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

**Semi-Weekly Telegraph  
and The News**

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 1, 1913.

## THE BREAD AND BUTTER PROBLEM

The people of the United States look  
forward with confidence and with some  
hope for the incoming president to lower  
the cost of living. In the meantime the  
United States Department of Labor fur-  
nishes abundant evidence of the way the  
prices of the common necessities of life  
are advancing. In their last report they  
consider the retail prices on fifteen articles  
of food on the fifteenth of last October  
and compare them with the prices at the  
same date a year earlier.

These fifteen articles represent approxi-  
mately two-thirds of the expenditure for  
food by an average workingman's family,  
as shown in the eighteenth report of the  
Commissioner of Labor. Eleven of these  
fifteen articles were higher in price last  
October than in December, 1911. The only  
four articles lower in price were eggs,  
butter, potatoes and sugar, and the prices  
of three of these four are normally lower  
during the autumn months than during  
the winter months. Thirteen of the fifteen  
articles were higher in price on October 15  
of last year, than they were on the corre-  
sponding date the previous year. Potatoes  
and sugar were the only articles showing  
a decline in price. The percentage of ad-  
vance varied from 0.6 per cent for wheat  
flour to twenty-two per cent for pork  
cups. Seven of the fifteen articles ad-  
vanced more than ten per cent, and two  
advanced more than twenty per cent in  
price during the year. The tables prepared  
by the Department of Labor further show  
that the general increase in the cost of  
living during the past twenty years has  
been more than fifty per cent. Pork cups  
advanced 118.6 per cent during the last  
two decades. The least change was in sugar,  
which shows an increase of more than five  
per cent during that period.

The prices for Boston, for example, show  
that on October 15, 1912, compared with  
October 15, 1911, there had been an ad-  
vance of 37.9 per cent for sirloin steak,  
13.9 per cent for round steak, 25.6 per cent  
for rib roast, 27.7 per cent for pork chops.  
Similar advances are shown in the differ-  
ent cities included in the report. The ac-  
tual retail prices in thirty-nine cities were  
investigated. These were the most impor-  
tant industrial centres throughout the  
country, and represent thirty-two states.  
Prompt co-operation on the part of retailers,  
merchants, bakery officials, coal dealers,  
and officials of gas companies, have made  
it possible for the bureau to issue this  
report, covering practically current prices  
throughout the United States.

The report makes clear that if the  
Democratic party is going to fulfill its pre-  
lection promises, the work lies ready at  
hand. The facts stand out in cold and dis-  
courageous starkness: that living in that  
country is becoming more difficult, and  
death more costly, with every passing  
month. The tumult and the shouting, the  
stump-speaking, the magnification of can-  
didates, the stampeding conventions, the  
secret cabals and selfish syndicates work-  
ing the puppet show from behind, have  
given place to the bread and butter prob-  
lem, and the elector betakes himself to  
the stern necessity of making a living for  
himself and his family, leaving politics to  
the politicians. Meanwhile that elector is  
grimly watching, after the exhaustion of  
political passions, to see if the politicians  
will continue taking away the living he is  
trying to make.

Will he be able to cope with the special  
interests? With increasing discouragement  
he has been seeing the results of the ballot,  
with some consistency in this direction, for  
a number of years. If those that are about  
to take up power fail him, it is possible  
that he may find some other missile more  
effective if less pleasant.

## A NEW SPIRIT IN FRANCE

In recent developments in European  
public opinion, the most noticeable change  
is in France. The danger from an aggres-  
sive syndicalism that threatened to remove  
the seat of government from the Elysee to  
the Bourse du Travail, and the danger  
from Germany have combined to awaken  
the people to the necessity of a stronger  
national attitude. Anti-militarism had  
been rampant for a decade, and it seemed  
impossible to make any progress against it.  
But now it has almost vanished. Its  
expression is confined to the lowest an-  
archist organs.

A new public spirit has made its ap-  
pearance in a new and bracing atmosphere,  
and France today is very different from the  
France which saw the Dreyfusist disruption  
without any eye to the dangers of foreign  
complications. In the summer of 1911,  
when a war with Germany was regarded  
as almost inevitable, the prospect was  
viewed without any reluctance, even in  
industrial centres where a few years ago  
it would have caused furious protests. The  
change has brought with it a new view  
of authority, a reasonable subordination of  
the individual to collective interests, and  
an entirely new spirit in public affairs.

