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E. W. McCREADY,
President and Manager.

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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.
No graft!
No deals!
"The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine, The Maple Leaf forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 30, 1913.

A LESSON.

Canada needs tariff reduction along some lines for the benefit of the average citizen. Naturally the interests which have enjoyed protection at the expense of the public are fighting against the idea that any sort of tariff revision, except upward revision, is necessary or wise. They have tried for many years to create in the public mind an impression that any lessening of protection would be injurious to the country as a whole, if not actually ruinous.

In this connection there is an interesting historical lesson which has just been given prominence in some of the western newspapers. Recently Industrial Canada, official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, reprinted an article on England's foreign trade, which was written in 1874 by Mr. W. Dewart, just before Sir John Macdonald introduced the National Policy. Mr. Dewart was the man who used to be spoken of as the father of protection, and who asserted that he, more than any one else, influenced Sir John Macdonald toward adopting a protective policy. It is interesting to see what Mr. Dewart wrote in 1874. Here is an example of it:

"The bad effect of free trade on England's commerce is past concealment. The harvest of the foreign trade is evidently over. Free traders can no longer mislead public opinion with regard to the present depression. The board of trade returns for October are about the worst ever issued. England has deluged the world with her manufactures and the cause of her depression is that the demand for them is on the decline. This decline is not a temporary thing either."

There was much more of the same sort about the success of other nations which were not handicapped by free trade principles. But in 1874 Great Britain's foreign trade was, in round numbers, $3,000,000,000, or approximately $95 per capita of population. In 1911 Britain's foreign trade amounted to $5,600,000,000 or approximately $125 per capita although the population had increased from 31,500,000 in 1874 to 45,200,000 in 1911. Some protectionist leaders of Industrial Canada must be wondering what became of the ruin predicted for Great Britain by Mr. Dewart in 1874. Free trade, he said at that time, would turn out to be a very unprofitable experiment for England, and he feared that English capitalists would yet become "defaulters to foreign depositors." Well, Mr. Dewart's dismal predictions have all failed. Under free trade Great Britain is the most progressive and successful trading country in all the world. Mr. Chamberlain repeated some of Mr. Dewart's predictions ten or twelve years ago at a time when trade was dull. But a few years later it began to expand and last year was far and away the most wonderful in the trade history of the United Kingdom.

Commenting upon the position of Industrial Canada in the light of the facts, the Saskatoon Phoenix says:

"Mr. Dewart's ideal was France. Here was a country whose wealth was increasing and was bound to increase enormously because she had a protective system. In 1874 France's foreign trade was a trifle over $1,000,000,000. In 1911 it was about $2,800,000,000. In other words despite the enormous general increase in world trade during the last forty years, France is not in her foreign trade at the point where Great Britain stood when Mr. Dewart so confidently spoke of her decline and predicted her fall.

"As a politician Mr. Dewart may have had some success; as a prophet he has proved a miserable failure, and some better arguments than those which induced Sir John A. Macdonald to embrace protection will have to be used by Industrial Canada, if it wishes to persuade the people of Canada to retain that fiscal policy."

This country needs tariff revision downward, for the benefit of the average citizen, and with that revision downward our already rapidly expanding trade would take on new life and vigor. It is the duty of the Liberal party—and its opportunity—to make steady war upon special privilege. The country will respond to such a progressive policy. Indications of the truth of this are to be found in recent political events in Great Britain and in the United States.

MAKE THE LAND PRODUCE.

If the Germans can average thirty bushels of wheat to the acre when the Americans average fifteen, it is well to give attention to the German method. In New Brunswick we do not make our acres produce more than half a crop in many lines. We have plenty of land and we have no time for intensive cultivation. That is where we are wrong. An American commission has been investigating European farming methods. The Boston Transcript has this to say of its preliminary report:

"The first impression that President Butterfield received was surprise at the 'virility of European nations, especially on the continent.' He declares that it will be a mistake to longer declare Europe unprogressive. Northern Italy, Germany and even France furnish wonderful examples of energy and progress. More human derelicts were seen upon the streets of English, Scottish and Irish cities than in any of those on the continent.

