

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

E. W. McCREADY,  
President and Manager.

**Subscription Rates**  
Sent by mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in United States at Two Dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

**Advertising Rates**  
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion 10.00 per inch.

Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., not sent a word for each insertion.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents for each insertion.

**Important Notice**  
All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John. All letters sent to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and intended for publication should contain stamps if return of M.R. is desired in case it is not published. Otherwise, rejected letters are destroyed.

**Authorized Agents**  
The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:  
ELIAS K. GANONG,  
H. CECIL KEIRSTEAD,  
MISS V. E. GIBBERSON.

**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 deals!  
"The Public, Shamrock, Rose, and the Maple Leaf Forever."

**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**  
and Globe News

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 3, 1913.

**A NOTABLE MEETING**  
Monday night's meeting to discuss the suggestion at West St. John was conclusive as to the need for prompt action to secure more steamship accommodation before next winter. The pictures thrown upon the screen, and the measured statements of the civic and railway and steamship officials left no doubt in any mind. Commissioner Schofield gave a very clear and exhaustive statement of the whole situation. Superintendent Downie, of the Canadian Pacific, submitted figures to show the very rapid growth of traffic in five years, and added that it would be doubled in the next five years. Mayor Frink, Mr. Perry W. Thomson, and others added force to the statements made. Senator Daniel heartily approved of the proposal that action be taken, and made the practical suggestion that a complete statement of the facts be prepared, with photographs, to be placed before the government, urging that provision be made to meet the needs of next winter. The committee will meet this morning, and no time will be lost in giving expression to the desire of last night's meeting. Just what can be done to hasten the work on the new wharves is a matter for the government to decide, but delay would injure the port and therefore whatever is to be done must be done quickly. There was no disposition at the meeting to find fault with the government, but merely to make it clear that the need of prompt action is very urgent. What has been said begun must be followed up with vigor and persistence. This is not a St. John matter, but one affecting the trade of Canada.

**PUBLIC SPIRIT AND THE STATE**  
For a government to fail it is not necessary that it be wicked; it is necessary only that it be weak. That the wickedness is not lacking in the present agglomeration at Ottawa the history of the individual members, from Rogers up to from Rogers down, sufficiently proves. But the weakness is even more in evidence, and the cabinet is wearing out its feeble hour nervously preparing to strike a blow at constitutional freedom, but, still troubled by scruples, fears, and palpitations, it dare not strike. "And enterprises of great pith and moment."

With this regard their currents turn away, And lose the name of action."

Nothing but nervous and distracting weakness would have dreamt that the public security of the Empire could be conserved by one of the chief partners refusing to make any sacrifice, and relying on mercenaries to do its fighting. So venal and sordid a solution of Empire problems is congenial only to the spasmodic and stilted energy of feebleness. Canada is in the unhappy position of the land whose king is a child. Mr. Borden has repudiated about every principle for which he formerly stood, and it is the extent of the public injury he has done that makes it impossible for the patriot to forgive his action. It is the bounden duty of individuals to forgive injuries done to them as individuals, but when the injury is done to the country the situation is different. The true man can never forgive public injuries.

Public spirit is always and everywhere the chief defensive principle of a state. It is upon this public spirit that Mr. Borden has inflicted a most deep and lasting injury. He swept the country, he says, with the eyes of his cabinet and he finds no capacity. These blind men have gone

through forests, across plains, over mountains and beside the sea, but their eyes have not been opened. With shaking and eager hands they have gathered spoils for themselves and made their friends rich by duplicity and plunder, but they have discovered no capacity to accomplish great tasks in the men they have plundered.

To have faith in ourselves and in our own resources is the first public duty. No nation has ever perished in which public spirit was sound and vigorous. Then says that the strongest man upon earth is he who stands most alone. If Canada fails to develop her own nationality she will always be a source of weakness to the Empire. England would be a source of weakness to the Empire, in the same way, if she relied upon India or the Malay States to do work that she felt too indolent or too incompetent to undertake. It is only the quiet and confident temper that outlives the period of stress and strain. Sir James Mackintosh, the great English lawyer, brings out this fact as clearly as possible. He says: "It is public spirit that binds together the dispersed courage of individuals and fastens it to the commonwealth. It is, therefore, as I have said, the chief defensive principle of every country." When this confidence and public spirit languish, all men set with less zeal and affection for their country in the hour of danger. Mr. Borden has done his utmost to destroy this defensive principle. He has said repeatedly that Canada could not in many decades accomplish the work that every considerable and considerable state has already accomplished. From Argentina to Russia, and from Denmark to Japan, they have all done it easily, and built up self-reliance and confident states, but Canada cannot undertake work of such magnitude. She can only vote money which others must spend, and ships which others must equip and man, for her defence. Mr. Borden has checked the tendency to self-reliance which other countries everywhere encourage, and destroyed one far toward destroying the spirit of self-reliance which is the defensive principle of every state. In the table of Antiquities, the lions said to the hares, "Where are your claws?" when in the council of the beasts the latter began haranguing and claiming equality for all. The English lion in the equality has already pronounced that the meek answer is a gift of money for the Empire's pressing needs, a gift of money that may easily be within the individual capacity of some supporters of this photographic cabinet.

