

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1906

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**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**  
ST. JOHN N. B., MARCH 28, 1906

## DEWEY LOOKS AHEAD

Admiral Dewey in addressing the House committee on naval affairs at Washington last week requested that his words should not be taken down, and everyone present was bound to secrecy. But, as often is the case where a secret is imparted to several persons, it was not kept. At least the Washington correspondents inform the world that the admiral made some sensational statements regarding the probable conditions in the United States will have to ship in the future, and they intimate that Germany and Japan headed the list. He spoke with great freedom and frankness, and it is learned that a great deal of his talk related to Germany and Japan as rival sea powers. A number of maps, prepared by the general board, were exhibited, representing the naval strength of the several navies, at present, and as it will be on the completion of ships now under construction. It was apparent that Dewey thinks that this country ought to be prepared to meet the navies of Germany and Japan. He urged the committee to appropriate for battleships of the largest class.

Admiral Dewey advises his countrymen to build a fleet of Dreadnoughts, in short, and if the future is to bring such tasks as are hinted at, they will need such ships. For Germany and Japan would take a lot of whipping. Presumably the Americans are to quarrel with Japan over the Philippines, or, in other words, over the command of the Pacific and the trade of the East. That Japan could defeat them in the Philippines would be probable unless they could sweep the seas clear of Japanese ships. What sort of task that will be ten or twenty years hence must be guessed.

With Germany there is no present line of contention, but perhaps Admiral Dewey, who remembers with bitterness the German attitude at the Manila affair, expects the Kaiser one day to challenge the Americans in the Caribbean by flouting the Monroe Doctrine and seeking to take over several Germanized provinces of Brazil. Germany, as things are, would have less chance in the Caribbean than the United States would have against Japan in the Philippines. But while there is really no reason of the United States to build ships at a rate far indicating a belief that the administration agrees with Dewey in foreseeing a great war in which victory will go with naval preponderance.

## DRIFTING TOWARDS SOCIALISM?

Prof. William Macdonald, professor of American history at Brown University characterizes 1905 as "the blackest year in the social and political history of the United States." The country, he said to a Boston audience in the course of a recent address, is drifting rapidly toward Socialism. As Professor Macdonald is not reputed an alarmist or a man of careless statements, and as he occupies a responsible position in the world of education, his address has won much attention and elicited no little discussion. Among his statements was this one:

"That man is living in a fool's paradise who does not see that we are drifting rapidly into Socialism. I believe that the socialistic trend, now increasing, perhaps more rapidly than any of us are aware, will continue to dominate American politics from the present time until the questions which have given rise to it are answered by new parties. Any one who wants to understand the history of American politics for the next twenty-five years should give it earnest study."

As an example of the tendency to fall into the ways of socialism, the speaker cited the rate bill in Congress. "The rate bill is a little doubt that the year 1905 will go down to history as the blackest year in our social and political record," he said. "Never in our history has so much official rottenness been exposed to light and air. The need of reform is evident, but it is clear that to be thorough reform must come through a party. What we as individuals need to realize is that voting is a moral act. The vote for the party, not for the candidate. I believe that the success of our great democratic experiment depends upon the development of a keen, intelligent, competition sense of what is right politically. It is this moral sense that the politician, especially, must needs. It is always a saving element in political life—national, state or local."

He has little faith in either the Democratic or the Republican party as an agent for the salvation of the republic. The Republican party he regards as "a dishonest oligarchy—a well-organized party of vested interests, representing class and controlled by those who profit by party legislation. The Democratic party, on the other hand, he said, although a party of liberal ideas and progressive views, has shown

little regard for effective organization, and has been discredited by many for its alliance with financial and other enemies. "The choice of the voter of today seems to be, therefore," Prof. Macdonald said, "between the party of the few, of class legislation, of more or less arbitrary exercises of power, but of effective organization and business administration; or the party of popular rights and liberal principles and discredited in certain vital points; or, lastly, some third party which shows at present no signs of becoming of national importance."