"The Germans raise thirty bushels of wheat to the acre where we raise fifteen, and the best of their farmers can produce forty-five though the annual rainfall is only about twenty inches, or not more than half the amount that we regard as normal in this country. "People in the United States who fear we cannot feed our people in the future must change their attitude. Germany, smaller than Texas in area, is very nearly supporting its sixty-six million people. Their methods of intensive cultivation are those which we want American farmers to understand." In research work the Germans are more thorough and often men devote their whole lives to one branch of it. The extension work is not done by the colleges, as he believes it might better be, but by co-operative and State agricultural societies.

"We call agriculture our fundamental industry and such it is, and must remain, but we have not yet learned the secret of treating it as if it were. We have apotheosized bigness in our farm enterprises. The gang-ploughs tear up the soil over great areas with magical swiftness. Our crops fall before the great harvesters almost as they would before a prarie fire, but that is not the whole of farming or possibly not its best part. President Butterfield was forcibly impressed by the marvellous manner in which co-operative ideas are worked out. 'European farmers co-operate in securing mortgage credit, personal credit, short-time loans. They co-operate in getting farm and home supplies, in manufacturing, in dairying, in storage, in selling, in insurance, even in their ordinary farming work.' This spirit touches every phase of social and economic life. Both the government and private interests are not only friendly but helpful toward agriculture. The banker is the loyal friend and backer of the farmer.

"Finally, the one great lesson learned was this: 'Co-operation is the key to agricultural success; co-operation will enable the farmer to get more from his land and feed the nation better.' It is believed that the commission has entered upon its work at a very favorable time. 'The country life movement in America is taking form rapidly, especially that phase which deals with finance and marketing. In these branches we can particularly learn from Europe.' Something, at least, has been accomplished if we can be convinced of our own limitations and defects. Probably Europe can learn much from us, but evidently she has as much to give as to receive and the experiences of many centuries are not to be lightly disregarded."

STREET CAR EXTENSION.

The petition of citizens asking the Mayor and Commissioners to use their influence toward having certain street railway extensions made must tend to remind everybody of the existing situation with respect to street railway accommodation in St. John and its suburbs. It must be taken for granted now, after years of disappointing experience, that the existing street railway company is owned by men who do not believe in investing money in extending their rails to the outskirts of the city and to suburban points, although they make organized resistance when other companies ask for rights covering such territory.

The situation is by no means creditable to a city of St. John's business importance and prospects. There has been so little actual improvement in street railway matters during the last few years that the case has long been one demanding united action by the Mayor and Commissioners and the Board of Trade. These two bodies are supposed to be watchful of matters affecting the public at large; and there is no obstacle to St. John's growth at present more serious than the lack of adequate transportation facilities as between the city proper, its outskirts and suburban points of importance.

Public sentiment runs strongly against the existing company because of its failure to make extensions long promised, and whenever the subject is mentioned citizens are reminded that, because of careless or defective legislation hitherto, they lack the power to exercise a proper degree of authority over the street railway company whose very existence depends upon the use of our streets. The city has even neglected any real effort to cause the company to bring the service within the city proper up to a modern standard, and, having so long permitted the transportation company to do as it pleased, it has come to be taken for granted that nothing can be done to bring about an improvement within a reasonable time. This course and this spirit of helplessness are not good assets for an ambitious and vigorously growing city.

The question is one to which the Mayor and Commissioners, and the Board of Trade, might well address themselves with energy. Capitalists who own public franchises, and whose money is employed in public utility enterprises, are by no means so far beyond the reach of active public opinion as our recent experience in St. John might be thought to indicate.

THE DEFEATED BUILDING BY-LAW.