**PANAMA AND TREATIES**  
The Panama Canal was not intended primarily as a military undertaking, although the voyage of the Oregon during the Spanish-American war first focused public opinion upon the desirability of an inter-oceanic waterway. The necessity for the canal was then made apparent, and it was no longer a question of cost but a question of practicability. When the question of fortifying the canal was first discussed it met with much opposition in many quarters, chiefly on the ground that it was the original intent of the earlier treaty that the canal should remain unfortified, although the Hay-Pauncefote treaty does not prohibit fortification. England neutralized the Suez Canal; the Strait of Magellan is neutralized, and the Inter-Parliamentary Union declared itself only two years ago in favor of the neutralization of all inter-oceanic waterways.

The United States is bound by treaty to keep the canal always open to British warships in time of peace or war. But the canal is to be fortified at a cost of over \$200,000,000, and an estimated annual upkeep of considerably over five millions. To conceive of a more wasteful proceeding, we can only think of how the great waterways between Canada and the United States would be bristling with fortifications had not a far-sighted agreement with England prevented the folly. Fortifications can hardly make the canal more secure, for under the laws of war, fortified places cannot be bombarded. Warships could not lie off Colon and Panama and shell those two places without putting their crews in the line of murder and having them shot by the civilized nations. Lack of fortification would itself be a protection to the Canal some because of this law. When fortifications were finally agreed on the stock argument of those who advocated them was, "Why do you put your faith in treaties when almost every war has been preceded by a violation of treaties? If you fortify the canal you do not need treaties, and you are safe for all time." The canal has cost much money, but it makes the Congress feel that it did not need treaties and that it can denounce them when it sees fit, the price is greater than any one in the family of nations can afford to pay. But the proposal to denounce the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is now seriously before the authorities at Washington. Regarding this proposal the New York Post, in a recent issue, says:

"It is difficult to speak without contempt of the proposals to abrogate out of hand the treaty under which the United States acquired the right to build the Panama Canal. The only reason assigned is that we now find the treaty an obstacle to doing what we solemnly agreed not to do. Therefore tear it up! There are regular methods of superseding or modifying treaties. We got rid of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by negotiating the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to take its place. But no country that did not wish to advertise itself as faithless and shameless would undertake to serve notice that it did not any longer consider itself bound by a treaty into which it had entered, and which in the view of both law and morals is absolutely binding. The stark power to do this need not be questioned. We can, if we choose, declare the United States a pariah among the nations, and give warning that none of our international engagements are to be kept if we find it inconvenient. But a mad rush into infamy is inadvisable."

**THE HARBOR**  
The developments of the last few days in respect of harbor facilities indicate that Commissioner Schofield was doing the public no inconsiderable service when, two weeks ago, he directed attention to the necessity for prompt action. The representative committee selected to deal with the situation is confronted by a task of some difficulty. The committee, of course, is wholly free from political animus, and will endeavor, in a businesslike way, to prevent injury to the port and to the trade of the country by improving upon the government the salient facts of the situation which have been well brought out during the last week or two.

At the time the more recent improvements on the West Side were authorized it evidently was not realized at what a rapid rate the winter port business was developing, and it may now be necessary to employ unusual methods in attempting to prevent the accommodation sufficiently to expand loss or diversion of traffic next season.

The whole country is interested in these matters, for a very large proportion of the freight comes on or goes to the country at large, while perhaps about ten per cent. is of purely local origin or destination. More clearly than ever it is how seen that the work undertaken here by the federal government is of national importance, and that the federal money expended is not spent in the interest of St. John but in furtherance of the trade of the country as a whole. The next year or two will be of immense importance in shaping the future of the port, and the government would be justified in adopting almost any method in order to speed up the work of construction on the western side of the harbor.

It should not be necessary in discussing expansion on that side of the harbor to refer, as some have done, in an slightest or hostile fashion, to the work at Courtenay Bay. A great stream of traffic will be ready to utilize the facilities at East St. John by the time they are ready, or earlier.

**THE IMPORTANCE OF PLAY**  
Without healthy play human nature cannot rightly develop, and to preserve opportunities for healthy play in the midst of our aggressive and crowding commercialism is fast becoming one of the problems of our time. Cities are recognizing as one of their essential functions the provision of ample spaces and apparatus for this purpose, with good supervision to ensure the necessity of good play traditions.

The study of the "gang" seems to be one of the most fruitful directions in which play methods can be improved. There are very few boys in any communities who are not members of "gangs" or juvenile associations, and in crowded sections where there are no playgrounds the play of the gang is almost certain to take a semi-criminal direction. Professor Cooley, of the University of Michigan, in discussing this subject, says: "In every village and township in the land, I suppose there are one or more groups of predatory boys and hoodlums who prey upon the weaker and the timid. If each of these could receive a little sympathetic attention from kindred but wiser spirits, at least half of the crime and vice of the next generation would almost certainly be done away with." The importance of play cannot easily be overestimated, but if wisely directed play would cure even a considerable fraction of the vice and crime of the world, then play surely assumes a new interest. Life will be what is presented to the young and wrought into the fibre by habit and action. A child has but little power of discrimination. He is not fastidious; if the matter presented to him is interesting, he will take it down with relish. The only condition he insists on is that the bait that allures him be "live bait." He will not rise to any other kind, but he will devour that without waiting to taste.

