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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 20, 1906

THE SCOTT BANQUET

Tuesday night's pleasant and successful function at the Union Club served two purposes. It enabled leading Conservatives to honor fittingly the former editor of the Sun as a citizen and as a writer, and it gave an opportunity for imparting fresh impetus to party interest and party organization through the agency of Conservative oratory. The coming of Mr. Borden in itself would have made the gathering notable; the appearance of Mr. Scott at this time would have made it interesting. It would have been both notable and interesting even in his absence. In so far as we are concerned with the desire to make fitting acknowledgment of Mr. Scott's public services and the loss sustained by the city through his removal, we are glad to say that the banquet was a success. It was a very hearty endorsement of all the pleasant things that were said about him last evening. When first announced, it was said that the banquet was to be held at the Union Club. It was a pleasant surprise to find that the banquet was to be held at the Union Club. It was a pleasant surprise to find that the banquet was to be held at the Union Club.

His party has much reason to be grateful to Mr. Scott. He was not only faithful and untiring throughout a long period which for him was a series of campaigns, but what is more, he was efficient and interesting. It was a pleasure to have him present a good case; it was an education to have him argue a bad one. In the day to day work of the newspaper he maintained an unusually high average. He knows his Canada, and he knows his English. Moreover, he has a ready wit and a fine newspaper style, frequently rising to an enviable literary polish. The eye behind the pen made one suspect that he was bent into action, as one who gives and takes with equal zest. It is an equipment that should open many sanctum doors to him if his inclination still leads to the old harness. News that he is flourishing will ever be good news hereabouts. To say these things is, of course, but to echo heavily much that was said by others last evening. Of that other aspect of the dinner—the purely political—there will be further views. Partisan Ontario has its frailties. Its tendency is to arouse the enemy of hatching all of the falsest and while that is a bulwark in the opinion of partisan hearers or readers, it goes over the heads of those who are either independent or ranged on the opposite side of the political fence. There is, beyond question, a great and rapidly growing class in Canada upon whom purely party doctrine makes but slight impression. Through and beyond the parties this class perceives the country.

JUST FOR A CHANGE

Some little time ago when our fishery patrol cruisers were shooting at American poachers on the Great Lakes the dispute with our neighbors over the fish in those waters began to wear a very ugly face. In this peaceful country there was a considerable party which protested vehemently that the Canadian government was incurring fearful risks, and that all the fish in the world were not worth the peril of war, let alone the reality. Another party, more numerous, argued that if we were to patrol our waters we must make it clear that poaching would not be tolerated, even if it were necessary to shed some blood in the course of justified police duty. The acceptance of either of these views involved awkward consequences. The hope that the common sense and respect for law existing in both countries would prevent a crisis has thus far been justified.

And now, just for a change, we have an American officer making a frank report to his government, in the course of which he says his countrymen, in this one and troublesome dispute, have never been able to get on their feet. The best fishing in the world is to be found generally on the Canadian side of the boundary, and American fishermen have poached persistently, despite frequent warnings and most liberal treatment by the Canadian patrol. To the suggestion that a line of buoys be placed in Lake Erie to mark the boundary, and so deprive the poachers of their most common excuse, the Canadian government, speedily acquiesced. These buoys thus far have been of a temporary character only, and the officer making the report referred to in our dispatches this morning wisely suggests that they be replaced from time to time by lighted buoys. If the Americans treat the question with the good sense which marks the officer's suggestions, the fishery marks dispute should give little trouble here-

ers on either side of the line, and frank recognition by the Americans that the offence has been almost wholly due to their own people will go far towards a reasonable solution of the difficulty.

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN

The following London cable forcibly suggests the well-worn saying that there is nothing new under the sun:
"The interesting discovery is announced at Aljustrel, Portugal, of a bronze tablet recording the decree of Hadrian controlling the management of the Imperial copper and silver mines which were farmed out to individuals and companies under severe regulations. Work must commence within eight months of the lease, and must not be interrupted for more than ten days, under penalty of forfeiture. Provision was made for government inspection and for the maintenance of repairs and safe working conditions.
The Roman emperor's policy in these matters has been copied to a great extent in the more progressive and enlightened countries today; but in most cases some of his valuable safeguards were not revived for eighteen centuries after his death. There are governments in existence today which are shamed by the safe working conditions in the mines. Government inspection, and the suggestion of protection for the public against unscrupulous corporate or individual exploiters of the country's natural resources, suggest the twentieth century campaign along similar lines now being carried on in America."