The radical element will either have its turn, or will make so great a showing of strength as will frighten the conservative men of both parties into uniting to prevent the demagogues from making serious trouble.

## ONE AT A TIME

From a published statement it appears to be in the mind of the St. John School Board to add manual training, a commercial course and a course in domestic science to the school curriculum.

All these courses are desirable, but it is obvious that the time is not opportune for the present introduction of them all. It has been shown that there is a very strong and general desire to have a manual training course. It will be of value to all the pupils, whereas the commercial course would be of limited application. Let us have manual training, and let it be given a beginning under the best possible conditions. The other courses are valuable, but to introduce them all would be a severe tax upon teachers and resources, and they are not of so much value to all the pupils. In time all may be introduced, and add to the value of the educational opportunities offered to the children; but the board will best reflect public sentiment if it first establishes manual training on a basis which will ensure the best results.

## THE LATE R. A. PAYNE

The death of Mr. Robert A. Payne, following so soon after his retirement from active newspaper work, is a shock to his friends in this city. For many years he was one of the most capable journalists in St. John. He was with the late Dr. Elder on The Daily Telegraph years ago, and when The Daily Sun was established he joined the staff of that paper. To his clever pen, and his rare gift of knowing the news and getting it, was due in no small measure the success of the Sun newspaper in its early days of struggle. He remained with the Sun until less than two years ago, when he retired for a time, but returned to active work to represent the Sun in the press gallery at Ottawa at the last session of parliament. Since then he has lived at his recent home near Fredericton, and during the session of the legislature just closed he assisted Dr. Hanney in reporting the debates of the house.

Few men in journalism could produce as rapidly a condensed report of a speech or a debate or the salient points of evidence at a trial in the courts, or the substance of an interview. Few could go so interesting a series of letters on local topics. He knew the politics of the province and the dominion very thoroughly, having represented the Sun at both Ottawa and Fredericton, and exercised great judgment as news editor of a strong party paper. He was personally acquainted with the notable men in both federal and provincial politics. He was one of the Canadian representatives at the great Colonial Exhibition in London.

It is not easy to estimate the value to a city of the services of a working newspaper man who pursues his task steadily day after day and year after year. Mr. Payne's pen did good service for St. John during a period when much that has since been accomplished was only hoped for and diligently sought. Aside from his regular work he did much writing, as correspondent or contributor.

It is significant of change that of those who were with Mr. Payne on the staff of the Sun a dozen years ago, except in the mechanical department, not one is now associated with that paper, and only one is still in active newspaper work in this city.

## AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT

The effect of the new temperance legislation will be watched with considerable interest. The promoters of it apparently feel confident that it will assist materially in the enforcement of the Scott Act in New Brunswick, and on the face of it there is much reason in support of their opinion. When a county votes for prohibition its neighbors should respect the will of the majority and refrain from sending liquor into the territory. The way to test the value of any law is to enforce it with the same vigor that makes the law against disorder or dishonesty. If the people do not like what they voted for when they have given to them, it is for them to seek relief by having the legislation repealed. To pass a prohibitory law and permit local influences to use it as a source of revenue merely and ignore the material and moral purposes involved in the legislation is a vicious practice bound to result in evil.

But while the new legislation is proposed as likely to be enforced to enforce the Scott Act, there is the plain fact that in most of the towns in the nine Scott Act counties there is today very little presence of enforcement. This is not due to the liquor sent into those counties from St. John. It is due to sentiment in those communities which sinks at and encourages the conversion of a prohibitory law into a license law by local officials.

The only way to tell whether or not the principle is sound is to enforce it. If it is sound, it will stand up to it; if it is not, it will not.

by the result. The common practice is an absolute farce, and it will not be changed greatly by restrictions which cannot alter the sentiment of the community where the act is "in force" but which deal with other districts. This, at least, will appeal to many as a practical view of the case. Presently, however, we shall have more experience to judge by and we must hope it will be such as will justify the expectations of the temperance people.

