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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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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 Dislike!

The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose and the

The Maple Leaf forever.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 28, 1911.

THE CROWNED KING

No great a pageant and so important a ceremony as those which were carried through without any marbling note in London yesterday were naturally the occasion for more or less anxiety, and there will be throughout the Empire a feeling of thankfulness because Coronation Day passed happily and without any untoward incident. Everywhere throughout the Empire the day was observed with great enthusiasm, and, as this morning's cables prove, the event in London was in many respects without an equal in the long and glorious history of the British people.

The King who was crowned yesterday formally assumes the mightiest throne in the world under singularly happy auspices. Thanks to the wisdom of his great father, and the co-operation of wise ministers, Britain is not only at peace with all the world but is surrounded by powerful friends and allies among the other nations, and so occupies a more commanding position than ever, not only because of its own strength, but through the friendship of other leading powers.

Today more than at any period in her history the various countries of the British Empire are united under the Crown, having a sense of unity and common aspiration which, while it does not yet satisfy all Imperialists, is still really wonderful when we consider the various races and religions under our flag and the marvelous extent of the territory over which it lies.

Without exception His Majesty the King enjoys the love and respect of his subjects in every clime. So far as it is humanly possible to judge he and his honored consort have before them a long and glorious reign, for they are enthroned in the hearts of the people more numerous, more powerful, and more steadfast than those of any other race under the sun.

FARM VALUES

A correspondent writes to The Telegraph asking whether there is any reason to believe that a statement recently published by the Standard, regarding farm values, taken from a recent publication of the United States Senate, is to be depended upon. In the statement referred to it was asserted that the value of farms in New Brunswick has increased by 120 per cent since 1900, in Ontario by forty-three per cent, and in Maine by sixty-seven per cent. In Nova Scotia it was said that the increase since 1900 was something like 180 per cent.

There has been during the last ten years some increase in the value of farm lands in New Brunswick, and if the reciprocity agreement is ratified there will be a further increase. Indeed, the ratification of the proposed agreement would increase farm values in the Maritime Provinces more rapidly than anything else that is now in sight.

Of course, farm lands in New Brunswick have not increased in value by 120 per cent during the last ten years, as every farmer knows. Earl Greve has a story that is useful in this connection. Once upon a time when Great Britain was indulging in one of its recurring periods of self-degradation, a discouraged farmer said that he had read in some American publication an amazing statement regarding the amount of milk given by American cows, and because of this yarn he feared that Great Britain's power was on the wane. A humorous English statesman of that period observed that while the United States was making the great progress, Great Britain was not at all likely

to succumb to the competition of the new nation, and he added that the British farmer must not expect that the British cow would give as much milk under his persuasion as an American cow could give in an American newspaper.

Similarly it may be said that while New Brunswick farms have increased in value, thanks largely to the progressive policy of the Laurier government, it must not be expected that the increase would be so great as can be shown in a paper prepared by a committee of the United States Senate, whose information is intended for political effect in that country. If any man acquainted with agriculture in this province will think of a dozen farms whose value he knows with reasonable accuracy in 1900, and will consider the reasonable value of those farms today, he will readily see that 120 per cent increase is an absurd estimate. The value of the home market to the farmer has undoubtedly increased during the last ten years and a rule price for his products have been rising and are now at a high level. But reciprocity will not injure the prices in the home market, for the agreement will give the farmer three markets where today he has but two; it will add the American market to the home market and the British market. It will create a much larger and steadier demand throughout the year for the articles which the Maritime Province farmer has to sell.

Whatever his politics, the Maritime farmer has always wished for free access to the American market. Now that there is a good prospect of his getting it, his Conservative friends, at the bidding of the protected interests, are telling the farmer that it is perilous and disloyal to sell his potatoes to the Americans. The farmer knows better. All the Conservative oratory that will be poured out between now and election day will not serve to confuse the clear-headed agriculturist with respect to this issue. He knows that Canada has long given the manufacturing interests a large degree of protection. He knows, moreover, that in the proposed trade agreement this protection for the Canadian manufacturer is not cut off, but is continued in every instance with the one exception that there is a small decrease in the duty on agricultural implements. The protected interests are causing the Conservative party to fight the agreement because they are selfishly opposed to any decrease in the tariff whatever, and because they fear that, once the benefits of the enlarged trade now in prospect have been felt by the country at large, there may be an irresistible demand for a still further lowering of the tariff. The certain effect of the passage of the trade agreement will be to increase the value of agricultural land in New Brunswick by opening a wider market for the products of the farm, the forest, and the fisheries. It is wholly absurd to assert, as our Conservative friends do, that Canada will be injured by access to this wider market.

