

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1908

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JOHN RUSSELL, JR., Mgr.
E. W. MCGEE, Editor.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 28, 1908.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
THE EVENING TIMES

New Brunswick's Independent
newspapers.
These newspapers advocate:
British connection
Honesty in public life
Measures for the material
progress and moral advance-
ment of our people.
No graft!
No deals!
"The Thistle, Shamrock, and Wreath."
The Maple Leaf forever.

PARTIZAN TACTICS

Several violent and short-sighted news-
papers opposed to the Hazen govern-
ment have begun to find fault with the new ad-
ministration long before it has had any
opportunity to do anything. Such news-
papers seemingly forget that the people
of New Brunswick who placed Mr. Hazen
and his followers in power by a majority
which will not soon be forgotten will be
disposed at least to give these men a fair
trial.

Before Mr. Hazen selected his cabinet
his newspaper opponents strove to create
jealousy and discontent among all those
who were well qualified for cabinet posi-
tions, only a limited number of whom
could be promoted. The formation of the
well-balanced cabinet was received well by
the public, and the criticism of the hostile
press was clearly due to mere partizan
feeling. It was not based upon what the
men forming the cabinet had done, but
upon what their opponents tried to do
to believe they might do or fail to do.

The Hazen party during the late cam-
paign made no pledge about the office of
Solicitor General. Prior to 1903 they con-
tended that this office should be abol-
ished, but after their severe defeat in that
year at the polls they dropped the sub-
ject, and during the recent canvass they
did not refer to it.

If Premier Hazen and Solicitor General
McLeod succeed in looking after the legal
business of the province without the as-
sistance of a large number of political law-
yers who need the money, they will have
avoided the grave cause for complaint
given by former law officers of the Crown.
The practice followed by Dr. Pugsley and
others was to get all the money possible
out of the office personally and even in-
flict their political legal friends to share
their good fortune. Newspapers hostile to
the new government are unwise in jump-
ing to the conclusion that its members
will follow in the footsteps of those who
were so recently and so vigorously hurled
from power because they had not served
a people well. The critics who have
made up their mind—or who have re-
ceived orders—to attack the ruling party
on any grounds, or without any, will not
win public approval. The fair-minded vot-
ers of New Brunswick will judge the gov-
ernment by what it does, and the govern-
ment will not complain.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

In an editorial article discussing divi-
dends, prices and salaries, the New York
Herald says:

"The New York Central's declaration of
a dividend of 114 per cent for the quar-
ter, as against 112 per cent paid quar-
terly during the last year, does not neces-
sarily mean that the stock is 'on a five
per cent basis.' The company is noted
for its prompt adjustment of dividends to
the volume of net earnings, and reviving
business would bring prompt restoration
of the old rate."

Once last autumn dividends have been
reduced on a billion and a quarter dollar
of stock representing industrial and rail-
way corporations, many companies have
been forced to curtail the liquor power and
interests of Montreal. This is a sad af-
fair. Some of the men in this movement
are not men, but they are be-

that should such a measure become neces-
sary the men will be reconciled to it by
the fact that officials and shareholders are
accepting smaller salaries and reduced
dividends.

"The recovery in business may avert the
necessity for this and bring about speedy
restoration of prosperity to all interests
in the great transportation companies.
Meanwhile it is well to remember that a
reduction in dividends from the top notch
of last year has been 'discounted' by the
tremendous previous decline in the prices
of shares."

THE ARMY AND IMMIGRANTS

Col. Howell of the Salvation Army has
given the Toronto Globe a statement in
explanation and defence of the methods
used by the Army to promote immigra-
tion to Canada. He disclaims responsi-
bility for the presence of unemployed im-
migrants in Toronto, alleges that the
charges made against the Army are un-
founded, and makes it clear that its
officials keep a close watch on the opera-
tion of the law of supply and demand.
He says they have already cancelled the
sailings of two special steamers from
Liverpool, owing to their determination
not to disturb the labor market here if
they can possibly avoid it.

The Globe is disposed to accept Col.
Howell's account of the matter as well
argued and convincing. In discussing the
matter editorially it says: Intending emi-
grants in England are strongly advised
not to go to Canada unless they are as-
sured of permanent positions on landing.
They are further advised not to emigrate
except under the direction of some organi-
zation that is capable of finding them em-
ployment and of keeping in touch with
them afterward. Lastly, they are advised
not to leave home at all if they are in
permanent situations there. The Salva-
tion Army management approves of the
action of the Dominion Government in
requiring that assisted emigrants shall
have before sailing a certificate from the
Government's representative in Britain
that they are suitable people to send to
this country.