As a demonstration of preparedness for  
war, the "accidental" mobilization of a  
few weeks ago served a useful turn. With-  
in five hours of the receipt of a telegram,  
in the middle of the night, the French  
soldiers had taken their position in readi-  
ness for the front. It was said at the time  
that the telegram had been sent by mis-  
take, but the man responsible for the mis-  
take has since been elevated to high office.  
The fact that France had her arrangements  
so complete is the point of interest. Per-  
haps no single incident will have so much  
effect in holding Europe back from a gen-  
eral war as this demonstration of the  
readiness of France. There is a new spirit  
abroad in the land. Everywhere the trades-  
people, artisans, and peasants are organ-  
izing and taking an interest in public affairs.  
They are learning to read the papers and  
to make use of their political rights. With  
this they are bringing a patriotic enthu-  
siasm and a fighting spirit, which indicates  
that France will give a good account of  
herself, if the horrors and convulsions of  
war should again spread over Europe.

## AN INSPIRING DINNER

Co-operation and enthusiasm make a  
great team. When they are accompanied  
by practical organization and definite  
aims they should be irresistible—and these  
elements were all in evidence at the "get-  
together" dinner given by the Board of  
Trade on Tuesday. It is no slight ac-  
complishment to bring together 350 men  
around the dinner table on an occasion  
of this sort, and the President of the  
Board of Trade and his associates must  
get credit for doing it, and for giving these  
men a programme of ambitious but sen-  
sible advancement attractive enough to  
put a new and resonant note into their  
singing and their cheering. It was good to  
hear that note. He must be dull of imagi-  
nation or distrustful of his senses who  
did not recognize in it the welcome in-  
dication that we have passed the talk-  
ing stage and entered upon the more fruit-  
ful one of belief and of performance. And  
last night they burned the "hammer"  
at the stake. The Anvil Club is dis-  
banded.

Wednesday, and for two days more, the  
Board of Trade committees will seek new  
members—men who will not only join the  
board, but who are prepared to take a  
hand in its work for the city. Tuesday's  
night's lively function was one of the  
steps—and a highly successful one—in a  
campaign that will end with this week  
and give the Board of Trade 1,000 mem-  
bers. But while the effort to get new  
members will then be ended for a time,  
the work of the recreated board will only  
be beginning. The work proposed is good  
work—every bit of it. It spells progress  
and the kind that brings more business  
and more money to every citizen, no matter  
what his occupation.

President Robinson and Mayor Frink, in  
their short but spirited addresses Tuesday  
evening, said much to quicken the pride,  
the confidence, the imagination of all  
present, and of all who read what others  
said. We sometimes forget the city's  
advantages and opportunities. We some-  
times forget that this city, this province,  
will not thrive as they should in popu-  
lation, in wealth, in comfort and in culture,  
unless we realize that this is an age of  
competition and that the prizes are won  
by energy and effective organization, by  
vision, by directed enthusiasm. A power-  
ful and resourceful Board of Trade and a  
progressive Mayor and Commissioners, sup-  
ported at large by such a spirit as was  
displayed Tuesday evening, should give this  
city a deal of driving power behind a  
big and definite purpose. The young men  
were there in force Tuesday night, and the  
old men whose hearts are young. It was  
a good night for St. John.

## THE STANDARD AND DR. PUGLEY

Naturally enough the Standard does not  
like the publication of the tender of  
Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., to-  
gether with the facts—showing, as they  
do, that there was the lowest tender for  
the Canadian navy, that they had selected  
St. John as the most suitable site in all  
Canada, that they were ready to proceed  
with the work, that the old government  
Mr. Hazen, when he took office, returned  
the \$100,000 to Messrs. Cammell, Laird,  
thus depriving St. John of the great in-  
dustry. The Standard rails at Dr. Pug-  
ley, but it does not dispute the facts. It  
seeks to raise another issue by striving  
to show that Dr. Pugley and Sir Wilfrid  
have made different statements about  
naval construction, and it says—again—  
that Dr. Pugley is not at all to its lik-  
ing. But, right in the middle of its ex-  
cited protest against his conduct, it pub-  
lishes a resume of the very facts which  
support his own statements concerning St.  
John. Mr. Hazen and the shipbuilding.  
We quote from the Standard editorial:

"The evidence handed out by The Tele-

graph, to prove the statement made by  
Mr. Pugley is correct, was the tender of  
Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co., dated Mon-  
day, April 29, 1911. In this tender it is  
set forth that several sites on the St.  
Lawrence and the Atlantic coast of Can-  
ada had been examined by this firm and  
that they decided on St. John as afford-  
ing the most natural and advantageous  
site for the shipyard. When the tender  
was made the firm had not completed ar-  
rangements for the site and this fact was  
pointed out to them by the Deputy Min-  
ister of the Naval Service. In a subse-  
quent letter, dated May 9, 1911, Cammell,  
Laird & Co. notified the Deputy Minister  
of the Naval Service that they could make  
such arrangements with regard to the ac-  
quisition of such a site for shipbuilding  
works at St. John as would be satisfac-  
tory to the Department. Messrs. Cam-  
mell, Laird & Co. were the lowest ten-  
der, and when the old government went  
out of power the deposit of \$100,000 for  
security for the performance of the con-  
tract was not returned."

Precisely. So said Dr. Pugley and The  
Telegraph. As in the case of Courtney  
Bay, Dr. Pugley had brought the project  
up to a point where only a few formalities  
were required to give St. John that which  
it most desired. In respect to Courtney  
Bay, the Borden government dare not  
throw the enterprise aside. In the case of  
the naval shipyard Mr. Hazen returned  
the \$100,000 deposit to Messrs. Cammell,  
Laird & Co., and thus he shut the door  
upon St. John's great opportunity. That  
is the point of this discussion for St. John.  
Thanks are due the Standard for giving  
it editorial emphasis.

## EXAMINING THE FETTERS

Senator Aldrich has referred to the wool  
schedule as "the citadel of protection." He  
was always a friend of that trust which  
has made wool in the United States a lux-  
ury of the rich. When the Dingley tariff  
was in the making, Mr. Whitman, Presi-  
dent of the Ailington Mills, at Lawrence,  
Mass.—the mills which have been so noted  
in "protecting" their operators—wrote Mr.  
North, who was present at the sessions of  
the tariff committee as a sort of secret  
agent for the woolen interests, as follows:

"My dear Mr. North: I am unable to  
go to Washington and have no one to  
look out for my interests there but your-  
self, and I depend upon you. Of course,  
Messrs. Aldrich and Dingley will do all  
they can, but I depend upon your letting  
them know what I need. I depend upon  
you. Dress goods, yarns, and tape."

Mr. North was then secretary of the  
National Association of Woolen Manufac-  
turers, and he also had a place on the tariff  
committee through the activity of Mr.  
Aldrich. He was paid for his services on  
that committee by the government, but in  
"recognition of his arduous and respon-  
sible work" in behalf of the woolen people,  
he was presented with the sum of \$5,000.  
Through the activity of North, Mr. Whit-  
man secured a protection of 150 per cent  
on tops. North was able to secure this  
by a special understanding he had with  
Mr. Aldrich, and through his friendship  
with Senators Allison and Platt. The  
whole record of the correspondence be-  
tween the parties interested in denying  
the villainous tariff schedule has been pub-  
lished, and there is nothing more sordid in  
the history of tariff-making.

There could be no plainer exhibition of  
that greed which makes and is made by a  
protective tariff than the history of the  
wool schedule which its friends are now  
seeking to make permanent. When it is  
considered that there were others looking  
after steel schedules, after the oil, and all  
the rest, it is not strange that Mr. Rob-  
ertson, who was present at the sessions of  
the tariff committee, and who discovered that there is a moral  
issue in the tariff question. No protective  
tariff has been devised that was not shaped  
in iniquity and conceived in and through  
unholy alliances. It is estimated that in  
1912 the woolen interests have been able  
through the tariff to exact the enormous  
total of \$23,923,490 in surplus prices from  
the users of woolen goods. This is equiv-  
alent to a per capita contribution of \$2.17  
from every individual in the country, for  
the benefit of the wool growers and woolen  
manufacturers.

Like slavery in the South before the day  
of the war, high protection has been made  
a fetish. But the more of a fetish it is  
made the more unfeasible it is proved to  
be. Slavery disappeared, and nobody wish-  
es it back. It was swept away, and the  
South is now prosperous than it ever  
could have been under a slave system.  
The defence of the men who are pleading  
for a continuation of their power to tax  
the people on their necessities, is that  
while the tariff contains undoubted  
abominations, and has debauched politics,  
to attempt to live without it would bring  
universal disaster. The tariff beneficiaries,  
they say, must be left enclaves in their fat  
and undisturbed. So the consumers are  
caught in the coils and cannot escape. The  
interests are to strong for the puerile  
people. A large and overwhelming ma-  
jority may deplore it and vote against it,  
but no one must take steps to revoke it.  
The people have been swept into the vor-  
tex of protection and must be held there  
by an inexorable fate. They are slaves  
of the strong god of circumstance.

