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**Semi-Weekly Telegraph  
and The News**  
ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 15, 1914.

#### THE SITUATION AT FREDERICTON.

Now that the Lieutenant-Governor and his advisers have decided that the charges of Mr. Dugal must be investigated by a tribunal charged with full powers to bring out all the facts under oath, the public and the Legislature should be content to await the evidence. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor appears to have acted in this matter with dignity and with sound judgment, and his Ministers have at least been well advised in deciding that an investigation could not be avoided. Mr. Dugal in his brief speech he made Thursday made it clear that he fully recognized the gravity of the events he has set in motion, and said earnestly that he believed he was fully justified by what he knew in following his present course. On the other hand, friends of the Premier, speaking for him and for other members of the government, expressed the fullest confidence in the innocence of these gentlemen and their ability to demonstrate it under the proper forms of procedure in such cases.

The proper thing, therefore, is to await the production of the evidence by which both sides must be judged. Legislation must wait. If opportunity is given to bring out that evidence freely and fairly no one can then have any cause for complaint. The public interest is paramount. It rises above the aims and desires of even accuser or accused. The honor of the province and the cause of honest government are at stake, and in only one way can these be cleared and established. That is by a careful and judicial examination of all of the facts. Naturally all matters of this class excite ill will and partisan feeling among some people. Motives of an unworthy character are freely ascribed to this man and to that. In some directions there is a regrettable tendency toward discrediting evidence not yet disclosed; this is one extreme, while in other quarters there may be a tendency to condemn unheard. It is needless to point out that both these tendencies should be restrained. The public at bottom is disposed to be impartial, and all that it desires is a dignified and judicial hearing which will give all parties to the case even-handed justice.

But the action of the Legislature Thursday in advancing the Valley railway bill through its second stage is so extraordinary as to demand protest from all sides. The government ought not to deal further with this measure until the Dugal charges are tried out before a proper tribunal. The integrity of the government is challenged in the gravest fashion, and there is no decent reason for driving the bill along until opportunity has been given to test under oath the most serious allegations made in connection with the railway and the ministry.

The public had assumed that the \$2,000,000 bond guarantee would be suspended until a proper tribunal had called and examined the witnesses necessary to prove or disprove Mr. Dugal's charges, and public suspicion will be strongly aroused by the suggestion that a transaction involving so great an amount of money may yet be completed without the country being called for proof or refutation of the accusations.

quarters about attempts to destroy the Valley project can deceive no one. That the railway must be built goes without saying. But why this hurry and determination to push through the extra two millions? Surely any such course by the Legislature would wear a most sinister color. The country will rely upon the Lieutenant-Governor to withhold his signature should the Legislature prove mad enough to pass the bill while the Dugal charges are still awaiting the test of sworn inquiry. The public is saying to every member of the House today: "Wait until the evidence is heard before you touch another dollar of public money; if the charges are disproved, there will then be plenty of time to proceed. To go ahead now is to ignore all of the necessities of public life."

#### A NEW ISSUE.

The English papers give an idea of the wave of passionate feeling that has swept through the country over the question of the Army, of which the briefest cables could give but little conception. The Home Rule issue has been for the time at least completely eclipsed. The Nation says: "Liberals, Radicals and Labor men feel, in John Bright's words, that the people who struck down the lion need not fear the wolf, and that the issue of whether the Parliament or the Army shall rule throws aside every other interest, consideration or topic for thought or action. If the government will lead, well and good. If not, other champions will arise. For the moment the only fact of consequence is that there is gathering a great host of democracy, which is going to see the thing through. In our view a treaty should at once be struck with Labor, giving it a hundred seats, and this united army power to sweep the country and vindicate the rights of the citizen."

