

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, \$1.00 per inch.

Important Notice

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

Authorized Agents

The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz: MRS. E. S. McKOY, W. D. GOUGL.

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 Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwined, The Maple Leaf forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 20, 1912.

DEFENDING THE INDEFENSIBLE

The Liberals of this province ought to be very grateful to the Standard for its leading editorial of yesterday, in which, in attempting to defend the concealment of improper expenditures by the Fleming government, it takes up a line of argument well calculated to show how much room there is for criticism.

"Last year the opposition used the report of the auditor-general as a whip to misrepresent the expenditure of the Public Works Department through their structural superintendents. These officials of the department are employed to make repairs to the small bridges in the different districts to which they are assigned. They also exercise a supervision over all the bridges in their respective localities. The result is that the name of one of the other of these officials is constantly appearing in the accounts. The auditor-general in his wisdom, or perhaps to save time, did not specify what all the expenditures of the structural superintendents were for, but charged up to each bridge the total of payments in a single item irrespective of whether these payments were for labor, supplies purchased, traveling expenses or other services. It has not been a part of the policy of the opposition to deal with any great degree of fairness with the expenditures of the government and it would be putting it mild to say that they made an exception in this instance. They were not even content to accept the report as it was, but misrepresented the facts by every means in their power."

How inhuman of the opposition to use the report of the auditor-general "as a whip to misrepresent" the Fleming government! The phraseology is singular, but no doubt the Standard meant that the opposition resorted to cruel and unusual methods of attack. So, as the Standard makes clear, it was thought better this year to conceal the facts under such headings as payments to "various persons," lumping together many sums concerning each one of which the people of the province are entitled to specific information. Whether the auditor-general's conduct was due to his "wisdom" or to his desire "to save time," it is not going to help the province much in finding out what the Fleming government did with the money, or just which of its henchmen profited most through subventions for "superintendents," "traveling expenses," and the like.

But it seems that the auditor-general, if we are to believe the Standard, has become a terrible person, who, craftily concealing his intentions from the government, proceeded off his own bat, as it were, to hide much detailed information which the cabinet members were most eager to give to the public. Let us examine the Standard's description of the auditor-general's amazing conduct. It says: "Without in any way consulting the government, the auditor-general has apparently made a change in his method of reporting on these expenditures. As implied in the public accounts committee last year it was the wish of the government that the audit and complete statement of all the items expended by the structural superintendents should be made public. The Chief Commissioner stated that

he had nothing to conceal, that the accounts were all sworn to and that if it could be shown that perjury had been committed the offenders would be dealt with in the proper manner. Instead of giving all the details as suggested by the Chief Commissioner, the auditor-general furnishes even fewer particulars of the money spent by structural superintendents than he gave last year."

Thus while the chief commissioner stated that he had nothing to conceal, the Standard explains that the auditor-general ignored the eagerness of the chief commissioner for publicity and persisted in hiding the government's light under a bushel. One shudders to think of the condign punishment which will be meted out to the auditor-general by a government, infuriated as the Fleming government must be, indeed, the Standard says it is by its official's atrocious and gratuitous conduct in burying in the cellar that which Mr. Fleming and Mr. Morris desired to have megaphoned from the house-tops.

Mr. Copp and his supporters have scored heavily in exposing the government's occupation of the indefensible position which the Standard so ably attempts to defend. It is known everywhere that the change in presenting the accounts, and the refusal of the government to place on record detailed answers to the opposition's questions are due to two facts: one of which is that the exposures by the opposition last year were calculated to open the eyes of the country to the waste and extravagance of the government, while the other is that, with this year's big deficit and the tremendous expenditure on public works in mind, it is easy to understand that an examination of the details of expenditure this year, if they were available, would provide electrifying material such as the government does not desire to face when presently it goes to the country.