Play is not merely the overflow of animal spirits. Every game that children play is part of an apprenticeship to a trade or a calling. Children are trained in their play to learn the callings of adult life. Instinctively they will make their play assist in training them for the trade or calling which they are familiar. This is why play should be wisely directed. Plato realized the significance of play in education. He says: "And the education must begin with their plays. The spirit of law must be imparted to them in music, and the spirit of order instead of disorder, will attend them in all their actions, and make them grow, and if there be any part of the state which has fallen down, will raise that up again."

The ideals derived from the playground are nearly always carried over into adult life, and the importance of play opportunities for all children is not less than the importance of study opportunities during school hours. Mr. Joseph Lee, an American writer on social subjects, in discussing this question, has some interesting things to say on the connection between play and life ideals. He says: "The person whom you really and finally want to convince is yourself. Your deepest desire is to beat the other boy, not merely to seem to beat him. By playing unfairly and forming bad habits in your own favor you are actually cheating the others, but you cannot cheat yourself. But the decisions in the future of the dispute have behind them the further, more obviously social motive of carrying on a successful game. The sense of common interest has been aroused so as to make the competitive impulse into a social system. The actively realized fact that a society of chronic kickers can never play a game or anything else, comes to be against the background of possible orderly arrangement of which one has had occasional experience, and with which one has come to feel sympathetic. There comes to be to some extent an identification of one's own interests and purposes with the interests and purposes of the whole. Certainly the decisions of the group as to whether Jimmy was out at first, as to who came out last, and whether

**A WORTHY AMBASSADOR**  
The withdrawal of Ambassador Bryce from Washington is the signal for warm appreciation on the part of American newspapers of the better class. And it is to be noted that the New York Journal of Commerce, in bidding him farewell, says that "his absence from the further consideration of the Panama tolls question would be the more to be regretted were it not that there is an increasing prospect of a proper settlement of that issue through the self-respecting method of withdrawing the discreditable legislation which originally caused the whole difficulty. Except for the Panama question, the new ambassador will find but few questions of troublesome character open between the two countries."

Mr. Bryce remained at Washington six months beyond the end of his term on account of the Panama question, and the Journal of Commerce says this prolongation "has been an almost continuous ovation, and he now finally leaves the United States unquestionably the most generally admired representative of Great Britain this country has known."

The New York Evening Post, another journal of high character, has this to say of Mr. Bryce at parting:

"Mr. Bryce's farewell to America—which all Americans hope will not be a final one—will leave us with a heightened admiration of the man and renewed thanks to him for all that he has done for this country. Throughout the six years that he has been Ambassador, he has displayed a friendliness and a tact without a flaw. While loyally serving his own government, he has been one of the best terms of union; and has rightly interpreted his chief mission as being that of representing one people to the other. The keen interest which he has continued to take in all that makes for our national progress, and the helpfulness and reasoned optimism which have marked many of his addresses on our public affairs—as they marked his speech at the Pilgrims' dinner in his honor last night—have placed us repeatedly in his debt. People have listened to him gladly all over the country because they have believed him entirely sincere and eminently sagacious. No foreign country ever sent to us a more intelligent observer. His official dispatches, during the period of his being at the British Embassy at Washington, must of course long remain guarded in the archives; but when they finally come to be open to the historian, he will surely find them as instructive and perhaps as rare as those of the Venetian ambassadors. In voluntarily retiring, Mr. Bryce lays down an office which, as far as the wishes of Americans are concerned, he might have continued to fill as long as he lives. Departing, he must be conscious of being borne away on a mighty volume of gratitude and good-will."

The Post, like the Journal of Commerce, is among the American newspapers which have been using the United States government to withdraw the proposal to discriminate in favor of United States vessels in the use of the Panama canal.

Mr. Bryce will be remembered in St. John as a charming visitor whose address before the Canadian Club here was one of uncommon interest. The praise so generally accorded him now is in sharp contrast with some of the comments made by Conservative journals, in the time of the reciprocity negotiations. Mr. Bryce's course at that time was, as subsequent events proved, entirely correct.

**THE TRADE QUESTION**  
The delay at Ottawa in reaching the budget speech may remind the country that the tariff situation and the trade question generally are not the same as they were when Mr. Borden took office. When he formed his government, he professed to have saved the Dominion, and in some degree the Empire as well, by preventing the adoption of a trade agreement under which the exchange of products with the United States would have been much facilitated. But within the last few months the people of the United States, who had made an idol of high protection, have come to see a great light in trade matters, and today producers and consumers on both sides of the international boundary are contemplating a new situation brought about by a great reduction in the United States tariff and by the placing on the free list of entry to that country of a long list of articles of common use. There seems now to be little doubt that the free list will pass the Senate without material change. It may be well to glance again at the principal articles which are to enter the United States duty free. The list includes metals, iron, brick, boots and shoes, coal, harnesses, iron ore, mail and cream, potatoes, salt, swine, corn and cornmeal, agricultural implements, leather, wood pulp and printing paper, steel rules, nails, fish, lumber and lumber products, including clapboards, hubs for wheels, posts, laths, pickets, staves and shingles.