If the bonus is made payable to the
emigration organizations on farm laborers
and domestic servants only, and if this
regulation is rightly enforced and the
immigrants are carefully inspected and
subsequently looked after, the Globe
points out, there will be fewer unemploy-
ed found next winter in the Canadian
cities which have been so heavily handi-
capped with them this year. Col. Howell
says he has many requests from the west-
ern provinces for farm hands, and that
he has found it impossible to get men to
fill all the applications sent to him. While
the unemployed have been parading the
streets of Vancouver the farmers in Brit-
ish Columbia have been offering in vain
twenty-five dollars a month and upward.
Apparently the Salvation Army cannot
be held responsible for bringing over im-
migrants who prefer living on charity in
the cities to working for reasonable wages
on Canadian farms. "At all events,"
says the Globe, "Col. Howell challenges
those who make accusations to submit
their cases for investigation. It is much
to be regretted that the farmers and the
unemployed cannot find a modus vivendi,
for there can be no doubt as to the need
of more labor in the agricultural indus-
tries."

ENFORCE THE LAW

In a short time St. John will know
whether or not the provisions of the
liquor license law are going to be en-
forced. The commissioners heretofore
have issued more licenses than the law
permits. There has been an argument
over the question every year, protest on
one side and subterfuge on the other, the
result usually having been that the com-
missioners refused to reduce the number
of licenses to the legal limit.

The old story in this matter is that the
"pull" or "influence" of those who do not
want the law enforced has always been
sufficient to bring political control of the
license commission into play. If this be
the case it means that the law has been
sacrificed from year to year for fear of
losing votes, the number of which, by the
way, is generally greatly exaggerated.

But what about the influence of those
who believe in having the law strictly en-
forced? Is their influence less than that
of those who want things to go on in the
old fashion? The politicians will not
think so if they think the matter over,
or if they let the question drift until a
decisive test of public sentiment is de-
manded. St. John should enforce the
license law. To do so will wipe out some
of the saloons in several wards which
would be much better off under the new
conditions. Archbishop Bruchesi, in dis-
cussing these matters in Montreal last
Sunday had this to say:

"I view with regret, with painful re-
gret, the sad movement of many of our
prominent citizens to petition the Legis-
lature not to curtail the liquor power and
interests of Montreal. This is a sad af-
fair. Some of the men in this movement
are not men, but they are be-

in this movement are well known, and
so are their motives. We know where
these petitions are being signed all over
the city. They propose to leave affairs
just as they are, when all good and up-
right men admit that we have entirely
too many saloons, and some of them are
open all night. Sunday is ignored, the
wages of the poor are being squandered,
until the saloon is a menace and a dan-
ger, a shame and a disgrace. And those
men want to leave things as they are!

"Honest men, men desiring good will,
oppose this petition. I appeal to those
who love their homes, their country and
the interests of humanity. Each of us
must realize the duty of taking an un-
equivocal position on the question of tem-
perance. Every wise and sincere man
will oppose the spread of intemperance;
oppose it by having the hours of saloons
shortened, and, above all, by the less-
ening of their number."

The organized effort of the liquor men
to combat the temperance movement will
do the temperance cause more good than
harm. There is no room for doubt about
it.

BRITISH POLITICS

History is being rapidly made in
England in these days of early
spring. The British premier, Sir
Henry Campbell Bannerman, appears
to be passing out of life forever.
Necessarily there must be a recon-
struction of the cabinet, and this is
not likely to add to its strength.

The news of the death of the Duke
of Devonshire recalls the career of a
brilliant man, who, as the Marquis
of Hartington, in Gladstone's time,
was twice offered the premiership.
He opposed the Liberal policy of
Home Rule and so became estranged
from the party, but he was also ag-
ainst tariff reform and on this issue
severed his connection with the Uni-
onists. His entry to the house of
lords withdrew him from the more
active participation in political war-
fare, but he continued to exert a
powerful influence. His death will be
sincerely mourned. He was one of
the great statesmen of the late genera-
tion, that strong group of men which in-
cluded Gladstone, Salisbury, Balfour,
Chamberlain, Vernon-Harcourt, Lord
Rosebery, Parnell, and others whose
names are associated with a stirring
period of British statesmanship.

While Devonshire is dead and Cam-
pbell Bannerman is slowly dying,
comes news of another great Uni-
onist victory in a by-election. In Peck-
ham, where the Liberals in 1906 had
a majority of 2,239, the Unionist
candidate has been elected by a ma-
jority of 2,494. This is a remark-
able overturn, and taken with the
results of other recent by-elections,
including Hastings, shows that the
tide of popular sentiment is running
strong against the government.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS

St. John is showing all the signs of an
old-fashioned civic election campaign. The
old fashion is for the taxpayers to show
no interest until the last moment, if then,
and for all and sundry who may desire
to be called aldermen to get themselves
nominated and trust that general apathy
will prevent anything more than the
slightest examination of their claims upon
public confidence.