The gratitude of Mr. Copp and his followers to the Standard for its amazing admissions of yesterday should not cause them to slow down in their efforts to secure from Mr. Fleming and his ministers a straightforward account of what they have done with the people's money, how much of it went for actual work and material at fair prices, and what proportion of it may fairly be charged up to partisan distribution among friends of the machine in the various counties.

THE WAY OF THE TRIMMER

A knowledge of history should have taught Mr. Borden that the way of the trimmer is hard, but he evidently had to learn it by experience. Experience has been praised as something that teaches us what to follow and shows us what to avoid. But as a mode of warning it has had no influence on Mr. Borden. To determine the vintage he evidently thinks he has to drink all the wine in the cask. The charm of this alliance with the Nationalists is that it makes deception absolutely necessary to both parties, and when, in the efflux of time, one villiany after another is exposed, the allies naturally fly at each other's throats. The trade name of the government is supposed to be "conscience" but it is really proving to be "cowardice." They are not just the same things, although many bigoted Tories must have been diligently trying, during the last few months, to convince themselves that they are. But the rank and file of the party are haunted by a real feeling of loss. They have lost the old policies of the Conservatives, one after the other, with the solitary exception of their subservience to the privileged classes. This is the one policy that the common people, who vote Conservative, would most like to see them lose, but it is one which is fastened to them as the old-man-of-the-sea was fastened about Sinbad the Sailor. The pure irony of the situation is nowhere more apparent than in this, that Mr. Bourassa is now attacking his allies for unfaithfulness to the very policy on which they secured the support of the Ultramontanes in Canada, that is, on the question of Separate Schools. Tupper promised this in 1896 and received the same enthusiastic support for his promise as Borden did in 1911. Now Bourassa turns upon him for unfaithfulness to this traditional policy. Truly the way of the trimmer is hard, and a lie has long legs.

It is very doubtful if, as a result of these experiences, Mr. Borden will be cautious and modest, and make fewer promises. On the contrary, the future is likely to be the same as the past, and the thing he once did with loathing, he will do again with joy. It is difficult to turn back from the way of the trimmer, particularly when a man displays in that way only a desire to win at all hazards. The experience has furnished a valuable test to the country of the stuff that is in our public men. The behavior of the cabinet on all the controversial questions of the day leaves no one in doubt as to whether they are statesmen or mere time-servers. Never did the country see a more complete example of the opportunist politician or the quack doctor in politics.

BLAKE AND RECIPROCITY

The fact that has been most dwelt upon by reviewers in discussing the life and career of Edward Blake is that he broke with his party over the question of unrestricted reciprocity, that is, reciprocity in manufactures as well as in natural products. The Toronto Star now records a necessary reminder to the effect that Mr. Blake's famous letter of 1891 "was not an impassioned outburst against disloyalty but a critical analysis of unrestricted reciprocity." "In those days," it says, "practically everybody was or professed to be in favor of reciprocity in natural products." This number included Sir Oliver Mowat and many another Liberal whose loyalty no thoughtful man questioned.

But the fact to be kept in mind in these days is that Mr. Blake was in favor of reciprocity in natural products. What he advocated was "a moderate revenue tariff with all the world, coupled with liberal provisions for reciprocal free trade in natural products with the United States." He was, in a word, in favor of just such an arrangement as was proposed

THE WORSHIP OF THE SUN

The arrest of Dr. Ha'nish, "The Master," of the Mazdaznan or Sun Worship cult, in Chicago, shows that city in the new and unusual role of defender of the faith and censor of morals. It was generally thought that in the great and wicked city of the Middle West, beliefs and worships might take all shapes from Mah to Mahi, without let or hindrance. There are nearly a hundred different religious organizations in the city of London, and Chicago was becoming a good second in its welcome to known and unknown gods; but the arrest of the priest of the Sun may affect adversely its reputation in that direction.

