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AUTHORIZED AGENT
The following Agent is authorized to canvass
and collect for The Semi-Weekly Tele-
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Wm. Somerville

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 31, 1907.

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 advance-
ment of our great Dominion
No graft!
No deals!
"The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwined,
The Maple Leaf forever."

A TROUBLESOME QUESTION
Dispatches Friday contained news
of a fresh disturbance in British Columbia
over the arrival of more Japanese, coupled
with threats of violence toward the for-
eigners. There is little likelihood that the
violence will be serious at present, but the
significance of the situation is not to be
ignored. The present agitation is a sym-
ptom telling of the growing hostility toward
the Japanese on the Coast and the un-
business due to conviction that many more
are coming and that their presence will
render the whole Japanese problem ex-
ceedingly serious.

The East will do well to examine this
question in all of its bearings before pass-
ing judgment. The matter is Imperial,
Canadian, and British Columbia—but
British Columbia has the better end of
it, for there "a condition and not a
theory" confronts the whites. Japan is
Britain's ally, and is probably disposed to
exact for her subjects freedom from any
discrimination implying any status less
than that of Europeans. Canada has felt
bound thus far to refrain from any course
of action which would tend to make
trouble for the British government or for
the Empire. Canada east of the Rockies
has heard much of the Japanese, but its
people have not rubbed shoulders with
them or come to feel the threat of a com-
petition which is irresistible because it
involves a standard of living which Can-
adians will not willingly endure, and which,
considering the nature and resources of
their country and their rights therein,
they feel they should never be called upon
to endure.

The East should learn the facts. It
should consider what its attitude would
be if the Japanese were appearing in grow-
ing force in St. John, in Halifax, Sydney,
Quebec, if they had practically captured
the fisheries from the native fishing popu-
lation and seemed likely to be equally
successful along other lines of encroach-
ment. We are far from saying at this
writing that all that is urged in British
Columbia against the Japanese is justifi-
able. From the very nature of the case
it is reasonable to suppose that there is
some measure of exaggeration and un-
fathomable racial antipathy. To some extent,
the Canadians on the Coast are
subjecting themselves to what they feel sure
is coming than to what is present; but they
are the best judges of the future, since
they touch elbow with the Japanese to-
day and know their possibilities. It is
not difficult to guess that the bitter cry
about to go up from British Columbia:
"This is a white man's country, and it
must be kept for white men at any cost."
Once the rest of the country was satisfied
that white supremacy—absolute supremacy
in every particular—was threatened in
British Columbia, there would be unhesi-
tating support from every other province
for the people in the threatened district.
It is to be hoped that conditions will not
be allowed to reach the point where British
Columbia will be justified in calling
upon the rest of the country to stand by.
Statesmanship should be equal to some
solution of this problem such as will free
the Pacific province from even the sugges-
tion of alien domination of its territory
and industries. The whole country is, or
presently will be, aware of the delicate
nature of the question. There are difficul-
ties enough. British Columbia, how-
ever, must hope, will be patient and orderly,
however firm. But it is not Corea.

THIS INTERESTS ST. JOHN
With the wheat crop of 1907 now be-
ing harvested, the whole of the crop of
1906 has not yet been shipped through
Winnipeg to the eastern ports. Comment-
ing on this fact the Ottawa Citizen says:
"This speaks volumes for the manner in
which the production of our Northwest is

catching up with and going ahead of trans-
portation facilities. This past year Canada
had practically two transcontinental lines
carrying grain from the Northwest to the
terminals, yet up to the 1st of August
only 50,000,000 bushels of wheat had left
Port Arthur, and 6,000,000 still remained
in the elevators. With a grain-carrying
fleet in 1906 of 48 American vessels, with
a capacity of 9,330,000 bushels, and 36
Canadian with a capacity of 4,757,000
bushels, only 25,160,000 bushels of wheat
were moved from the terminals between
September 1st and the close of navigation.
The number of cars employed by the rail-
way in moving wheat was over 70,000, yet
with the combined efforts of the railways
and the lake shipping 6,000,000 bushels of
wheat was still in the terminals on the 1st
of August."