St. John has given this old-fashioned
plan a prolonged trial, and it is pretty
well aware that the results are bad. Some
indignant members of the civic circle meet
all criticism by asserting that the critics
are trying to "run down" the city. These
eloquent gentlemen protest that St. John
is doing well—but they fail to add that
it would be doing much better in many
ways if it had at City Hall a much larger
percentage of disinterested men of ability
and force who enjoyed a large measure
of public confidence, who had decision and
courage, and who were prepared to shake
up the departments and shake down the
expenditures which do not produce the
results the people pay for.

The present aldermen, or most of them,
are likely to be re-elected, and if some
new blood should happen to be added to
the Council there is little likelihood of
present that it will be vigorous enough
to improve the situation materially. From
year to year there is talk of bringing out
strong men and giving them an organized
support, but there is no attempt at or-
ganization, and the desired men do not
become candidates. In their place we get
self-nominated men who, for one reason
or another, generally some reason of no
public interest, desire to get into the
Council. The men do not give St. John
a good administration. It is not to be
expected that they would. They are the
men who decide one year to make all the
public buildings safe, who drop the busi-
ness the moment opposition is encounter-
ed, and return to it a year or two later
because a public calamity in another city
has brought the matter into the limelight
again. They are the men who always
are elected after an old-fashioned cam-
paign. The citizens cannot get up enough
interest to go out on election day to vote

against them, as, upon looking over the
list of candidates, they say they have no
choice—that better men are not avail-
able. The prospective candidates have
much reason to be satisfied with the out-
look. But what about the taxpayers?

THE PECKHAM ELECTION

The signal Unionist victory in the Peck-
ham by-election will be hailed through-
out the United Kingdom as a sign that
the pendulum which swung so far in
1906 is swinging the other way. Peckham
is a London district south of the Thames.
The Liberals swept it two years ago when
there was a sort of tidal wave in their
favor, and while the Unionists hoped to
recapture it on Tuesday their opponents
laughed at any such prediction.

Mr. H. R. Chamberlain, the London
correspondent of the New York Sun,
spent some days in Peckham during the
campaign, and, cabling on March 21 he
described the election as the hottest con-
test since the last general election. He
drew this interesting picture of the
constituency and the conditions then pre-
vailing:

"Peckham has a lower middle class and
industrial population. It is a crowded
area, where baby carriages monopolize
the sidewalks. Just now politics is crowd-
ing the children into the background.
Never in its history has this humble con-
stituency been the recipient of such as-
siduous attention from every grade of po-
liticians of both sexes from all parts of the
country. Both parties, to say nothing of
the Suffragettes, have poured their can-
vassers in in thousands, till, in the past
day or two, they probably outnumber the
actual voters. Their methods furnish an
interesting contrast with an American
campaign. There is no shouting, nor are
there any fireworks in an English election.
There are some public meetings of course,
but the real work is done in the streets
and by house-to-house canvassing. At al-
most any hour of the day you will find in
the side streets and other public places,
groups of twenty to two hundred gathered
around a speaker, who does not attempt
to orate, but carries on a warm debate
with his auditors, who usually are in-
clined to do most of the talking. The
debate is almost always good-natured.
They will applaud a good point by either
side quite impartially."

He noted a significant change in the
treatment of the Suffragettes. At pre-
vious elections they had been roughly hand-
led. He found Peckham treating them
with respect, and listening to the case
they presented. Everywhere he found
women addressing groups in the street,
answering questions with confidence and
good nature. He tells of one attractive
young woman who was having a warm
discussion of the suffrage question. Her
audience were pushing her to the logical
conclusion of her arguments.

"You know perfectly well that nine
women out of ten would prefer to go before
a man than a woman judge," a well-
dressed woman was saying.

"Well, perhaps you are right today,"
the Suffragette wisely conceded, "but
give women the necessary training and ex-
perience, and they will settle a dispute
or administer justice as capably as a man."

Mr. Chamberlain was impressed by the
fact that the government programme was
decidedly unpopular and that its advo-
cates were finding the canvass uphill work.
Peckham will be generally regarded as a
highly significant victory. It is not alone
that a big Liberal majority was converted
into an equally large Unionist
majority. The causes which led to the
government reverse are held by
Unionists to be operating throughout the
country. Only future events, however, will
test the value of this estimate. Meantime,
undoubtedly, the result of the by-election
sends up the Unionist stock very impres-
sively.