Tuesday's civic election resulting in the defeat of the proposed by-law to prevent the erection of three-storey wooden buildings showed that there was little general interest in the subject. Only a very small percentage of the registered voters—about one in six—thought enough of the question at issue to go to the polls, but of those who did go a large majority condemned the proposed restrictions. The verdict was adverse by about three to one.

It has been said that so small a vote as that of Tuesday is evidence against the usefulness of the referendum. That is a wrong assumption. A referendum in connection with any subject in which the public is keenly interested would bring out a large vote at any time, and the referendum in such cases is a useful civic safeguard, though one not to be employed except in really important occasions.

Tuesday's vote certainly kills the proposed restriction, but it does not register the opinion of the electors at large, inasmuch as most of them neglected to go to the polls and so indicated their idea that the question at issue was not worth voting upon. To some extent the issue was not understood, and to some extent it was misrepresented. But undoubtedly a considerable class of persons, who believed themselves likely to be injured by the by-law, actively canvased against it, and so succeeded in defeating it. In doing so they were only exercising their right, and their energy and activity were worthy of a better cause.

Those who favored the proposed by-law did so principally because they believed it to be in the interest of the general safety in respect of fire and health. One feature of the election ought not to be ignored, and that is the fact that the forces believed to be actively interested in better housing, better public health, and better regulations for the reduction of the risk from conflagration, are either by no means powerful in St. John or are utterly lacking in the capacity for organized effort.

There is the same necessity to-day that existed Tuesday for more careful provision against the erection of unsafe and unhealthful tenements, and for more effective supervision over those already erected and occupied. One serious fire in any quarter of the city where wooden buildings are the rule would throw a new light upon the very question which citizens generally found so uninteresting Tuesday.

A STRONG PEACE NOTE.

A strong plea for sanity and peace was made at the Congress of Canadian Clubs at Hamilton on Monday last, by the President of the association, Mr. W. M. McClemont. It was said at this great meeting that the association has now enrolled almost one hundred individual Canadian Clubs throughout the Dominion, with an approximate total membership of 25,000.

Mr. McClemont spoke strongly against militarism, and urged his hearers to remember that Canada ought to avoid the very thought that it is necessary constantly to expect war with Germany. It was a monstrous thing, he said, that a country like ours should propose to divert yearly larger and larger sums from her peaceful arts of husbandry to war.

"I am told," he said, "however, that the only guarantee of peace between Great Britain and her enemies is this constant preparation or readiness for war. If both contestants adopt that mode of reasoning, one fails to see the true logic of it all, and how much longer each will succeed in keeping its hands off the other. If Canada accepts the same logic the significant question with her is, before she enters upon the policy of preparation, where and when is it all going to end, and what will be the ultimate cost? It at once becomes one of the largest financial issues with which the Canadian citizen has been confronted up to date, and can we afford the luxury? Never-ending preparation for war with Germany by the British Empire, involving Canada, means constant expenditure of this country's wealth and the final committal of the Canadian people, hitherto peaceful, to a permanent military and naval policy.

"If peace is the ultimate end sought by all this military and naval rivalry between Germany and Great Britain, one would think that the saner method to adopt by two such highly civilized nations would be one looking to disarmament or arbitration."

He thought it a matter for keen regret that neither Great Britain nor Germany had ever made any supreme effort to secure peace between themselves by some definite, organized, peaceful method, and he reminded Canadians that our Parliament, either under Conservative or Liberal control, has never offered any aid in the direction of international peace, and especially peace between Great Britain and the German Empire. Taking into consideration the fact that a great majority of the people of Great Britain, of Canada, and of Germany, are unquestionably in favor of peace, Mr. McClemont asked his hearers to consider whether or not a vast improvement might be made in the existing attitude toward this supreme question. He then proceeded to voice his own conviction in the matter eloquently and boldly, as follows:

"Is it an international possibility to organize through and by means of the churches and financial interests, the trade unionism of workingmen and social and fraternal societies and associations composed of the masses, and common to Great Britain and Germany alike, a public opinion utterly opposed to war and appropriation of their public moneys for war? Eminent men of both nations think it a real possibility.