SUGGESTIONS FOR ORATORS

Political orators who go in for impressive protests as to the purity of their motives and their effort to attain to the ideal of public conduct might with advantage take a leaf out of the book of John Butin Moran, Boston's demon district attorney, who is now making the race for governor. At the conclusion of his impassioned peroration at Tuesday's great ratification meeting in Boston, Mr. Moran swooned in the arms of his anxious lieutenants. There was a climax for you. And Mr. Moran abhors the commonplace of campaigning. He not only plays a lone hand but he plays it along new lines. There is, for example, his latest declaration, that if elected he will appoint no man to office, judges excepted, unless he has the man's resignation in his pocket to be used if the office-holder does not measure up to his standard of conduct. Said John B. in his declaration of independence:

As there is, concerning some of these blanks, a diversity of opinion among you, and as your speakers will of necessity disagree, it is necessary that I be in no way involved in the selection of holding of your rallies, your speakers or securing it extending campaign funds.

I may from time to time speak, when invited, at your rallies.

It has been shown to me that by making confidential statements as to my public policies, from \$50,000 to \$100,000 would be raised by these various interests for my campaign. My answer was that I will stand by my record as an enforcer of the law.

No honest, law-abiding citizen in any business, a diversity of opinion among you, and as your speakers will of necessity disagree, it is necessary that I be in no way involved in the selection of holding of your rallies, your speakers or securing it extending campaign funds.

I will not be what my opponent is alleged to be, blind to the offence of the one and attached to the principles of the other.

I am not buying the governorship, nor the vote by which to secure it.

Ten thousand dollars is a reasonable sum to be expended by a political party.

I have no further use for campaign committees, nor for press agents. I will manage the personal end of my campaign without advice or assistance from any man.

I realize the obligations I owe to the citizens who nominated me.

But I also realize that there is less pleasure in being a dead Governor than in being a live district attorney.

Most of the machine leaders balked at the Moran candidacy. They sought to ditch the Moran chariot. Many of them are now bound to its wheels. There are thousands who say Moran is a humbug. Very likely. That will not necessarily bar him from the office Ben Butler held. Anyway, when he goes gunning for a governorship the spectators do not yawn.

THE PUBLIC AND THE CORPORATIONS

A prominent corporation attorney, speaking yesterday of the verdict against the New York Central railroad for giving rebates, expressed the opinion that it is now almost impossible to select an American jury that will treat a great corporation fairly. So much has been published about corporation methods, he feels, the public mind has become prejudiced against the public service companies to an extraordinary and injurious degree. This lawyer has put his finger upon one of the most noteworthy developments of the day. Much that he says is true—and the corporations themselves are to blame for it. The unjust exactions of the great companies, their defiance of public opinion, their direct or indirect bribery of legislators, has caused a widespread revolt against them. It is true that the campaign against them has been marked in many instances by exaggeration and unfairness, and a result of this may be that the public is disposed to be hostile rather than just. But the existing conditions will work their own cure. If the pendulum swings too far for a time its motion in time will be reduced to the normal arc—so soon as the people are satisfied that the corporation excesses of the past are not likely to be repeated. Before this assurance becomes general there will be, in all probability, a considerable disturbance of the public mind, and consequently an increase of radical legislation to curb and to regulate the operations of the trusts and the common carriers.

In almost every state of the American Union today these questions press for set-

tlement. The utterances of President Roosevelt have done much to give them prominence. He and others like him are seeking sane remedies for existing evils, and in finding them they hope to check the public tendency toward socialism. The coming American elections will reveal in some measure the extent to which the people have been impressed by those who preach discontent and prescribe radical medicine for its removal. There is marked difference of opinion as to the size of the political disturbance in the republic. Some predict a revolution, bloodless but somewhat violent, beginning with the next presidential election, or if not then certainly in 1912. The Hughes-Heast campaign now drawing to a close in New York will give the country the latest trustworthy indication as to the value of these prophecies. The Americans will solve these problems successfully, but with how much and how long popular upheaval will be cleared two years hence. The ultimate results will be good. Speculation as to the price which must be paid for the improvement is now a rather interesting study.