THE GOVERNMENT

(Evening Times.)

The Sun expresses the view that
under the new provincial government
"the administration of public busi-
ness will go on much as before, and
in a few months the people who labored
to put Mr. Hazen in power will be
beginning to wonder why the change was
made, or at least why such a fuss
was made over the changing."

Such a declaration of want of con-
fidence in Mr. Hazen and his col-
leagues might seem justifiable during
the heat of an election campaign; but
since the government has just taken
the oath of office, it might in fair-
ness be suggested that the critics
withhold criticism for a few weeks, un-
til the acts of this new administra-
tion may be brought under review.
However, since the Sun and other
critics have assumed the role of proph-
ecy, it is for the new premier and
his colleagues to prove the prediction
false, by entering at once upon a vig-
orous and enlightened policy of re-
form in every department. Whatever
the captious critics may say, the
general public will be disposed to al-
low time for enquiry and a mastery
of details before clamoring for start-

NOTE AND COMMENT

The attempt to secure a pure milk
supply for St. John will have the
sympathy of every citizen.

In Canada Senator Cloran has in-
troduced in the senate a bill to res-
trict the evils of divorce. In the
French senate a bill has been adopt-
ed, concurred in by the house, to
make divorce more easy.

The death of the second victim of
the Sheffield street fire recalls the in-
cident. It will at once be forgotten
again, and Sheffield street will con-
tinue to flourish in cheerful and out-
ragedous propriety, with an occa-
sional appearance in the police court,
until another tragedy occurs.

There will be no lack of aldermanic
candidates, but there is no concerted
action to bring out strong men. The
next council is not likely to show
any improvement over the present
one. Perhaps it will not even be as
good a council. However, the people
have the matter in their own hands.
If they do not want a better council
they certainly will not have a better
one forced upon them. Reform be-
gins on nomination day, or it does
not begin at all.

The Halifax Chronicle, which sometimes
is a fair newspaper, directs attention to
an error in The Telegraph some time ago
in regard to the cost of the "improved"
bookkeeping on the I. C. R. The Chronicle
must have noticed that the error was
promptly corrected. If it did not, notice
the fact its attention is now directed to
it. At the same time the Chronicle
should attempt to verify some of the
"news" it is receiving by wire from St.
John about The Telegraph.

An American banker who has just re-
turned from Europe and who complains
that feeling on the Continent is unfriend-
ly to the United States, says in an inter-
view: "It was never more apparent than
now that the only European friend we
have is England. England is the only
European Power that would not welcome
a condition of affairs that might bring to
us disaster or defeat. England's inter-
ests parallel our and anything that does
impair our prestige would be alike prej-
udicial to her." The American news-
papers give this opinion much prominence.
The fact affords evidence that there are
fewer people in the business of twisting
the Lion's tail than formerly were en-
gaged in that noisy occupation.

Some newspapers, in connection with
Mr. Fielding's claim to have had a sur-
plus of sixteen and a half million dollars
last year, are urging that the situation is
one that justifies a demand for a reduc-
tion of taxation, says the Montreal Gas-
ette. This sort of thing is, perhaps, legiti-
mate political warfare. It is rough,
though, on Mr. Fielding, the Gazette says.
It adds: "He spent his surplus long ago,
has been borrowing right and left, in
England, France and America, paying
usurers' interest for money to keep him
going, will soon be on the money market
to borrow more, and is working on a
scheme for selling annuities which will
enable him to borrow still more. To ask
him to remit taxes is to carry the joke
of the surplus beyond reason."

The Toronto World says it never
dawns on the average member of a Cana-
dian political ministry that he ought to
resign his office when he gets his party in
a scrape or has been found out in ex-
travagance, or maladministration, or
worse. Hon. L. P. Brodeur took over a
demoralized department, that of Marine
and Fisheries, when he succeeded to it
some three years ago; apparently it has
continued in the same rut. The revela-
tions made in the public accounts com-
mittee show both the minister and his
deputy to be reckless in expenditure, and
unbusinesslike in methods, and a sweep-
ing reorganization of the department to
be urgently called for. "The one man,"
the World adds, "who had the virtue of
resignation under similar circumstances
was Mr. Emmerson. Perhaps he wishes
now he hadn't."

BRISTOL

Bristol, N. B., March 21—James Collins,
a well known farmer of Johnville, died
on Wednesday. He was about 50 years of
age, and unmarried. He leaves three
brothers—Thomas, John and Michael, all
living at home.
The death occurred this morning of
Miss Ada Kinney, only daughter of Rob-
inson Kinney. The deceased was twenty-
six years of age, and is survived by her
parents and two brothers. The funeral will
be held on Monday.