Looking to the future, the Citizen makes
some calculations that may be discounted
to a considerable extent and yet be worthy
of serious consideration in connection with
Canada's transportation service. We quote:
"There is this year under wheat in the
Northwest 5,000,000 acres, yielding approx-
imately 20,000,000 bushels. In the five
years from 1900 to 1905 the acreage more
than doubled, consequently within the
five years ending 1910 this increase is like-
ly to be repeated when we can figure on a
crop of from 180,000,000 to 200,000,000
bushels in wheat only. But the yield of
coarser grains is increasing with such
rapidity that by 1910 the approximate
yield will be over 250,000,000 bushels.
Therefore with the Canadian Pacific rail-
way double tracked to Fort William, and
with the Canadian Northern and Grand
Trunk Pacific all running at full blast,
their combined capacity will be more than
taxed. Whereas 70,000 cars moved the
crop, or rather failed to move all of it,
this year, it will take over 400,000 cars to
move the crop in 1910."

Of this enormous traffic a considerable
portion must come in winter to the port
of St. John. Even assuming that the Cit-
izen is too optimistic, and that the quan-
tity of produce to be handled will not in-
crease to the extent predicted, it is never-
theless apparent that increased facilities
must be provided at maritime province
ports with all possible speed to meet the
demands of three or four years hence.
Moreover, the Citizen asserts that his
figures are not taken haphazard, but
are based on the best information of
government experts, and that they mean
that all the efforts Canada can make in
enlarging the eastward facilities (includ-
ing railroad and lake equipment) "will
scarcely prevent an enormous glut of
products in our Northwest." Hence that
journal adds:

"Under these conditions people who
are opposing the construction of the
Georgian Bay canal, and laughing at
the idea of using Hudson Bay as an addi-
tional outlet for our Northwest, simply
belong to that class of pessimists who,
because of the building of the first
transcontinental railway, have refused to
believe in the future of Canada."

FRUITFUL DISCUSSION
Doubtless impelled by the exarcity of
news of an exciting nature, and perhaps
influenced by the fact that the weather
is still warm, the New York Herald on
Friday resorted to a time honored ex-
periment to fill some of its columns on Tuesday.
It printed an editorial advocating
the sale of the Philippine Islands, and
then sent its bright young men out in all
directions to learn what public men
thought about it. As a result the Herald
was able on Monday to print interviews
with gentlemen, each of whom, oddly
enough, had just read the editorial before
the eager scribe appeared on the scene.
An immigration official, a naval command-
er, a member of the house of representa-
tives, "Booker T. Washington and Sena-
tor Platt were among those interviewed.
Of course they held divergent opinions. The
immigration commissioner saw two sides
to the question. The naval commander
wanted naval bases to ensure for the Uni-
ted States the mastery of the Pacific. The
congressman (a Democrat) would cheer-
fully give the islands away. Dr. Washington
wanted self-government developed and the
islands then granted their independence.
Senator Platt would not dream of
giving up the territory.
Doubtless many other opinions might
have been secured, but having reached the
bottom of a column with Senator Platt the
Herald decided to end the series.
If the Herald will accept a suggestion
from an humble contemporary The Tele-
graph would suggest an editorial favoring
the establishment of a monarchy, with
King Roosevelt I. on the throne. This
King should prove so fruitful a source of
discussion that the series of interviews
might be continued on to run well into Oc-
tober—and the season of cool weather.

THE JAPANESE PROBLEM
The steamer Indiana, which arrived at
Vancouver recently from Honolulu, brought
three hundred Japanese, and it appears
that many more are eager to follow them.
The Victoria Colonist of Aug. 21st has this
to say concerning the matter, which is
now stirring up such a serious and menac-
ing state of public feeling in British Col-
umbia:
"It is expected that the steamer In-
diana will make another, if not several
more trips to Vancouver from the Ha-
waiian Islands carrying Japanese. George
Geyer, a Honolulu lawyer, was sent by
the steamer Indiana by F. Makino, char-
terer of the vessel, to make investigations
with regard to conditions in British Col-
umbia. Reports had been circulated with
the object of influencing the Japanese not
to leave Hawaii that the Nipponese who
arrived by the steamer Komic were un-
able to work and were starving, and also
that disease was rampant in this province.
It needs no prophet to predict what the
report of Mr. Geyer to Mr. Makino will
be, and, as the Indiana was chartered
with the option of a second voyage it is