## COMPLETE INFORMATION NEEDED

Before Parliament passes upon the report of the Tariff Commission the country might well discuss in all its bearings the advisability of confining the British preference to goods entering Canada through its own ports. St. John, Halifax and Sydney are particularly interested in this policy, and such examination as is possible of the probable effect of it would be profitable. There have been vague threats about retaliation by the United States which now appears to be a tariff two or three times as high as our own. Is this retaliation possible, and how much would it injure us? The Maritime Merchant and Industrial Canada agree in advocating a trial of the plan to use the preference as far as possible to build up Canadian ports. The Merchant says: "This is a question which assumes greater interest as tariff revision comes nearer, for it will be a critical time when this matter comes up in parliament. The principle of making the British preference applicable only to goods entering Canada direct, will be on trial and many devoted advocates will await the decision anxiously."

"We believe this means a great deal to every resident of the Maritime Provinces. As Industrial Canada points out, 'Where cargoes break bulk or are transhipped, large towns and cities are generally the result. These centres of population might just as well be built up in Canada as in the United States. New York, Boston and Philadelphia are striking examples of cities which owe their start to the shipping interests which have started at their doors. It is true that their growth has been accelerated by the tremendous development of the country beyond, but Canada too, is on the eve of a tremendous development, which promises to be equally as great if not greater than that which the United States has experienced, and if Canadians will only stand firm by the principle of Canadian ports for Canadian trade, there is no reason why the ports of Halifax, St. John, Sydney, Quebec and Montreal should not become second editions of New York and Boston.'

"Let us suppose that Halifax, St. John and Sydney have been built up under such a policy. What would it mean for various communities in the provinces? A great deal. Can anyone imagine such general prosperity in the country neighboring on the American cities named above if those cities were not as large as they are? Every bit of expansion in our important seaport towns is of importance to the provinces as a whole, and if this policy is to result in such expansion, it should have the support of every man in the province and everyone should make his influence felt on the men who will decide the fate of the measure when it comes up in parliament."

## MR. BRYAN AND SOCIALISM

Tammany Hall declined against Socialism the other day, and indicated that it would make no alliance with Hearst and public ownership. Judge Parker, the Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1904, has declared anew for a conservative platform. Mr. William J. Bryan, whose free silver leadership plunged the Democrats deep into trouble by driving the sound money element of the party over to McKinley and the gold standard, has written an article for the current Century Magazine which indicates that he will begin the radical wing of his party in the campaign of 1908. The subject of his paper is "Individualism vs. Socialism." Mr. Bryan is an individualist. He points out that Socialism has developed much strength because of the fact "that Socialists advocate certain reforms which individualists also advocate." He cites the public ownership of water works, which is favored by the former "because it is practically impossible to have more than one water system in a city," and by the latter on the general ground that "government should own all the means of production and distribution." Mr. Bryan says "The sentiment for municipal lighting plants is not yet so strong, and the sentiment in favor of public telephones and street car lines is still less pronounced; but the same general principles apply to them, and individuals, without accepting the creed of Socialism, can advocate the extension of municipal ownership to them."

Definitions aside, Mr. Bryan argues that the Socialist plan would not work out as its advocates believe it would. Even if the government were to operate all the factories, stores and farms, there would have to be grades of employment, superior and inferior, some men would be more pleasant, some disagreeable no doubt, and then, "as it likely," he says, "that any set of men can distribute the work or fix the compensation to the satisfaction of all, or even to the satisfaction of a majority of the people?" He replies in the negative. Individualism has not been perfect, and he will not be perfect, yet he feels that this is not enough to cause men to put it away for an experiment the virtues of which cannot be proved. He sees signs of "an ethical awakening which is likely to result in reuniting some of the evils which have sprung from individualism, but which can be corrected without any impairment of the principle."

