POOR DOCUMENT



THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1903.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

hed every Wednesday and Saturda year, in advance, by The Telegrap g Company of St. John, a compan ted by act of the legislature of E. W. MCOREADY, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the rul of the paper, each insertion \$1.00 ents of Wants, For Sales, etc., nsertion of six lines or less. Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 ch insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

maittances should be sent by post of the or registered letter and addresse Telegraph Publishing Company. spondance should be addressed to the of The Telegraph, St. John. ubscriptions should, without encept paid for in advance.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

The following agents are authorized to can-vass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Tele-

Wm. Somerville, W A. Ferris.

to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 14, 1903

THE NEW FERRY STEAMER.

ations made by nd the good faith of the architect. It is a heen highly recom While there may be some as in the specifications has prepared, it seems probable that nit changes will be made. The board is to have the steamer with all little delay as nossuble. The questions as to where she will

the cotton yern trust, the salt trust and hist of others has been forced to nize after only a brief period of ice. Of many others of these conordidations, declining quotations of evo naintaining satisfactory profits when business is us you far from bei exhausted. Overcapitalization has run head on against tried and established principles of finance and business, but a spruce a chance to grow and rep

yet without moving these principles in the slightest. The damage has been to the new idea.

ST. JOHN'S CLAIM. Briefly, this is the situation with pect to harbor facilities:-

winter. By utilizing the McLeod Turnock is a great man, although the wharf on the east side of the harbor it may be possible to meet the requirements this side of the border. He has discover fairly well, but it is absolutely necessary ed that "The anger against Great Britain to provide more berths before next year's which the Alaskan Boundary award and iness begins. We have the as the circumstances leading in urance of the Canadian Pacific Railway roused in Canada has ca Company that they desire to concentrate o think seriously concerning their na their steamship business at this port as

fectly natural; and they are willing to co-operate with the city to the extent of He learns that the French-Canadian mis paying a rental for the use of some addi-

tional facilities it is proposed to provide. The city, having already spent nearly hree-quarters of a million, when the winer port trade was in the experimental French-Canadian would labor, whether tage, cannot afford to make any further Canada remained in the empire or became ons, and should not be asked independent, and he arrives at the followo do so since the whole affair has now sumed a national aspect, and should be The only alternative is annexation. The some degree at least a charge on the French-Canadian does not look upon an nexation as a thing in itself entirely desirnation. It is possible to construct thr new berths to the north of the present able; it is a choice of evils. But he Sand Point wharves, and these would be

on city property. If the government will do the dredging, which on this particular site would not which on this particular site would not be a very hard task, since a large part of it has already been done, the city can It would not be like being swallowed up by the Canadian English, against who by the Canadian English, against whom he has so long struggled to preserve his autonomy. They, also in this event, would loes their identity the same vertices. Then there are the "glit-deged" investments--Pennsylvania, which has declined from 170 in 1902 to around his as a state of the the believes, though, that it is possible the Province of Quebec, as a state of the American Constitution, the State pressed at last night's meeting of the board of trade, nor in any way affect fu-board arrange with the C. P. R. and build these

only a question of time when the whole tree, for balsam seeds every year, while under the rule seeds only once in seven years. John. In alluding lianosition to quarrel with Halifax or very desirable it is that the its people. Et. John's quarrel is Halifax, but with the Allans. doubt whether that firm had any particu lar interest in the trade of the port o

THE DROP IN STOCKS.

St. John.

HOME NEWS FROM ABROAD.

A gentleman who signs himself F. H.

does not appear to be familiar o

claring frankly in favor of annexation

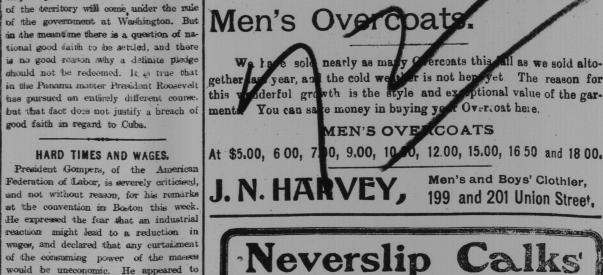
Many Canadian investors in America

The recent drop in Steel y one of a number of indications widespread losses that have befal he capitalist class. It is said that the are seventy-five thousand shareholder in the United States Steel Corporation At one time the preferred stock sold as high as $101_{5,}$ and the common touched 55. In fact, the wide diffusion of the