expected that hundreds more Japanese
from Hawaii will be brought north.
"It is stated that twice or three times
the number of Japanese would have been
brought by the Indiana but for the ad-
verse reports circulated by the agents of
the planters. The Japanese consul at
Honolulu, who received cables from the
consul at Vancouver advising against
the sending of Japanese to British Col-
umbia, gave out the statement that the
Japanese were not acceptable to the pos-
sible of British Columbia and he urged his
countrymen that on account of the friend-
ly relations existing between Great
Britain and Japan it would be unwise for
them to force themselves upon a people
who would not welcome them. This argu-
ment, however, had not the slightest ef-
fect upon the plantations laborers. It was
the fear of starvation and disease which
prevailed more than three hundred and
five from taking passage on the Indiana."

This article does not suggest that there
is any concerted action on the part of
Japanese to exploit British Columbia, but
intimates that they are eager to get away
from the plantations on Hawaii. What-
ever the cause of the movement, it has,
as yesterday's dispatches indicated, a
crisis has arisen which calls for the exer-
cise of the most prudent statesmanship.

A GOOD EXAMPLE
"With the sanatorium at Tranquille for
incipient cases of tuberculosis, another at
a lower level yet to be obtained for ad-
vanced cases and with every hospital pro-
viding quarters for the advanced cases
near death, as has been recommended by
the medical association of British Colum-
bia, this province will have perhaps the
most advanced methods of dealing with
the great white plague of any state, prov-
ince or country in the world."
This statement, which appears in the
Victoria Colonist, should encourage those
who desire to see a sanatorium for con-
sumptives erected in New Brunswick to
put forth their efforts in that direction.
The New Brunswick Medical Society has
urged the need of such an institution, and
it has been brought to the attention of
the legislature, but no satisfactory results
have been achieved. British Columbia,
with a white population of approximately
200,000, has made much greater progress.
Regarding the sanatorium at Tranquille,
the Colonist states that within a
few weeks patients will be received at
temporary quarters provided in existing
buildings; and during the approaching win-
ter observations will be taken by the
most up-to-date instruments to determine
just what portion of the 600 acres is the
very best spot for the location of the per-
manent building, the construction of
which, it is hoped, will be commenced next
spring.

The following further statement concern-
ing the Tranquille property and the pro-
posed method of conducting the institution
will be of general interest:
"The property is situated upon Kam-
loops lake, just opposite Tranquille sta-
tion on the main line of the C. P. R. It
is about six hundred acres in extent and
the cost of it to the society together with
the stock upon it, was \$57,000. The stock
is valued at \$20,000. A thoroughly com-
petent manager has been secured. He will
manage the farm and it is believed by the
members of the society that it can be run
at a profit, which will go far to meet the
cost of maintenance. Situated at the
north end of Kamloops lake, about nine
miles by road from Kamloops, and two
miles by water from Tranquille station
on the C. P. R., the ranch is an ideal
one for the purposes of a sanatorium. The
configuration of the property has its own
peculiar advantages, for, with a southerly
aspect and protected by bluffs from the
prevailing winds, it is a spot apparently
fitted out by nature to assist in the fight
against man's most destructive enemy. The
winds that the physician fears most is the
northwest. At Tranquille a chain of moun-
tains and bluffs afford protection. The ele-
vation at Tranquille is about 1,100 feet.
The climatic conditions are also favorable,
as the rainfall is only from two to six
inches a year and a snowfall practically
nil. The temperature is some six to eight
degrees higher than at Kamloops. In con-
nection with the farm, a strict account
will be kept. Fruit, vegetables, dairy prod-
ucts and meat supplied the sanitarium will
be strictly kept track of and if it is found
that the ranch is not a paying concern, it
will be leased."

