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### 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 advancement of our great Dominion.

No graft!  
No deal!  
"The Yistle, Shamrock, Rose and Wine,  
The Maple Leaf forever."

### Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 6, 1913

#### LABOR'S HOLIDAY.

Increasing organization is giving the forces of labor a strengthening grip upon our social fabric. Labor Day has become a great holiday in fact, whereas formerly it was a holiday in name only, observed by scattered associations of men who were with difficulty winning recognition. It is no longer the fashion to deny to the forces of organized labor full recognition in so far as the purposes of its societies are found to be for the real benefit of their members and for the benefit of society at large as well. It is good for the world that labor should be alert, well organized, aggressive along fair lines, and above all efficient. More and more as the years go by, the members of labor organizations are coming to rely less and less upon force and violence, and more and more upon the ordinary processes by which all citizens of free countries establish, preserve, and enforce respect for their rights. It is coming to be widely recognized that no organization, whatever its purpose, can long maintain itself as a social or political force unless its objects be sound and its methods honorable and wholly within the sanction of the law. In this respect there has been a vast improvement in labor organizations of late years, and the like is true of Great Britain, France, and some other countries. Violence is everywhere discarded. Employer and employee are yearly perceiving more clearly that while differences must arise these cannot be best settled by civil strife but, like other differences, must be subjected to the ordinary processes of our day. Neither side can have its way wholly, but each must give and take.

Organized labor in St. John and vicinity may fairly be congratulated upon the demonstration of Monday, orderly and well organized as it was, and calculated to bring to the attention of the great public the large place filled by the various unions.

#### WHAT IS THE CANADIAN IDEAL?

The Telegraph devoted some space a day or two ago to the address of President McClelland to the association of Canadian Clubs at Hamilton, in which he spoke strongly against all proposals tending to draw Canada away from peaceful ideals and protested against the frequent suggestion that this country should devote much effort and vast sums of money toward the purposes of warfare preparation.

The Toronto Globe gives editorial endorsement to Mr. McClelland's address, and bases upon it a strong article pleading with Canadians to give serious thought to those matters of which he discoursed. The Globe says:

"What will Canadians do with Canada? What is their ideal for their country? Had they the power would they make Canada a replica of any of the world-nations? Or, freed from the age-long burdens, entanglements, and curses of life in Britain and in Europe, and learning from the longer experience of the United States, is there for Canada something a little nobler, a citizenship in which justice and mercy and the right of helpfulness shall prevail, a national ambition higher than the half-barbaric ideals of those nations whose glory is war and whose strength is in fear and force? What would Canadians like to do with Canada?"

The Globe avails particularly upon

the following paragraph from Mr. McClelland's speech:

"What is the true ideal of Canadian citizenship? Canada is essentially a civilian and not a military country. The true education of Canadian youth should be for good citizenship and not for good soldiering. But what of the future? Under the present feverish war scare, under the contemplated action of the Canadian government and the policy of the Opposition, under the almost universal war spirit of her public press and the influence of the School Cadet and the Boy Scout movement among our rising generation—under these conditions—what future is there for Canada? Militarism receiving its impetus in Canada from such conditions may grow and may corrupt our civilian ideas."

"And," says the Globe, "the danger of it, as well as the pity of it, is that so many public men who recognize the evil and its menace are slow or fearful to expose it and challenge its insidious and persistent workings. What is needed is a campaign of education on the ideals of Canadian citizenship, the ideals of civilization and not of barbarism, the ideals of reason and justice and not of greed and force, the ideals for tomorrow and not for yesterday, the ideals which must prevail in all international relations if the jungle of the nations is to be transformed into a neighborhood. To lead in this new campaign of world-politics is Canada's supreme chance. Leadership in Canada's new public opinion is the high business of the Canadian Clubs. Will they rise to it?"