learned that French-Canadians are "de two issues may safely be said to hav been accomplished in the nineties in th one case, and in the forties in the trusts the English-Gamadian, who would trusts the English-Ganadian, who would like to see the special privileges accorded him wiped out. Mr. Turnock goes on to enumerate the disabilities under which the ter, and the common, for which at leas ter, and the common, for which at least 60 was predicted as the minimum price has reached a figure which plainly indi cates that in general estimation its days as a dividend-earner are numbered. Even

a tin box might be expected to persp under such influences, and there are seventy-five thousand such boxes. Think too, of the Amalgamated tin boxes. What comfortable pieces of property they were sons that, in joining the American Repub-lic, he would, at least, be joining a con-federacy that his mother-land, France, helped into existence. If it had to be a in the summer of 1901, when "Copper was quoted at 130. Today it is wort market about one hundred point

of how the tin boxes have suff ould fail to enumerate what has hap pened to the receptacles of other Tr



mic. He appeared t mand might fall off, and how much th manufacturers might suffer, the rate of should remain the same. To this

Does Mr. Gompers imagine that pro-duction can be increased or kept up by sing or keeping up wages tion is produced by the chief of which is increa production, and one potent factor in tha s forcing the wages of labor too high in the leading industries. The recipient those wages are not "the masses," ertain favored classes of workingmen wh making products too costly for names" and diminishing their consu ower. When reaction comes, as the sult of high cost and consequent diminis ed consumption and production, the cure for it is to reduce cost. There e a lowering of prices and empl ave to put up they also find it necessary educe the labor cost, which rages, as well as lower prices, for thes ngs in which labor ultimately gets its

This appears to be a very fair and rea e statement of the case.

THE LABOR MARKET.

fect on the labor market. It is pointed out that the decline in values in the stock narket, the increased cost of materials

urden.

and labor, which have reduced profits and the diminishing consumption of man ufactured goods, must in

FRUIT GROWING.

sion should have excellent results.

Causes of Strikes Must Be Got Rid Of in Order to Stop Them. Boston, Nov. 12 .- John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America; John Graham Brooks, the well known writer on economic subjects; Presi dent John F. Tobin, of the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union; Osborn Howes and Judge Warren were speakers tonight at the dinner of the Economic Club. The

ninishing consumption of man market." market." in wages. Export prices are of sumprise fast evening that neither the in wages. Export prices are of sumprise fast evening that neither the in wages. Export prices are of sumprise fast evening that neither the in wages. Export prices are of sumprise fast evening that neither the in wages. Export prices are of sumprise fast evening that neither the in wages. Export prices are of sumprise fast evening that neither the in wages. Export prices are of sumprise fast evening that neither the in wages. Export prices are of sumprise fast evening that neither the in wages. Export prices are of sumprise fast evening that neither the in wages. Export prices are of sumprise fast evening that neither the in wages. Export prices are of sumprise fast evening that neither the in wages. Export prices are of sumprise fast evening that neither the in wages. Export prices are of sumprise fast evening that neither the in wages. Export prices are of sumprise fast evening that neither the the conflict between labor and capital is not irreconcilable. He had no panacea not irreconcilable. He had no panacea but he believed that if men and women would apply the same commonsense in considering the relations between capital and labor as in the other avenues of human relations, the strife of lockouts, boycotts, etc., would largely pass away. He did not want either the labor unions boycotts, etc., would larger, part He did not want either the labor unions or the employers to surrender, but he maintained that the great causes of strikes must be eliminated before the strikes themselves will cease, and he believed that the great endeavor of all should be to remove these causes. Referring to the great anthracite coal strike, Mr. Mitchell stated that the relationship between the miners and em-ployers were better than ever before, and he felt confident that upon the expira-tion of the period of award (two and a half years) the railroad presidents still would agree to adopt the ideas and policies inaugurated. Mr. Brooks submitted that all the Mr. Brooks submitted that an the trades unions were trying to do was to preserve their standards of life and if possible to raise them. He contended that it was absurd for employers to set any limit to the wages of labor. The mis-take capital has made, he thought, was that they refused to recorgize the printhat they refused to recognize the principle of representation that comes from federated labor, after capital had made use of that same principle itself. His remedy for the whole situation was that itself. His remedy for the whole situation was that the wage system should be modified in favor of an elastic corporation, and he would fight for trades unionism because the movement was driving the people towards a larger and more civilized co-operation in industry.

reating an effective interstate organization in the interest of reciprocity with Canada.