Bryan, Parker, and even Tammany, then, will pull the Democratic in one direction, and Hearst, and the agents of demor-

ment, with all the more radical elements, will pull the other way. Just as Bryan carried one convention for free silver after a fight against the conservatives, we may expect to see Hearst or one like him stand up for the next convention for public ownership. The platform that will please the radicals will secure of the men who will be afraid or ashamed to ride with Hearst, but it is not unlikely that the out-and-outers will name the ticket. In that case the campaign of 1896 will be repeated, except that the fighting will be fiercer and the panic greater.

## MISPLACED LENIENCY

The Toronto grand jury yesterday in the presentation to the court expressed the opinion that the entrusting of young men, subject as they are to the enhanced cost of living in the city, with great responsibilities, and the handling of large sums of money, on salaries which are insufficient, is a very frequent cause of breaches of trust. There is, no doubt, some force in that; but it would be very demoralizing to encourage the idea that a man is excused for stealing because his employer is a niggard.—Hamilton Spectator.

A short sentence for a big theft may or may not be a good thing for the prisoner, but it is usually not a good thing for society generally. The deterrent effect of punishment is not to be lost sight of with safety to the public. Weak minds and minds with criminal tendencies are badly affected, beyond question, by sentences tending to create the impression that embezzlement of a large sum may not lead to severe punishment in case the offender is convicted. Those with leanings toward self-pity and self-indulgence are inclined to think lightly of a law lightly administered. The state cannot compel an individual or corporate employer to pay stated salaries for services of a stated nature. It cannot compel an individual to work for a salary which he conceives to be less than he earns. But it can, and is bound to, impress upon all the fact that heavy punishment will follow theft, and the jurors who raise confusing issues tending to excuse the criminal do the state poor service.

An educated moral sense in the community will do much to make men honest and keep them so in the face of temptation; but the law must do its share. Too lenient judges and jurors would soon encourage a great many trusted employees of weak moral fibre to persuade themselves they were justified in stealing. And some of them would go undetected. The thieves are not all caught. They are all to be pitied, but those who are caught, and are punished adequately, lest mistaken leniency cause too many others to go and do likewise.

## THE ABUSE OF FREEDOM

Henry C. Frick, formerly a partner of Carnegie, proposes to pay \$10,000 a year to detectives who will shadow one Berkman, an anarchist who tried to kill him some years ago and was sent to prison for attempting murder. Berkman is a liberty man, and the millionaires have no guarantee that he will not try again. Mr. Rockefeller is fortified in his New Jersey estate, fearful of visitors, more to be dreaded than subpoena serve, any attempt to approach him. These incidents and the growth of a class displaying contempt for law, lead the Brooklyn Eagle to moralize on the Frick case, and to propose that dangerous persons might well be forced to work in order to help the state pay for watching them. The Eagle says:

"Although a defence fund is now in process of collection to save the dynamiters who killed a number of people in the West, and although Emma Goldman is still standing, and although Chicago remains on the map, for the present anarchy as a business is not what it was; that is, practical anarchy. Whether the theoretic and benevolent anarchy, that proposes the abrogation of law and custom merely that society can be reorganized on a simpler and better basis, is asking head it would be hard to say, but judging from the increase in law and other complexities it is assumed that it is not. The anarchy that is only another name for murder, and that indicates a condition of moral anarchy, has never committed itself to any number of persons in this country, because if existing institutions displease us we have only to make a party issue of them and vote them into our own possession, which is not anarchy—oh, no!"

"A number of years ago one Berkman thought it would be a good scheme to kill Henry C. Frick, a coke baker, because he had acquired the habit of washing, and changing his clothes, on occasions. Mr. Frick therefore represented capital, aristocracy and tyranny to the downtrodden. But Berkman did not shoot straight enough to kill, and the public refused to consider that it had been such a grievous crime that Mr. Frick made coke and had a bank account, so he consigned Berkman to prison for fourteen years."

