCTIONS. Walter S. Potts, Auctioneer.

Sales of all kinds attended. Furniture Sales at Residence a Specialty. Office—Market Street. Phone 391.

WANTED

Advertisements under this heading 1 cent a word each insertion, or 4 cents a word for six consecutive insertions. When answering advertisements under this heading, please mention The Star.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A SAFE PIANO INVESTMENT. If you purchase a genuine HEINTZMAN & CO. Piano, A BELL ART Piano, or a WORMWITH & CO. Piano, You are sure of a good instrument. For quality of Tone, Workmanship, and Material used, they are unsurpassed. Each kind has been made and sold from 20 to 50 years. Thousands of satisfied customers attest to their superiority. NO AGENTS, and low expenses make it possible for us to sell such good Pianos at LOW PRICES. Please call and examine, and satisfy yourself. MANUFACTURER'S REPRESENTATIVE HERE.

REAL ESTATE.

Advertisements under this heading 1 cent a word each insertion, or 4 cents a word for six consecutive insertions. When answering advertisements under this heading, please mention The Star.

W. H. BELL, 79 Germain Street.

Clifton House ST. JOHN, N. B. W. ALLAN BLACK. - Prop. Advertising is not advertisement unless it puts the reader or looker into a mood to buy your goods.—J. O. Powers, Schilling & Co., San Francisco.

IF YOU WANT A SITUATION

Read the ST. JOHN STAR Want Ads.

WILL SUBMIT NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES INSPITE TO THE HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE

Case Will Be Taken There as Result of Negotiations in London Between the Foreign Office and Ambassador Whitelaw Reid - No Other Solution in Sight.

ROOMS AND BOARDING.

Advertisements under this heading 1 cent a word each insertion, or 4 cents a word for six consecutive insertions. When answering advertisements under this heading, please mention The Star.

TO LET.

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ROOMS AND BOARDING.

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LONDON, Aug. 20.—The American government, which has taken the lead at The Hague peace conference in endeavoring to promote arbitration, will be responsible for giving The Hague tribunal the most important case yet submitted to it in the Newfoundland fisheries dispute, which undoubtedly will be taken there as a result of the negotiations conducted in London between the foreign office and the American ambassador, Whitelaw Reid. Both the foreign office and the embassy maintain diplomatic reserve, but it has been learned from unquestionable sources that the long correspondence between the two governments made it seem clear that their contentions could not be harmonized and had reached an impasse. Finally Mr. Reid presented a proposal to submit the dispute to the arbitration of The Hague tribunal, having the authority of President Roosevelt and Secretary Root to do so. After a week or two of consideration the British government accepted the proposal and then the American government proposed that for another year, while the matter was in process of arbitration, the fisheries would be conducted as they were last year under the same modus vivendi. There has been delay in concluding the arrangement. While the British government has secured the assent of Sir Robert Bodd, the Newfoundland premier, to the agreement, Sir Robert will undoubtedly be reluctant to accept the modus vivendi which he opposed strongly last season. However, there is little doubt that the agreement will be enforced and that the fisheries during the new season beginning next week will be conducted on the same method as the last. WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Secretary Root's proposition to submit to arbitration a question of so much importance as a matter of principle as this between Great Britain and the United States, has arisen over the assertion by Newfoundland of the right of that colony to pass local laws restricting fishing privileges conferred by treaty upon American citizens. Newfoundland's action is based upon the plea that the laws are equally applicable to Newfoundlanders, or in other words are precisely similar to laws intended for the protection of fisheries. Mr. Root's proposition was framed with the deliberate purpose of manifesting the confidence of the American government in the justice in this method of settling such international disputes. The United States has been by far the best client of The Hague tribunal, in fact nearly all cases arbitrated before that body have come before it in the suggestion of America, and involve matters in which the government had a personal interest. So the agreement to arbitrate the Newfoundland fishery dispute, coming at a time when the second Hague conference is about to act in a plenary way upon the American proposal for a permanent tribunal, is calculated to strengthen the hands of the delegates, who already favor that proposition. The principal obstacle which had to be overcome in order to secure an agreement with Great Britain was the reluctance of the Newfoundlanders to renew in precise terms the modus vivendi under which the fisheries were conducted last season. They objected particularly to Sunday fishing by the American smacks, while their own people were prevented from doing so and also to the shipping of Newfoundlanders to make up the crews of the Gloucester fishing boats. It is understood that with the consent of the State Department, Ambassador Reid yielded the first point relative to Sunday fishing but it is not yet known here what disposition was made of the second objection. LONDON, Aug. 20.—Great Britain has accepted the proposition of the United States to submit the fisheries dispute to arbitration at The Hague. While the matter is in progress of arbitration the fisheries will be conducted under the same modus vivendi as last year.