#### NO FEARS REGARDING ANNEXATION.

Says the Boston Globe:

"If Mexicans are not pleased with the attitude of President Wilson, at least our neighbors to the north, in Canada, should read the message to Congress and feel satisfied that no expansion programme is favored. Ever since Champ Clark made his unjustified remarks about Canadian annexation when the tariff reciprocity agreement was being debated, the Canadians have been a little suspicious of us. Here is a large country to the south of us in need of a strong hand to guide it because it is unable to guide itself. The United States has large commercial interests at stake within the unhappy country and has suffered many outrages to its citizens without retaliation by force of arms. If there ever was a time when, theoretically, this country would be justified in establishing a protectorate over a country and receiving order, it is now. But we are not land grabbers. We do not want Mexico and we do not covet Canada. We hope our country appreciate the situation."

#### THE LARGER VIEW.

All of the English-speaking world must be impressed by the address delivered in Montreal by the Right Honorable Viscount Haldane of Clova. At a time when the more highly civilized nations are adopting their own descriptions—are spending on armament millions upon millions of money which they all badly need for other purposes, Viscount Haldane has sounded a high and thoughtful note, and fortunately it comes at a time when the world is still fresh from the horrors of two wars, at least one of which was without reason, while both resulted in a terrific expenditure of blood and treasure.

The gold burned up by the Balkan war and the loss due to the slaughter of almost half a million bread-winners must be shouldered by the working men and women who remain to do the world's work. It is said that every workman in Europe carries a soldier on his back. If that view be accepted it may become necessary to say that in many cases each man will have to carry two soldiers in his weary stride, at least, until the weary army of tollers has made up the money and property destroyed in the recent campaigns.

Viscount Haldane, in speaking of "Higher Nationality," has lent the weight of his profound knowledge and observation to the theory that the great nations should now be beginning to escape from the law of tooth and claw. He is no ordinary peace advocate who does not recognize the difficulty of a proposal so great as that entailed by the proposal to permit the world's sword to rust in its scabbard and to fall gradually into disuse. His words fix attention because he, with his exceptional opportunities to observe the current of affairs in the leading countries of the world, believes the time opportune to speak for the abolition of armaments and the adoption of sanity by the principal peoples who constitute our civilization.

To Viscount Haldane it would seem preposterous that the question of national security should have any narrow political footing, or that questions affecting it should be left to the decision of sentimentalists or theorists alone, however humane their intentions. Nevertheless, seeing deep into the whole problem of international relations, he does not hesitate to record a much more hopeful view than that commonly expressed by statesmen and public journals, and he makes to all thoughtful men an appeal, which none may lightly disregard, asking each to make himself an influence in the work of bringing about better international relations and of keeping the thoughts of the family of nations fixed upon the great needs of humanity rather than upon really minor

questions arising from national jealousies and prejudices.

The best thing that could happen in the world would be to have a rapid growth of the idea that war is unnecessary and quite avoidable if only the leading men in Europe will frankly adopt universal peace as their goal and work toward that end. The common people, who carry the back-breaking load of war and preparation for war are always willing to fight long and fiercely once they are persuaded that their homes are threatened by a foreign foe, but everybody realizes that the common people in all countries need nothing so much as prolonged peace. Their burdens are already too heavy. The world is growing out of the old drill-sergeant idea that a nation will lose its driving force unless its courage is stiffened from time to time by the blood letting of military operations.

Lord Haldane's address will be read gladly throughout Canada, coming as it does upon the heels of the striking appeal made the other day in Hamilton by Mr. McClelland who reasoned so well in support of his contention that Canada should abandon the old militarist ideal and cast its vote, gravely but firmly, for better things.

#### FOOLING THE PUBLIC.

When Barium said that the public liked to be fooled, he merely borrowed the phrase from those who before him. "The people want to be deceived," let them," was the way the Latins had it long ago, and from whom they borrowed the idea we can only speculate. But that the people quickly embrace many chances to be deceived there can be no doubt.

In New York on August 31 more than 100,000 copies of a newspaper "extra" were sold and some sharpers pocketed \$2,000 by a false announcement that Thaw had been shot at Sherbrooke while trying to escape. The false extra bore a headline saying that it was the "Sunday Telegram," and underneath appeared a Philadelphia date line. There is no such newspaper, but there is a New York paper called The Evening Telegram which has a Sunday edition.