Six men in America today could stop the  
wheels of all the most important in-  
dustries. The United States refused to es-  
tablish a church, but few Americans fore-  
saw the far greater danger of establishing a  
band of dictators whose continual cry is  
that of the daughter of the horse leech,  
"Give! Give!" They are fevered and  
never say, "This is enough." The in-  
dustrial, transportation, and financial inter-  
ests of the United States are controlled by  
a mere handful of men. They have reached  
that position by the assistance of the gov-  
ernment, and most of them by the posses-  
sion of that cunning which enabled them  
to out-general and ruin rivals. This  
enormous concentration of power means  
that the few have laid their hands on the  
very springs of wealth, making them the  
lords of the future even more than of the  
present.

There is no more serious threat possible  
to the liberties and morals of any land  
than an established class of this nature,  
grown rich through preying upon the re-  
sources of all the people. The outlook  
under Wilson is that the people will do

something more than mean at their own  
helplessness. They do not take kindly to  
fascism. When the plums with a breath-  
less "Well, God and all, they are ready to  
reply with energy." But, though the magic  
doctrine of getting rich by taxing your-  
self is falling into disrepute everywhere,  
the Democrats would be guilty of the great-  
est of all blunders if they underrated the  
difficulties of their problem. The task be-  
fore Wilson is more difficult than that  
that confronted Lincoln, for the present  
civilization is more complicated. Will Wil-  
son be sufficient for this work? Only  
time can answer, but the answer cannot  
long be delayed. The world will soon know  
whether he is strong and his party in  
earnest.

## THE WAR DRUM

Doubtless most of the people of Great  
Britain, sleep soundly, and spend their  
days in comparative tranquillity. But  
every mail brings to Canada patriotic dis-  
cussions, weeklies, and monthlies, yes, and quar-  
terlies, in which the people of the British  
Isles are exhorted most earnestly to adopt  
universal military training, and are warned  
that unless they make military prepara-  
tion on a scale greater than at any time  
in their history, they will be unable to  
withstand the shock of invasion by some  
European power, or combination of powers,  
or that they will be defeated on the ocean  
with the result that homeland will fall  
an easy prey to the ruthless invader. Al-  
together it is, on its face, a literary outpour  
of a most disquieting character. A note  
of great earnestness runs all through it,  
and the arguments, earnest as they are,  
are fortified by citations from history and  
by circumstantial references to the am-  
bitious designs cherished by other nations.  
At one time it is Germany, at another  
the United States, at another Russia.

In large measure this agitation seems to  
be an outgrowth of the Boer War. It is  
noteworthy in this connection that none  
of these recent alarmists has made so  
strong an appeal to the fears, or to the  
pride, of his countrymen as did Mr. Kim-  
pling, in "The Islanders." Many phrases  
from that Jerusalem found their way to the  
corners of the Empire, and a phrase  
which ran over and over, and further than  
the others was one about "the flannelled folk  
as the wind on the muddied oars at the  
helm." In "The Islanders" Mr. Kimpling  
upbraided his people for their devotion to  
trade and their neglect of the sterner busi-  
ness of war, and for their luxury and their  
sense of security, or carelessness, in spite  
of their lack of preparation against disaster.  
It is not the purpose here to decide as to  
the military value of Mr. Kimpling's opin-  
ion, though it is noteworthy that the  
British government of the day thinks as  
little of his military advice as it does of  
his political views. But if the gentlemen  
who are now writing and publishing the  
patriotic weeklies and monthlies and quar-  
terlies would re-read "The Islanders" they  
would be likely to conclude that all they  
are saying was said and better said, by  
the drum-beating poet. For example, af-  
ter urging them to go in for soldierly train-  
ing, and to make real sacrifices for military  
efficiency, he wrote:

But ye say, "It will mar our comfort."  
Ye say, "It will mar our trade."  
Do ye wait for the spattered drapery ere  
ye learn how to wash it? Or do ye  
For the low, red glare to southward when  
the raised coast-towns burn?  
(Light ye shall have on that lesson, but  
little time to learn.)  
Will ye pitch, gall ye with your foam-  
ing red deer horn them for hire?  
Your kept-chock-plummet keep you?—he is  
master of many a shire.  
Ard, arid, insidious, unthinking, un-  
der the name of the white pavilion, and  
lustily even the odds,  
With nets and hoops and mallets, with  
rackets and bats and rods?  
Will ye learn how to wash your foam-  
ing red deer horn them for hire?  
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master of many a shire.  
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## SAVING THE EMPIRE

"As men to a feast they fared the work  
of the will to do." Lord Lansdowne has  
been gathering his followers, and compell-  
ing them to come in—not from the hedges  
and byways, but from the old baronial  
halls of England—to vote down the "Gov-  
ernment of Ireland Bill." This hall and  
the same, the gaily and inform, many lean-  
ing heavily on sticks, others supported by  
attendants, are crowding to the House of  
Lords, intent on smashing the Bill. The  
fact that their teeth have been drawn  
making them determined to gum it, and  
nothing like the present influx into the  
House has been seen since the scenes that  
have marked the famous budget rejection  
in 1909. It is not often that two such  
scenes are witnessed in one generation.

Time after time the policeman on duty  
stopped and questioned peers whose faces  
were unfamiliar, and who are never seen  
in the House except on such occasions.  
As has withered and infirmities have  
been borne to the great aristocracy, not  
waiting to Westminster, but these moun-  
tains of great memories hasten to assert  
themselves against what they regard as  
irrelevant and ephemeral opinions. The  
arrogant Marquis of Clanricarde, worst  
hated of all Irish landlords, was early on  
the scene, despite his eighty years, deter-  
mined as ever to oppose anything that  
favored the freedom of Ireland. The Earl  
of Wemyss, a nonagenarian, and the Earl  
of Halsbury, ex-chancellor, who is more  
than eighty, have gathered also for what  
they must feel is an important occasion.  
When the bill is rejected they will return  
to say with pious Simeon: "Now, lettest  
Thou thy servant depart in peace for  
mine eyes have seen thy salvation."

These lords remind one of the story Dean  
Stanley was fond of telling against an  
ecclesiastical dignitary who gloried in his  
presence of mind and who was full of  
precaution against real or imaginary  
danger. The ecclesiastical used to relate the  
incident in the following terms: "A friend  
invited me to go out with him on the  
water. The sky was threatening and I de-  
clined. At length he succeeded in per-  
suading me, and we embarked. A squall  
came on, the boat lurched, and my friend  
fell overboard. Twice he sank and twice  
he rose to the surface. He placed his  
hands on the prow and endeavored to  
climb in. There was great apprehension  
he should upset the boat. Providentially  
I had brought my umbrella with me. I  
had the presence of mind to strike him  
two or three hard blows over the  
knuckles. He let go his hold and sank.  
The boat righted itself and we were  
saved."

The Lords have brought not only their  
umbrellas, but their canes and their  
truncheons, to rap over the knuckles those  
who are trying to climb into the boat. In  
union with the ultra-imperialists who are  
endeavoring to commandeer the Colonies  
to support their Protectionist schemes,  
these decrepit lords will go far towards  
saving the Empire. When they succeed  
in their task it will be a great Empire-  
for decrepit Lords and ultra-imperialist  
protectionists.

## GOOD ROADS

The men who got together Wednesday and  
last evening in convention, for the pur-  
pose of promoting the construction and  
maintenance of good roads in this province,  
are doing so practical and necessary a work  
that they should obtain support and assist-  
ance, not only here but in every municipa-  
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given no financial aid toward road-making.  
It is not getting good returns for the  
money thus expended. While in other  
provinces and states, state aid to roads is  
producing thousands of miles of smooth  
and permanent highways, in New Brun-  
swick we are not making satisfactory pro-  
gress, to put it mildly, and have for many  
years resorted to a complex method under  
which the roads get no better, and in some  
cases worse.

Now, says Mr. Burditt, if you look into  
the systems in operation in these other  
states and provinces you will find that  
while they differ as to details, there are a  
few outstanding features that are common  
to them all.  
The first is that there the expenditure  
is entirely free from political control.  
The second is that there is a commission-  
er or commissioner responsible to the gov-  
ernment who has the control or direction  
of all expenditure of provincial or state  
funds on the highways.

Third, the expenditure is made only un-  
der the direction and according to speci-  
fications prepared or approved by a skilled  
highway engineer.

