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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES

New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers. These newspapers advocate British connection. Honesty in public life. Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great province. No graft! No deals!

The Thistle, The Maple Leaf, The Evening Times, The Daily Telegraph, The Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 2, 1910

THE GROWTH OF THE CITY

The address of Mr. Henry Vivian, M.P., which so deeply impressed those who heard it, may suggest the possibility of uniting business and public spirit in St. John by endeavoring to direct the growth of the city along lines that would be profitable from both standpoints.

Next year we shall have the new census figures, but whatever the new count may reveal so far as increase of population is concerned in St. John, it must have been apparent to most observers that there has been, during the last few years, a very considerable increase in business activity, and a material addition to the number of business houses and dwellings, particularly in the outlying portions of the city.

It is said that the direction of our growth is north-westerly; but that rule, if it is a rule, or a noticeable tendency, is subject to many modifications through local conditions. In the near future, for example, it is fair to assume that there will be a considerable stir in real estate all round the shore of Courtenay Bay, and that the country in the vicinity of Croucheville will have new attractions as a residential section.

Both on the east and west sides of the city there is plenty of room for extension in such a way that householders would have the advantage of excellent light and water supply, and if satisfactory transportation were provided improvement in real estate values should be rapid.

In the city proper, in many places, there is still much room for legitimate real estate transactions that should be profitable, and that would, if carried through, greatly improve civic conditions. A great deal of land lying south and east of Queen Square, commanding a wonderfully fine view of the bay, is still either unoccupied or taken up by small wooden structures without much comfort or convenience.

ing whether or not the money spent in the street department could not be made to produce better results. The patch-work principle has too long been followed, but the time has come when the city must undertake a more enlightened plan of street making and street maintenance.

THE I. C. R. SURPLUS

Ottawa despatches announce that the Railways and Canals for the year ended March 31 last shows a surplus in the operation of the Intercolonial Railway of \$823,164.

The Intercolonial showed a very large increase in freight earnings, and its total earnings were more than \$9,000,000, an increase of \$741,165 as compared with the previous year.

The Minister of Railways and the I. C. R. Board of Management will receive no little credit for this showing. The minister has committed the management of the road almost wholly to the control of the deputy minister and the other members of the board, and it will be seen that they are producing highly satisfactory results.

The public will hail with no little satisfaction these figures showing the growth and prosperity of the I. C. R., and will give credit where it is due.

THE STEEL ROD BOUNTY

Mr. J. H. Plummer, president of the Dominion Steel Corporation, says regarding the steel rod bounty, which expires at the end of 1911, that unless there shall be a renewal, or a countervailing duty imposed, the company will have to change its steel rod tonnage to other products which would entail some sacrifice on the company.

It is somewhat disconcerting to find that the steel rod industry is "still in the gristle," and still in need of tariff aid. The great tenet of protection that can be logically sustained in hypothesis is that protection builds up infant industries.

The reason is not far to seek. The wisest are liable to be mistaken in giving hot-house development to an industry with the actual conditions of which they are not familiar. As a matter of fact the protection is nearly always adjusted at the suggestion of gentlemen who want to be hired to carry on an unsuccessful business or to secure increased profits upon an industry that is successful without protection.

In this connection, here is a significant editorial statement from the Manitoba Free Press: "Increase of the iron and steel duties is simply out of the question. When the iron and steel manufacturers recognize this, as they doubtless will speedily, we can safely expect them to come to parliament, hat in hand, asking for a renewal of the bounties. When they do so it, it will be incur-

rent upon them to show cause, why further assistance should be given. The presumption is that the Canadian people have done their full duty and more to the iron and steel industries. They are no longer infants; and they should now be able to walk alone with such protection as is afforded by the tariff as it stands."

A PUBLIC INVESTIGATION

The proposal of the aldermen to hold an investigation under oath into conditions in connection with the country market is one that should be followed out without hesitation. It appears that there are now certain ill-defined stories about dishonesty in connection with the market, and whatever may be the truth as to that, it is notorious that forestalling has been going on for years, practically without any serious effort to check it.

It may be that the market business has so developed within recent years that some modification of the old rules may be necessary. If so, a most careful examination of the facts—and it must be a fearless examination—should show what changes, if any, are necessary. The market was built, and is maintained, for the purpose of serving the public and not for the purpose of serving the middlemen.

Any investigation, to be useful, must be public, and witnesses must be sworn. And yet it is possible to have that sort of investigation and get absolutely nowhere. In other words, if the aldermen have any serious intention of bettering market conditions they must learn for themselves what witnesses it will be important to call, and they must offer reasonable protection to all who are willing to tell the whole truth regardless of whom it may hit.

It is quite possible, even probable, that some of the rumors that have come to the ears of the aldermen are not well founded, but, even if that be the fact, it is nevertheless true that some of the market conditions have long been objectionable, and that an investigation should have been held long ago in order to enforce a greater measure of cleanliness and to stop forestalling.