The officers have struck against popular government, and it is evident that this issue will dominate every other until it is settled. Had Mr. Asquith stood by Colonel Seely's action his government would have been swept away like chaff. The political officers in a few cavalry regiments who have struck against civil government will find the people eager to take up the challenge, and the cause of freedom will again move forward. If this spirit were not so strong among the people the Imperial glory of Britain, threatened by foes without and dissensions within, might well be considered to be on the verge of decay. In that event the lines of D'Avonant, written three centuries ago, would prove to be truly prophetic. He wrote:

"Fruit that is ripe is prone to fall or to corrupt itself. According to the age of Monarchs, They now are fully ripe; they reach The height and top of mortal faculties. Nature in them doth stand upon the verge. Of her own youth, The English want Three hundred years of that perfection. And as the moon never changes but it's full, Even so the mighty nations of the earth Change in their greatest glory. First, their strict And rugged discipline to vain delights, Their solemn marches next to wanton lites, Their battles fierce to duels splenetic, Or witty quarrels of the pen." The fire of democracy which ran through the whole country when it was seen that there was a plot between the Tories and a part of the Army to destroy the government and nullify the Parliament Act, is the best security for the Empire and the best proof that the fruit is not yet ready to fall.

#### MR. LLOYD GEORGE OBLIGES.

So many people have said that Mr. Lloyd George makes reckless and exaggerated statements, unbecoming a Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the Marquis of Tullibardine thought it would be well, the other day, to demonstrate in the House of Commons just how reckless and irresponsible the Chancellor is. The Marquis, it may be said in passing, is the Unionist member for West Perthshire. On the day in question several of the Unionist members had attacked the Chancellor, and after they had baited him somewhat extensively, he rose smilingly to the challenge. As he spoke he kept an eye upon the Marquis of Tullibardine. The matter in dispute was the depopulation of portions of the Highlands. Mr. Lloyd George said he had laid down two propositions, "that thousands of people had been driven away from their holdings by the exercise of the arbitrary power of the landowner, and second, that they could restore the population of these glens by afforesting the hills—that part of his statement was deliberately suppressed in every criticism he had seen outside, and it was not mentioned in the House—and by cultivating the glens. Which of those two statements was inaccurate?" "The first," said the Marquis, eagerly. Mr. Lloyd George said he would quote an authority on the subject. He did not name the authority at the moment, an omission the significance of which not all of the Unionists perceived. The authority in question had said:

"The history of the Highland glens is the black page in the account of the private ownership in land, and if it were not for the fact that the glens are to form a precedent we should have an excuse for more drastic legislation than any which the wildest reformer has ever proposed. Thousands of industrious, hardworking, God-fearing people were driven from the land which had belonged to their ancestors, and which for generations they had cultivated; their homes were unroofed and destroyed, they were turned out homeless and forlorn, exposed to the inclemency of the winter season, left to perish on the hillside, and to swell the full floods of misery and destitution in the cities into which they were driven for refuge. Then it went on to say: 'It is the fact that the Highland country was to a considerable extent depopulated by these clearances.' (Ministerial cheer.)

When the cheer from the government benches subsided, a Unionist member demanded: "Who said that?" Mr. Lloyd George: The right honorable gentleman the member for West