Without entering upon the further long list of products upon which the American duty has been greatly reduced, it will be seen how important a bearing the new tariff policy of our neighbors has upon the trade of this country. New Brunswick and the Maritime Provinces generally are immensely interested, our lumbermen, our farmers, and our fishermen having thus at their door a constant competitive market for nearly all of their output.

Mr. Borden went into office pledged to look after the manufacturers. They expected that he would give them higher protection in some industries, and that the new government would prevent any reduction of the Canadian tariff, and, particularly, any increase in the British preference. The Liberals, who introduced the bill to reduce the tariff, and the Conservatives, who introduced the bill to increase it, have both been disappointed. The new government has been true to its word, and has given them higher protection in some industries, and has prevented any reduction of the Canadian tariff, and, particularly, any increase in the British preference. The Liberals, who introduced the bill to reduce the tariff, and the Conservatives, who introduced the bill to increase it, have both been disappointed. The new government has been true to its word, and has given them higher protection in some industries, and has prevented any reduction of the Canadian tariff, and, particularly, any increase in the British preference.

**THE TRADE QUESTION**  
The delay at Ottawa in reaching the budget speech may remind the country that the tariff situation and the trade question generally are not the same as they were when Mr. Borden took office. When he formed his government, he professed to have saved the Dominion, and in some degree the Empire as well, by preventing the adoption of a trade agreement under which the exchange of products with the United States would have been much facilitated. But within the last few months the people of the United States, who had made an idol of high protection, have come to see a great light in trade matters, and today producers and consumers on both sides of the international boundary are contemplating a new situation brought about by a great reduction in the United States tariff and by the placing on the free list of entry to that country of a long list of articles of common use. There seems now to be little doubt that the free list will pass the Senate without material change. It may be well to glance again at the principal articles which are to enter the United States duty free. The list includes metals, iron, brick, boots and shoes, coal, harnesses, iron ore, mail and cream, potatoes, salt, swine, corn and cornmeal, agricultural implements, leather, wood pulp and printing paper, steel rules, nails, fish, lumber and lumber products, including clapboards, hubs for wheels, posts, laths, pickets, staves and shingles.

Without entering upon the further long list of products upon which the American duty has been greatly reduced, it will be seen how important a bearing the new tariff policy of our neighbors has upon the trade of this country. New Brunswick and the Maritime Provinces generally are immensely interested, our lumbermen, our farmers, and our fishermen having thus at their door a constant competitive market for nearly all of their output.

Mr. Borden went into office pledged to look after the manufacturers. They expected that he would give them higher protection in some industries, and that the new government would prevent any reduction of the Canadian tariff, and, particularly, any increase in the British preference. The Liberals, who introduced the bill to reduce the tariff, and the Conservatives, who introduced the bill to increase it, have both been disappointed. The new government has been true to its word, and has given them higher protection in some industries, and has prevented any reduction of the Canadian tariff, and, particularly, any increase in the British preference.

**THE TRADE QUESTION**  
The delay at Ottawa in reaching the budget speech may remind the country that the tariff situation and the trade question generally are not the same as they were when Mr. Borden took office. When he formed his government, he professed to have saved the Dominion, and in some degree the Empire as well, by preventing the adoption of a trade agreement under which the exchange of products with the United States would have been much facilitated. But within the last few months the people of the United States, who had made an idol of high protection, have come to see a great light in trade matters, and today producers and consumers on both sides of the international boundary are contemplating a new situation brought about by a great reduction in the United States tariff and by the placing on the free list of entry to that country of a long list of articles of common use. There seems now to be little doubt that the free list will pass the Senate without material change. It may be well to glance again at the principal articles which are to enter the United States duty free. The list includes metals, iron, brick, boots and shoes, coal, harnesses, iron ore, mail and cream, potatoes, salt, swine, corn and cornmeal, agricultural implements, leather, wood pulp and printing paper, steel rules, nails, fish, lumber and lumber products, including clapboards, hubs for wheels, posts, laths, pickets, staves and shingles.

Without entering upon the further long list of products upon which the American duty has been greatly reduced, it will be seen how important a bearing the new tariff policy of our neighbors has upon the trade of this country. New Brunswick and the Maritime Provinces generally are immensely interested, our lumbermen, our farmers, and our fishermen having thus at their door a constant competitive market for nearly all of their output.

Mr. Borden went into office pledged to look after the manufacturers. They expected that he would give them higher protection in some industries, and that the new government would prevent any reduction of the Canadian tariff, and, particularly, any increase in the British preference. The Liberals, who introduced the bill to reduce the tariff, and the Conservatives, who introduced the bill to increase it, have both been disappointed. The new government has been true to its word, and has given them higher protection in some industries, and has prevented any reduction of the Canadian tariff, and, particularly, any increase in the British preference.