Fourth, the expenditure is made in such  
a way as to encourage and assist improv-  
ement work.

It may be expected that in the rural dis-  
tricts some people will object to the aboli-  
tion of statute labor, particularly if the  
roads are to be removed from even the  
nominal control of the taxpayers. As a  
matter of fact the taxpayers have no real  
control today, for the control is govern-  
mental and political. Yet the taxpayers  
have a shadow of control, and they are  
able to choose between statute labor and  
cash contributions. But if the present  
strong movement in favor of road bet-  
terment results, as it should, in convincing  
the government of the day that a radical  
change is necessary, and that a new and  
sound policy must be adopted, it would be  
found that the people in any district could  
be convinced of the wisdom of the new  
policy by object lessons. That is to say, if  
the different localities stretches of good  
roads were constructed in a scientific fash-  
ion, and the farmers were shown how  
much they could haul on such roads with  
wide tires, and how easily, converts to the  
new way of doing things would be very  
numerous.

It is a great mistake to suppose that  
the good roads movement is originated for  
the benefit of any class of taxpayers. There  
is no reform which would benefit all  
sections of the province and all residents of  
the province more directly than the in-  
troductory and maintenance of really good  
roads. It is a wasteful and neglectful pol-  
icy, and an exceedingly bad business policy,  
which keeps New Brunswick behind the  
times in this respect. Fortunately, there  
is now reason to hope that an enlightened  
policy may be undertaken. Public opinion  
will compel action.

## NOTE AND COMMENT

Mr. Rowell, the Ontario Liberal leader,  
said the other day that "it would be a  
good thing for Toronto if we substantially  
reduced—even if we could not at the present  
time entirely remove—the tax upon  
incomes, business, buildings, and improv-  
ements, and shift the burden to land which  
is constantly increasing in value owing to  
the industry of the community."

That sober Conservative Journal, the  
Montreal Gazette, is advising the ultra-im-  
perialists to go slow, observes the Toronto

"The Gazette is as British at heart  
as the most noisy of its contemporaries,  
but it is tired of the noise and of the  
tyranny exercised by certain radicals. It  
has come to this, that a radical has only to  
put an Imperial label on his mad in order  
to convince himself that it must be adopted  
at once, and that anybody who opposes  
it is a traitor."

"Here," said Dr. Clark of Red Deer in  
the House of Commons the other night, "is  
a trade of \$10,000,000 a year with the West  
Indies. Here is a trade of \$400,000,000 with  
the United States. In place of reciprocity  
with the United States he gives us reci-  
procity with the West Indies. It's the  
most frivolous piece of legislation I ever  
saw." But Dr. Clark forgets that while it  
is all right for the Canadian pulp and  
paper men to sell their products in the  
United States, it is treason for the farmers  
to do so. There is, of course, no sane reci-  
procity we should not have both the West  
Indian and the American markets.

"The farmers of Manitoba in their con-  
vention have taken a stand primarily in  
the public interest, and only incidentally  
in their own interests as members of the com-  
munity," says the Toronto Globe. "It was  
in the public interest that the farmers  
made the mistake of submitting to the bur-  
den of protecting manufacturing industries.  
The intention was good, but the theoriz-  
ing of those who promoted the policy was  
deceptive. The strength of the present  
movement for relief among the farmers in  
the West lies in the fact that they at-  
tack not the needless burdens imposed on  
the whole community."

The Turks has troubles in Asia as well  
as in Europe. The fact is, says the Jour-  
nal of Commerce, "that Turkish rule across  
the Bosphorus, although somewhat less  
complicated by religious differences, rests  
on a foundation hardly more secure than  
that which has just been overturned in  
Europe. The knowledge of this fact might  
be supposed to have its due influence in  
prejudicing the Young Turks to make  
the best terms they can with the allies and  
with Europe, and to turn their attention  
to keeping intact the territory that re-  
mains. There are latent forces enough to  
insure the disruption of that, if the poli-  
ticians now at the head of affairs in Con-  
stantinople persist in pursuing partisan  
ends instead of great patriotic ideals; pre-  
fer their own immediate profit to the vir-  
tue of what is still a great empire."

The men who got together Wednesday and  
last evening in convention, for the pur-  
pose of promoting the construction and  
maintenance of good roads in this province,  
are doing so practical and necessary a work  
that they should obtain support and assist-  
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