• NEVERSLIP MANUFACTURING CO., New Brunswick, N. J

Agents, W. H, THORNE & CO., LIMITED.

Market Square, St. John, N. B.

American liquor dealers propose to raise defence fund of \$5,000.000 to fight any leaded tion hostile to their interests. The dealers of the state of New York have decided to raise \$750,000, and other statles are expected to contribute the balance

self-sharpening calks which can be easily inserted or removed from the shoe on the

horse's hoof and keep him "always ready" and safe from falls in

slippery weather. They save your horses

Regarding the dulness in the ocean

freight market a Liverpool cable says: "The depression in the sailing shipping

Irastic proposal on the part of the Liver sailing tonnage of Great Britain, France and Germany should temporarily be laid up, with the view of improving the freight

put forth at St. Petersburg to justify some fresh extension of Russian influence, which is always in the interests of civilizat

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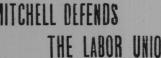
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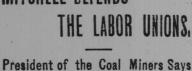
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Over:oat here.

Men's and Boys' Clothler,

199 and 201 Union Street.





settled. The steamer can be completed in four to six months-four months if in the old country-after the contract has

ordening immediate repairs to the Westcan Extension. The problem of an efficient ferry service for the coming winter is will probably give the board good deal of throughle, even with both of the present steamers in working condi-

WHE - THE LESSON FOR THE TRUSTS.

The New York Journal of Comme draws from the recent history of trusts in the United States the lesson that these great combinations cannot hope to control markets, nor overcome independent competition; and that when a period of commercial depression domes the trust, with its over-capitalization, is in a worse position than its smaller competitors. The article is worth quoting in full. It is as

follows:-

Out of the havoc made on the stock exthange last weak with the securities of the largest industrial consolidation in the world, and out of the wreck of paper values which has been going on for months past, the important truth is being surely and clearly revealed that the attempt to suppress, by inflated monopoly, that spirit of competition which has been the key-note of American progress has been a signote of American progress has been a sig-nal failure. A comparatively few months of experiment by the United States Steel Corporation in efforts to maintain prices of its product at abnormal figures has con-vincingly proved its inability to control the market the compatibility of its manket against the competition of its s.naller rivals. The rather bitter complaint market against the competition of its smaller rivals. The rather bitter complaint that one weak member of the billet pool has volated its price agreements only em-phasizes the helplessness of the mammoth consolidation. One of the cardinal objects in actual mergers of industrial properties was the elimination of pools and agree-ments which hud repeatedly been tried and proved ineffective. The great Steel Trust had beth in operation only a short time, however, when it was found that even in periods of prosperity the independ-ent termage could not be ignored. Now, with the fifther real test of trude recation, the magnitude of the corporation appears to be a source of weakness and not of strength. The process of multiplying out-put by the amount of price reduction be-comes pr.portionately disheartening as the volume of toonately disheartening as the volume of toonately disheartening as the to its price schedules, fearful of the effect of such reductions upon its ability to meet dividend reductions upon its ability to meet dividend reductions when were daried of an aggressive policy against small com-petitors, the Steel Trust has apparently the schedules, fearful of the effect of such reductions upon its ability to meet dividend reductions upon its ability to meet its price schedules, fearful of the effect of such reductions upon its ability to meet dividend requirement on watered capital-ization. Finally, after the experiment of suspending production at a large percent-age of its plants has failed, the corporation is no longer able to avoid the issue. In the meaning and the source of the spruce, and the pressure of the meaning and the issue of the spruce, and the pressure of the grinders which are adjusted for spruce fibres is too powerful for the fibres of balsam, and they are torn and weakened. For the same reason, the chemicals used in the treatment of spruce fibres weaken and dissolve the fibres of balsam when used in the same strength. Examples of still more enormous issues of watered stocks, the United States Steel Corporation, if the price of its securities can in any way be regarded as a reflection of its position, is as e say disconcerted by declining de-mand fir its products as any of its humbler rivals. The United States Steel Corporation is

The United States Steel Corporation is not alene. Turning to another member of the fraternity of trusts in the metal in-dustry, it is found that the Gulliver of the copper trade now has his hands and fect sourcely bound by the independent producers which he had first treated with

1. 1.4.5

of Quebec ure negotiations with the government. A full report of that meeting and of the esolutions adopted appears in today's Telgraph. The meeting was thoroughly representative, and of one mind in declaring that the time has come-has been forced upon us by the demands of the trade

which St. John spent so much money to secure-when the government should take old of this work, and equip this mational port to compete with American ports for the trade which of right belongs to us. The claim of St. John is a fair and rea-

conable one, endorsed by the citizens, irespective of politics.