**THE HARBOR**  
The developments of the last few days in respect of harbor facilities indicate that Commissioner Schofield was doing the public no inconsiderable service when, two weeks ago, he directed attention to the necessity for prompt action. The representative committee selected to deal with the situation is confronted by a task of some difficulty. The committee, of course, is wholly free from political animus, and will endeavor, in a businesslike way, to prevent injury to the port and to the trade of the country by improving upon the government the salient facts of the situation which have been well brought out during the last week or two.

At the time the more recent improvements on the West Side were authorized it evidently was not realized at what a rapid rate the winter port business was developing, and it may now be necessary to employ unusual methods in attempting to prevent the accommodation sufficiently to expand loss or diversion of traffic next season.

The whole country is interested in these matters, for a very large proportion of the freight comes on or goes to the country at large, while perhaps about ten per cent. is of purely local origin or destination. More clearly than ever it is how seen that the work undertaken here by the federal government is of national importance, and that the federal money expended is not spent in the interest of St. John but in furtherance of the trade of the country as a whole. The next year or two will be of immense importance in shaping the future of the port, and the government would be justified in adopting almost any method in order to speed up the work of construction on the western side of the harbor.

It should not be necessary in discussing expansion on that side of the harbor to refer, as some have done, in an slightest or hostile fashion, to the work at Courtenay Bay. A great stream of traffic will be ready to utilize the facilities at East St. John by the time they are ready, or earlier.

**THE IMPORTANCE OF PLAY**  
Without healthy play human nature cannot rightly develop, and to preserve opportunities for healthy play in the midst of our aggressive and crowding commercialism is fast becoming one of the problems of our time. Cities are recognizing as one of their essential functions the provision of ample spaces and apparatus for this purpose, with good supervision to ensure the necessity of good play traditions.

The study of the "gang" seems to be one of the most fruitful directions in which play methods can be improved. There are very few boys in any communities who are not members of "gangs" or juvenile associations, and in crowded sections where there are no playgrounds the play of the gang is almost certain to take a semi-criminal direction. Professor Cooley, of the University of Michigan, in discussing this subject, says: "In every village and township in the land, I suppose there are one or more groups of predatory boys and hoodlums who prey upon the weaker and the timid. If each of these could receive a little sympathetic attention from kindred but wiser spirits, at least half of the crime and vice of the next generation would almost certainly be done away with." The importance of play cannot easily be overestimated, but if wisely directed play would cure even a considerable fraction of the vice and crime of the world, then play surely assumes a new interest. Life will be what is presented to the young and wrought into the fibre by habit and action. A child has but little power of discrimination. He is not fastidious; if the matter presented to him is interesting, he will take it down with relish. The only condition he insists on is that the bait that allures him be "live bait." He will not rise to any other kind, but he will devour that without waiting to taste.

Play is not merely the overflow of animal spirits. Every game that children play is part of an apprenticeship to a trade or a calling. Children are trained in their play to learn the callings of adult life. Instinctively they will make their play assist in training them for the trade or calling which they are familiar. This is why play should be wisely directed. Plato realized the significance of play in education. He says: "And the education must begin with their plays. The spirit of law must be imparted to them in music, and the spirit of order instead of disorder, will attend them in all their actions, and make them grow, and if there be any part of the state which has fallen down, will raise that up again."

The ideals derived from the playground are nearly always carried over into adult life, and the importance of play opportunities for all children is not less than the importance of study opportunities during school hours. Mr. Joseph Lee, an American writer on social subjects, in discussing this question, has some interesting things to say on the connection between play and life ideals. He says: "The person whom you really and finally want to convince is yourself. Your deepest desire is to beat the other boy, not merely to seem to beat him. By playing unfairly and forming bad habits in your own favor you are actually cheating the others, but you cannot cheat yourself. But the decisions in the future of the dispute have behind them the further, more obviously social motive of carrying on a successful game. The sense of common interest has been aroused so as to make the competitive impulse into a social system. The actively realized fact that a society of chronic kickers can never play a game or anything else, comes to be against the background of possible orderly arrangement of which one has had occasional experience, and with which one has come to feel sympathetic. There comes to be to some extent an identification of one's own interests and purposes with the interests and purposes of the whole. Certainly the decisions of the group as to whether Jimmy was out at first, as to who came out last, and whether

**THE TRADE QUESTION**  
The delay at Ottawa in reaching the budget speech may remind the country that the tariff situation and the trade question generally are not the same as they were when Mr. Borden took office. When he formed his government, he professed to have saved the Dominion, and in some degree the Empire as well, by preventing the adoption of a trade agreement under which the exchange of products with the United States would have been much facilitated. But within the last few months the people of the United States, who had made an idol of high protection, have come to see a great light in trade matters, and today producers and consumers on both sides of the international boundary are contemplating a new situation brought about by a great reduction in the United States tariff and by the placing on the free list of entry to that country of a long list of articles of common use. There seems now to be little doubt that the free list will pass the Senate without material change. It may be well to glance again at the principal articles which are to enter the United States duty free. The list includes metals, iron, brick, boots and shoes, coal, harnesses, iron ore, mail and cream, potatoes, salt, swine, corn and cornmeal, agricultural implements, leather, wood pulp and printing paper, steel rules, nails, fish, lumber and lumber products, including clapboards, hubs for wheels, posts, laths, pickets, staves and shingles.