Birmingham (Mr. Joseph Chamberlain) said it. (Ministerial cheer.) Mr. Lloyd George (continuing) said that if he repeated that statement later he would be charged with inaccuracy. He had taken the trouble to look up the comments in Tory speeches on the statements Mr. Chamberlain made in that and two or three other speeches during his wonderful campaign in that autumn. One Tory Minister said Mr. Chamberlain had spoken with his customary inaccuracy. (Ministerial laughter.) Another Minister talked about habitual inaccuracy for being accurate. (Ministerial laughter.) Another said he was setting class against class—(loud laughter)—the rich against the poor, and the "Times," using the language of the bon gentleman, said he was forgetting what was due to his dignity and responsibility as a Cabinet Minister. (Ministerial laughter.) He was compared by the leader of the House to Jack Cade. Lord Salisbury said he knew nothing about agricultural land, that he was merely an inveterate Cockney. Another called him an unscrupulous demagogue. Another said he was weeping crocodile tears for electioneering purposes. Another counselled him to apply his high principles to his own business. (Laughter.) The answer given by the right hon. gentleman to Lord Salisbury was worth noting. I cannot call to mind any single great or beneficent reform which has been promoted on the instigation of the landed gentry, or which has not received their personal hostility. It was written by Cockney, Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Cobden, who aroused the nation to a sense of the iniquities of the system which taxed the bread of the people—(loud Ministerial cheer)—in order to raise the rent of the landlords. I recognize all these epithets," Mr. Lloyd George said, "and I am amazed at the lack of imagination and even vituperation of bon gentlemen who are putting up the hon. member for Walton to reply tonight. They want fresh epithets." Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, he noticed the other day, was described by an hon. and learned gentleman on the Unionist benches as one of the three great Englishmen of the last century and a half—Chatham, Beaconsfield, and Chamberlain. When Mr. Chamberlain delivered the speech he had quoted, the right hon. gentleman was fifty years of age. "I take note of that fact," said the Chancellor, "because there is some hope for me." (Loud laughter.)

There have been many such incidents of late at Westminster. They demonstrate that when the Unionist members desire to question the Chancellor of the Exchequer they find him most obliging. In almost every instance they discover that they have waked up the wrong passenger.

#### INVESTIGATE FIRST.

Is the Conservative party of New Brunswick going to be carried away by the worst element in it? Although charges of a very grave character against members of the Flemington ministry stand unrefuted upon the records of the Legislature, awaiting judicial investigation, the St. John Standard announces that the Valley railway deal is to be rushed through. The public will be slow to believe that a majority of their representatives in the Legislature will permit an accused ministry to railroad through a measure unnecessarily mortgaging the provincial credit to the tune of \$2,000,000. The Valley railway will be built, and it will be built without unreasonable delay if the proper course is pursued; but there is no public interest which renders urgent the passage of the bill which the Flemington ministry has pushed along to its third reading. Persistent efforts are made to confuse the issue by speaking about the \$2,000,000, which the Federal government is said to have promised for the bridges. "Promised" is the word, for we have yet no guarantee that this money will be forthcoming, and until there is legislation at Ottawa we shall have no real knowledge that it will be voted. But this \$2,000,000, even if granted, is for the bridges alone, and this has absolutely no bearing upon the cost of the railway itself, or upon the \$2,000,000 bond guarantee.

In fact, the promise of \$2,000,000 from Ottawa renders it the more necessary to examine with the utmost care the measure proposing to distribute another \$2,000,000 among those financially interested in the construction of the road. Mr. Dugal, from his place in the House, has charged that members of the ministry compelled contractors to pay over sums of money before their contracts were signed. Until these charges are tested under oath it would be indecent on the part of the Flemington government, and it would be disgraceful on the part of the Legislature, to proceed with this financial legislation. Mr. Flemington says this railway is costing \$27,000,000. But men are waiting for a chance to prove that the 117 miles now approaching completion have not cost within \$600,000 or \$800,000 of that amount, and these men are saying that this immense discrepancy should be accounted for before the public credit is mortgaged for another \$2,000,000.

Let every member of the Legislature, no matter for what constituency he sits, answer this question: "Why will it not be just as well to vote this \$2,000,000 a month or six weeks hence, after you have refuted the Dugal charges about the timber bonuses and the Valley railway contracts?" Let this question be pressed home. Let it be understood that the present question is not as to necessity for the railway, but as to the men who are charged with playing a fast and loose game with sums of money most generously provided by the province to give the St. John Valley long needed transportation facilities and to provide from Fredericton to St. John a railway to carry transcontinental traffic. Mr. Dugal has spoken. Let his accusations be tested by a proper tribunal.