A New York newspaper called in the police, but they were unable to do anything useful, and it is estimated that 100,000 copies of the "extra" were sold within a few hours. The papers were quickly absorbed by a wild-eyed public at five cents each. The fakirs who brought the supply into town sold them to the newsmen at the rate of two for five cents. Every town of importance between Philadelphia and New York eagerly bought up a supply, and no one appears to have hesitated after seeing in huge letters across the first page of the four-page sheet the words, "Harry Thaw Shot Trying to Escape."

Hundreds of newspapers daily denounce the spirit which leads the general public to continue to exhibit keen interest in the "doings" of the foolish young man who recently escaped from an American asylum for the criminal insane, but the more sensational journals continue to publish columns of trifling and exaggerated matter, widely illustrated, and there was at least keen judgment of the extent of the public folly on the part of the authors of the fake which sold the bogus "extra" in the greatest American city and the one which prides itself upon being alive to and on its guard against the very latest enterprises of crookdom.

The inrush of dozens of American correspondents at Sherbrooke has resulted in some very unpleasant publicity for Canada, which is likely to produce among the thoughtful an impression that the Canadian public has all the weaknesses charged against "yellow journalism," as Mr. Taft called them, on the other side of the border. As a matter of fact nine Canadians out of ten have been disgusted utterly with the whole Thaw episode from its inception, and it is only that sort of human feeling which causes one to pity animals which prevents universal expression of regret that Thaw did not round out his initial tragedy by blotting out his own useless existence on the occasion of his original "brain storm."

#### WHAT IS BEHIND THE EXTRA-VAGANCE.

An interesting summary of the extraordinary expenditures of the Borden government is provided by the Vancouver Sun, but the Sun has perhaps overlooked the motives behind this extravagance. Says the Sun:

"The net debt of the Dominion at the end of July was \$206,000,000, as compared with \$201,440,000 at the end of June. Expenditure on ordinary accounts for the four months since the end of March totaled \$28,400,876, and on capital account \$18,014,276—the latter an increase of over \$9,000,000 as compared with last year. There is no possibility of doubt that Mr. Borden is the head of the greatest spending government in the world. The time is not far distant when even the bounding revenues taken from the people will not suffice, and another loan will be necessary."

There is method in the madness of Mr. Borden and Mr. Rogers. The Canadian surplus in these days of buoyant revenue was becoming uncomfortably large, from the standpoint of a protectionist government. Now when the interests are protesting vehemently against any increase in the British preference, and when the protectionist wing of the Conservative party is impatient because the government does not place further tariff burdens upon the consumer, there is nothing more awkward than a great and growing surplus. Obviously the thing for a protectionist government to do under such circumstances is to make the money fly, and so we find each minister in Mr. Borden's Cabinet trying to outdo the others in piling up the ex-

penditure. Under no other conditions could Colonel Sam Hughes be thinking of spending so much upon military and defence in this country, to take the most recent example of unnecessary expense. Millions are being flung into other works and enterprises which prudence and economy would bid wait, the idea being that while a large surplus must inevitably create a demand for tariff reduction, a public expenditure big enough to eat up the surplus, and perhaps threaten to bring about a deficit, may give the public the impression that the government is a most enterprising one, while at the same time it may create an apparent need for additional revenue, and so open the way for what Sir John Macdonald described as "not an increase but a readjustment" of the tariff.

From the evidence at hand the expenditures to which the Vancouver Sun refers will be increased rather than diminished during the next year or two, and when the present government takes up the subject of tariff revision—if it survives long enough to do so—it will be necessary for Canadians to be on their guard against an upward revision, such as produced the Payne-Aldrich tariff in the United States, rather than the downward revision which is necessary for the benefit of the great mass of the people at large. Yes, it is the fiscal question, and the difficulty in which Mr. Borden finds himself with the interests which financed his campaign—that supplies the explanation for the extravagance to which the country is wondering.