"Were the Parliament of Canada to be induced to vote thirty-five millions to supplement Andrew Carnegie's gift for world-wide peace organization I believe it would receive the hearty approbation of the great majority of the Canadian citizens.

"Were one-half of the brain power and enthusiastic effort of the British, German and Canadian public press spent in spreading among their readers the gospel of peace between the German and British peoples that is being spent in fomenting and fostering military rivalry between them; were one-half of the public money that is being contributed by its Parliaments from year to year for the maintenance of militarism in Germany and Great Britain and her colonies voted and devoted in the future to a propaganda of education of the German and British workmen and for the organisation of their vast forces and those of the individual peacefully-disposed citizens in both countries against this military spirit and naval rivalry, the British and German crowned heads, ruling classes, war jingoes, military and naval officers and aspirants would soon find no ignorant and credulous rank and file to fight their battles or carry on their military and naval rivalry. If those who make the war were required to fight in the ranks war would soon end and arbitration take its place and settle (with no sacrifice of life or the extravagant and foolish waste of the resources of our peaceful husbandry) the occasional national differences between Germany and Great Britain. A commencement along these lines must be made some time soon by either of the contestants in this naval rivalry or one or the other, or both, will come to it when financial bankruptcy has overtaken them.

"It is the boasted pride of the Canadian-born that we live in a country of illimitable areas of land and treasures of wealth, and breathe an atmosphere productive of robust, sturdy manhood and intellectual prowess. The feudalism and military aristocracy of older European lands have found thus far uncongenial soil here in Canada in which to root and flourish. Ours is essentially a nation where true democracy should come into its own. Class and caste and military aristocracy have found employment and glory and achievement by the sacrifice of their human kind of inferior rank in the great game of war in the old lands. But freed and unfettered democracy in this new land of liberty, wealth and opportunity should have no time or inclination for such diversion, while so many national problems, more real and pressing, are seeking a solution."

This is an address which might well be repeated before every Canadian Club in this country. It rises far above the level of mere party politics. It was delivered by a loyal subject of King George and a sterling Canadian whose only desire is to advance and preserve the honor and integrity of the Empire. His words will find approval in every province of Canada.

UNDER COMMISSION.

St. John, which likes commission government better than the kind it used to have, will hear with interest about some features of the commission plan as worked out in Oregon. The Portland Oregonian says:

"A remarkable illustration of the benefits accruing from commission government, where one man has full charge of each department of the city's affairs and devotes his entire time to it instead of making his office a mere side issue, is the plan by which the city is to become the purchaser of its own bonds. On the face of it, the sale by the city at a discount of bonds against one fund at 4 and 6 per cent., while the city has money in another fund drawing only 2 per cent., is absurd. The city can save the discount on the bonds it sells and can increase the interest accruing to the sinking fund for which it buys them by causing one department to work with the other in financial affairs.

"This is only one of many economics which are being effected by the City Commission. All contribute to, rather than detract from efficiency. They prove that it pays to hire a $6,000 man for Mayor and four $5,000 men for Commissioners. It takes a $5,000 man to think out such economies and to have the devotion to duty required to carry them out. If the Commission goes on as it has begun, those persons who threw up their hands in dismay at the suggestion of paying the Commissioners such a salary will soon acknowledge that Commissioners are cheap at the price."

LORD HALDANE.