Members from various constituencies repeat portions of Mr. Flemington's speech which he delivered after the Dugal charges were made. Consideration for the properties should prevent such quotations, should prevent Mr. Flemington being quoted as an authority, at least until after the charges against him have been disproved.

The country will give due weight to the professions of those gentlemen who are eager for an opportunity to disprove the charges made, but the country will note that their confidence is not so great that they are willing to defer the \$2,000,000 transaction until after both the railway charges and the timber bonus charges have been subjected to the test of the examination under oath. Why is it so? What is the reasonable inference from such an attitude? In such a situation the people of this province must look to Lieutenant-Governor Wood to stay the hands of reckless men until the whole situation has been cleared up. No one is warranted in pronouncing upon the personal innocence or guilt of the men accused until the evidence is heard, but on the other hand, it would be an outrage should the Legislature permit an accused ministry to raid the treasury on the very eve of its trial.

#### THE UNIONIST LEADERSHIP.

When Bonar Law was selected as the leader of the Unionists there were at least two in the front benches who considered that they should not be passed by. One of these was Mr. Walter Long and the other Lord Hugh Cecil. Mr. Law has introduced a "new style" in parliamentary leadership and brought that leadership down to a level not before known in England. The prospects of an early election will soon bring the question of leadership again to the fore. Hugh Cecil has much of the genius of his father joined with a keen, biting wit. Speaking of Lord Rosebery's failure as a leader he said, "He reminds me of an inept choir-boy who is always a little too late in the responses. He says what everyone else is saying and generally speaking he says it too late." The political history of the man who ploughed such a lone furrow makes this sarcasm particularly biting. Hugh Cecil follows the protectionist heresy from conviction and he has suffered considerably for his faith. His powers of sophistry are so strong that he almost succeeded in explaining away the history of his family when Lloyd George reminded him of a great wealth built with the "plunder of the church." Hugh Cecil, after Bonar Law, is the chief intellectual asset of his party.

Yet the most likely leader is not Cecil but Long. Speaking of Mr. Walter Long, Mr. G. A. Gardiner in the Daily News says:

"The most fatal mistake the Tory party has made in recent years was when they passed Mr. Long for Mr. Bonar Law. What the party needed was not the 'new style' but a return to the old style. It wanted a leader whom it could trust and whom it could understand, one whose 'Yes' meant 'Yes' and whose 'Certainly' did not mean 'Certainly not.' It had been weary of the intellectual gymnastics of Mr. Bonar Law and the intrigues of the protectionists, and it wanted less cleverness and cunning and more plain dealing. In the face of a government whose activity was without parallel it sought to convince the world that its own aims were more drastic than those of the enemy. 'Cecil's friend' it declared, 'not Short's reforms were a mere shadow compared with the reforms that Cecil contemplated—if only he could have office and a tariff.' Mr. Austen Chamberlain was not strong enough to make himself leader, but he was strong enough to keep Mr. Walter Long out and put Mr. Bonar Law in. It was a happy stroke for Liberalism, but it was one more nail in the coffin of Toryism."

Mr. Long might have been able to have saved his party and restored its traditions before it sunk into the morass, but it is doubtful if he could bring it out and make it stand upon its feet again. He has not the power necessary for such a heroic task. Still if the party is to go back to the historic policy of free trade Walter Long is the most likely leader. There seems to be no other possible policy for the party than a complete reversion to free trade. Both the sentimental and the practical attractions of protection have been surrendered by the present leaders. Preference has been abandoned. Bonar Law has thrown over the English agriculturalists. The British farmer is an historic spangane of Toryism, and his interests have been flouted in the search for a scientific tariff on manufactured goods. But every one with the exception of a few politicians now realizes that the whole building has fallen to the ground, and all that remains is to clear away the ruins. The party will need to recover the spirit represented by Long if it is to become again a reputable force in English public life. He would not direct its course, the westwaver but by fixed stars. He is not the type of man to drop principles as lightly as the mariner drops ballast overboard. The party has passed through many vicissitudes since the formation of the "B. M. C." or "Balfour Must Go" club. It has not only gone down, but it has gone down screaming. It has given over plain dealing for cunning and cleverness. The cunning has always resulted in advantage to the Radicals. "We dig our grave afresh every week," said one member of the cabinet, "but Mr. Bonar Law fills it up before we can get into it." The cleverness has resulted in evil for the whole country, chiefly through the neurotic tendencies of the "new style."