Berkman comes out a better man than he went in. He has behaved well and has learned French, Italian, Russian, a smattering of English, and washing. He is still an anarchist, but not of the dynamite kind; at least, he says so. Mr. Frick's memory of his assailant is still vivid, however, and he does not propose to be shot again by Berkman. He will therefore employ detectives, at \$10,000 a year, to trail that reformer, and see that he does not commit any more reforms. This is a good deal to pay for the privilege of living in a free country, and as Mr. Frick, though rich, is possibly of greater use to the public than Berkman was long to be, it might be a good thing to put the latter at work, even enough to keep him well watched. If this were done any possible disciples of Herr Most and the yellow journalism which are meting violence against people who have the patience to wait, and save, and go to school, might be struck with such dismay at the prospective result that they, too, would abandon the bomb for the better shop and factory for office holding."

## St. John's Greatest Clothing Store

TOOTS ITS HORN: ANNOUNCING SPRING READINESS.

The fabrics are well chosen, and of sterling worth. The fit and style are as they should be. The prices are the lowest in town for goods of equal quality.

A walk through this building from top to bottom would set the average man a pondering as to how we could possibly find an outlet for such vast quantities. And yet the stock, big as it is, won't be sufficient to meet the demands on OAK HALL.

It's a long step from ordinary Clothing to the sort sold at OAK HALL. We put honor before profit—a sale to be satisfactory to us must give the buyer all the satisfaction he has a right to expect.

MEN'S NEW SPRING SUITS, - - \$5.00 to \$25.00  
MEN'S NEW SPRING TOP COATS, 8.50 to 15.00  
MEN'S NEW SPRING RAIN COATS, 8.50 to 18.00

## All Ready in Boys' Clothing.

We held our formal Spring opening, introducing the new styles, a few days ago, and all who attended pronounced the showing the best they had ever seen in any St. John store. We are prepared for the large volume of business we are assured of, so no one will be disappointed.

Buster Brown Suits, - 3.50 to 8.00	Norfolk Suits, - \$2.25 to \$7.00
Russian Suits, - 4.25 to 7.00	Plaid Suits, - 1.50
Sailor Suits, - .90 to 2.50	Back Suits, - 3.00 to 9.00
Eton Sailor Suits, - .25 to 2.50	Top Coats, - 2.00 to 12.00
Bloomer Sailor Suits, 4.25 to 7.50	Rain Coats, - 3.75 to 15.00

**OUT-OF-TOWN CUSTOMERS.**—Our Catalogue for Spring and Summer, 1906, is now being mailed, and should you not receive one during the next few days advise us by postal and we shall forward you one by return mail. We will, also, gladly send one to any address on receipt of request. Our business in this department is increasing every season. If you have never tried buying Clothing by mail do so now, it will cost you nothing. We take all the risk—if the purchase does not prove satisfactory send it back and we refund the money.

## GREATER OAK HALL

KING STREET COR. GERMAIN ST. JOHN

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

## NOTE AND COMMENT

The German Reichstag has just passed the fourth supplementary African budget of \$7,500,000, and it is stated that the total cost of the insurrection in German Southwest Africa up to date is about \$150,000,000. And, says the Boston Herald, "William wants more African worlds to conquer and therefore is meddling in Morocco. If he cannot whip the Hottentots, what can he expect to do with the Moors? If it has cost the country \$150,000,000 to suppress a negro rebellion, and the end is not yet, how much will it cost to conquer France, and England, and perhaps Spain, Italy and Russia to boot, with Morocco as the stake." Quite a neat sum, one might suppose.

There is still considerable uncertainty about the Panama canal. A Washington dispatch says: "In view of the drift of the Senate toward a sea level canal, some speculation is being indulged in as to what will happen if this type is finally decided upon. It is generally believed that a deal will result, for all of the opinion of the House is for a lock canal, which promises to give early results."