But while the larger proposition is be ing pressed, it is of even greater import ance that the interim work of providing those three berths at South Rodney wharf should be carried out.

PULP FROM FIR TREES.

The fir tree has always been regarded by the New Brunswick lumberman and farmer as a cumberer of the ground. Its fibre is too soft and its life too short to make it valuable for such uses as those to which the spruce tree is put; and the inevitable balsam makes it objectionable

as an ornamental tree. Doubtless there are country youths now. as there were years ago, who can remember how careless contact with the stem of a balsam fir almost ruined a small boy's Sunday suit, that was the pride and joy of his heart until a watchful mother's eye fell on the balsam with which it was besmeared. Ever been there, neighbor? But there is a possibility that the fir

For the same reason, the chemicals used getting it so very evidently at the expense For the same reason, the chemicals used in the treatment of spruce fibres weaken the treatment of spruce fibres weaken the treatment of spruce fibres weaken St. John, The Allans could bring to St. John, at less expense to the railway what can be done with balsam in the manufacture of paper, he points out, are tract to come to St. John. The reprefound in France, where the tree is made to produce good book paper. There not a secret conference with certain citizens only the main trunk but even the top gave them the impression that the com

of the tree is used. In his report, which will shortly be issued as a bulletin by the Bureau of For- ing that the St. John service be reduced estry, Mr. Zon says that spruce has been in favor of Halifax. The plot, unfortu cut for many years, while balsam has natchy for St. John and for the reputascarcely been cut at all. Hence, balsam tion for prudence of certain St. John cithas taken the place of and is crowding izens, was successful. Now, when it is postdeers which he had dust deated with scarced y been cut do duit. In this process, was successful. Now, when it is is not worth while to boggle over the matter of a treaty at the puesent time. The bicycle trust, the cotton duck trust, the cotton duck

day. He thinks that the influence of his race in the American Republic would be stronger than in an independent Canada for there are already 395,297 French-Cana dian born people in the United States, who, with those of French-Canadian oriwho, with those of French-Canadian ori-gin born in the States, amount to con-siderably over half a million; and there is a considerable French element in Lou-isiana and several other of the States. From an ecclesiastical point of view, he would be much stronger, for the Roman Oatholic church is much more powerful in the United States than it is in Canada outside of the Province of Quebec. Then, as a part of the United States, he would have little fear of war, the United States maintaining but a small standing army, and having few foreign complications like ly to result in an attack upon its terriby to result in an attack upon its terri-tory on this continent he would be free from the spectre of invasion, militarism and heavy taxation for defence. Comfrom the spectre of invasion, militarism and heavy taxation for defence. Com-mercially, he is inclined to believe that annexation might benefit him. At yes-ent wages in the Province of Quebec are very low compared with those across the international boundary line. Those of his compatriots who have gone to the New England States have done much better financially. American enterprise, he sus-pects, would probably, under annexation, make the Province of Quebec, so frich in maltural redources and water-power as in-

make the Province of Quebec, so Aich in matural resources and water-power, as im-portant a manufacturing State as some of the New England States. This would improve the condition of the Quebec ar-tisan, and would give the "habitant" a more profitable market for his produce. The ports of Montreal and Quebec would also probably develop much more rapidly as shirping contents. proposition. as shipping centres.

All this is very interesting, and is ap parently based on an article in a French paper called Le Combat of Montreal. But before our good friend Mr. Turnock goes any further with his campaign, he should endeavor to get some reputable French Canadian, either Liberal or Conservative Massachusettts have favored reciprocity, to say that he is an annexationist. That but have been thwarted by the Republi would appear to be a reasonable suggestion. Mr. Turnock will please take notice

THE TRUTH IS OUT.