#### THE TRUTH MUST COME OUT.

An editorial article in which some discover a sinister purpose appeared in The Standard on Saturday. It is necessary to examine it. The author says, properly enough, that Mr. Flemington ought not to be judged before he is tried. All will agree. The writer says, further, that the Dugal charges must be investigated thoroughly. That, of course, is the universal conclusion.

But the Standard goes on to outline—presumably for the benefit of prospective witnesses—certain vaguely defined possibilities as growing out of the Dugal charges. This portion of the article should come under the critical eye of the public. We quote it:

"A natural fact to be ascertained will be whether or not the rates of bonus charges upon the renewal of licenses are or are not adequate. It is suggested that the timber operators contributed large sums of money to obtain the extensions of their leases. The time of these extensions is fixed by statute and the only factors which could be affected by the Crown Lands Department are the extent of the areas and the bonuses to be paid. Practically no change was made in the quantities to be leased to any operator, so the only consideration which remains is the possible diminution of the bonus because of the money paid for other purposes."

But were these bonuses smaller than they should have been? The Standard has always understood that they were considered by the lumbermen to be somewhat too high. If this be correct then the operators were making a present to Mr. Flemington because they had been charged too much for their renewals, a somewhat unlikely reason for contributions. On the other hand, if the bonuses were larger than they should have been, the Standard would be recommending that a further and more adequate sum be charged for the privileges granted, and that the operators who are alleged to have bribed the head of the Crown Land Department should be compelled to make further payments to the Province for any benefits which they may have illegally obtained."

In other words, if any men come forward to swear that they have had thousands of dollars extorted from them, the Standard and its friends propose to fine them again for telling the truth! That cock will not fight. The lumbermen of this province are not in terror of the ring for which The Standard is speaking. The people of New Brunswick will not hesitate to protect, now and hereafter, any and all witnesses whose testimony may be necessary in the present case. Moreover, there is no lumberman, big or small, upon whose interests the Standard's friends would dare to lay a finger, tomorrow or next year, either for the purpose of suppressing testimony, or in reprisal because of testimony which threats had failed to suppress.

Mr. Carvell has told of an estate which was compelled to pay \$1,850 over and above the regular bonus. That \$1,850 represented blood-money. Are the men who are speaking through the Standard trying to say that any effort to expose the transaction or recover the blood-money will be followed by hostile action on the part of those as yet in control of provincial affairs and of the Department of Crown Lands? If that is the game the issue cannot be tested too soon.

Certainly the Standard's thinly veiled threats are unnecessary if the Dugal charges are false; they are the acme of folly if the charges are true; and they are most unfortunate from the standpoint of a Mr. Flemington whose case is sub judice.

If the Standard and its backers were sure of their case they would welcome all possible evidence and facilitate its production; but the men who are speaking through the Standard demand an investigation in one paragraph and in the next they warn all and sundry that truthful testimony may bring certain penalties upon those who give it. The threat is as idle and impudent as it is unwise. The men who are speaking through the Standard can harm nobody. They dare not even try. And this will be demonstrated just so soon as a proper tribunal hears the evidence.

#### CONCERNING CHRISTIANITY.

The perennial interest in this subject causes men whom one would hardly expect to find among the prophets to take up this role and forecast the future. Under the title "Twentieth Century Christianity," Rear-Admiral Mahan, of the United States navy, in the April number of the North American Review, indicates what he considers the foundations that time cannot remove. His contribution to the discussion is chiefly a criticism of an article on the same subject by Dr. Eliot, who in a noted paper some time ago ventured to predict the character which Christianity would tend to assume during the present century.