Although it is reported that Dr. O. Z. Ha'nish was discovered by the police in a coal bin, the statement is probably not true. On the contrary he was very likely arrayed, as his custom is, in gorgeous apparel. On his breast ordinarily gleams the image of the sun. He wears a long priestlike robe of white silk, covered with golden spangles, and over this another robe of crimson, richly embroidered with designs of gold. He confesses to sixty-seven years, but he could easily pass for twenty-seven, or thirty at the most. On his face there is not a single wrinkle. He says that he will die some day—probably in two or three hundred years—but that he will never grow old, and that he will never sorrow or sickness or tribulation or disappointment. He professes to be a stranger to weariness as well as all the other ills and woes that flesh is heir to.

The secret of his youth and of his immunity from trouble and sorrow he finds in one word—Mazdaznan. He describes it as the religion behind all other religions, and its chief teaching is that the body should be kept immaculately clean, inside and out. His followers eat no meat; they do not eat the flesh of any dead animal, as he emphatically put it. His second great injunction is the importance of breathing correctly. Proper breathing, he says, will destroy the germs of all diseases and eradicate from the system the hereditary results of the blunders of ancestors. If the body is kept right men will think right, he says, but the slightest uncleanness or abuse of the body immediately will react in a corresponding degree on the mind. He does not set unattainable ideals before his followers, but a system of correct living in relation to the animal, vegetable and mineral world about them. According to this teacher, a man may keep the law of the country and yet be worthless. He may break the law, and yet be fine. He may commit a sin against society and yet realize through this sin his true perfection. What is outside of him is a matter of less importance than what is inside.

He has some mad comments to offer about other religions. The teachings of Jesus, for instance, he declares are being constantly misinterpreted. He commands that the disciples should pray unceasingly. That did not mean that they should always be praying, but they should say the Lord's prayer through without stopping—all in one breath, with a slight pause at the end of each line of the original blank verse. It was a formula to teach the discipline of deep breathing, he asserts, and any other formula would do as well. Repeating that prayer morning, noon and night, and not drawing the breath until it is finished, would result in much physical benefit in a short space of time. None of his leading teachings make it clear just why the Chicago authorities should object to him. He is said to be a man of wonderful accomplishments, orator, teacher, printer, physician, agriculturalist, and under his direction one of the most successful poultry farms in the United States has been run. It may be that the most trust objects to his vegetarian teaching.

OUR MOOSE AND OUR MODESTY

New Brunswick is the greatest of moose countries, and because moose are becoming scarce in Maine and big game hunters are being attracted to New Brunswick rather than to the neighboring state in these days, the Boston Transcript publishes a story calculated to stimulate interest in Maine's well-nigh motionless wilderness. The story is to the effect that a Maine farmer complains to the State game commissioner that moose have eaten up \$300 worth of his hoop-poles, and asks for damage.

A very reliable New Brunswick guide could tell a much better story than this one from Maine, without the slightest preparation. Moose and deer have become so plentiful in New Brunswick that it has become necessary to allow the long-suffering farmer to protect himself against their ravages by shooting at them when they invade his crops too seriously. Men go into the New Brunswick woods with cameras and take pictures of hundreds of moose every year, and in some districts bulls with a spread of antlers "like a rocking chair" are said to have been trained to pose for the picture men. In other districts, rumor has it, the wily guides provide tame moose trained to dodge bullets at 500 yards, for the entertainment of American sportsmen who used to complain that they never could get a shot at anything in the Maine woods.

There is scarcely a town in the province that does not boast at least once a year of having seen a moose in its streets, and it is well known that the Moncton Golf Club has a ground rule permitting a player to try his shot over again in case his first one should strike a moose in the fair green. At Lingan a well known player once saw two moose within easy musket shot, though it is true his opponent could see but one.

Since Maine is beginning tardily to yawn about its moose, it is time the New Brunswick publicists let out a notch or two in their wild game literature. Our attractions ought no longer to be hidden under the prosaic verbiage of the railway and steamship guide books.