#### A BAD CASE.

The Hon. W. Franklin Hatheway has been asking himself certain questions and giving himself the answers, as though for the purpose of enlightening the public. Unfortunately Mr. Hatheway either does not understand his subject and therefore is unable to give himself intelligent answers to his own questions, or he is dishonestly framing and twisting answers to suit his own dishonest ends. Before considering the subject matter of a letter sent to the Standard by Mr. Hatheway we would record our regret that while he was asking himself questions Mr. Hatheway did not put to himself the question propounded by Eliphaz the Temanite: "Should a wise man utter vain knowledge, and fill his belly with the east wind? Should he reason with unprofitable talk or with speeches wherewith he can do good?"

Mr. Hatheway begins by asserting that The Telegraph has endeavored to place the responsibility of the Grand Trunk Pacific's entry or non-entry into St. John "on the shoulders of Mr. Haldane and the Borden Club." Had Mr. Hatheway been honest he would have contented himself with stating that The Telegraph had republished certain questions which the Borden Club referred to Mr. Haldane and to which as yet it has not returned satisfactory replies. Thus it would appear that the Borden Club had discharged its responsibility. The case of Mr. Haldane is another matter.

In attempting to rescue Mr. Haldane from his unfortunate position Mr. Hatheway goes back some years and charges the Laurier government, the provincial Tweedle-Pugliese government, and the Daily Telegraph with preventing the Grand Trunk Pacific or the Transcontinental from making a direct connection with St. John. Fully cognizant of the fact that when the federal government went out of office an arrangement had been made with the late Mr. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific, whereby facilities at this point necessary for the G. T. P. were to be constructed in time to accommodate the new traffic, and a line was to be built from Napadogan on the Transcontinental to Fredericton, to provide a short line to St. John if that were found better than a connection between the Transcontinental and the Valley Railway at Grand Falls.

Mr. Hatheway observes, with the eloquence and perspicacity which mark his public talks, that the "forwardly" government of the Tweedle-Pugliese incarnation with "that now come home to rest on the shoulders of The Daily Telegraph and the local government of 1908-9." We must leave to correct the gentleman: Nothing of the sort has happened; he will find no cowardly inaction roosting anywhere about these premises. Our wretches are unwary. We need not pause to ask what Mr. Hatheway was doing during the years when the things of which he complains were going on. It is difficult to imagine that he was either dumb or powerless.

Had the Liberal government remained in power we should have had today none of the doubt and uncertainty about transportation matters which have caused the uneasy Mr. Hatheway to attempt to administer aid to Mr. Haldane. The Liberal government which prepared for the construction of the works at Courtenay Bay had in line every arrangement for bringing the G. T. P. traffic to this point. If it does not come now, if the terminal facilities here are not complete in time for the first traffic, the Transcontinental is not given direct connection with this port. The responsibility must rest upon Mr. Haldane and his colleagues who went into office in 1908, so far as the province is concerned, and in 1911 in Dominion affairs. All Mr. Hatheway has done by his absurd letter to the Standard is to fix public attention upon the failure of the federal authorities of the day to push forward the completion of the Transcontinental Railway on time, to turn it over to the G. T. P. for operation under the contract, and to make certain that the new line would have a direct entrance to this port in time to accommodate the first through traffic from the West. No doubt Mr. Hatheway will be fully grateful to his friend Mr. Haldane for his volunteer work at this time. It is obvious, as we have said,

that Mr. Hatheway has hopelessly mixed his facts or that he has made dishonest use of them for his own purposes; but, nevertheless, it is pleasing to note that he has been able to turn from the works of pure philanthropy which so engross his attention, and to deprecate the claims of Mr. Haldane's newspaper with his own testimony at the inquest. Rather than have him keep it up Mr. Haldane may get to work and do something.

#### NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Standard has discovered a German who was making sketches of our defenses at Fort Howe. This is the most serious evidence of that "emergency" that any of Mr. Borden's supporters has discovered in a long time.