THE ANDOVER MEETING

Important statements regarding the Valley Railway and reciprocity were made by Hon. Mr. Pugsley at the public meeting in Andover on Wednesday evening, and Hon. C. W. Robinson, Mr. Tweeddale and others delivered striking addresses on provincial political topics. On another page of The Telegraph today will be found an extended account of the meeting which will be of no little interest to Liberals everywhere throughout the province, and particularly to the people of the river communities.

The Minister of Public Works, in the course of his speech, announced that Hon. Mr. Graham, Minister of Railways, is ready to recommend certain modifications with respect to the grades of the Valley road, which changes the provincial government has accepted as a result of the conference between Hon. Mr. Pugsley and Hon. Mr. Fleming, and Dr. Pugsley added that in view of this course on the part of Hon. Mr. Graham the Valley project might be regarded as in pretty good shape.

He reviewed the entire history of the railroad question and made it abundantly clear that his own course throughout had been in the best interests of the province. The people now realize, of course, that it is due to the efforts of Dr. Pugsley, Mr. Carvell and other Liberals, that I. C. R. operation and the construction of a grand class road from St. John through to Grand Falls, connecting there with the Transcontinental, are certain.

The minister's clear and satisfactory statement in regard to the Valley road was followed by an extended treatment of the question of improved trade relations with the United States, in which he set forth in convincing fashion the benefits that will follow the new trade agreement, and disposed of Conservative arguments against it. Liberals everywhere should examine Hon. Mr. Pugsley's references to reciprocity with care, for both from the Maritime Province standpoint, that of this port and province, and that of the Dominion as a whole, he brought out with full force the advantages that will follow our freedom of access to the larger market. His sharp references to the selfish and unpatriotic attitude of some of the protected interests which are financing opposition to reciprocity made up a telling indictment. The weakness and folly of the Conservative position in regard to reciprocity were forcibly exposed by Hon. Mr. Pugsley, and his explanation of the good effects of the trade agreement upon nearly every interest of importance in this country was an admirable one.

TRADE AND DISLOYALTY

Under the reciprocity treaty of 1854, which was a much more sweeping measure than the trade agreement now under consideration, Canada flourished and became more loyal to the Crown than ever; yet Conservatives who are speaking for the alarmed and selfish protected interests are trying to convince the people that reciprocity today would result in diminishing, if not destroying, British connection. The Ontario Liberal Association has just issued a pamphlet in which this aspect of

the question is taken up, and these pertinent paragraphs appear:

"Formerly, as everyone knows, our trade with England far exceeded our trade with the United States, and if an economist had told us forty years ago that this condition of affairs was about to be reversed, that our trade with the States should one day be greater than our trade with the whole British Empire, England included, the Sifters and Borden of the period would doubtless have rejoiced that, in that event, British connection was doomed."

"Yet so it has been and is, and British connection not only survives but is heartier and more robust, and more of a living factor in our national affairs than before. Last year our exports to England, which admits them free, amounted to \$130,000,000, and our imports from her, under our preference to \$68,000,000; the gross trade being therefore \$248,000,000. On the other hand, our exports to the States came to \$118,000,000, and our imports from them to \$223,000,000, making the gross trade \$341,000,000. That is to say, the States, despite its high tariff, is the second best customer for all we produce, and though we give it no sort of advantage over other nations, has become the principal source of supply for all that we require from abroad."

And, has this extraordinary growth of our trade with the United States diminished our loyalty? "No one can truthfully assert that while this remarkable transformation has been going on our loyalty to England has abated, or the strength of Confederation been diminished. The exact opposite is the case. At no former period in our career has there been a greater affection for England or less feeling in favor of annexation. . . . If the Fielding proposals do no more than satisfy the West, where the fierce agitation for relief from the trade restrictions imposed by the double row of tariffs at the frontier is subsiding, and a better feeling toward the East now prevails than has existed for many a long day, they have rendered already a service of enormous importance to the Dominion."

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding have, in fact, practically brought about what Sir John Macdonald used to consider the ideal condition of things for Canadian agriculture namely, two free markets instead of one."