"In the event of a disagreement between the two houses the President would in all probability go ahead with a lock canal. He has declared that if Congress is unable to come to a conclusion on this important point, he will undertake to settle it himself. This opinion was delivered in his message to Congress, setting forth the recommendations of the consulting board of engineers and of the canal commission. A majority of the consulting engineers reported in favor of a sea level canal, but the commission declared for the lock type. The latter recommendation was approved by Secretary Taft and the President. There is nothing to indicate that the President has changed his views on this subject."

## Amherst Happenings.

Amherst, March 26.—While on duty at the fire in the Amherst Suspenders Company's premises Saturday night, Peter Rennie, a fireman, fell from a back steps receiving painful injuries. A. E. Lord, of Dunlop Bros. & Co., has returned from England. J. Ross Smith, M. D., formerly of London, is opening an office in Amherst and has purchased the handsome residence of John Calder, Crescent avenue. Word was received here yesterday from Bay de Verte (N. B.), of the very sudden death of Aubrey Copp, prominent citizen of that place. Mrs. Arthur B. Schumann, of this town, has a sister, Martin Treman, one of Point de Bute's oldest citizens, has critically ill at that place. Mrs. J. H. Frey, of Fairville, St. John county, is a daughter.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

## Harbort Items.

Throughout March 25—Rev. M. Calhoun returned to Millerton today. While here he was the guest of Andrew Dunn. Miss Jennie MacPieron, of Kent Junction, visited friends here last week. Mrs. Thomas Ingram went to Joggins (N. S.) on Friday. Her granddaughter, Miss Edith Barrett, accompanied her. Miss M. Ethel Call, teacher at Trout Brook, was here Saturday night. James McKee and Miss Alberta Wathen went to Richfield Friday.

## MINERS' DEMANDS MEAN REVOLT, COAL MEN SAY

New York, March 24.—Declaring that "the idea that the mine workers' union demands only a ten per cent increase in wages is a delusion," the coal operators' committee of seven, consisting of George F. Baer, W. H. Truesdale, J. B. Kerr, David Wilcox, Morris Williams, E. B. Thomas and J. L. Calk, Wednesday, made a public statement setting forth that the average increase under the scale demanded would be nearer thirty per cent for out-side men, and "would mean a veritable revolution in mining conditions." The statement reads, in part, as follows:

"It is a mistake to assume that an eight hour day and a ten per cent wage increase represents the sum total of the demands of the anthracite miners. They insist besides on a uniform wage scale for the separate and distinct classes of workmen and distinct classes of workmen about the mine. The adoption of their plan would work a revolution in mining. They demand equal pay for the engineer who runs a little ten horse power engine and the man who has a giant Colwell in his charge. They allow no more for the men working under great difficulties and danger than for the same class of workers as posts of ease and simplicity."

Dr. Daniel has given notice of his bill to amend the fruit market act. Mr. Barker, Dr. Daniel, Colonel Hughes and Mr. Foster spoke for the resolution. Mr. Logan said it was a political dodge and he would trust the government sooner than the opposition which for eighteen years had turned a deaf ear to the appeals of the veterans.

Telford, of Owen Sound, an old veteran, was of the same opinion. The motion was defeated by forty for twenty against it, a government majority of fifty. Vereville (Mississauga) voted with the government.

## Sanitarium Burned.

Rutland, Mass., March 24.—A twenty-room private sanitarium and three barns owned by Otto Bowen, on the Pomagoguest Farm, one mile north of Rutland Centre, was burned to the ground as the result of a fire that started at 10:30 this morning. The fire started in the room of a hired man, in which feed for the poultry was cooked, and spread rapidly. Assistance was called from here, but arrived only in time to aid in saving furniture. Eleven patients were housed in the sanitarium and all aided in removing personal property. The patients were removed.

## GOVERNMENT HAD FIFTY MAJORITY

(Continued from page 1.)  
The government paid no part of the cost of the Military Gazette.  
To Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Hyman said that the attention of the government had been directed to depressing persons of the Washington Lake (N.B.). Surveys had been ordered.  
Replying to Colonel Hughes, Sir Fred Clark Barker said that the whole ques-