THE BIG STICK AGAIN
Relations between the United States
and Venezuela, and to relate, have reach-
ed a somewhat acute stage. The ungrate-
ful southern republic, forgetful of past
favours, has had the temerity to inform
the United States, in face of a third
request, that it will not submit to arbitra-
tion certain questions at issue between
them. Not only so, but she courts at
Caracas have fined the New York and
Bermudez Asphalt Company, in which
American capital is so largely interested,
some five million dollars, the calcu-
lated cost to the Venezuelan govern-
ment of subduing the Matos revol-
ution some years ago, which the Bermudez
company is charged with having pro-
moted. True, this case may be appealed
to the Superior Court, and thence to the
Court of Cassation, but these are not ex-
pected to reverse the decision. Vose
still, the judgment carries certain other
sums to be paid, which the New York
Herald correspondent at Caracas says are
likely to amount to ten millions more.
Curiously enough, "it was from Amer-
ican witnesses and from evidence taken
before American judges in United States
courts that the Venezuelan government
obtained its most important proof of the
part alleged to have been played by the
asphalt company in the Matos revolution
in furnishing the money with which to
start the fight."

Confirmation of the action of the court
at Caracas has been received this week
by the state department at Washington,
and the Herald's correspondent at the
capital declares that this fact and the re-
fusal of Venezuela to arbitrate matters
in dispute has brought the United States
to "the verge of another rather delicate
disagreement with that country."
There does not appear to be any sym-
pathy in Venezuela for the asphalt com-
pany, which one Caracas paper declares
has been "legitimately chastized" and
should pay the penalty. No doubt the
company had been promised important
concessions in the event of the success of
the revolution, and took a gambler's
chance on the outcome. The project
failed, and it would seem that the com-
pany must now accept responsibility for
its intrigue and pay the bill. It should
be pretty well understood by this time,
even among speculators, that Castro's
country is not the safest in the world in
which to seek concessions. It is even open
to question whether the republic is a
very good country in which to obtain
justice. The statement is made that Pres-
ident Roosevelt and Secretary Root will
now endeavor to adjust the differences
between the two countries.

A CRITIC ON CANADA
"The barrier between Canada and great-
ness is its adherence to a dying empire and
an obsolete form of government."
This statement, from the editorial col-
umns of the New York American, will
be received in Canada with the good-
humored contempt of a people who are
quite familiar with the products of a form
of government (that of the United States)
which is less democratic than their own.
Canada has not yet produced a Hearst.
"What Canada really needs," says
Hearst's newspaper, "is a modern form of
government." Would he have it like that
of New York—of which Mr. Hearst claims
he was elected mayor but was cheated out
of the office? Would he have it like that
in the western states mining district—or
in San Francisco—or in the southern
states? Have we failed in producing great
class-war, leading to organized murder? Are
we deficient in lynchings and race war
episodes? Have we no "Jungle"? Can
we not produce trusts and combines? Are
our divorce courts idle? Is there no Mor-
mon question hereabouts?
These are all products of the modern
form of government to the south of us—
and it may be that Canada is somewhat
deficient in these evidences of superior in-
telligence and the most highly developed
state of society.

It is at least comforting to be assured
that "Canada has produced a great fu-
ture." No doubt a leader will be born
some day in Canada to guide the people
out of the mists surrounding a dying em-
pire into the glorious effulgence of a
Hebrew republic. Then the productive soil
will produce. Then the townships will re-
ceive towns. Then the American emigrant
will prefer Canada to Argentina. Then the
great resources of Canada will be devel-
oped, and prosperity cast its rich
mantle about her teeming millions.

In the meantime the unhappy country
must perform a feat which no other country
can perform. It must deliver, and be con-
tent with such an increase in population
and wealth as may result from put-
ting into effect old-fashioned theories of
national development, under an old-fash-
ioned flag, that somehow continues to
float over a considerable portion of the
earth's surface, including on this con-
tinent a territory larger than that of the
United States.

SAVINGS BANK INTEREST
Money matters are attracting an un-
usual amount of attention from pub-
lic men and newspapers throughout Canada
just now. In several quarters it is pro-
posed that the government should raise the
rate of savings bank interest which is
very low in comparison with the price the
Federal and provincial governments pay
for their loans, and which assists the Can-
adian banks in securing the savings of the
thrifty at a low rate and re-lending them
to the business men of the country at a
very marked advance. The Manitoba Free
Press, the leading government advocate in
the West, is one of the influential journals
which advocate government action in this
matter. It says in part:
"In Canada for some years past the
Savings Banks have paid interest at three
or three-and-one-half per cent. per annum.
Happy the man or the firm that within
two months past has borrowed any of
this cash at twice these rates! At present
there seems no likelihood of lower
terms for loans; plainly, then, the interest
paid by banks should show a correspond-
ing rise.