AID FOR EDUCATION

Interviewed on the result of the Ottawa conference, Premier Tweedie takes strong ground against the suggestion that the provinces make a sort of raid upon the federal treasury. Life reviews the case and shows that New Brunswick's cause was in reality a very strong one. After all, considering the size of the federal revenue at present, the addition to the expenditure due to the settlement agreed upon will not be large. There was little in the contention that the provinces governments had not a right to spend the money of the provinces according to their own wisdom and without supervision or direction from Ottawa. The provinces have the Dominion. When they made united appeal for justice at Ottawa they could scarcely be denied.

Premier Tweedie, in discussing the future, says some of the new revenue will be devoted to improving the roads and to increasing the salaries of teachers, establishing a superannuation fund and generally bettering the schools. The money could not be spent more beneficially.

The matter stands at present the government which has done so much for education, has been hampered by lack of funds. The claims of the teachers have been recognized as worthy of attention, and now, apparently, their situation may be able to improve. The profession has suffered because, owing to the small rewards it offers, many promising men and women have not felt like making teaching their life work but have used it as a stepping stone to something else. If salaries are raised and a pension system arranged, the average of ability would be much greater and the benefit to the province would be increased immensely.

It is certain that the additional revenue will not be great enough to meet all of even the reasonable demands that will be made upon the province. That is evident from the case. People cry out for increased service in this direction or that; but later on they cry out against the size of the total expenditure. It may be hoped, however, that in considering just claims the government will look with favor upon the University of New Brunswick, which is the final step in our public school system. Many of our young men who now go elsewhere for university training would go to Fredericton if the University's usefulness were enlarged to the extent that is desirable. It has progressed rapidly of late and fills an ever larger place in the public estimation. Generous treatment at this time would give the institution a great impetus. The cause of education would be greatly promoted if this were done.

CHURCH AND PRESS

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached a sermon last Sunday in which he intimated that the newspapers were not a bit better than they ought to be. Also he was disposed to regard them as attempting to usurp the functions of the pulpit. He said:

"The press is as definitely and as conspicuously a money-making scheme as is brokerage or manufacture, and will be until it is replaced by a more honest and useful system. The fact that there is an institution specifically ordained by God to be the organ of the church, the reconstruction of society and the raising of the dead from the rotting body of municipal and state politics, and that that institution is the church of Jesus Christ, should lead with a burden of keenly felt opportunity and responsibility the hearts of our clergy, first of all, and of our Christian laity."

The New York editors fell upon Dr. Parkhurst with might and main. Of the many criticisms of his contentions we take a part of one, well argued, from the Brooklyn Eagle:

"Now, the Tu Quoque argument is ineffective. It might be argued that severity to wealthy contributors affects a number of clergymen as great in proportion to the whole number as the percentage of editors who are servants of Mammon. But that is hardly worth while."

"The effort of Dr. Parkhurst to establish or to re-establish a Goodness Trust with the Presbyterian church as the holding company in so old in principle as Archbishop Laud, so old as the massacre of St. Bartholomew, so old as the Egyptian priesthood. The world has hardly seen an age in which orthodox teachers of goodness did not claim a monopoly for their wars, and enforce that monopoly by rather barbarous methods whenever they had the power."

"The worthy Puritans of Salem stoned Quakers and cut off the ears of Baptists to make good their Goodness Trust. But in the development of the United States the idea of Roger Williams has prevailed. This idea aims at making us all (even the editors) workers together with God for the betterment of mankind, each in his own way developing and distributing his

own brand of goodness on lines suggested by his own God-given conscience. "The Eagle has a suspicion that the Neo-Puritan Goodness Trust is a Parkhurstian anachronism."

NEWFOUNDLAND AND BRITAIN

Some extremely plain words appear in many Canadian journals just now dealing with Newfoundland's complaint that her interests have been sacrificed by the British government in the process of satisfying the aggressive and hungry statesmen at Washington. It may be that some of these utterances will have their effect in London. There is, for example, this broad statement by the Toronto Globe:

"The Pall Mall Gazette, speaking of the Newfoundland modus vivendi, says that possibly, even with the Dominion at her back, the island province might not have found the imperial government staunch, because Canada herself had been subordinated to higher interests before now. That is quite true, but it is not likely to occur or even to be attempted again. The Alaska boundary adjudication was the limit, and the last. Any further compromise between Canada and the United States will be those to which Canada knowingly and deliberately agrees."