"OUR LADY BOUNTIFUL"

Enlightened philanthropy has before it many problems in this city, as may be seen from the report of the Board of Associated Charities. An abundance of misery can always be found in cities, and even in some rural districts. The story of "Ginix's Gab" could be written any where. Ginix was a man of small income and large family, two facts which seem to have an elective affinity for each other.

There are two kinds of poverty. There is the poverty which most of us enjoy, which is an incentive to wholesome labor; a poverty which is a complete lack of wealth, but which is no great disadvantage because it keeps us hustling for daily necessities. But there is another kind which spells misery; poverty which means a low standard of living, overcrowding, disease, friendlessness, and the other specific forms of misery which are quite too common. We have no expectation that poverty in the first sense will be abolished. Perhaps it is not well that it should be.

But the second kind of poverty, which is misery and the result of maladjustment, should be largely eliminated and will some time be eliminated from our social life. Many of the conditions, in this as well as other cities, that make poverty chronic are beyond the reach of individual action, but not beyond the control of enlightened public authority. Society fixes the condition of healthfulness in a community. In many cases when a family falls below the line of poverty, it is less to blame than the community. Much of our work of reform touches the surface and does nothing to remove the conditions that lie at the root of the evil.

overwork, and from work at all when they ought to be idle. Modern sociology has not discovered any royal road to competency which the theory of the Book of Proverbs overlooked. Maxims of thrift and industry and honesty represent one side of truth which will never be obsolete. But not all the causes of poverty lie within the range of individual will and character, or can be removed without the co-operation of the community. Society is called on to do much to counteract the antisocial work of those who today sow discontent among the masses without specifying the evil and laying the finger on the culprit.

DRUMMOND-ARTHABASKA

Universal interest attaches to the election in the constituency of Drummond and Arthabaska. This is the first by-election since the navy bill was adopted. If the Liberal candidate should be defeated it would be held by Conservatives to indicate a strong feeling among the French-Canadians against the naval programme. There is little to fear, however, on that score.

Under such circumstances it should not be difficult for the Liberal candidate to win a victory in the contest of Nov. 3. He is opposed, of course, and not only by Mr. Monk and the Conservatives, for the constituency has been over-run by Mr. Bourassa and his Nationalists, eager to strike a blow at the prestige of the Prime Minister.

Langue and Slang. Slang is defined in the Standard Dictionary as "inelegant and unauthorized popular language, consisting of words and expressions of low or illiterate origin and use, or of legitimate expressions used in grotesque, irregular or metaphorical sense, not approved by reputable usage and good taste."

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UNREST IN THE UNITED STATES. With the coming of the November elections in the United States it is likely that the House of Representatives will show a large Democratic majority and that the outlook will be for a presidential election of unusual interest in 1912.

Commenting upon Sheldon's operations in Montreal, the Victoria Colonist observes that newspapers here in the east are cautioning their readers against the "get rich quick" scheme, and it adds: "Missed as well save your space, good friends. It is always the scheme that has collapsed that is wrong, never the one that is proposed."

spoiled people awakening, arousing, learning the truth about their rights and about the wrongs that have been done them and are being done them—and learning also the truth about their own power. The struggle—the final struggle—between these two forces is not many years away. It will be an appalling struggle. And it cannot be averted.

"For about twenty years now 'the interests' have controlled the machinery of our two big political parties. It has been a despotism tempered by a lessening fear of public opinion—or, perhaps more accurately, a lessening efficient fear of public opinion. It has been ever more thinly disguised. It is now so thinly disguised that stupid indeed is the voter of either party who does not realize it and does not vote with his party not as a positive good but as in his opinion the less of two evils.

But it is not necessary to relate. Everyone knows the sad and shameful story. Everyone feels the heavy and ever heavier burdens. The important point to consider here and now is that the Republican and Democratic parties are equally responsible, are alike 'interest'-owned—and, as at present organized, are equally useless for the relief of the people."

He believes, or hopes, that a popular revolt against both parties will result in a Congress that will give the nation "a square deal." In all probability he is somewhat hurried and over-anguine in his estimate of the growth of independent political thought in the United States up to this time.

Every bird and flower, every hill and dale and river, whispier and repeat his name. When he died there was not a Scotchman who was not proud of being a Scotchman. But he at all great poets, as they turn to music the emotions common to humanity, pass from the exclusive love of their own country into the reverence of the world.

human tongue. We know from Baroldoph that a word may be a soldier-like word, and a word of exceeding good command without being easily defined. We may know, with Shallow, something of its derivation, and may feel it to be a very good phrase, without being able to say more of it than it is "very commendable."

NOTE AND COMMENT. In Canada Thanksgiving Day usually finds the country convinced that it has much to be thankful for. This year the material welfare of the Dominion is very great.

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FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

THE GREATNESS OF THE POET

By George William Curtis

From an address at the unveiling of the statue of Robert Burns in Central Park, New York, Oct. 2, 1880.