It is true that every age is an age of transition, and that sturdy and manifold changes never cease. Nothing endures without becoming transformed. Still it may not be wrong to regard our time as in an unusual degree a time of transition. It is not the first time in which men have attained freedom of thought and freedom of speech—a few have enjoyed that in every age even at the cost of the cup of hemlock and the poison chalice—but in no preceding age has such freedom of thought been possible for great and small. The Decalogue even has been rewritten, and frequently preachers emphasize the necessity of a few more commandments. This work has not been in the interest of simplification for the fine terseness of the phrases, "Thou shalt not kill," "Thou shalt not steal," "Six days shalt thou labor," makes improvement in that particular difficult. The tendency has rather been toward amplification, addition, and substitution. Even the Bible has not been exempt from the universal law of the day, and men have been changing its old phrases to conform to the language of the modern magazine. Changes have been brought about in every department of religion which are bewildering in rapidity and extent. St. Paul said in his day, "There are, it may be, so many kinds of voices in the world, and no kind is without signification; yet not only have the varieties of voices increased, but these voices are finding on every hand ears to hear."

Many hear these new voices with dismay. Admiral Mahan, for example, is deeply concerned over the prophecies of Dr. Eliot. He hears as those inside the ancient city of Jericho heard the blowing of the horns and the shout of the multitude without, as the enemy encompassed the fortress. The trumpet and the shouting meant much to those without the citadel, but the sound carried calamity to those who had sought shelter within the awing walls. But with whatever emotion we listen to the prophet, listen we must. To the extent which the different creeds and sects of the world are the handwork of man, they cannot hope to be exempt from the universal law of change. The husks are falling from the ripening fruit, and however indifferent the effort or humble the position of the man who lifts his voice at the present day, he is doing nothing more than making an effort to distinguish between husk and fruit. It is worth while for this reason.

The one thing that may be kept in mind through an age of transition, is that it is all a gradual growth toward the light. The progress is in a halting and uncertain fashion but it is a progress. This was well stated some time ago by the Spectator reviewer of a series of letters on the subject, "Do We Believe?" In concluding his review he said:

"Taking the letters as a whole what is to be gathered from them? Let us imagine that we have no means of judging of the present religious position of England but that, afforded by the correspondence we have been reading. Three points strike us as we lay down the book—that among the thoughtful, Christian morals are not theoretically questioned, that belief in dogma is very much shaken, and that atheism is dying or dead."

Man, in his attempt to go into particulars, has made many mistakes. Removing these mistakes will make every age one in which dogmas are changed. But the Ark is not falling, and the changes in real religion from age to age are very much less sweeping than they seem. Twentieth-century Christianity will be very like the nineteenth-century Christianity. More husks will fall from the kernel of truth, but the truth itself can only be revealed, as in every preceding century, in the lives of those made hopeful and happy by its presence. It is this that makes religious men of every age, and of every sect, kin.

#### NOTE AND COMMENT.

April begins to show some signs of reasonable behaviour. The oldest inhabitant is now predicting that we shall have an early summer. The interests showed their hand in the tariff changes. They are receiving their first instalment of their reward for their assistance in the campaign of 1911. Watch Fredericton. The inner ring still hopes to issue the \$2,000,000 worth of bonds before the evidence has been heard under oath. What's the rush? Mr. Frank Black says he asked Mr. Gutelius about the Valley railway as built up to date, and Mr. Gutelius said it was fine. That settles it.

Mr. T. J. Carter, M. P. P., is disposed to be somewhat abusive. A recent question asked in the Legislature accounts for this gentleman's exhibition. Mr. Carter is naturally opposed to inquiries. An assurance from somebody or other will not build any bridges. Why not produce an order-in-Council showing that the Dominion government has committed Parliament to granting \$2,000,000 to build the Valley railway bridges. That would mean something.