Without entering upon the further long list of products upon which the American duty has been greatly reduced, it will be seen how important a bearing the new tariff policy of our neighbors has upon the trade of this country. New Brunswick and the Maritime Provinces generally are immensely interested, our lumbermen, our farmers, and our fishermen having thus at their door a constant competitive market for nearly all of their output.

Mr. Borden went into office pledged to look after the manufacturers. They expected that he would give them higher protection in some industries, and that the new government would prevent any reduction of the Canadian tariff, and, particularly, any increase in the British preference. The Liberals, who introduced the bill to reduce the tariff, and the Conservatives, who introduced the bill to increase it, have both been disappointed. The new government has been true to its word, and has given them higher protection in some industries, and has prevented any reduction of the Canadian tariff, and, particularly, any increase in the British preference.

**THE TRADE QUESTION**  
The delay at Ottawa in reaching the budget speech may remind the country that the tariff situation and the trade question generally are not the same as they were when Mr. Borden took office. When he formed his government, he professed to have saved the Dominion, and in some degree the Empire as well, by preventing the adoption of a trade agreement under which the exchange of products with the United States would have been much facilitated. But within the last few months the people of the United States, who had made an idol of high protection, have come to see a great light in trade matters, and today producers and consumers on both sides of the international boundary are contemplating a new situation brought about by a great reduction in the United States tariff and by the placing on the free list of entry to that country of a long list of articles of common use. There seems now to be little doubt that the free list will pass the Senate without material change. It may be well to glance again at the principal articles which are to enter the United States duty free. The list includes metals, iron, brick, boots and shoes, coal, harnesses, iron ore, mail and cream, potatoes, salt, swine, corn and cornmeal, agricultural implements, leather, wood pulp and printing paper, steel rules, nails, fish, lumber and lumber products, including clapboards, hubs for wheels, posts, laths, pickets, staves and shingles.

Without entering upon the further long list of products upon which the American duty has been greatly reduced, it will be seen how important a bearing the new tariff policy of our neighbors has upon the trade of this country. New Brunswick and the Maritime Provinces generally are immensely interested, our lumbermen, our farmers, and our fishermen having thus at their door a constant competitive market for nearly all of their output.

Mr. Borden went into office pledged to look after the manufacturers. They expected that he would give them higher protection in some industries, and that the new government would prevent any reduction of the Canadian tariff, and, particularly, any increase in the British preference. The Liberals, who introduced the bill to reduce the tariff, and the Conservatives, who introduced the bill to increase it, have both been disappointed. The new government has been true to its word, and has given them higher protection in some industries, and has prevented any reduction of the Canadian tariff, and, particularly, any increase in the British preference.

**A WORTHY AMBASSADOR**  
The withdrawal of Ambassador Bryce from Washington is the signal for warm appreciation on the part of American newspapers of the better class. And it is to be noted that the New York Journal of Commerce, in bidding him farewell, says that "his absence from the further consideration of the Panama tolls question would be the more to be regretted were it not that there is an increasing prospect of a proper settlement of that issue through the self-respecting method of withdrawing the discreditable legislation which originally caused the whole difficulty. Except for the Panama question, the new ambassador will find but few questions of troublesome character open between the two countries."

Mr. Bryce remained at Washington six months beyond the end of his term on account of the Panama question, and the Journal of Commerce says this prolongation "has been an almost continuous ovation, and he now finally leaves the United States unquestionably the most generally admired representative of Great Britain this country has known."

The New York Evening Post, another journal of high character, has this to say of Mr. Bryce at parting:

"Mr. Bryce's farewell to America—which all Americans hope will not be a final one—will leave us with a heightened admiration of the man and renewed thanks to him for all that he has done for this country. Throughout the six years that he has been Ambassador, he has displayed a friendliness and a tact without a flaw. While loyally serving his own government, he has been one of the best terms of union; and has rightly interpreted his chief mission as being that of representing one people to the other. The keen interest which he has continued to take in all that makes for our national progress, and the helpfulness and reasoned optimism which have marked many of his addresses on our public affairs—as they marked his speech at the Pilgrims' dinner in his honor last night—have placed us repeatedly in his debt. People have listened to him gladly all over the country because they have believed him entirely sincere and eminently sagacious. No foreign country ever sent to us a more intelligent observer. His official dispatches, during the period of his being at the British Embassy at Washington, must of course long remain guarded in the archives; but when they finally come to be open to the historian, he will surely find them as instructive and perhaps as rare as those of the Venetian ambassadors. In voluntarily retiring, Mr. Bryce lays down an office which, as far as the wishes of Americans are concerned, he might have continued to fill as long as he lives. Departing, he must be conscious of being borne away on a mighty volume of gratitude and good-will."