The letter of Hon. Mr. Fielding to Hon-Mr. Blair, which appears in this issue of The Telegraph, shows clearly enough where the chief responsibility lies for the loss of the sailings of two Allan line steamers from the port of St. John thi winter. It lies with those citizens why signed the petition so plausibly presented to them by the Allans. Hon. Mr. Fielding's letter shows clearly enough that

even while the Allans were seeking signa tures in St. John they were negotiating in the west to get freight for Halifax. Any freight that goes to Halifax goes past St. John. The people of St. John would not under ordinary circumstances object to ada and va the port of Halifax getting a share of the Chamberlain.

winter business. The objection is to their companies, any freight that they might secure. Their steamers were under con is true that certain vested interests in the sentative of the company came here, held United States are opposed to the measure for purely selfish reasons, which might properly have weight if the negotiation pany was unable to secure freight, and

were with a foreign country. But Cuba prevailed on them to sign a petition ask is not a foreign country. While nominally a republic it is practically dependent upo the United States, and sooner or later will

in the Dominion of Canada to death in 1881. He went with to the congress of Berlin. nies for the British embasey mint se In 1880 he was raised to the peerage Lord Beaconsfield bequeathed to him the whole of this letters, papers, documents and manuscripts to be destroyed, preserv ed or published as his judgment might

In his later life Lord Rowton becam more satisfactory. With the growth of the west, and an expanding population, the demand for products of all kinds has greatly interested in practical philan thropy, and as chairman of "Rowton been and is well sustained. No complaint Houses, Limited," he built a number of large hotels or boarding houses which is heard in this province of a lack were conducted on the most approved business, while there seems to be principles, and gave poor men an oppor actual scarcity of laboring men-of the nodation and con class that are willing to engage in steady unity for clean accom fort at the minimum of cost. They were work.

poor men's hotels. The first was built at Vauxhall, the second at King's Cross and others at Hammersmith, Newington Butts and Whitechapel. While the scheme was promoted from philanthropic motives the houses were so well conducted and so popular that they paid dividends. The Rowton houses are a recognized and val ven surprising improvement in the qual-

OUR DEAR FRIENDS.

THE CASE OF CUBA.

ued institution, as well as a good busines

napolis Valley. There is no reason to The angument of ex-Postmaster General question the statement that there are sec-Charles Emory Smith, at Fitchburg ions of New Brunswick which under (Mass.), last week, in favor of reciprocit; proper conditions of culture may become with Canada, has been the subject of d great apple producing centres, yielding usation in American newspapers, and has large profit to the communities directly excited all the more interest because Mr. engaged in the work. As in the case of Smith has always been a pronounced pro the cheese industry and in some other textitionist. The Boston Herald, after de lines, an intelligent system of experiflaming that commercial organizations is nental work under government supervi-

THE COLLECTORSHIP. tan marchime, savs: It is handly probable that the ex-post The Man on the Street says that the

master general is commissioned to speak for any one but himself; but that an avowed advocate of the system of high Hon. A. T. Dunn stands a very good protection, coming from Pennsylvani should allog be the exponent of betty ricton papers have also been The Fred discussing the matter. The Gleaner says: trade melations with the Dominion of Qanada through the instrumentality of "If Mr. Dunn desires the position he generous system of reciprocity is at has a better right to it than any other neouraging, as indicating that, if applicant whose name has been mentionalbeinatot grounds of economic ed. He has ample qualifications for the such a change in our trade rela mot seemled desirable to many eminer Republicans in the past, the need we ar under at the present time of meting the possible reprisals of the future is forcing New Brunswick."

The Herald says: "Rumor has it that tself home upon those who realize th Surveyor General Dunn will be Mr. Lockpositible weaknesses of our present com mercial system if a war of tariffs should hart's successor as Collector of Customs in St. John. If Mr. Dunn will accept the spring up.

position, there is no doubt that he can All of which is very gratifying to Canada and very complimentary to Mr. / have it."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The "Camada" mentions a rumor that the Conservatives of Yamaska have re It is fair to assume that the Unite States congress will adopt the Cuban re quested J. G. H. Bergeron to be their can ciprocity treaty. The honor of the natio didate at the next federal elections. s practically pledged to its adoption. I

There appears to be some force in the following observations: There was a bold profit, Elijah, Who went for New York and its Tiger

But election day came And he's now known to fame By the smile on the face of the Tiger. . . .

The Minnesota Branch of the Nationa become an integnal part of the union. It Reciprocity League, which is especially is not worth while to boggle over the concerned with reciprocity with Canada, has issued a call for an interstate conference at the Auditorium Annex Hotel in aggression, as a piece of special pleading, coaling station on the island, and it is Chicago on Novmeber 14, with a view to will unpleasantly suggest the arguments

being cut to keep mills going. Railway Globe nor Gazette appeared to have learned that St. John was in need of additional companies report that the increase in harbor facilities. Apparently the delegamerating expenses has been more ranid than the increase in gross earnings. All tion which will go to Montreal tomorrow, these facts point to the fact that a period and which will probably be followed by a of reaction has set in, and that sooner delegation to Ottawa, need look for very or later labor must assume its share of the little encouragement from those two papers. This fact is a source of universal re-

Happily the conditions in Canada are gret. The people are sonry for the Globe and Gazette.