The Unionists do not find the issue they raised in regard to the army a safe or profitable one. If the regiments must exercise every time they are ordered into service the army will not last long. But the army as a whole is not so unreasonable or so short-sighted as the few officers who made the trouble over politics. Mr. Asquith's promptness in vindicating the supremacy of the civil power is everywhere applauded.

Those who have always thought of Maine as a civilized state will be surprised by the remarks made by a speaker at a conference in New Orleans, dealing with child labor. He said: "In Maine, where I spend my summers, I have a neighbor who lives in a box five miles from shore. He dares not come to land, because he knows that the agents of the Federal government would send him to prison. Several years ago he sold \$250 sealings, a grievous offense for which a fine of \$1,500 was imposed. He can never pay the fine, so he is a man without a country. But in the same village there is a fish cannery, where young children work every day undisturbed, although the State of Maine has said that no child under fourteen years may be employed."

The speaker said this indicated that the great state of Maine thought more about a few sealings than it did about thousands of its poor children. Nearly everyone who has traveled in Russia has, at some time or other, run foul of the official "red tape" of that country. So, at least, had the traveler whose woes are the subject of the following amusing story. His trunk had been examined, and he was about to pass into the city, when an official, who had been scanning his papers, stopped him. "These papers contain irregularities," said the official, sternly. "You cannot stay in Russia."

"Very well," Then it is quite impossible for you to leave Russia. I will give you twenty-four hours in which to decide what you are going to do." Weekly Scotsman.

A glass jar filled with water and placed in the bottom of the piano is said to keep the piano in tune and prevent the wood from warping.

#### THOSE CHARGES.

(St. John Globe.)

The Premier of New Brunswick was in the Legislature when a formal charge was preferred against him of fraud in connection with the administration of the Crown Lands of the Province. That he did not then and there repudiate and deny the imputations against his personal honor is as mysterious and as strange as his silence on a later date when his masterful speech in introducing the Valley Railway legislation gave him a second opportunity to make, if he desired, a statement in his own behalf. This strange, this unusual, this unexpected silence at a time when most men—either innocent or guilty—would have said something, has only been made more mysterious by the fact that it was left for the Attorney-General, a new member of the government, to give voice to the Premier's answer. What a time for a man to be silent! It is not altogether fair to say the Premier should have spoken earlier than Thursday, as it was not until then that the charge was formally before the House, but it is certainly not unfair to say that there was nothing to prevent him speaking earlier, that most men would have done so, and that his failure to do so created surprise and regret and intensified the public anxiety with reference to a matter that cannot be too quickly cleared up and disposed of. It is apparent from the statement of the Attorney-General, from the interview which John, John, John, gave to the Globe today, and from what is said by members of the Legislature, that the whole government party has been shocked and stunned by these charges, and has determined that, no matter who suffers, a thorough and impartial investigation shall be held, probably by a royal commission, and that the charges shall be given a full and fair hearing. This will be generally more satisfactory than any investigation by a parliamentary committee and until it is held the charges against the Premier should be kept constantly in mind, charges are not proof. Many Canadian public men have had charges preferred against them. Few, it is safe to say, have been proven guilty of wrongdoing. Everyone hopes Mr. Flemington will be completely vindicated, and that his innocence will be so thoroughly established that no man will ever again dare doubt his honesty.

Easter at Nazareth. Little town of Nazareth. On the hillsides Galilean, Oh, your name is like a poem Rising over dale and death! I can see your domes and towers Dashed under the noonday sun And your downy poppy-flowers In the breezes wave and swoon I can see your olive quiver Under the shadow of the cypress Like the ripples of a river Gliding gracefully between I can see your graceful daughters Pose their slim and slender limbs Again sub-divided in a tender value to seed grown and in good and bad and fair and growing import report says: Of the 343 sample Ottawas last season, more than half a dozen origin, while more total number count which occur only in the western and mid-west of the province. Very little, indeed in Wisconsin practically none of Canada.