Thanks to the defeat of Canadian reciprocity we won't have to take an insane man from the Dominion in exchange for our recent export—Boston Transcript.

And there is created at once an unfavorable balance of trade.

The Hon. J. D. Hazen has been speaking of Sir Wilfrid Laurier out of the Pacific coast as "a ruined gambler." There will be no states of Laurier in most Canadian cities long after Brother Hazen has sunk into the lower left hand corner of oblivion. Let him talk—Toronto Globe.

Meanwhile, the interests of St. John, Mr. Hazen's constituency, are neglected.

Seeing that very few members of the Borden cabinet have lingered very long in Ottawa during the last few months, some of us are tempted to think that we have too many cabinet ministers. Ottawa Free Press.

Some of those cabinet ministers, while away from Ottawa, have been spending money freely. It is not necessary to add that it is the people's money they have been spending—not their own.

The success of Lady Aberdeen's campaign against tuberculosis in Ireland has encouraged Canadians, who are fighting the disease in this country. A recent report says that for the last five years the death rate from tuberculosis among the people of Ireland was the lowest since 1864. In 1912 the number of deaths per day was, on the average, six less than in 1907.

The great work of feminine dress reform continues. In Atlantic City on Labor Day a woman whose bathing costume rendered her uncommonly conspicuous was mobbed by some hundreds of reformers whose beach clothing was a degree or two more modest. The assailants appeared to find some excuse for their attack in the fact that the woman carried a toy dog, expensively costumed. She escaped with a severe mauling. Evidently during enterprise in the matter of female dress is not to be without its perils hereafter.

When the great Kluge was launched her owners proudly declared that she was unsinkable. A few weeks later she was at the bottom of the Atlantic. The owners of the Imperator, when that Leviathan was ready for sea, a month or two ago, boasted that she was a fireproof ship. Last week a member of the Imperator's crew was burned to death in a fire which practically ruined her interior fittings and threatened the lives of more than 1,000 people on board. The "fireproof" ship has taken her place with the "unsinkable" ship.

A planter near Greenville, Georgia, was killed a few days ago by a negro tenant, who has since confessed his crime. But between the time of the killing and the time of the confession a mob got in its line work and lynched another negro, who died frantically declaring his innocence. Leaders of the mob have sent word to the black man's relatives "apologizing" for the mistake, but the grave knows no apologies and no explanations. When will southern fanatics learn to let justice deal with homicides, and punish the guilty?

There is talk of nominating William Randolph Hearst, owner of many yellow newspapers, for mayor of New York, in opposition to candidates put forward by the Fusion Committee and by Tammany Hall. There is no good reason in the world why Mr. Hearst should become mayor of New York, and there are many strong reasons why he should not; nevertheless it is not to be forgotten that many years ago he came within an ace of success when he sought this very post. He is the sort of timber that sometimes floats high on a wave of public unrest.

The Canadian Northern will open its new line from Toronto to Ottawa on October 15, and it will then have a straight connection from Northern Ontario to Montreal and Quebec. Just how the Canadian Northern is to reach St. John is not yet certain, but it may be remembered that the Gould electric road, which now extends to Carleton Place, would only require an extension of about 100 miles to reach the Quebec bridge. This with the Valley Railway would provide a direct line into St. John, and this is the natural port for Canada's third transcontinental.

A young mother, carrying a ten-day-old baby, walked from her home in East Boston to the Boston Floating Hospital at North End Park and placed the infant today under treatment. The woman had no breakfast and, with hardly anything to eat since the baby was born, had tried to nurse it. There was infant's deficient nourishment and the infant rapidly failed—Boston Transcript.

Any large city on this continent has many such cases. The price of one great battleship would prevent much undeserved and really unnecessary misery, if our civilization means anything. Yet the armament makers employ lobbyists to get almost every capital in the world to fan the war scare and keep up the frightful waste of treasure in building

## SOME LEADING POINTS IN LORD HALDANE'S ADDRESS

The United Kingdom, United States and Canada, with common traditions, language, and ideals, form a unique group in which there are relations possible that would not be possible with any other group.