The Right Honorable Viscount Haldane, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, who is due in New York this evening or tomorrow on a visit to the United States and Canada, is coming out on the Lusitania and will return on that great steamer when she leaves New York next week. But although the distinguished visitor is to be on this side of the water for a very short time he is to be a very busy man. The first object of his visit is to deliver an address before the American Bar Association on the afternoon of September 1 in Montreal. His subject is to be 'Higher Nationality, a Study in Law and Ethics.' Among his auditors will be William Howard Taft, the Chief Justice of the United States, and scores of the most eminent men in the legal profession in that country and in Canada. He is to inspect the United States military academy at West Point and to attend banquets in New York and Montreal, and he will accept an honorary degree from McGill University.

There is no Britisher of our day, with the exception of Lord Morley, more distinguished than Lord Haldane as a student and a man of letters, and the Lord High Chancellor is a distinguished statesman and a jurist of distinction. He is now fifty-seven years old. Very recently he went to Berlin on a mission of great importance, the full result of which may not be disclosed for a long time to come. Lord Haldane is a man of profound learning and a writer of marked achievement. He is known as a translator of Schopenhauer's World as Will and as Idea, and he is the author of The Pathway to Reality, A Life of Adam Smith, and many other works of mark. This country will give him a great welcome.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The bears in Wall street are working the Mexican war scare overtime. As a matter of fact Woodrow Wilson is not going to shoot up Mexico except as a last resort, and there are still some influential Mexicans alive who are anxious that their country shall save itself by a return to something like civilized behavior.

* * *

Hon. Mr. Hazen's efforts in Victoria and Vancouver, however welcome they may be there, are not of great assistance to St. John which is confronted by very serious port and transportation problems. Sooner or later—let us hope it will not be too late—Mr. Hazen must give attention to these matters referred to him some weeks ago by the Borden Club and to others which have developed since he began to ignore the Borden Club's danger signals.

* * *

Speaking of the financial outlook, the London correspondent of the New York Evening Post cabled on August 28:

"The fact that Thursday's statement of the Bank of England was distinctly the strongest published at this date in any years since 1896, has set the money market at work revising forecasts for the autumn. The present popular notion is that really easy money is approaching. This view is not yet endorsed in the best quarters, although the genuine improvement of the position, here and on the Continent, is admitted."

* * *

The Engineering News says that of the total capital stock outstanding for the railroads of the United States $2,909,693,873, or 84.85 per cent., paid no dividends last year. The amount of dividends declared during the year (by both operating and non-operating companies represented in this statement) was $400,432,752, being equivalent to 7.20 per cent. on dividend-paying stock. The average rate of dividends paid on all stocks outstanding pertaining to the roads under consideration was 4.78 per cent. No interest was paid on $808,464,701, or 7.52 per cent. of the total amount of funded debt outstanding (other than equipment trust obligations).

* * *

An observer of events in the United States writes of President Wilson that he has not yet gone out on the steps of the White House to call any man a liar. This, of course, in itself carries some distinction—it is so different. The writer adds:

"Such effects come by cause, yet it may not be easy to analyse the cause. The work which President Wilson has done ranks him among the skilful politicians, in the high sense of that term, and we are always trying to get at the sources of a politician's power. . . . Whatever his secret— and we can only guess at it—the fact remains that in the deftest yet most unpretentious manner President Wilson has thus far more powerfully shaped more important legislation than any executive of our time."

* * *

Only a few American jingoes are favoring intervention in Mexico, let alone an attempt at annexation. The more thoughtful Americans are not seeking further entanglements. When the late President McKinley acquired the Philippines, in a burst of rhetoric he described them as "the gems and glories of the tropic seas," but his successor spoke of them as a "great burden," and the whole country has come to be of that opinion. The vexation, expense and bloodshed which this light-hearted act entailed, will give pause to others who would embark on a similar adventure. President Wilson will not grasp the hornet's nest rashly. The jingoes are crying for intervention, but nothing except the roving bands of outlaws who call themselves soldiers and who destroy lives and property all over the country, can bring it about, and even they cannot do so unless, unfortunately, fresh proof is provided that Mexico is entering upon a prolonged period of general anarchy and blood-madness.