SIR EDWARD GREY ON HOME RULE

Those who read Sir Edward Grey's recent highly important Manchester speech on Home Rule will find an assurance that the Irish measure will soon be passed by the House of Commons, and that it will be passed by means of a majority independent of the Irish vote. Critics of the government have frequently sought to make it appear that the bill could not be carried in the House of Commons but for the assistance of the Irish Nationalists. Sir Edward Grey disposes of that phantom. He said, in the course of his speech: "It is said that on the Liberal side we cannot be trusted with Home Rule because the Irish Nationalists vote with us. It will be a strange thing if Home Rule is to be passed by critics and party against the Irish Nationalists vote. It is a measure which, surely, if it is passed at all, should be passed for the sake of both the great parties of the United Kingdom. They say on the other side that we are dependent on the Irish vote. We are not dependent on the Irish vote in the sense which they mean. If all the members from Ireland left the House of Commons tomorrow and did not reappear during this session we should be able to pass Home Rule. There is a British majority in favor of it. I do not say that it would be an advantage that they should do so, because I think the critics and the opinion of a majority of members from Ireland ought to be an essential part of the passing of a Home Rule bill. But I do say that it is essential to it, because there is a British majority as well as an Irish majority for Home Rule. On the Conservative side they have curious ideas of arithmetic. I think they cannot deny that the Liberal and Labor parties together—British Liberal and Labor parties together—are a majority over themselves. In all the calculations they make they do not deduct the Irish Nationalists from the House of Commons. They say that they never deduct the Irish Ulster members from their own side; and if you wish to know accurately how the majority is, you must deduct the Irish Nationalists from the House of Commons—what they call the Liberal and Labor parties together—you must deduct the Irish Ulster members from the Conservative side. As a matter of fact, of course, it is really the Conservatives who are dependent on the Irish vote more than ourselves. We are not dependent on the Irish vote for staying in. If the Irish vote were not there we should hold our own, and more than do so, but it is the Conservatives who are dependent on the Irish vote for any chance of turning us out."

QUALITY BEFORE THE LAW

With the best intention on the part of law makers, it is becoming a difficult matter to secure that equality, particularly where different races are involved. A book published recently entitled "Race Distinctions in American Law," gives many instances of the failure to eliminate racial distinctions from legislation. In such cases as labor-contracts, apprenticeship, vagrancy and pauperism, and a considerable list of occupations skilled and unskilled, the negro finds himself legally at a disadvantage in comparison with the white man. Beyond the law is the still more potent force of custom and public opinion, which indeed, are responsible for the legislation. Similar distinctions have become embedded in the laws of the country also in regard to most non-European races.

NOTE AND COMMENT

It is time to begin the exemption of improvements from taxation. Tax vacant land, and it will become productive.

ABE MARTIN

A pinch of salt will make the white of an egg beat quicker.

and vicious enactments. Burke said in one of those immortal orations which filled the House of Commons but which will always be read with admiration, that when the laws of Great Britain were not strong enough to protect the humblest Hindoo upon the shores of the Ganges, the nobleman was not safe in his castle upon the banks of the Thames.

THE DECLINE OF SPECIAL PRIVILEGE

The business of governments for many years to come will be with methods of ameliorating social conditions. No instructed person questions the fact of the need of improvement. The government which is today, as it is at Ottawa, giving anxious thought for methods of imposing new burdens on the people and for extending new advantages to privileges, is going like a fool to the correction of the stocks. There are many special interests that cry out against government regulation of business, which thoroughly believe in governmental help when it comes to asking for a valuable franchise or a special tariff rate. They obstinately refuse to give value for value to the public, but are quite willing to pay a reasonable consideration to the authorized representatives in Parliament instead of to the people.

Mr. Chamberlain, when he had no illusions on this subject, was very bold and positive in his opinion. He said: "I tell you that any proposal to tax corn is a proposal to put rents in the pockets of the landlords, and that any proposal to tax manufactures is a proposal to put profits in the pockets of particularly favored manufacturers. Ah, well! I do not think that you will be led away by these absurdities."