Lawyers are urged to encourage nations of this group to develop and recognize a reliable character in the obligations they assume toward each other. A foundation for international faith of a new kind in the history of the world might be developed as a result of the better relations between Great Britain, the United States and Canada.

Lawyers should help to relieve the conventional atmosphere of public life by always thinking rightly and helping to create a more hopeful and resolute kind of public opinion.

His Majesty King George sent a message, through Lord Haldane, hoping that this convention would increase the esteem and good will which the people of the United States and of Canada and the United Kingdom have for each other.

Lord Haldane quoted President Wilson as saying: "The country must find lawyers of the right sort and the old spirit to advise it, or it must stumble through a very chaos of blind experiment. It never needed lawyers who are also statesmen more than it needs them now; needs them in its courts, in its legislatures, in its seats of executive authority; lawyers who can think in the terms of society itself."

The Lord Chancellor distinguished between law and the other rules of conduct in life enforced by society. Without this sort of unwritten law there could be no tolerable social life. It was the source of liberty and ease. This instinctive sense of obligation was the foundation of society.

The principle of this unwritten law or code of ethics, rules, having been found in the general will of a society, should be extended so as to develop a full international ethical habit among nations. This could be begun better with nations having some special relation.

The way in which the Powers worked together recently to preserve the peace of Europe as if forming one community showed the ethical possibilities of the group system.

The century of peace between Great Britain and Canada and the United States had brought the peoples of these countries to a greater possession of the common ends and ideals natural to the Anglo-Saxon group. A large number of citizens in each of the nations would not today count it decent to violate obligations to the other members of the group.

Differences between the three countries should be settled in the same spirit and manner as differences between citizens.

Lawyers play a large part in public affairs and have therefore a special responsibility for the future relations between Great Britain, the United States and Canada. If they "highly resolved," as President Lincoln used to say, to work for the general recognition by society of the binding character of international duties and rights, as they arise within the Anglo-Saxon group, they would not resolve in vain.

ships of war and equipping millions of armed men.

Mr. C. H. McIntyre, a Kings county man who long has been a leading lawyer in Boston, and who has just been visiting his old home at Hatfield's Point, reminds our public that the St. John river is a remarkable asset which is not fully appreciated by our own people and not sufficiently known to outsiders. The reminder is still necessary. Any visitor who sees the St. John river valley in the summer time thinks it remarkable that no company has built a great summer hotel at some favorable point, connected with St. John by steamboat and railway, established a golf course in connection with it, and made a barrel of money by advertising its attractions.

There is no summer resort in the world that would be more satisfying to the average traveler. Capital could scarcely find a better investment.

Mr. and Mrs. White, the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding day. Mr. and Mrs. White were presented with a handsome silver tray, a china cruet set, a pair of china salt and pepper shakers, a pair of china sugar and cream bowls, two pieces of the same pattern and design. These were presented with an address which was read by the pastor, Rev. A. Snelling, as follows:

Dear Friends,—It affords us the greatest of pleasure to meet with you this evening and to congratulate you, as we do most heartily, on your successful and happy arrival at the twenty-fifth anniversary of that never forgotten and never regretted event which made you one.

We congratulate you, too, on the success of the journey you have made together. Like the most of us, no doubt, you have met with cross tides and contrary winds, but you have successfully combated them all. We congratulate you, too, on your family. God has certainly blessed you and been exceedingly kind to you in this respect, for which you may be very truly thankful. It is a great blessing to have a source of great thankfulness to you that, not only are your children blessed with intelligence and genius, but have taken their stand for the noblest of life and have united with the church of your own choosing. All these things afford cause for thankfulness, not only on your part, but on ours also. We take this opportunity of saying that we appreciate very much the interest you have taken in the church in which you have taken the most of us, no doubt, you have met with cross tides and contrary winds, but you have successfully combated them all. We congratulate you, too, on your family. 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