Coming nearer home, consider the following which appears in the course of a long editorial in the Maritime Merchant:

"To the colonist it appears that England is losing her old-time back-bone. Any demand that the United States would care to make of Great Britain, it would seem Great Britain is willing to grant. It is no longer now, 'what will Great Britain do?' but 'what does the United States desire?'"

So when the United States, not able to bring Newfoundland to terms by any means short of the sword, wanted a convenient solution of her problem, she went straight to Downing Street, for it is easy to see the Dominion. When they made dealing with the authorities there, who have more regard for the interests of the great republic than for the interests of a colony."

If this be another way of saying that Great Britain is ready to sacrifice a colony's interests through fear of the United States, we do not believe a word of it, and, moreover, the known circumstances warrant no such charge. If the Newfoundland case is as strong as a majority of that colony's people think it is, Downing Street has given a fresh exhibition of the stupidity which frequently has characterized its handling of colonial questions.

This stupidity, this recurring failure to estimate the importance of colonial justice and the necessity for having them justly dealt with, must be cured. The cure may demand unusual and even heroic treatment, but probably it will not demand the first, and it is most unlikely to require the last."

The Globe is right in saying without mincing words that Canada will not have any more Alaska nonsense. Such sturdy assertions are healthful, and in reality will promote imperial unity by making clear the necessity for a more definite understanding as to the respective duties, rights and powers of the Mother Country and the self-governing countries overseas. But there is no good purpose to be served by representing the British as forever favoring the American government, or as lacking the courage and confidence which have made them the first of the peoples. On several occasions within a decade stirring events have led to an exhibition of the British spirit which gave the whole world pause, and that, too, at times when Britain had more enemies than friends among the Powers. The British minister do not lack courage as a rule any more than do the British people; but the ministers suffer from a mighty poor sense of proportion at times. It may remain for Canada and Newfoundland to correct it.

NOTE AND COMMENT

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While the great man is submitting to the ordeal by dentist, Cuba and Santo Domingo should behave themselves. The president might welcome a chance to swing the Big Stick just once to relieve his feelings. The cartoonists have had a lot of fun with those teeth, but the dentist, if he be wise, will use the soft pedal when he works the boring machine.

Gentlemen who wish to eat their cake and have it too, and who forget that you cannot make an omelette without breaking some eggs, have suggested to the Globe newspaper that it might be well to suspend operations on the Loch Lomond extension in order to prevent more breaks in the water pipes. The advice is excellent if the chief end in view is to prevent such breaks; but many have harbored the impression that what we were paying for was high pressure from Loch Lomond, and that at the earliest moment possible, it was to be let up on occasion.

It is not necessary to slow on occasion, but, of course, go on testing, if necessary until the frost is in the ground. They will scarcely throw away a month. The sooner the weak pipes are removed the better.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Perhaps to no country under the sun is technical education a subject of so great importance today as it is to Canada. At this stage of our development, considering the work ahead in the development and utilization of the country's superb natural resources, considering the industrial expansion in sight, forecasting the rapidly increasing demand for skilled engineers and artisans, the announcement that as a result of the recent conference the movement for technical schools is likely soon to assume practical and definite form is one of far-reaching interest.

In reviewing yesterday the results achieved at the Ottawa meeting, Attorney-General Duggles said very materially to the knowledge we already had received in the reports telegraphed from the capital. The manner in which the New Brunswick leaders carried through the fight for provincial rights, in the face of discouragement and disparagement, is a matter upon which they are to be congratulated sincerely. For New Brunswick many important benefits will flow from the conference of 1906.

NO ELECTION

The many gentlemen who have been willing away the time by proving, to their own satisfaction, that the local elections would be brought on this fall, will be interested in several remarks made Thursday by Premier Tweedie. There were at least one more session of the legislature (probably a very interesting and important one) before the government appeals to the country.

Before the Legislature shall meet again there will be the forestry convention at Fredericton. This meeting, if the lumbermen and the public generally rise to the opportunity presented by the government in calling it, should exert a powerful and highly beneficial influence upon the future of New Brunswick. All who recall Premier Tweedie's presentation of his advanced forestry policy last winter will hope that at the next session; and in some measure as a result of the coming forestry convention, the future of the lumber in-

dustry, the maintenance of stream flow, the matter of fire protection, the regulating of cutting, and the accurate measurement and division of the crown lands which are adapted to varying branches of lumbering, may all be attended to in definite and comprehensive legislation.