"In many respects the Canadian bank-
ing system is better than that of our
neighbors to the south, but with respect
to Savings Banks we might, with advan-
tage, take a lesson from the State of New
York. The Savings Banks of that State
differ from those of the Dominion in sev-
eral ways. First of all, they are separate
institutions, whereas in Canada all our
banks have savings branches, whose de-
posits are merged, when statements are
rendered, with the deposits of the dis-
counting offices. In New York the year-
ly accounts of the Savings Banks are pub-
lished at Albany, the State capital, in full
detail. In the Dominion we have pub-
lished only the statements of the Caisse
l'Economique of Quebec, and the City
and District Savings Bank of Montreal,
which receive savings only. It is certain-
ly desirable that the chartered banks
should publish, as an item of their ac-
counts, what part of their deposits are
savings. Further, in New York the fact
that the Savings Banks are distinct in-
stitutions places them under just and wise
restrictions as to the investments they
may make, and the risks they may incur.
In Canada the savings deposited in a
chartered bank form part and parcel of
its general fund.

"New York Savings Banks have a whole-
some rule, well worthy of being copied in
the Dominion. Quarterly or half-yearly,
they declare a rate of interest based on
their net profits. Those profits, of late,
in most cases. And this rate is like-

ly to be maintained some time after the
inevitable fall in the rate received for
loans. We note in the latest New York
statement, for January 1, 1907, that the
surplus then on market values of bonds
and stocks held by the Savings Banks was
\$102,000,000. During recent months many
of these banks have bought large quanti-
ties of high grade securities paying six,
or nearly six, per cent. on cost. According
to the statement before us the total cost
of managing these banks last year was
but one-third of one per cent. on their
deposits. And what were these deposits?
On January first they stood at the stu-
pendous sum of \$1,464,950,830.40, nearly
treble as much as the total deposits in
Canadian banks of all kinds. One note-
worthy feature in the New York figures
is that, leaving accrued interest out of ac-
count, the deposits increased during 1906
by the very small fraction of one-fiftieth.
It is clear that many deposits could not
invest their cash at a higher rate than four
per cent."

The country is told sometimes that too
many people keep their money locked up
in the banks, and that they should make
a better use of it. The fact remains that
these depositors, who are not well infor-
med as to investments, will continue to
patronize the savings banks. Doubtless
some of them are too cautious. But of
more importance is the fact that they are
prosperous. The state of the country, its
prospects, and the condition of the money
market, would justify the government in
paying more interest. The banks would
not long hesitate to follow suit, and the
deposits would doubtless soon show a very
material increase.

NOTE AND COMMENT
Canada is certainly growing. The
Grand Trunk will spend three millions
on a new depot and hotel in Ottawa.

Governor Glenn, of South Carolina, is
leading the fight against the saloons in
the prohibition campaign.

The Anarchists are in session at Am-
sterdam, and a small army of detectives
is said to be there to watch them. Toler-
ance goes the limit when it permits such
people to hold meetings in any civilized
community.

The arrest of a Nationalist M. P. and
many other persons in North London
on the charge of holding unlawful as-
semblies likely to cause riots, introduces
a most unwelcome element into the
dispute in Ireland.

Mr. Bourassa announces that he will
deliver another address in Sir Wilfrid
Laurier's constituency, where he was re-
cently greeted with arguments thrown at
him by gentlemen who picked them up
with their hands.

The Liberal Association of Vancouver
has passed a resolution in which the mem-
bers "do most earnestly request and de-
mand that the Dominion Government im-
mediately take steps to restrict this dan-
gerous and undesirable Japanese immigra-
tion."

An interview is published with Signor
Titttoni, Italian minister of foreign af-
fairs, regarding the recent series of meet-
ings of rulers in central Europe. Signor
Titttoni speaks of King Edward as "a thor-
oughly sincere guardian of general peace
interests."