But the people sometimes become ensnared by the common protection fallacies, and under the shouting of demagogues are led in the way of national disaster. When economic arguments cannot be answered, some distracting cry of "Wolff!" will always be raised by those who hope to benefit by superstition and ignorance. In spite of the success of those who seek first and always their selfish interests, there is a feeling even among them that something is wrong. They are dimly sensing the fact that while they are smiting the people on one cheek, they are as diligently smiting themselves on the other. Their weapon has been a blunt knife with a sharp handle, and while employing it to stab they have wounded themselves somewhat severely. The excesses of privilege are rapidly making all privilege impossible. There is, apparently, in the structure of the world, a wisdom that transmutes crime into progress. If it were not so the world would have come with an explosion long ago. Our social organization shows wonderful vitality in that it has survived the quick economic nostrums that are so often administered to it for its health.

The quick remedy is administered and the quick exacts enormous fees. High protection is ever a quick remedy. It is the chief cause for the present industrial condition throughout the rural sections of Canada. The only remedy for rural depression is to remove the duty on natural products. To tax food is to enrich the arch-monopolist. The working farmer thinks himself fortunate if he can make both ends meet, and the farms are deserted because other pursuits offer more profit. A tax on food is likewise a tax on labor, and the cost of living continually mounts upward, because of the unnatural and artificial conditions produced by the men who seek to perpetuate the mischief of special privilege.

In the meantime, while man can be instructed he cannot be bludgeoned in spite of himself. No social and economic changes can go forward independent of individual action. If the farmers and toilers of Canada are going to prevent the duplicating of conditions that are threatening the very existence of representative governments in other lands, they have only to get their wits and their intelligence to work; they have only to unite against the excesses of the special interests. There are only a few methods of acquisition, as industry, frugality, economy on the one hand, and robbery, theft, fraud and beggary on the other. The chief difficulty in the past has been due to the fact that the cost of progress was borne by a part of society. In the ballot there is a remedy for this. The farmers and the consumers are discovering that they hold the reins. Hitherto they have been content to pull the load.

Some of the beauties of the administration as carried on by the Fleming regime are described in our Fredericton correspondence. "Jobs for relatives" seems to be the slogan of the Fleming party. It is an exalted conception of public service that New Brunswick sees practised by the group of provincial statesmen who promised private and unselfish government.

Hon. George Eulas Foster in a Toronto speech told his audience that Canada does not want millionaires. That is as it may be. But the millionaires of Canada want the Fosters and the Borden and the other statesmen who know how to reward their friends at the expense of the public. Mr. Foster, by the way, has just discovered that the cost of living is too high.

Nova Scotia is amending its public utilities legislation. One of the new features

is that complainants who are not millionaires will not be prevented by their poverty from asking the intervention of the commission, and getting it. New Brunswick was late in establishing a public utilities commission. It is now in order to bring the legislation up to date and make the commission useful.

Mr. Fleming has made that method of financing well known in New Brunswick. Instead of spending interest alone he yearns to draw upon his principal by permitting the cutting of timber below the proper size. It is a penny-wise-fool-hard policy which is rapidly diminishing New Brunswick's chief asset.

Evidently certain interests are preparing to attack the assessment bill at Fredericton. It is to be hoped St. John may be able this time to make a fair start toward taxation reform. It is folly to suppose the exemption of improvements will result in justice. Fear of something like equality in raising civil revenue has hitherto led the reactionaries to oppose all desirable changes in the assessment law. Are they to have their way this year too? Home rule in taxation is surely a reasonable request.

When critics of the assessment bill tell of the injustice it is going to inflict they deliberately ignore the provision for a commission to deal with special cases—which would be by no means so numerous as they affect to believe. The only way to reform the assessment system is to reform the making of an assessment without breaking some eggs is not yet possible. As a rule objections to taxation reform come from those who fear they will lose undue advantages if the question is opened up. It is time to be moving. An unjust and reactionary system of taxation is too expensive a handicap for a progressive city to tolerate.