Ansel Gilmore, of Peniac, is visiting
his sister, Mrs. John Rogers.
Frank Rogers, who was here attending
the funeral of his father, returned to Bos-
ton yesterday.

Mrs. H. H. Banks has returned from
Fredericton.
Lewellyn Lockhart, who has sold his
farm here, will remove with his family to
Van Buren (Me.), in a few days, where
he has secured a good position.

A match game of basket ball was played
at Florenceville last evening, between
teams from Woodstock and Florenceville.
The latter was victorious in both games.
A large number of spectators were present.

Lords Day Alliance Active

Very busy with the good work, but not
more efficient than the old reliable Put-
nam's Corn Extractor, which cures corns
and warts in one day. Fifty years use
proves the great merit of "Putnam's."
Use no other.

KAISER DECLINES TO RECEIVE NEW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR



KAISER WILHELM

Washington, March 23.—The German government has declined to receive Dr. David Jayne Hill in the capacity of United States Ambassador to succeed Charles Denebrun, whose resignation has been accepted. The Kaiser, the ranking admiral of the German navy, Dr. Hill at that time was accepted to take effect upon the official contact of his successor. Dr. Hill is at present United States minister to the Hague and was formerly first assistant secretary of state under the administration of Secretary Hay.

GREAT AMERICAN EXODUS TO CANADA

Increase of Settlers for Past Two
Months 61 Per Cent. Over
Last Year

Total Immigration for Eleven Months Nearly Quarter of a
Million—Plans for Mobilizing 25,000 Men at Champlain.
Tercentenary Nearly Completed—Only the Best Drilled
Will Be Selected.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, March 23.—The immigration in-
to Canada for January and February from
the United States shows an increase of 61
per cent as compared with January and
February of last year. The immigration
for the same period through ocean ports
shows an increase of 53 per cent, for the
eleven months ended with February.
The total immigration to Canada was
246,990 compared with 194,822 for the same
period in the previous year or a total in-
crease of 52.97.
The total arrivals by ocean ports were
194,906, as against 141,240, or an increase of
38,666 over the eleven months ended Feb-
ruary 1907.
The arrivals from the United States were
52,083 compared with 23,812 last year, a
decrease of 749.
Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux has sent a let-
ter of congratulation to Prof. Short on the
successful result of his efforts in settling
the differences between the Dominion Coal
Company and its employees.

CONFESSED TO MURDER COMMITTED IN MONTREAL

Conscience of Wm. Sangster Troubled Him and He Told
New York Police How He and Two Companions Held Up
and Fatally Wounded a Young Farmer Who Later Died—
His Two Accomplices Now in Prison for Burglary.

Montreal, March 23.—The police in this
city were notified tonight that a man
named William Sangster gave himself up
in New York, and had confessed to a
crime committed near Montreal several
months ago. He stated that with two
other men, named Peter Upson and Joe
Lamerck, he had attacked a young man
named Pierre Delorme and had shot De-
lorme when he refused to give up his
money.
Sangster stated that his conscience had
troubled him since committing the deed,
hence his confession.
The crime to which he confessed was
committed on Oct. 23. Pierre Delorme, a
young farmer, was returning from market
in the early evening. In the wagon ahead
of him were his parents, who noticed three
men sitting by the side of the road. The
old couple were not molested, but when
their son drove up the highwaymen jump-
ed up and demanded his money. When
Delorme offered resistance he was shot
twice, one bullet entered behind the right
ear. The noise of the shooting frighten-
ed his horses and they ran away from the
robbers, and were later stopped by the
parents of the unfortunate young man. He
was found in the bottom of the wagon
bleeding profusely and barely conscious.
He was taken back to Montreal but died
shortly after. Before dying he told of the
attack on him by the three robbers.
The confession of Sangster has cleared
up the mystery and he will be brought
here to stand his trial. His two associates
are already in prison, having been sent
there some time ago for burglary.

HINDOO PROBLEM IN CANADA SERIOUS, SAYS JOHN MORLEY

London, March 25.—The poor acoustic
properties of the house of commons are
responsible for the universal misappre-
hension regarding the statement made
yesterday by John Morley, secretary of
state for India, in the matter of the dif-
ficulty regarding Hindoo immigration into
British Columbia. The secretary does not
contemplate sending an envoy to Canada,
as was mistakenly reported yesterday,
but he is busily engaged with Mackenzie
King the envoy deputed to Great Britain
by the Dominion government in the hope
of bringing to an end if possible "this
extremely difficult, intricate and possibly
dangerous situation."