Lord Strathcona expects Canada at the
end of this century or earlier to have as
large a population as the United States
has at present. Remembering what Can-
ada was when he first saw its shores, and
contrasting it with the conditions of to-
day, his lordship is not without good
grounds for his optimistic optimism.

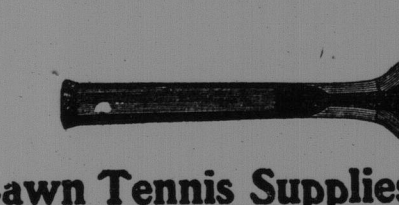
In London there are 747,000 school chil-
dren, 480,000 of them over seven years of
age, and of those 30,800 are half-time wage
earners, says the Craftsman. About half
of these spend during each week twenty-
seven hours in school and more than
twenty hours in work. In one district such
children work from fourteen to fifty hours
a week and are paid at the rate of 1 and
2 cents an hour.

Judge Forbes of this city is of opinion
that the crime of perjury is becoming far
too common in Canada. His view is
shared by many people. The records of
the courts give but too much evidence
of a diminishing regard for the sacred-
ness of an oath.

The boot and shoe workers in conven-
tion in Toronto did the cause of union-
ism good service when they penalized cor-
ruption by endeavoring to introduce cor-
ruption into the method of electing offi-
cers. If similar action were universally
taken in regard to politics the country
would have better government.

The New York Herald says of the fi-
nancial situation: "In the meantime,
the scarcity of funds in all the European
capitals, as well as New York, continues to
be a distressing feature of the security
markets. It is hardly likely that any one
will look for a rise in prices immediately
after the disastrous market crash as exists
in the United States. The money tension is
now eliminating weak borrowers, and fi-
nancial mortalities are becoming common."

Referring to electoral corruption in Can-
ada the Montreal Witness says: "What
has caused corruption to run riot among
us is the saw-off system, which is neces-
sarily a method of making a white out
of two blacks." The Witness doubts if
Mr. Jordan can put down political cor-
ruption, but adds: "The Liberals have
seen the present parliament almost to its
end without their promised attempts in
this direction. If they let the coming
session pass without passing a law that
will require the publicity of both sides of
every electoral account, and forestall any-
thing that Mr. Borden can possibly do in
the matter, they will commit a blunder
as well as a crime and will deserve for



Lawn Tennis Supplies

There will be no let-up to the popularity of this splendid game during the present
season. To play well you need the best materials, such as:
Slazenger's Doherty Rackets..... \$1.00
Slazenger's Centre-String Rackets..... \$1.00
Slazenger's Demon Rackets..... \$1.00
Slazenger's Rembrandt Rackets..... \$1.00
Slazenger's Champion Rackets..... \$1.00
Slazenger's Labelle Rackets..... \$1.00
Racket Presses, Centre String, Net, Marking Tapes, Gut Preserver and Ball Car-
riers. The best values in Rubber Sole Shoes. Examine them. Price \$4.00 per pair.

W. H. THORNE & CO., LTD.,
Market Square
St. John, N. B.

their foolishness, if not for their lack of
righteousness, to fall before him."
Regarding the crop prospects in the
west the Montreal Star, reviewing the
various reports, says: "Crop conditions
in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta
are of especial interest at the moment.
The most intelligible and detailed sum-
maries of present conditions in the crop
area show that there is a light yield area
in Southern Manitoba, while in the vic-
inity of the borders of Manitoba and
Saskatchewan there has been damage by
hail. These handicaps are incidental to
an exceptionally heavy showing further
west and north. Then the problem of a
late season and consequently of late har-
vesting is interjected to offset the favor-
able conditions mentioned. Harvesting
will be over in another fortnight; and if
there be an absence of frost, a crop large
enough to ensure the traditional 'good
year' will have been garnered."