The Post, like the Journal of Commerce, is among the American newspapers which have been using the United States government to withdraw the proposal to discriminate in favor of United States vessels in the use of the Panama canal.

Mr. Bryce will be remembered in St. John as a charming visitor whose address before the Canadian Club here was one of uncommon interest. The praise so generally accorded him now is in sharp contrast with some of the comments made by Conservative journals, in the time of the reciprocity negotiations. Mr. Bryce's course at that time was, as subsequent events proved, entirely correct.

**THE IMPORTANCE OF PLAY**  
Without healthy play human nature cannot rightly develop, and to preserve opportunities for healthy play in the midst of our aggressive and crowding commercialism is fast becoming one of the problems of our time. Cities are recognizing as one of their essential functions the provision of ample spaces and apparatus for this purpose, with good supervision to ensure the necessity of good play traditions.

The study of the "gang" seems to be one of the most fruitful directions in which play methods can be improved. There are very few boys in any communities who are not members of "gangs" or juvenile associations, and in crowded sections where there are no playgrounds the play of the gang is almost certain to take a semi-criminal direction. Professor Cooley, of the University of Michigan, in discussing this subject, says: "In every village and township in the land, I suppose there are one or more groups of predatory boys and hoodlums who prey upon the weaker and the timid. If each of these could receive a little sympathetic attention from kindred but wiser spirits, at least half of the crime and vice of the next generation would almost certainly be done away with." The importance of play cannot easily be overestimated, but if wisely directed play would cure even a considerable fraction of the vice and crime of the world, then play surely assumes a new interest. Life will be what is presented to the young and wrought into the fibre by habit and action. A child has but little power of discrimination. He is not fastidious; if the matter presented to him is interesting, he will take it down with relish. The only condition he insists on is that the bait that allures him be "live bait." He will not rise to any other kind, but he will devour that without waiting to taste.

Play is not merely the overflow of animal spirits. Every game that children play is part of an apprenticeship to a trade or a calling. Children are trained in their play to learn the callings of adult life. Instinctively they will make their play assist in training them for the trade or calling which they are familiar. This is why play should be wisely directed. Plato realized the significance of play in education. He says: "And the education must begin with their plays. The spirit of law must be imparted to them in music, and the spirit of order instead of disorder, will attend them in all their actions, and make them grow, and if there be any part of the state which has fallen down, will raise that up again."

The ideals derived from the playground are nearly always carried over into adult life, and the importance of play opportunities for all children is not less than the importance of study opportunities during school hours. Mr. Joseph Lee, an American writer on social subjects, in discussing this question, has some interesting things to say on the connection between play and life ideals. He says: "The person whom you really and finally want to convince is yourself. Your deepest desire is to beat the other boy, not merely to seem to beat him. By playing unfairly and forming bad habits in your own favor you are actually cheating the others, but you cannot cheat yourself. But the decisions in the future of the dispute have behind them the further, more obviously social motive of carrying on a successful game. The sense of common interest has been aroused so as to make the competitive impulse into a social system. The actively realized fact that a society of chronic kickers can never play a game or anything else, comes to be against the background of possible orderly arrangement of which one has had occasional experience, and with which one has come to feel sympathetic. There comes to be to some extent an identification of one's own interests and purposes with the interests and purposes of the whole. Certainly the decisions of the group as to whether Jimmy was out at first, as to who came out last, and whether

**THE TRADE QUESTION**  
The delay at Ottawa in reaching the budget speech may remind the country that the tariff situation and the trade question generally are not the same as they were when Mr. Borden took office. When he formed his government, he professed to have saved the Dominion, and in some degree the Empire as well, by preventing the adoption of a trade agreement under which the exchange of products with the United States would have been much facilitated. But within the last few months the people of the United States, who had made an idol of high protection, have come to see a great light in trade matters, and today producers and consumers on both sides of the international boundary are contemplating a new situation brought about by a great reduction in the United States tariff and by the placing on the free list of entry to that country of a long list of articles of common use. There seems now to be little doubt that the free list will pass the Senate without material change. It may be well to glance again at the principal articles which are to enter the United States duty free. The list includes metals, iron, brick, boots and shoes, coal, harnesses, iron ore, mail and cream, potatoes, salt, swine, corn and cornmeal, agricultural implements, leather, wood pulp and printing paper, steel rules, nails, fish, lumber and lumber products, including clapboards, hubs for wheels, posts, laths, pickets, staves and shingles.

Without entering upon the further long list of products upon which the American duty has been greatly reduced, it will be seen how important a bearing the new tariff policy of our neighbors has upon the trade of this country. New Brunswick and the Maritime Provinces generally are immensely interested, our lumbermen, our farmers, and our fishermen having thus at their door a constant competitive market for nearly all of their output.

Mr. Borden went into office pledged to look after the manufacturers. They expected that he would give them higher protection in some industries, and that the new government would prevent any reduction of the Canadian tariff, and, particularly, any increase in the British preference. The Liberals, who introduced the bill to reduce the tariff, and the Conservatives, who introduced the bill to increase it, have both been disappointed. The new government has been true to its word, and has given them higher protection in some industries, and has prevented any reduction of the Canadian tariff, and, particularly, any increase in the British preference.