INDIVIDUALISM

The national ideals of the United States were stereotyped at a time when individual action, individual initiative and freedom were emphasized more than at any other period in the world's history. The framers of the constitution minimized the powers of government and exalted those of the individual. They believed that the government was best which governed least. This doctrine is still grateful to Anglo-Saxon ears, although many things are happening to modify it. The practical result of the undue emphasis which this idea receives has been to exalt the power of money. President Hadley, of Yale College, says: "The private property of the United States in spite of all the dangers of unregulated legislation, is constitutionally in a stronger position, as against the government and governmental authority, than is the case in any country in Europe." This is largely due to the fact that the rights of private property are directly established in the constitution and the means provided for its control are weaker in America than elsewhere.

With the growth of this supreme individualism they have developed corporations and monopolies that threaten to become mightier than the government. Already these monopolies sway more powerfully than has ever in the world's history been entrusted to private individuals. These individuals have excited greed and justified property, a little more of the rules of the game, a little more stupid with their increased access in making the country the most trust-ridden one in the world. They have extolled self-help, self-reliance, push, hustle, enterprise, with the inevitable result of concentrating power in the hands of those most able to help themselves—the supreme hustlers, the biggest pushers. This condition will not be affected much by a few decisions of the Supreme Court, as in the case of the Standard Oil and the tobacco trust. It goes deeper. The minimizing of government relative to private action has produced a degradation of government. In municipal government, in political purity, and in the adoption of social and humanitarian governmental reforms most countries in Europe are ahead of the United States. Many personal liberties will have to be surrendered before much progress can be made in the way of social reform. True progress requires of men subversion to the state in many vital matters. Men are willing to swap liberty for comfort with any state and it is being done all the time. They should be still more ready to exchange individual liberty for justice. Establishing justice is a greater work than building monopolies. Lloyd George described the growth of the social spirit in British legislation: "There are still chapters to be written which will thrill with nobler deeds than have yet been recorded even in its [Britain's] great past. The country which has formed the greatest Empire the world has ever seen means to prove that it can also rid itself of the social evils which undermine its strength and dim its lustre. The Old Country is not done." A supreme individualism is not the way to reach a better social state or full liberty for the individual. These can only be reached by repressing tendencies and impulses which are out of harmony with the higher virtues. The greedy child is not to be wondered at as an unaccountable disgrace to his nursery training, since he is only a naive reminder that men once had to gorge themselves. But a rich industrial era should bring generosity, sympathy, justice and such virtues into the foreground.

TAXATION

Lloydminster is a western city in which St. John is particularly interested because it was founded by a clergyman from Rochester, just now Lloydminster figures in an article in the American Magazine purporting to show the advantages of exempting improvements from taxation. Half of Lloydminster is in Alberta, and half in Saskatchewan. The provincial boundary line runs down the middle of the main street. In each province the taxable area of the city is of the same size.

Saskatchewan taxes some improvements; Alberta none. The Saskatchewan half of the town was started two years earlier than the Alberta half, but as a result of the difference in the two schemes of taxation Mr. Albert J. Nook says in his article in the American Magazine "Everything that can move without sacrificing more than the advantages in taxation comes to move over to the Alberta side." "Lloydminster," he says, "shows in miniature the tendency that is operating very powerfully just now between British Columbia and the neighboring states of Washington and Oregon; between western Canada and the eastern provinces as a whole; between cities like Calgary or Lethbridge and Edmonton or Vancouver; and, finally, between the province of Alberta and the rest of the Dominion."

Mr. Nook says that the land tax is growing steadily in favor in the West, and that even in Ontario there is a powerful movement toward its adoption and he adds, writing from the American standpoint, "that natural taxation once established in the province of Ontario, it is obvious that we should see shortly in our eastern border states the interesting condition that now prevails in Washington and Oregon. With Toronto and Hamilton taxing nothing that can move, there would be a non-ending leaking of industry and population out of Buffalo, Cleveland and Toledo that would compel attention. If Windsor, Ontario, established the land value tax she would evict Detroit. Detroiters will enjoy a hearty laugh at this statement, and on that account I cheerfully make them a present of it. When I was in Seattle, twelve years ago, anyone who predicted serious competition with Vancouver—especially on such an unconsidered and apparently trivial basis as a tax policy—would have been jeered down with Home-land laughter. At present, however, the case is somewhat different. This is the season of repentance, and he who laughs last laughs best—that is, if he is disposed to laugh at all."