Referring to the immature oats it is green when in the most cases, reason, though the heads in a heavy bushel well. This report, which is an summary of the branch for the period able to all who applications Branch of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Used as a "Turn." Mrs. Ayres—Oh, John, I've just learned that on the night of our party there's to be an eclipse of the moon. Mr. Ayres—Good! Well, he able to get along without that high-priced adulter.

Home Rule Joys. Tourist—Well, Pat, I suppose that if you get home rule it will be a blessing to you, won't it? Pat—Sure an Oi don't know, sorr. May be to the shops, Oi'm guess' too old to fight now.—London Opinion.

The Real Menace. (St. Louis Star.) What, mother, do the papers mean when they talk of the menace that threatens every American home? I do not know what they mean, child, the autumn. The menace that threatens every American home is that father will become the hired man, and mother the hired girl, to their family.

ABE MARTIN. IMPORTED KRAUT CANADIAN BUTTER. If you want to the land as soon as possible, and the plants, as by a rule, the soil will be saved from seed. If the plants seed sow the seed in the spring and five inches deep. Keep the soil mellow, stroyed and in if you get the soil mellow, the autumn. The grow the plants in they are two years seed is sufficient for five feet long. In a good mellow soil, a well made last a long time, so well and thorough the New York Sun the best to permit cing on them. Set inches apart in the to grow, and the out naturally, so the plant will be all low the surface. If plants are set in enough between the cultivator to work a little may be on after planting.

WHITE OF. William Cook, for the Orlington, for White variety in 1913, crossing White Black Hamburg, to from this cross, a mated to White D sports from the B White Orlingtons, more popular in the biggest prices ever Orlingtons, or Ind breed, have been p almost wholesale trans of a very fine pur in \$7,500. It is hardly card will be excec

Too many folks hang up their religion with their Sunday clothes. Winter shows may be made as good as new by a lively application of "communal ad" stiff brush.

AG. Varieties of G. for Pure- missioner.

For twenty-six experimental farming with grain farms and stations, adding to learn best results in the. Not only have the produced at other places, but at the same new varieties when found desirable attributed to grow. For the information farmer the most in season of 1913 at have been put to form and issued. There are included mandations as to methods of producing should prove of gers in all parts of Referring to "M" bred at Ottawa "Marquis" products usually good straw not to rust than varieties." A large plain has been in desire copies may, plying to the Pub Pure Bred Dairy Co.

According to re Canadian record of bred dairy cattle of stock branch of the culture of Canada, had up to the end, fed for registration cows were divided breeds as follows: stein-Freilian, 207; Canadian 21, and which qualified on ters in the record. from a different d Ayres and worthy of special aeral of the highest ed three times daily of time. Noted as Wellington, a male which gave 12,622 511.05 lbs. fat, and pure Holstein-Freilian 18,608.7 lbs. of milk Many other excels fine to any one bing the year.

This report con governing the work registration for the records of cows certificates of the re A copy of this rep by making applica tions Branch, Dep Ottawa.

Report of the Seed The report of the of the department Canada for the period to August 31, 1913, concludes at this d the results of a m inspection competence tember. The report is livy main heads of seed ing and seed, and again sub-divided in to render the report value to seed grown and in good and bad and fair and growing import report says: Of the 343 sample Ottawas last season, more than half a dozen origin, while more total number count which occur only in the western and mid-west of the province. Very little, indeed in Wisconsin practically none of Canada.

Referring to the immature oats it is green when in the most cases, reason, though the heads in a heavy bushel well. This report, which is an summary of the branch for the period able to all who applications Branch of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Used as a "Turn." Mrs. Ayres—Oh, John, I've just learned that on the night of our party there's to be an eclipse of the moon. Mr. Ayres—Good! Well, he able to get along without that high-priced adulter.