The latest government bulletin on the cost of living gives but cold comfort to the consumer. Here it is: "The Department of Labor's wholesale prices record up to date shows a still higher level for February than for January, notwithstanding that the latter month was reported as having seen the highest prices since 1882-4, and possibly since 1873. The index number rose during February from 1314 to 1343, these being percentages of the average level of prices during the last decade of the last century. The upward movement was largely the result of advances in grains, animals and meats, dairy products and potatoes. Retail prices were also upward, especially in the food products derived from the lines above mentioned."

What is causing much of the dissatisfaction with the government at this instant? Why has the love of some of its most loyal supporters grown cold? Why, simply because Premier Borden feels that, powerful as may be these interests, the people as a whole have the power to destroy, and a very considerable and ever-growing percentage of them are very apt to destroy if too much be taken from Peter to swell Paul's bank account.—Toronto Saturday Night.

This was written before the budget speech was delivered. The payment of the "interests" by means of the tariff has been put off for a year. By next year, too, the feeling in favor of tariff reduction will be even stronger than at present. There is a mighty interesting time ahead.

Hon. Mr. White's first budget, lacking tariff changes, is of little interest except as recording the record surplus left by his predecessor. The "interests" are to wait another year for their reward. They will be even hungrier and more insistent next year than now. And to pay them for their aid in the elections is going to be about as perilous as to refuse payment. By next year the farmers, east and west, will have come fully to realize the extent of the injustice done them in denying them free entry to their nearest market. The reciprocity legislation has not been repealed at Washington, and next year the Democrats will be in control—a low tariff party owing its success mainly to popular protest against the high cost of living. Those active and powerful Canadians who are pressing for an increase in our already excessive tariff are making a mistake in letting Mr. Borden defer his tariff legislation. The low tariff pressure from the Canadian West and the East only Ontario and Prince Edward Island voted against tariff relief. Next year Mr. Borden will scarcely dare to raise the tariff on any line of manufactured goods, even if he is rash enough to go on telling the farmer to be patriotic and pay up.

A pinch of salt will make the white of an egg beat quicker.

The commission bill is to be passed this week by the Legislature. A citizens' ticket will probably be announced so soon as the commission legislation is completed at Fredericton.

Some of the beauties of the administration as carried on by the Fleming regime are described in our Fredericton correspondence. "Jobs for relatives" seems to be the slogan of the Fleming party. It is an exalted conception of public service that New Brunswick sees practised by the group of provincial statesmen who promised private and unselfish government.

Hon. George Eulas Foster in a Toronto speech told his audience that Canada does not want millionaires. That is as it may be. But the millionaires of Canada want the Fosters and the Borden and the other statesmen who know how to reward their friends at the expense of the public. Mr. Foster, by the way, has just discovered that the cost of living is too high.

is that complainants who are not millionaires will not be prevented by their poverty from asking the intervention of the commission, and getting it. New Brunswick was late in establishing a public utilities commission. It is now in order to bring the legislation up to date and make the commission useful.

Mr. Fleming has made that method of financing well known in New Brunswick. Instead of spending interest alone he yearns to draw upon his principal by permitting the cutting of timber below the proper size. It is a penny-wise-fool-hard policy which is rapidly diminishing New Brunswick's chief asset.

Evidently certain interests are preparing to attack the assessment bill at Fredericton. It is to be hoped St. John may be able this time to make a fair start toward taxation reform. It is folly to suppose the exemption of improvements will result in justice. Fear of something like equality in raising civil revenue has hitherto led the reactionaries to oppose all desirable changes in the assessment law. Are they to have their way this year too? Home rule in taxation is surely a reasonable request.

When critics of the assessment bill tell of the injustice it is going to inflict they deliberately ignore the provision for a commission to deal with special cases—which would be by no means so numerous as they affect to believe. The only way to reform the assessment system is to reform the making of an assessment without breaking some eggs is not yet possible. As a rule objections to taxation reform come from those who fear they will lose undue advantages if the question is opened up. It is time to be moving. An unjust and reactionary system of taxation is too expensive a handicap for a progressive city to tolerate.