Canadians frequently read much of the great poverty existing in London and other great centres in the Old Country, and they are often told that the United States is a country where all classes are prosperous. Bearing upon this point, let us glance at another paragraph from Mr. Nook's article:

"So when we ask at times, as ask at times we must, why it is that in a country abundantly able to support a population indefinitely larger than it has, there should be so many of us who are involuntarily and undeservedly so very poor—why there are such pauper and enormous extremes of unearned wealth and involuntary poverty, with their attendant evils of idleness, degeneracy, crime, congestion, venereal and disease—WHY EVERY NINETEEN PERSON in New York City's population is officially reported as ACCEPTING SOME FORM OF PUBLIC CHARITY—why the other day at day-break one hundred men stood in line outside a New York hospital on the chance of being chosen to part with a quart of blood for twenty-five dollars, for transfusion purposes—we can find our answer in the economics of the province of Alberta."

His whole argument comes down to this: "That Alberta has begun to follow the method of natural taxation, and that communities which attempt to compete with her on any other basis are out of the running."

THE FARMS AND RECIPROCITY

The Standard asserts that it recently published "an official document of the United States Senate which showed conclusively that the average value per acre of improved land in this province since 1900 had advanced 120 per cent, against an advance in farm values in Maine of sixty-seven per cent."

No document could conclusively show any such result, because there has been no such advance in the price of farm land in New Brunswick. To say that farms which were worth \$5,000 in 1900 are now worth \$11,000 is a preposterous statement, and the longer the Standard sticks to it the more thoroughly will its readers understand how desperate its case is. The United States Senate is not a good authority as to the value of agricultural land in New Brunswick, and this is shown conclusively by the document to which the Standard refers so frequently. It cannot secure good evidence, so it is compelled to refer to absurdities like that quoted.

The Standard, of course, has been compelled recently to admit that the condition of the farmer in the Maritime Provinces has improved considerably with the general prosperity of the country under Liberal rule. It urges the electors to let well enough alone, which is equivalent to saying that since the Liberals came into power in 1896 the country has become so prosperous that no attempt should be made to enlarge our markets and increase our trade. The Liberals know that the country is prosperous, but they know also that great benefits will result from giving our farmers, our fishermen, and our lumbermen, free access to the American market.

The Standard has discovered another United States Senate document, which deals with the average value per head, during the year 1910, of horses, dairy cows, cattle, sheep and swine in New Brunswick, as compared with several of the American States. Of course, the United States Senate has not been in a position to secure any accurate information as to these prices, for the Canadian census is not yet complete, and accurate information of the sort described will not be available either in Canada or in Washington until some months ago.

However, the Standard attempts to

establish from Senate document No. 849 that the prices of horses, dairy cows, cattle, sheep and swine have been higher in New Brunswick and in Quebec and in Ontario than they have been in Maine and other states for a year past. The Standard is somewhat unfortunate in the source of its alleged information. The reports of the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce show that Canada exported to the United States, during the ten months ending with January, 1911, horses to the value of \$448,170, horned cattle to the value of \$448,170, sheep to the value of \$900,200 and other animals to the value of \$100,000.

This is to say, during ten months of the year 1910, when the Standard says the prices of all animals were so much higher in Canada than they were in the States, Canada exported to the United States living animals to the value of \$1,122,700. These exports were made in the face of the prevailing duty, which was high. It should be very clear from these facts that prices in the United States were higher than could be had in the home market and that, when the duty is removed—the trade will be very greatly increased. The fact that under the circumstances we exported animals to the value referred to is a pretty good indication of the value of the latest Senate document discovered by the Standard. That organ is its extremely repeated the frequently exposed arguments that under the proposed trade agreement we would open our markets to other nations beside the United States, and it insinuates that there would be danger that these other countries would flood Canada with food products; it has been explained repeatedly that the countries in question could not send agricultural products to Canada at a profit unless the beef trust, or some other trust, secured control of the United States and raised the price to an absurd figure. In that case Canada would probably welcome food at reasonable prices from any quarter. The Standard's effort to convince New Brunswickers by quoting documents of the United States Senate so notoriously unreliable as the two examples referred to merely shows how hopeless is the case it is arguing.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The English are sometimes called a provincial folk, yet yesterday's pageantry in London could scarcely have been matched by the people of any other country.

There is only one city in the world that could have accommodated and properly set the stage for such an event as yesterday's coronation. London is unique.