In discussing the nationalization of the port of St. John, the Premier notes the fact that his government has not been asked to take any action in the matter. There is a suggestion here for the Common Council and the Board of Trade.

BANK SUPERVISION

The more the case of the Ontario Bank is examined the more extraordinary appears the conduct of those to whom the interests of the shareholders and depositors were entrusted. The Witness, in summing up the situation, makes several pointed assertions and asks several pertinent questions. It says in part:

"Mr. McGill acknowledges that when he took over the bank it was in a desperate condition, from which, though using desperate means, he has never been able to extricate it. Yet all the time it was reported to government as having a good surplus. It is openly stated, and not denied, that losses amounting to a million and a quarter of dollars covered by securities known to be valueless were carried on the books as debts due to the bank or as other securities. If that is true, and the amount must have been concealed in some occult way, there should be the penitentiary availing those concerned. For making false returns to government Mr. Weir, president of the Ontario Bank, has been convicted of the crime of perjury. The last statement made by the bank, showing a balance to the good of \$2,380,383. The 'current' loans are shown there at \$13,725,227, and the overdue debts at the nominal amount of \$8,237. What is the use of a method of supposed supervision under which such glaring cooking of accounts can be carried on? Of course, this cooking cannot be performed without the performer committing perjury. Anyway, it is a criminal offence, and will doubtless be punished."

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Values are always the first consideration with us when buying. When values do not exist we don't buy no matter what amount of style and appearance they may contain. Style and appearance may sell, but value brings customers back again. We want you back again, and our Fall and Winter Stock has value that will bring you back. That's why our business grows so rapidly. DO YOU BUY HERE?

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MEN'S SUITS, all prices, \$3.95 to \$20.00.

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P. S.—COLD BLAST Lanterns do not blow out!

W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited
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CLANSMEN OUT IN FORCE AT BURNS' UNVEILING

(Continued from page 1.)

spoken and written concerning him. One thing that must strike every observer, however, was that no man ever did call upon the enthusiastic heart-worship of the world that Burns was the equal of Milton or Shakespeare, but his works, like a silver fountain, are ever bubbling up and he has certainly done more for the world than the immortal Britons he had named. The governor next spoke of social conditions in Scotland in Burns' time and remarked that they must be understood by those who would understand Burns. He had often wondered what would have been the fate of Burns had he been privileged to live in the present day. The mighty Canada, untrammelled by the drudgery that fell to his lot and where on a 200 acre farm his muse could have had full sway.

"His Ballads Unequaled."

He said that Burns could not be separated from his poetry, no more than a river from its source. He spoke with the best of the best ever made of the immortal poet. The figure is standing with its left knee slightly bent and the right hand against the right breast and grasping a quill pen, the left hand held high and is mounted on a twelve foot pedestal of grey granite. It is claimed by members of the society that the statue is one of the best ever made of the immortal poet. The figure is standing with its left knee slightly bent and the right hand against the right breast and grasping a quill pen, the left hand held high and is mounted on a twelve foot pedestal of grey granite. It is claimed by members of the society that the statue is one of the best ever made of the immortal poet.

On the front panel of the pedestal is shown a scene from the Cotter's Saturday Night, above which is the word "Burns" in large letters. The statue is standing with its left knee slightly bent and the right hand against the right breast and grasping a quill pen, the left hand held high and is mounted on a twelve foot pedestal of grey granite. It is claimed by members of the society that the statue is one of the best ever made of the immortal poet.

The speaker next briefly reviewed the life of Burns and gave in most interesting language his impressions of the man's characteristics. He spoke with great fervor at times and his words had a marked effect upon the audience. He pointed out that Burns was a man who knew how to work and who knew how to play. He was a man who was a patriot and who was a man who was a patriot and who was a man who was a patriot.

Burns was a Religious Man.

His honor next spoke of the poet as a religious reformer and prophet, waxing more eloquent at times. He described Burns as a greater religious reformer than many who appear in splendid documents and profound high sounding doctrines as if they were heaven's messengers. "If Burns visited a barroom," he said, "he never lied about it nor did he enter by the back door." When he knew a man was a hypocrite he scorned him and "may God help us to scorn such men." He was not present to say that Burns' life was perfect, yet he needed