The latest government bulletin on the cost of living gives but cold comfort to the consumer. Here it is: "The Department of Labor's wholesale prices record up to date shows a still higher level for February than for January, notwithstanding that the latter month was reported as having seen the highest prices since 1882-4, and possibly since 1873. The index number rose during February from 1314 to 1343, these being percentages of the average level of prices during the last decade of the last century. The upward movement was largely the result of advances in grains, animals and meats, dairy products and potatoes. Retail prices were also upward, especially in the food products derived from the lines above mentioned."

What is causing much of the dissatisfaction with the government at this instant? Why has the love of some of its most loyal supporters grown cold? Why, simply because Premier Borden feels that, powerful as may be these interests, the people as a whole have the power to destroy, and a very considerable and ever-growing percentage of them are very apt to destroy if too much be taken from Peter to swell Paul's bank account.—Toronto Saturday Night.

This was written before the budget speech was delivered. The payment of the "interests" by means of the tariff has been put off for a year. By next year, too, the feeling in favor of tariff reduction will be even stronger than at present. There is a mighty interesting time ahead.

Hon. Mr. White's first budget, lacking tariff changes, is of little interest except as recording the record surplus left by his predecessor. The "interests" are to wait another year for their reward. They will be even hungrier and more insistent next year than now. And to pay them for their aid in the elections is going to be about as perilous as to refuse payment. By next year the farmers, east and west, will have come fully to realize the extent of the injustice done them in denying them free entry to their nearest market. The reciprocity legislation has not been repealed at Washington, and next year the Democrats will be in control—a low tariff party owing its success mainly to popular protest against the high cost of living. Those active and powerful Canadians who are pressing for an increase in our already excessive tariff are making a mistake in letting Mr. Borden defer his tariff legislation. The low tariff pressure from the Canadian West and the East only Ontario and Prince Edward Island voted against tariff relief. Next year Mr. Borden will scarcely dare to raise the tariff on any line of manufactured goods, even if he is rash enough to go on telling the farmer to be patriotic and pay up.

A pinch of salt will make the white of an egg beat quicker.

The commission bill is to be passed this week by the Legislature. A citizens' ticket will probably be announced so soon as the commission legislation is completed at Fredericton.

Some of the beauties of the administration as carried on by the Fleming regime are described in our Fredericton correspondence. "Jobs for relatives" seems to be the slogan of the Fleming party. It is an exalted conception of public service that New Brunswick sees practised by the group of provincial statesmen who promised private and unselfish government.

Hon. George Eulas Foster in a Toronto speech told his audience that Canada does not want millionaires. That is as it may be. But the millionaires of Canada want the Fosters and the Borden and the other statesmen who know how to reward their friends at the expense of the public. Mr. Foster, by the way, has just discovered that the cost of living is too high.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

[The opinions of correspondents are not necessarily those of The Telegraph. This newspaper does not undertake to publish all or any of the letters received. Unsigned communications will not be published. Write on one side of paper only. Communications must be plainly written; otherwise they will be rejected. Stamps should be enclosed if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not used. The name and address of the writer should be sent with every letter as evidence of good faith.—Ed. Telegraph.]

CURIOSITY

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir,—What's in the wind? On the day following the opening of the Legislature the Standard contained a moving account of the manner of the election in the course of which its reporter told the captain's prayer. Then he wrote as follows: "The prayer ended, Hon. George J. Clarke took his seat on the speaker's bench and shortly after the sergeant-at-arms advanced and announced, after a dignified bow in the direction of the speaker: Mr. Speaker, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has arrived."

"With equal dignity the speaker replied: 'Let His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor be admitted to the chamber.' Immediately left the chair. It was precisely what the speaker was expected to say, precisely what many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with an equal noise that many other speakers before him have said, in fact there was not the remotest chance of his saying anything else and yet at his words there was a sort of noise in the house, and intangible fear that something extraordinary might happen with