A MIRACLE OF THE SEA

**The Story of a Man Dropped
Overboard from One Ship and
Found by Another.**

(Baltimore Sun).
In the world's great grist of news there
are tales of the sea and its dangers almost
every day. In one week not long ago the
Sun printed three stories of shipwreck
that rivaled Poe's Narrative of A. Gordon
Pym. One ship burned on Lake Michigan
and five of the crew died fighting to the
last. Another ship went down with all
hands on board off the lonely coast of
lower Java. Still another became a water-
logged derelict in mid-ocean and her crew
lived for a week upon one barrel of soaked
biscuit and a single gallon of fresh water.
Stories of this sort bob up almost every
day. When they tell of ordinary ship-
wrecks they receive a few lines at the
bottom of a page and the reading public
passes them unnoticed. It is only when
something unique or extraordinary occurs
that the blackhead type calls attention
to it. These horrors were recorded a few
months ago to the adventure of Paul
Seidler, a Hungarian sailor, who fell over-
board from the high bridge of the ocean
giant Carpathia while the ship was 200
miles from land, and after swimming
about for eight hours was picked up by
another vessel and safely returned to his
sorrowing relatives. Thus Seidler told
his own story:

"I fell asleep leaning on the rail on the
starboard side of the ship at the highest
point of the deck. I woke up all of a
sudden, with water all around me. I had
fallen 45 feet. I am used to the water,
but there was something awful in coming
to the surface and seeing the cabin lights
of a ship disappear in the night.
"I heard a rattle, so I knew that they
were lowering a lifeboat. The big ship
stopped when it seemed almost out of
sight. I might have shouted, but I re-
sisted that they would find me and I
would be wasting breath that I might
need.
"I had on all my clothes, including an
overcoat. They began to bear me down.
The current must have carried me, for
the ship got farther and farther away
and the boat was out of sight altogether.
I knew I must get out of my clothes.
First I got off my coat and then I tried
to take off my shoes. I had to let myself
sink a little, I unlocked a bit of the
strings, and I would struggle to the sur-
face for air. Finally I got off my shoes
and I was almost exhausted.

"What did I think of? I am an atheist,
and I found myself asking if I believed in
God. I knew I was near death. My friends
used to tell me that when I was near
death I would see God as they saw Him.
I argued with myself, but I could not be-
lieve.
"Then I thought of what the people on
the ship were thinking of me, and it gave
me joy to think they were sorry for me,
because I thought all must think me lost.
I shivered in this cold. I thought of
sharks. I talked aloud. I fell asleep—
yes, I fell asleep. That sounds funny, and
it scared me as I woke up with a start
as the water came into my nose and
mouth. I don't know how long I would
sleep at a time. It probably was only a
minute, but it seemed half an hour. I
would wake up talking about the sharks.
After a while I fell to thinking of my
wife and child. I didn't know where they
were. Then I wondered if I were going to
die, and I was sorry because I could not
go to sea again.
"The time passed quickly. I suppose it
was because my senses were so numb from
the cold. After a long time I saw a ship.
I could almost have cried for joy. I must
have been in the water six hours then.
I was naked and cold, and my legs and
arms were so tired I rolled over on my
side and watched the ship as it swam in
the cold. It was awful. I would measure
the distance and the speed of the ship and
I would look at the stars.
"I think I must have lost my head sev-
eral times. The ship seemed to be coming
and then going. Finally I thought myself
right in front of it and I shouted with all
my strength left. My shouts were heard.
I saw men leaning over the side. Then I
saw a boat drop into the water, with men
at the oars. They came to me and held
me. They dragged me into the boat
and when we got to the side of the ship
I climbed up the rope ladder. I surprised
myself in doing that.
"Once in the cabin I got some hot whis-
key, and after a time I told them my
story. They could not believe me at first,
but when we met the Carpathia at Gil-
raltar they did. I had been in the sea
eight hours."

**RESOLUTIONS OF THE HAGUE CON-
FERENCE.**

1. There shall be no more war.
2. If a war breaks out explosive bullets
must not be used.
3. If explosive bullets are going to be
used notice is to be given beforehand.
4. If no such notice is given all pre-
vious declarations exchanged by the two
belligerents are to be considered null and
void.—Humorist's Blatier.

ALL THE DIFFERENCE.

Clerk—"How much shall I charge for
this three-quarter-inch clip screw?"
Manager—"For a bicycle?"
Clerk—"No; it's for a motor car, sir."
Manager—"Eh! Charge half a crown."
—Motor News.

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