"Nobody can deny that Sir Max Aitken has done something to cement the Empire," says the Toronto Star. Considering the amount of water in the stock the natural thing to have done was to make him an admiral instead of a knight.

Senator Baird, at the banquet to Hon. John Costigan at St. Basil, declared squarely in favor of reciprocity. Senator Baird is a Conservative, but on this issue he cannot support the policy of Messrs. Borden and Foster. He expressed his conviction that the results of the proposed trade agreement would be most beneficial to the Maritime Provinces, and to the country at large.

Several Liberal newspapers sent correspondents with Mr. Borden. One of them writes of the Baird meeting:

There was no disorder except when Mr. Borden presented the argument that a low tariff sometimes resulted in killing competition and made the statement that the abolition of the duty on barbed wire and binder twine had not reduced the price. This met with shouts of "Rot" and one man jumped up and declared he could now buy wire at three cents instead of fifteen, and the price of twine had been cut in two. Mr. Borden was forced to admit that he did not know about this matter definitely, and some laughter followed.

ALBERTA FARMERS WANT RECIPROCITY

ST. JOHN COMPANY GETS BIG CONTRACT

Ottawa, June 25—Woods & Co., of St. John (N. B.), have been awarded the contract for the construction of a new station for the Intercolonial Railway at Campbellton (N. B.), replacing the one destroyed by fire last year.

Varnished or Polished Woods—Are improved by a wash in warm suds. Dry with soft cloth, preferably one wet in some polish or kerosene.

Farmers' Protest. A memorial from the United Farmers was read by E. J. Pream, secretary of the provincial organization, which followed along the lines of those presented by the Manitoba and Saskatchewan grain growers. It regretted that legislation which was in the interests of the farmers was blocked at every turn, to which Mr. Borden dissented, pointing out that there had been no obstruction of the reciprocity pact by the opposition, there had been more speeches from the Liberal side of the house than from the Conservative on the matter.

It asked for Mr. Borden's support of the reciprocity pact, which he replied that he was opposed to it from first to last. John Heron, the Conservative member, declared he had not made up his mind on the question, but like the rest of the men of his district, he was anxious to hear both sides of the question.

At Lethbridge last night, Mr. Borden made a fighting speech, in which he declared that reciprocity within the empire

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Bears the Signature of

Charles H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

SENATOR BAIRD AND RECIPROCITY

To the Editor of The Telegraph.

Sir:—Too little prominence has been given to Hon. Senator Baird's speech at the complimentary dinner to "Honest John" Costigan at St. Basil on Tuesday, June 20.

Due to the fact that Mr. Costigan's friends were out in forces to do him honor, and these friends numbered hosts of Conservatives, the speakers preceding Senator Baird kept clear of political questions.

Consequently one and all were amazed at the turn of affairs when Mr. Baird announced that the time had come when he had to state that he was unequivocally in favor of Reciprocity; that the time had come for plain speaking, and though it was a wrench for a man to break with his party yet when he felt that his party's position to this measure was merely political when it should not be, as it was the greatest measure ever introduced by any government for the benefit of the Canadian people, he could do nothing else but sever his relations with his own party and support what he felt was right.

His remarks electrified everyone and drew a storm of applause, showing that the speaker had voiced the sentiment of those present, Liberal and Conservative alike.

And when we consider Senator Baird's knowledge of Canada and his wide interests, which extend from New Brunswick to British Columbia, together with his long experience in public affairs, his utterance is doubly powerful and must carry weight.

St. John, June 24, 1911.

Yours, etc.,
ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

should be good enough for the Canadian farmers.

A memorial was presented by John Gibson, of the United Farmers, who said that he knew that Mr. Borden would not give them bobquets, but would give them plain talk.

The plain talk was to the effect that the pact was a bad bargain from the economic standpoint, and should not be entered into, and he prayed God that the ties which bound Canada to the empire would never be driven asunder.

The meeting was an enthusiastic one, the other speakers being Messrs. Perley and Bexor. Mr. Borden spent today quietly on his private car, attending the Anglican church this morning. His horse-ness had disappeared.

HARKINS' ACADEMY PUPILS

PUT ON SUCCESSFUL PLAY

Newcastle, June 24—A very successful amateur play, Mrs. Briggs of the Poetry Yard, was staged in the Opera House last night by the pupils of Harkins Academy.