**THE TRADE QUESTION**  
The delay at Ottawa in reaching the budget speech may remind the country that the tariff situation and the trade question generally are not the same as they were when Mr. Borden took office. When he formed his government, he professed to have saved the Dominion, and in some degree the Empire as well, by preventing the adoption of a trade agreement under which the exchange of products with the United States would have been much facilitated. But within the last few months the people of the United States, who had made an idol of high protection, have come to see a great light in trade matters, and today producers and consumers on both sides of the international boundary are contemplating a new situation brought about by a great reduction in the United States tariff and by the placing on the free list of entry to that country of a long list of articles of common use. There seems now to be little doubt that the free list will pass the Senate without material change. It may be well to glance again at the principal articles which are to enter the United States duty free. The list includes metals, iron, brick, boots and shoes, coal, harnesses, iron ore, mail and cream, potatoes, salt, swine, corn and cornmeal, agricultural implements, leather, wood pulp and printing paper, steel rules, nails, fish, lumber and lumber products, including clapboards, hubs for wheels, posts, laths, pickets, staves and shingles.

Without entering upon the further long list of products upon which the American duty has been greatly reduced, it will be seen how important a bearing the new tariff policy of our neighbors has upon the trade of this country. New Brunswick and the Maritime Provinces generally are immensely interested, our lumbermen, our farmers, and our fishermen having thus at their door a constant competitive market for nearly all of their output.

Mr. Borden went into office pledged to look after the manufacturers. They expected that he would give them higher protection in some industries, and that the new government would prevent any reduction of the Canadian tariff, and, particularly, any increase in the British preference. The Liberals, who introduced the bill to reduce the tariff, and the Conservatives, who introduced the bill to increase it, have both been disappointed. The new government has been true to its word, and has given them higher protection in some industries, and has prevented any reduction of the Canadian tariff, and, particularly, any increase in the British preference.

**A WORTHY AMBASSADOR**  
The withdrawal of Ambassador Bryce from Washington is the signal for warm appreciation on the part of American newspapers of the better class. And it is to be noted that the New York Journal of Commerce, in bidding him farewell, says that "his absence from the further consideration of the Panama tolls question would be the more to be regretted were it not that there is an increasing prospect of a proper settlement of that issue through the self-respecting method of withdrawing the discreditable legislation which originally caused the whole difficulty. Except for the Panama question, the new ambassador will find but few questions of troublesome character open between the two countries."

Mr. Bryce remained at Washington six months beyond the end of his term on account of the Panama question, and the Journal of Commerce says this prolongation "has been an almost continuous ovation, and he now finally leaves the United States unquestionably the most generally admired representative of Great Britain this country has known."

The New York Evening Post, another journal of high character, has this to say of Mr. Bryce at parting:

"Mr. Bryce's farewell to America—which all Americans hope will not be a final one—will leave us with a heightened admiration of the man and renewed thanks to him for all that he has done for this country. Throughout the six years that he has been Ambassador, he has displayed a friendliness and a tact without a flaw. While loyally serving his own government, he has been one of the best terms of union; and has rightly interpreted his chief mission as being that of representing one people to the other. The keen interest which he has continued to take in all that makes for our national progress, and the helpfulness and reasoned optimism which have marked many of his addresses on our public affairs—as they marked his speech at the Pilgrims' dinner in his honor last night—have placed us repeatedly in his debt. People have listened to him gladly all over the country because they have believed him entirely sincere and eminently sagacious. No foreign country ever sent to us a more intelligent observer. His official dispatches, during the period of his being at the British Embassy at Washington, must of course long remain guarded in the archives; but when they finally come to be open to the historian, he will surely find them as instructive and perhaps as rare as those of the Venetian ambassadors. In voluntarily retiring, Mr. Bryce lays down an office which, as far as the wishes of Americans are concerned, he might have continued to fill as long as he lives. Departing, he must be conscious of being borne away on a mighty volume of gratitude and good-will."

The Post, like the Journal of Commerce, is among the American newspapers which have been using the United States government to withdraw the proposal to discriminate in favor of United States vessels in the use of the Panama canal.

Mr. Bryce will be remembered in St. John as a charming visitor whose address before the Canadian Club here was one of uncommon interest. The praise so generally accorded him now is in sharp contrast with some of the comments made by Conservative journals, in the time of the reciprocity negotiations. Mr. Bryce's course at that time was, as subsequent events proved, entirely correct.

**THE IMPORTANCE OF PLAY**  
Without healthy play human nature cannot rightly develop, and to preserve opportunities for healthy play in the midst of our aggressive and crowding commercialism is fast becoming one of the problems of our time. Cities are recognizing as one of their essential functions the provision of ample spaces and apparatus for this purpose, with good supervision to ensure the necessity of good play traditions.

The study of the "gang" seems to be one of the most fruitful directions in which play methods can be improved. There are very few boys in any communities who are not members of "gangs" or juvenile associations, and in crowded sections where there are no playgrounds the play of the gang is almost certain to take a semi-criminal direction. Professor Co