> The Fredericton Herald complains that the Telegraph yesterday credited what that paper said about Hon. A. T. Dunn's fitness for the collectonship to another journal. This paper begs to tender an apology and to repeat what the Herald said, as follows:

"If Mr Dunn desires the position h has a better right to it than any other applicant whose name has been mention-The proposal of the provincial government to encourage the growth of orchards ed. He has ample qualifications for the office, and his appointment would be very satisfactory to his Liberal friends all over in New Brunswick will commend itself to the people. There has been a steady, and

New Brunswick."

ity of apples raised by a few careful or-It is learned with a great feeling of chardists in the province, whose fruit at relief that Premier Villaverde, of Spain, St. John exhibitions has compared favorhas informed Senor Salmeron, the Repubably with the product of the famed Anlican leader (who Tuesday challenged him to fight a duel, as a result of the premier's speech in the chamber of deputies reproaching the Republicans for obstruction), that he cannot engage in a duel while he is a minister. Premier Villaverde is quite right. We wouldn't fight, LABOR CONGRESS unselves, under those circumstances. This mam Salmeron is a nuisance, and should be forced to come to St. John and wait. for the Carleton ferry.

> Silas M. Macvane, a Harvard professor of international law, refused at first to believe that the Americans could have

. . .

won their Alaska case and said of the merican commissioners: "This is the fact, that we sent the present commission over to London in spite of the fact that by a special treaty we agreed to send only 'eminent jurists.' You know and we all know, that no one of the three United union labor in federal employment. The States representatives could lay claim to question came before the convention in the title, and I consider it a breach of ed. He has ample qualified by the transfer and a consider to a creater office, and his appointment would be very good faith on the government's part." satisfactory to his Liberal friends all over That is the Canadian view.

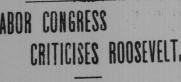
> The following information is given in a despatch from New York: "Sir Thos. haughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, who is in this city, in speaking today of improvements made which had been charged to capital account, said that the Canadian Pacific

would issue about \$12,000,000 of securities to reimburse the company for the purchase the Elder-Demoster steamships acquit ed last year, and to pay for the construction of about 300 miles of railroad. These securities, Sir Thomas said, would not be issued immediately."

The Philadelphia Ledger makes these remarks on the action of the United fair -

the national freebooters, we may as well

when inconsistent with our acts. Mr. Hay's plausible apology for the Panama



Many Delegates Declare He is Antagonistic to Labor Unions.

Boston, Nov. 12 .- President Roosevelt's name and his action in the so-called miller "open shop" case, were brought before the open shop case, were brough before the convention of the American Federation of Labor today, when several delegates criticised him for his action in deciding that he could not discriminate against nonway of a report from the committee of resolutions that a resolution on the "Open shop" issue be referred to a committee of the executive council. The sub-stance of the resolution was that the "open shop" whether under private or government control "cannot be recogniz-ed by organized labor." Delegate J. M. Banne's of Philadelphia, president of the Cigarmakers' International Union, declar-ed that President Roosevelt's decision was a "slap in the face" for laboring people. President D. A. Hayes, of the Internation-al Association of glassblowers, defended the president's action. Eventually the resolution was recommitted to the com-mittee from which it had sprung. A resolution was adopted urging the govern ment to construct all its ships in government yards, on the ground that such a policy was fairer to labor. There was an policy was rearren to tabout. There was de-interesting debate on a resolution affect-ing the St. Joseph (Mo.), trade union, which lasted almost until the time of ad-journment. Ernest Bohm, the protested New York delegate, was ordered seated States government in the Panama af-fair:--"If we are to throw over the Ten Com-mandments and enroll ourselves among

the national freebooters, we may as well do it frankly. Apologies are fruitless of calendars are busy. Many of the big in-of calendars are busy. Many of the big inor calendars are busy. Many of the big in-surance companies put out from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 annually, and it is said that one patent medicine firm alone contributed 7,000,-000 last year. A conservative estimate places the number of 1903 calendars made in the United States at 100,000,000.