The play was in three acts. The cast of characters was as follows:

..... Muriel Bate
Ralph, Jimmy, Alvira and Melissa
her family, Joseph Lawlor, Michael McCabe, Ruth, Berens and Marion Rundle.

Silas Green, "a near relation".....
..... Jimmie Sullivan
Mr. Lee, a wealthy neighbor.....
..... Herbert Marshall
Virginia Lee, his daughter.....
..... Lyle McCormick
Daisy Thornton, her friend.....
..... Dorothy Nicholas
Mrs. O'Connor, "with no living joints"
..... Ethel Allen
Mandy Bate, whose tongue will sting
..... Mildred Red

The two persons who caused the arrest of county authorities that fastened with Mrs. Smith of Dr. Fred B. Shaw.

A damp hand is not so beautiful. Apply the two or three times a day tannic acid, two ounces, six ounces rose water, six ounces benzoin tincture, it will arrest perspiration and dry up the palms of the hands.

Uncle Walt

The Poet Philosopher

If you detest this vale of tears, forget it! If you've a victim's ears, forget it; the folks who toddle to and fro and do their duties as they go don't care about your tale of woe.

FORGET forget it. You think your mission is to teach? Forget it. IT You'd like a chance to make a speech? Forget it. Too many men like you have sinned by giving us less work man wind; if you to noise your faith have pinned, forget it. You say the laws are all unjust? Forget it. They grind the poor man's face to dust? Forget it. The poor man who neglects his jaw to the stant with axe or saw will have no trouble with the law—forget it. You say your neighbors are unkind? Forget it. They persecute and rob you blind? Forget it. For folks are pretty much the same; the man who roars is most to blame; they'll treat you as you play the game; forget it. You have some gossip to relate? Forget it. A scandal never pays the freight—forget it. A hundred bosoms have been wrung by evil stories you have sprung; if you've another on your tongue, forget it.

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AWALT MASON

INTER

GENER

FOR THE FARM

Miscellaneous Recipes

Prove Useful in the

Rhubarb—Cut the rhubarb young and tender. Wash it in star-shaped jars. Fill it flowing with cold water. Stand stand ten minutes water and all again to a fresh-cold water. Seal with sugar. When required for use, cut in small pieces and use as possible of the white sections; put all the ing into a preserving kettle for about an hour.

Rhubarb Jelly—One pound of rhubarb; put into half a cup of sugar; small pieces of rhubarb; add to the sugar; cook for half an hour. When nicely set. Serve cream.

Banana Whip—One cup banana, one cupful gran white of one egg. Whip silver fork about fifteen minutes. It is firm and white. The substitute for whipped cream in a great variety of berries will whip in the make very delicious filling shortcake.

Orange Pudding—Two one cup grated carrot, or ening or one cup sugar, sugar, one cup raisins, eggs. Steam.

Orange Souffle—Peel oranges; put in a glass dish and a layer of sugar; lay layers of each; place over tart.

Snow Pudding—Let the to a boil. Two cups hot spoons corn starch (crea for putting in water); of sugar, salt. Then stir in eggs beaten stiff, and an stove, continue to beat.

Sauce—One and one-half cups of milk; one-half cup of sugar; one-half cup of butter; one-half cup of lemon or orange marmalade. Serve cold.

Spiced Tomatoes—Peel and wash tomatoes; cut in little with sugar (half a fruit by weight). A quart an ounce each of ground cinnamon. Mix and cook in a glass dish.

Tomato Jelly—Cover of fine with one-half cup half hour. Put in sauce tomatoes, a dash of celery salt, one small onion, cayenne. Add gelatine. Pour three add one teaspoon lemon spoon vinegar, serve on mayonnaise.

Red Currant Snow—Use ing water, two tablespoons and one cup sugar; when from the fire and add two cups of red currant pressed through the col.

MAINE TRIO ARR FOR MURDER THREE

Two Men and a Woman Custody, Charged Saco Butcher to De

Biddeford, Maine, Ju strength of information county authorities in sup that Charles Wee

butcher, who disappeared was murdered, the sheriff Joseph Buzard, of Gayle of Gardiner, and Mrs. Dayton.

All three were taken to men to answer the charge the woman to a charge accessory to the alleged

thorities state that they been obtained from two names they withheld and have seen Weymouth by Mrs. Snow's home. Accord given out by the sh body was then placed in

Officers today went to of burial near the Snow to euneral to locate it. Weymouth was 31 years of age; Harry A. S mayor of Saco.