MONCTON BAPTISTS DECIDE TO BUILD A $75,000 CHURCH

Moncton, N. B., Aug. 25—At a meeting of the First Baptist church congregation tonight, it was decided to accept the tender of James Reid for a solid stone church at a cost of $62,476. The building committee recommended a brick and stone building at a cost of $52,000 but the congregation decided in favor of stone.

The trustees were instructed to proceed with the work at once. Including furnishings, the new church when completed will cost about $75,000.

OLD PENSION SYSTEM FOR CIVIL SERVICE

Government Decides to Abandon Retirement Fund Plan

BILL IS BEING DRAFTED

Will Be Introduced at the Next Session of Parliament by Prime Minister--The Recommendation of Sir George Murray is Adopted

Ottawa, Aug. 25—The government has decided to abandon the retirement fund system for civil servants, which has been in operation for the past thirteen or fourteen years, and revert to the old pension system, as recommended by Sir George Murray, the royal commissioner brought to Canada last year to report on civil service reform.

Under the present act all members of the permanent service are obliged to contribute five per cent of their monthly salaries to the retirement fund. On leaving the service they are paid back the total amount thus contributed, with interest at four per cent compounded half yearly. The Civil Service Association has been agitating for years for a reversion to the old pension system.

Premier Borden has agreed that the latter system is more equitable and satisfactory in the case of men who give their lives to the public service.

A bill based on the pension principle is now being drafted, and will be introduced at the next session of parliament by the prime minister. It is understood that the provisions of the new act will require a monthly contribution to the pension fund of five per cent of the salary paid to each civil servant. On retirement from the service he will receive a yearly pension proportionate to his length of service and salary received. Under the old pension act the amount paid into the pension fund each month was a somewhat smaller percentage of the salary. The restoration of the old system, despite the higher percentage now required to be contributed, will be welcomed by practically all civil servants, as it insures permanent and more generous provision for old age than the present retirement fund now provides.

FOSTER'S TRIP TO AUSTRALIA FOR NOTHING

Minister of Commerce Back in Ottawa, Says the Trade Treaty With Canada Cannot Be Negotiated for Some Time.

Ottawa, Aug. 26—Hon. Geo. E. Foster returned today from his tour to Australia and the Orient, with the announcement that while both the rival parties in the former are favorable to a policy of mutual preferential trade with Canada, political conditions there make any such agreement impossible of negotiation at present. There is little likelihood of developments for some time.

"I discussed the matter of mutual preference with Hon. Mr. Tudor, minister of commerce, shortly after my arrival in Australia," said Mr. Foster. "He was wholly in sympathy with such a policy, but the elections were on and the result was the defeat of the government and six weeks delay while returns were gathered. The new administration is also in favor of mutual trade with Canada, but it has a majority of only one, including the speaker, in the house, and the senate is two to one against it. There must be another election and under the circumstances no negotiations were possible."

Mr. Foster goes to London in January.

MARITIME PROVINCES' NATIVES PASS AWAY IN NEW ENGLAND

Former St. John Residents Among Them—Moncton Girl Wedded at Wakefield Mass.

Boston, Aug. 25—John A. Jennings, a member of the insurance firm of Field & Cowles, and known in St. John insurance circles, died of heart trouble at his summer home in Falmouth today. Mr. Jennings was born in Halifax, forty-eight years ago.

John H. Northrup, a member of the firm of Gerry & Northrup, Boston contractors, died of heart disease yesterday while sitting on a veranda at Hull. He was born in Canning, Kings county, (N. S.), sixty-one years ago.

The death is announced in Rutland (Mass.), of James W. Smith, formerly of St. John. He was buried at Mount Wollaston today.

The death is announced of Frederick L. Scribner, aged sixty-three, formerly of St. John. Mr. Scribner died in Boston late Saturday.

George A. Pallen, aged forty-six, formerly of Shelburne (N. S.), died here yesterday. He was a prominent member of Brighton Baptist church.