UNTIL we know why the rose is sweet or the dewdrop pure or the rainbow beautiful, we cannot know why the poet is the best benefactor of humanity. Whether because he reveals us to ourselves or because he touches the soul with the fervor of divine aspirations, whether because in a world of sordid and restless anxiety he fills us with serene joy, or puts into rhythmic and permanent form the best thoughts and hopes of man—who shall say? How the faith of Christianhood has been staid for centuries upon the mighty words of the old Hebrew bards and prophets, and how the vast and inexpressible mystery of divine love and power and purpose has been best breathed in parable and poem!

The poet's genius is an unconscious but sweet and elevating influence in our national life. It is not a power dramatic, obvious, imposing, immediate like that of the statesman, the warrior and the inventor, but it is as deep and strong and abiding. The soldier fights for his native land, but the poet touches that land with the charm that makes it worth fighting for, and fires the warrior's heart with the fierce energy that makes his blow invincible. The statesman enlarges and orders liberty in the states, but the poet fosters the love of liberty in the heart of the citizen. The inventor multiplies the facilities of life, but the poet makes life better worth living.

Robert Burns transfigured the country of his birth and love. Every bird and flower, every hill and dale and river, whispier and repeat his name. When he died there was not a Scotchman who was not proud of being a Scotchman. But he at all great poets, as they turn to music the emotions common to humanity, pass from the exclusive love of their own country into the reverence of the world.

Mr. Coste, chief engineer of the Public Works Department, who spoke at the banquet to Mr. Hays in St. John, said that he "could see only two ports, Montreal and St. John." We imagine that about the time he was making this famous declaration he felt like seeing stars—Halifax Chronicle.

It was not to be expected that Halifax would enthusiastically endorse Mr. Coste's remarks. But Halifax must feel that it has a very bad case indeed if its only answer to the deliberate opinion of an engineer of high repute is such comment as we have quoted. Our neighbor should content itself with the assurance of President Hays, and other transportation authorities, who say that upon the completion of the new Transcontinental there will be more traffic coming to the Atlantic seaboard than both St. John and Halifax combined. That will be the fact.

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher

There live a mighty giant within this noisome hall, and he is strong and pliant, and he is broad and tall; as dreadful as a dragon, he gurgles and he groans, and lifts his mighty flagon, there in his Hall of Bones. Alas, the floor is laden, with skeleton, all bare; and knight and winsome maiden, and sage were murdered there. The floor is always slipping, with heart-blood, through the years; and from the roof is dripping a rain of bitter tears; no cheerful sound is wanted within that giant's den, and all the rooms are haunted by ghosts of tortured men. Among the dead are lying, some sleeping, some awake, poor creatures who are dying in chains they cannot break. And some misguided mortals outside have raised a din; they clamor at the portals: "Good giant, let us in!" And through the entrance alley, and to the place of groans, with grin and smirk and sally, he leads them, 'mid the logs. There are, alas, forever, new faces at his door; they come to him and never shall leave his clutches more. And vultures wave their pinions above the bodies torn, throughout the dark dominions of old John Barleycorn.

L. C. R. OF ST. Driver Veteran Seiz Up Tri Failed to nal—Aler Express to

Sussex, N. B., ney, the well known sex express, collap of his engine now here at 3:20 o'clock years. Mr. Whitney le evening at 5:15, B well in the usual until coming when the freman cation of the air b the ordinary, and usual stop a little "Fred, you have a "Yes," he said, wet tonight and ing good." Mr. Whitney ask and said: "I had ing down the grade and said: "All driver made no offer to start the freman, started Mr. Whitney, and Fred?" He repli well."

These were the a few minutes la into Nauwigwan in his seat. Mr. and the train ce the baggage car i but he did not re Hampton, came t ceased, and Dr. B medical aid was cause of death Jack Odell, the train to Sussex or after a delay of a Nauwigwan. Mr. Mr. Whitney wa class engineer, be ceedingly good w passengers on the confidence in him through. Because the old Western Ego. Subsequently of the I. C. R. an the Sussex express Mr. Whitney was B., and was a b Whitney, mechanic I. C. R. The sury ace A., brother, s widow, three sons sense as James, R. the daughters, Misses Etta, Haz Mrs. Whitney is William Starkey.

The funeral will of most of the o'clock; intermen town cemetery, B aing.

PANAMA TO HAV GREAT

Ninety-two E That Will Tons of St 500,000.

Pittsburg, Oct. dreaming tonight, as hallow'en troo wildest nightmareous gates as are for the Panama, largest gates in the ninety-two of the as a six story bu city buildings are The structural ste them will weigh t times as much as Eiffel Tower in a \$5,500,000. Of the heaviest sign about sixteen h girders, which w will be placed in girders of a sky-s individual pieces er via Baltimore over four hundr builders from Pitt It will take thro job. Each lock w 50 per cent larg afloat. There a ing these in size is a sea-level, a lock canal wou gates to equal the

FIRE AT

Sackville, Oct. tonight in a b Bridge and Lorne damage before coo. The structure, one, and owned b gutted. It was floor by B. A. C. E. T. Blenkhorn. The Blenkhorn above. The fire is sup the work shop a store. It had ob way before being us exertions mo moved from the family had just night clothes. The tenants are