The Boston schooner, John J. Fallon, reported today that last Tuesday, when off south channel fishing grounds, Gus. Nelson, of Liverpool (N. S.), was drowned by a dory upsetting while hauling trawls.

Miss Christine Burgess, daughter of Amos Burgess, of Moncton, was married to Robert McTague, of Wakefield, last night.

Frozen fruits are good for summer desserts instead of ice creams. Mash 6 bananas with ½ pint of cream, 2 ounces of sugar and the juice of a lemon. Freeze slightly and serve in a rocky heap on a glass dish.

FAVOR THE REPEAL OF THE BY-LAW

Measure Restricting Wooden Buildings to Two Stories Defeated

NOT MANY INTERESTED

Total Vote Tuesday Was Only 1908, of Which 1425 Were Against the By-Law—The Figures for Each Ward—How the Matter Now Stands

Wednesday, Aug 27.

The repeal of the by-law restricting wooden buildings within the city limits to two stories, was assured yesterday at a special election by a vote of 1,425 against 483 who registered their votes in favor of the by-law. That the measure was defeated by such a large majority is attributed to some extent to the fact that many of those opposed on principle to the wooden three-deckers were not sufficiently interested in the matter to go to the polls, while those who considered their personal interests would be at stake if the by-law was finally endorsed yesterday, were willing to take no risk so far as their own votes were concerned.

One of the returning officers, in fact, remarked that he had seen several citizens pass by their polling station and not trouble to register their opinion on the by-law at all, and the general impression among those in charge of the booths was that most of those who voted "no" were in some way connected with the building trade.

Quite a few ballots were spoiled and several persons who had paid taxes for years and voted at previous elections found their names erased from the voters' lists. Nearly a dozen such cases were remarked in Dufferin ward alone.

The polling was as heavy as had been generally expected considering the lack of interest shown by certain classes of the citizens, 1,908 votes being registered in all. At the last special election for the "early closing" law some 2,600 electors went to the polls.

In every ward a majority of those who voted were opposed to the by-law. The following figures show the results in the different wards, though these will not be officially checked till 11 o'clock this morning.

	For. By-law.	Against By-law.
Sidney	29	58
Duke	57	90
Queen's	82	104
King's	81	88
Wellington	65	162
Prince	46	148
Victoria	89	91
Dufferin	82	159
Lansdowne	29	190
Lorne	28	209
Stanley	10	16
Guys	24	78
Brooks	11	48
Total	483	1426

How it Stands.

The entire by-law which provides not only that no three story wooden building shall be erected within the city limits but also for a different arrangement of the fire districts, is repealed by yesterday's referendum, according to a statement made by Recorder Baxter at a recent meeting of the common council in committee. The recorder gave his opinion that a new by-law would have to be passed in order to make the latest arrangement of the fire districts lawful in case the by-law should be repealed, as it was yesterday.

CELEBRATING VICTORY OF A CENTURY AGO

Thousands Gather at Chrysler's Farm and Listen to Orations of Prominent Men.

Morrisburg, Ont., Aug. 27—Gathering from all directions from the first break of dawn this morning between five and six thousand farmers with women and children residents of the three united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, came to the historic spot known as Chryslers Farm to commemorate the victory that 100 years ago was perhaps the deciding factor in preserving Canada for the British Empire.

Early on the scene was Andrew Broder, member of parliament for this district. He was followed shortly afterward by Hon. George P. Graham, M. P., ex-minister of railways, whose address opened the afternoon's proceedings.

Tomorrow the Right Hon. R. L. Borden, Rudolphe Lemieux and Sir James Whitney will be the orators.

ABE MARTIN

It's purty hard t' find th' waist line on a girl's foot this summer. "Men ought t' keep still about our skirts since it's only been twenty-five er thirty years since they wuz wearin' bell bottomed pants an' alligator shoes," says Miss Tawny Apple this mornin'.